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# Straightforward

Pre-intermediate **Companion**

French Edition

  
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## Welcome to the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion!

What information does the *Straightforward* Pre-intermediate Companion give you?

- a word list of key words and phrases from each unit of *Straightforward* Pre-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* Pre-intermediate Student's Book

Abbreviations used in the Companion

(v) verb	(pron) pronoun	(C) countable	(sb) somebody
(adj) adjective	(n pl) plural noun	(U) uncountable	(sth) something
(n) noun	(adv) adverb	(C/U) countable and uncountable	(sing) singular

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS

/ɪ/	<b>big fish</b>	/bɪg fɪʃ/	/ɑː/	<b>calm start</b>	/kɑːm stɑːt/
/iː/	<b>green beans</b>	/grɪn 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/
/ɹ/	<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>	/meɪʒə(r)/
/tʃ/	<b>church</b>	/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>	/gɜːl/	/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

## Family

---

aunt (n) C	/ɑːnt/	tante	Your <b>aunt</b> is your mother's or your father's sister.
cousin (n) C	/'kʌz(ə)n/	cousin, cousine	Your <b>cousin</b> is your aunt's or your uncle's child.
daughter (n) C	/'dɔːtə/	fille	Your <b>daughter</b> is your female child.
grandfather (n) C	/'grænfɑːðə/	grand-père	Your <b>grandfather</b> is your mother's or father's father.
grandmother (n) C	/'grænmʌðə/	grand-mère	Your <b>grandmother</b> is your mother's or father's mother.
husband (n) C	/'hʌzbənd/	époux	A woman's <b>husband</b> is the man she is married to.
mother-in-law (n) C	/'mʌðə(r)ɪnlɔː/	belle-mère	Your <b>mother-in-law</b> is your husband's or wife's mother.
nephew (n) C	/'nefjuː/	neveu	Your <b>nephew</b> is your brother's or sister's son.
niece (n) C	/'niːs/	nièce	Your <b>niece</b> is your brother's or sister's daughter.
pet (n) C	/'pet/	animal de compagnie	A <b>pet</b> is an animal that lives with the family.
son (n) C	/'sʌn/	fils	Your <b>son</b> is your male child.
son-in-law (n) C	/'sʌnɪnlɔː/	gendre	Your <b>son-in-law</b> is the husband of your daughter.
uncle (n) C	/'ʌŋkl/	oncle	Your <b>uncle</b> is the the brother of one of your parents or the husband of your aunt.
wife (n) C	/'waɪf/	épouse	A man's <b>wife</b> is the woman he is married to.

## Friendship

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best friend	/'best 'frend/	meilleur ami	Your <b>best friend</b> is your closest friend.
get on (well) with (sb)	/'get 'ɒn wɪð/	bien s'entendre avec (qqn)	If you <b>get on well with somebody</b> , you like that person and are friendly to them.
have a lot in common with (sb)	/'hæv ə lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən wɪð/	avoir beaucoup en commun avec (qqn)	David is one of my oldest friends and we <b>have a lot in common</b> .
keep in touch with (sb)	/'kiːp ɪn 'tʌtʃ wɪð/	rester en contact avec (qqn)	We <b>keep in touch</b> by phone and email.
neighbour (n) C	/'neɪbə/	voisin	A <b>neighbour</b> is a person who lives very near you.

## Other words & phrases

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accommodation (n) U	/'ækəmə'deɪʃn/	hébergement, logement	Students working at the Regent Hotel get free <b>accommodation</b> .
accountant (n) C	/'əkaʊntənt/	comptable	Gemma's father was an <b>accountant</b> .
advert(isement) (n) C	/'əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/	annonce	I'm calling about your <b>advertisement</b> in the newspaper.
attractive (adj)	/'atræktɪv/	séduisant	The British like <b>attractive</b> Australian pop singers.

background (n) C	/ˈbækgraʊnd/	milieu	We come from similar <b>backgrounds</b> and we have a lot in common.
best-selling (adj)	/bestˈselɪŋ/	à succès	Alan Titchmarsh is a <b>best-selling</b> writer and a famous TV face.
blonde (adj)	/blɒnd/	blond	Helga was Nicholas' girlfriend – that's her with the <b>blonde</b> hair.
bucket (n) C	/ˈbʌkɪt/	seau	She washes the clothes in a <b>bucket</b> .
circus (n) C	/sɜːkəs/	cirque	The Boehmers are a <b>circus</b> family.
clothes (n pl)	/klaʊðz/	vêtements	She washes the <b>clothes</b> in a bucket.
colleague (n) C	/ˈkɒliːg/	collègue	A <b>colleague</b> is a person you work with.
college (n) C/U	/ˈkɒlɪdʒ/	collège	David and I were at <b>college</b> together.
concert (n) C	/ˈkɒnsət/	concert	My interests are cinema, <b>concerts</b> and pubs.
contact (v)	/ˈkɒntækt/	contacter	You can <b>contact</b> me by phone or email.
corn (n) U	/kɔːn/	maïs	Gemma cooks simple dinners of <b>corn</b> and vegetables.
couple (n) C	/ˈkʌpl/	couple	The <b>couple</b> got married in 2003.
doll (n) C	/dɒl/	poupée	Jane is six and likes playing with her Barbie <b>dolls</b> .
dress (n) C	/dres/	robe	Look at that lovely flowery <b>dress</b> !
electricity (n) U	/ɪlektˈrɪsəti/	électricité	There is no <b>electricity</b> in Gemma's and Lesikar's home.
email (n) C	/iːmeɪl/	courriel, Email	Christine promises to reply to all <b>emails</b> .
enquiry (n) C	/ɪnˈkwɪəri/	demande	For general <b>enquiries</b> , press 1 followed by hash.
experience (n) U	/ɪkˈspɪəriəns/	expérience	No <b>experience</b> is necessary to work at the Regent Hotel.
expert (n) C	/ˈekspɜːt/	spécialiste	Alan Titchmarsh is a gardening <b>expert</b> on BBC TV.
famous (adj)	/ˈfeɪməs/	célèbre	Make a list of five <b>famous</b> people from your country.
fan (n) C	/fæn/	admirateur	Chelsea is an excellent place for Kylie Minogue <b>fans</b> to go.
farmhouse (n) C	/ˈfɑːmhaʊs/	ferme	He lives in an eighteenth-century <b>farmhouse</b> in a small village.
fashionable (adj)	/ˈfæʃnəbl/	à la mode	Chelsea is a very <b>fashionable</b> part of London.
find out (v)	/faɪnd ˈaʊt/	apprendre, savoir ce que sont devenus (les anciens amis)	People visit Friends Reunited to <b>find out</b> about old friends.
fit (adj)	/fɪt/	en forme	I'm going to Kung Fu classes to get <b>fit</b> .
flat (n) C	/flæt/	appartement	David and Gavin live in a <b>flat</b> near London Bridge.
flowery (adj)	/ˈflaʊəri/	fleuri	Look at that lovely <b>flowery</b> dress!
gardening (n) U	/ˈgɑːdnɪŋ/	jardinage	The British are very interested in <b>gardening</b> .
guitar (n) C	/ɡɪˈtɑː/	guitare	Nicholas is the boy with the <b>guitar</b> and the pink shirt.
hobby (n) C	/ˈhɒbi/	loisirs, passe-temps	Sally is too busy with her job to have time for <b>hobbies</b> .
housework (n) U	/ˈhaʊswɜːk/	travaux ménagers	She is always busy with her job and the <b>housework</b> .
include (v)	/ɪnˈkluːd/	comprendre	Her neighbours <b>include</b> pop stars Madonna and Bob Geldof.
juggling (n) U	/ˈdʒʌɡlɪŋ/	jonglerie	The Boehmers are a circus family and the children do different kinds of <b>juggling</b> .

laugh (v)	/lɑ:f/
library (n) C	/ˈlaɪbrəri/
lovely (adj)	/ˈlʌvli/
member (n) C	/ˈmembə/
message (n) C	/ˈmesɪdʒ/
motor home (n) C	/ˈməʊtə haʊm/
perform (v)	/pəˈfɔ:m/
pink (adj)	/pɪŋk/
poll (n) C	/pəʊl/
pop singer (n) C	/pɒp sɪŋə/
popular (adj)	/ˈpɒpjələ/
practise (v)	/ˈpræktɪs/
press (v)	/pres/
primary school (n) C	/ˈpraɪməri sku:l/
prime minister (n) C	/praɪm ˈmɪnɪstə/
private (adj)	/praɪvət/
pub (n) C	/pʌb/
recent (adj)	/ˈri:snt/
recruitment agency (n) C	/rɪˈkru:tmənt eɪdʒənsi/
secretary (n) C	/ˈsekrətəri/
shirt (n) C	/ʃɜ:t/
show (n) C	/ʃəʊ/
soap opera (n) C	/səʊp ɒprə/
staff (n) U	/stɑ:f/
surprise (n) C/U	/səˈpraɪz/
temporary (adj)	/ˈtemp(ə)rəri/
theme park (n) C	/θi:m pɑ:k/
tone (n) C	/təʊn/
traditional (adj)	/trəˈdɪʃn(ə)l/
typical (adj)	/ˈtɪpɪkl/
university (n) C/U	/ju:nɪˈvɜ:səti/
urgently (adv)	/ɜ:dʒəntli/
vegetable (n)	/ˈvedʒtəbl/
village (n) C	/ˈvɪlɪdʒ/
voicemail (n) U	/ˈvɔɪsmel/

rire	
bibliothèque	
ravissant	
membre	
message	
auto-caravane, camping-car	
se produire, donner des	
représentations	
rose	
sondage	
chanteur pop	
populaire, prisé	
pratiquer	
appuyer sur	
école primaire	
Premier ministre	
privé	
pub	
récent	
agence de recrutement	
secrétaire	
chemise	
spectacle	
feuilleton	
personnel	
surprise	
temporaire	
parc de loisirs à thème	
tonalité	
traditionnel	
typique	
université	
d'urgence	
légume	
village	
boîte vocale	

Why are you **laughing**?

Gemma's mother worked in a **library**.

"I look terrible." "No, you don't. You look **lovely**."

Friends Reunited has seven million **members**.

Please leave your **message** after the tone.

Judy and Larry have a 10-metre-long **motor home**.

The Boehmers now **perform** all over America.

Who's the boy with the guitar and the lovely **pink** shirt?

The winner of the opinion **poll** was Alan Titchmarsh.

Kylie Minogue is an Australian **pop singer**.

Friends Reunited is one of the most **popular** websites in Britain.

You can **practise** your languages at conversation classes.

**Press** the star button to listen to the menu.

There is a small **primary school** in the village.

The **prime minister** of Britain lives in Downing Street.

Experienced teacher offers **private** English lessons.

My interests are cinema, concerts and **pubs**.

The surprise winner of the **recent** opinion poll was Alan Titchmarsh.

The name of the **Recruitment Agency** is Sayers.

Sally is a part-time **secretary**.

Who's the boy with the lovely pink **shirt**?

The first **show** was at a theme park in Iowa.

The family enjoys comedy programmes and **soap operas**.

We are urgently looking for temporary **staff**.

The **surprise** winner of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.

Call now if you're looking for **temporary** work.

The first show was at a **theme park** in Iowa.

Please leave your name and number after the **tone**.

On Sundays they always have **traditional** roast beef or roast lamb.

The Joneses are a **typical** English family.

What did Christine study at Leeds **University**?

We are **urgently** looking for temporary staff.

Gemma cooks simple dinners of corn and **vegetables**.

He lives in a small **village** in the south of England.

You have reached the **voicemail** of Kate Woods.

vote (n) C/(v)	/vəʊt/	vote/voter
website (n) C	/websaɪt/	site Web
wedding (n) C	/ˈwedɪŋ/	mariage
winner (n) C	/ˈwɪnə/	gagnant
wonder (v)	/wʌndə/	se demander

The prime minister got only 3% of the **votes** in the poll. (n) 29% of people **voted** for Alan Titchmarsh. (v)  
 Friends Reunited is one of the most popular **websites** in Britain.  
 The couple's **wedding** was in 2003.  
 The **winner** of the poll was Alan Titchmarsh.  
 I **wonder** where they all are now.

## Unit 2

### Adjectives with prepositions

afraid of	/əˈfreɪd əv/	(avoir) peur de
bored with	/bɔːd wɪð/	(en avoir) assez de
fond of	/fɒnd əv/	aimer beaucoup
good at	/ɡʊd ət/	doué en
interested in	/ɪntərəstɪd ɪn/	s'intéresser à
keen on	/kiːn ɒn/	passionné de
terrible at	/ˈterəbl ət/	nul en
worried about	/wʌrɪd əbaʊt/	se faire du souci pour

I was **afraid of** the older children.  
 Are you **bored with** school?  
 I was really **fond of** Mr Miller, the biology teacher.  
 I was **terrible at** most subjects, but I was good at art.  
 He was really **interested in** us as people.  
 I was **keen on** sports and swimming.  
 I was **terrible at** most subjects, but I was good at art.  
 I was **worried about** my grades.

### Education

cafeteria (n) C	/kæfəˈtɪəriə/	cafétéria
certificate (n) C	/sɜːtɪfɪkət/	brevet (de fin d'études)
compulsory (adj)	/kəmˈpʌlsəri/	obligatoire
computer (n) C	/kəmˈpjʊtə/	ordinateur
course (n) C	/kɔːs/	cours
desk (n) C	/desk/	bureau
education system (n) C	/edʒʊˈkeɪʃn sɪstəm/	système éducatif
examination (exam) (n) C	/ɪgzæmɪˈneɪʃn/ (ɪgzæm)/	examen
experienced (adj)	/ɪkˈspɪəriənst/	expérimenté
fail (an exam) (v)	/feɪl (ən ɪgzæm)/	rater (un examen)
fee (n) C	/fiː/	droits (de scolarité)
get a place (at university)	/get ə ˈpleɪs (ət juːnɪˈvɜːsəti)/	obtenir une place

The school has its own **cafeteria**.  
 There is no leaving **certificate** in England.  
 English and maths are **compulsory** until the age of 16.  
 I'm interested in **computers** and the internet.  
 How long does the **course** last?  
 The teacher sat down at her **desk**.  
 Ireland has one of the best **education systems** in the world.  
 Did you do well in your **exams**?  
**Experienced** teachers provide top-quality tuition.  
 I took my exams and **failed** most of them.  
 How much are the course **fees**?  
 I **got a place at** Cambridge University.

grade (n) C	/greɪd/
headmaster (n) C	/hed'mɑ:stə/
headmistress (n) C	/hed'mɪstrəs/
headteacher (n) C	/hed'ti:tʃə/
homework (n) U	/həʊmwɜ:k/
language laboratory (n) C	/læŋgwɪdʒ ləbərət(ə)ri/
leaving age (n) C	/li:vɪŋ eɪdʒ/
leaving certificate (n) C	/li:vɪŋ sə'tɪfɪkət/
lesson (n) C	/lesən/
location (n) C	/ləʊ'keɪʃn/
mixed sex (adj)	/mɪksɪt seks/
multi-media centre (n) C	/mʌlti 'mi:diə sentə/
native speaker (n) C	/neɪtɪv 'spi:kə/
pass (an exam) (v)	/pɑ:s (ən ɪg'zæm)/
private school (n) C	/praɪvət sku:l/
(corporal) punishment (n) U	/(kɔ:prəl) 'pʌnɪʃmənt/
pupil (n) C	/pju:pəl/
qualification (n) C	/kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/
registration form (n) C	/redʒɪ'streɪʃn fɔ:m/
result (n) C	/rɪ'zʌlt/
single sex (adj)	/sɪŋgl seks/
social programme/activity (n) C	/səʊʃl prəʊgræm/æktɪvəti/
state school (n) C	/steɪt sku:l/
subject (n) C	/sʌbdʒɪkt/
term (n) C	/tɜ:m/
timetable (n) C	/taɪmteɪbl/
tuition (n) U	/tʃu:'ɪʃn/
university (n) C	/ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti/

note	
directeur	
directrice	
directeur	
devoirs	
laboratoire de langue	
âge minimum de fin de scolarité	
brevet (de fin d'études)	
leçon	
emplacement	
mixte	
centre multimédia	
de langue maternelle	
réussir (un examen)	
école privée	
punition (corporelle)	
élève	
compétences	
formulaire d'inscription	
résultat	
non mixte	
programme/activité sociale	
école publique	
matière	
période scolaire, trimestre	
emploi du temps	
enseignement	
université	

I always got good **grades** at school.

The **headmaster** was standing at the door of the class.

A **headmistress** is a female teacher who is in charge of a school.

A **headteacher** is a teacher who is in charge of a school.

At school I never did my **homework**.

The school has a **language laboratory** and a library.

The minimum **leaving age** is sixteen.

At the end of secondary school students take the **leaving certificate**.

I never missed my **lessons**.

The school has a central **location** near the Opera House.

A **mixed sex** school is for boys and girls.

The school has a **multi-media centre** with 20 PCs.

All our teachers are **native** French **speakers**.

Did you **pass your exam**?

There are **private schools** and state schools in the English education system.

The government banned **corporal punishment**.

They had a special class for difficult **pupils**.

You need to have the right **qualifications**.

Here's the **registration form** for the course.

Students get their exam **results** in the summer holidays.

A **single-sex** school is for either boys only or girls only.

The school has an exciting **social programme**.

In the English education system there are **state schools** and private schools.

What was your favourite **subject** at school?

Students do their exams at the end of **term**.

We provide top-quality tuition with flexible **timetables**.

We provide top-quality **tuition** with flexible timetables.

After I left school I went to **university**.

## School subjects

art (n) U	/ɑ:t/	dessin
biology (n) U	/baɪ'ɒlədʒi/	biologie
Greek (n) U	/gri:k/	grec
history (n) U	/hɪstri/	histoire
Irish (n) U	/aɪrɪʃ/	irlandais

I was terrible at most subjects but I was good at **art**.

Mr Miller was our **biology** teacher.

All the students studied Latin and **Greek**.

Compulsory subjects include maths and **history**.

Students in the Republic of Ireland must study **Irish**.

Latin (n) U	/ˈlætɪn/	latin	All the students studied <b>Latin</b> and Greek.
mathematics (maths) (n) U	/mæθəˈmætrɪks/ (/mæθs/)	mathématiques (maths)	English and <b>maths</b> are compulsory until the age of sixteen.
music (n) U	/ˈmjuːzɪk/	musique	I liked rock <b>music</b> when I was a teenager.
religion (n) U	/rɪˈlɪdʒ(ə)n/	religion	Latin, Greek and <b>religion</b> were the important subjects in the past.
science (n) U	/ˈsaɪəns/	science	I was interested in <b>science</b> and technology.
technology (n) U	/tekˈnɒlədʒi/	technologie	I was interested in science and <b>technology</b> .

## Other words & phrases

accent (n) C	/ˈæksənt/	accent	My French <b>accent</b> isn't very good.
actually (adv)	/ˈæktʃʊəli/	en fait	I'm probably a beginner, <b>actually</b> .
anyway (adv)	/eniweɪ/	en tout cas	Everybody, well all the girls <b>anyway</b> , loved him.
artist (n) C	/ˈɑːtɪst/	artiste	Pierce Brosnan wanted to be an <b>artist</b> .
as usual	/əz ˈjuːʒʊəl/	comme d'habitude	Before the exam I told the students all the rules, <b>as usual</b> .
(fall) asleep (adj)	/(fɔːl) əˈsliːp/	s'endormir	It was hot and I <b>fell asleep</b> at the desk.
ban (v)	/bæn/	interdire	The government <b>banned</b> corporal punishment in 1982.
behaviour (n) U	/brɪˈheɪvjə/	comportement	Some of our students have <b>behaviour</b> problems.
borrow (v)	/bɒrəʊ/	emprunter	A library is a place to <b>borrow</b> books.
brilliant (adj)	/brɪljənt/	brillant, super	Music classes with the new teacher were <b>brilliant</b> .
care (about sb) (v)	/keə/	s'intéresser à (qqn)	He really <b>cared about</b> his students, you know.
club (n) C	/klʌb/	club	French <b>club</b> is on Friday evenings.
choose (v)	/tʃuːz/	choisir	In addition, they must <b>choose</b> two or three extra subjects.
(multinational) company (n) C	/(mʌltɪnæʃnəl) ˈkʌmp(ə)ni/	compagnie (multinationale)	My father works for a <b>multinational company</b> .
competition (n) C	/kəmpeɪtɪʃn/	compétition	We won first prize in a <b>competition</b> .
complicated (adj)	/kəmplɪkeɪtɪd/	complexe	Ireland has one of the most <b>complicated</b> education systems in the world.
embarrass (v)	/ɪmˈbærəs/	embarrasser	How can children <b>embarrass</b> their parents?
enjoy (v)	/ɪnˈdʒɔɪ/	aimer	Did you <b>enjoy</b> your school days?
exciting (adj)	/ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/	excitant, intéressant	The school has an <b>exciting</b> social programme.
fancy dress costume/party (n) C	/fænsi ˈdres kɒstjʊm/pɑːti/	bal masqué	A <b>fancy dress party</b> is one where people dress up as different characters.
flexible (adj)	/fleksəbl/	souple	We provide top-quality tuition with <b>flexible</b> timetables.
flight (n) C	/flaɪt/	vol (en avion)	The price includes <b>flights</b> and accommodation.
fun (adj)	/fʌn/	marrant	The music lessons were such <b>fun</b> that I didn't want to leave school.
funny (adj)	/fʌni/	drôle, bizarre	His father told <b>funny</b> stories to Frank.
government (n) C	/ˈgʌvnmənt/	gouvernement	The <b>government</b> banned corporal punishment in 1982.
great (adj)	/ɡreɪt/	génial	“Did you like it?” “Yes, it was <b>great</b> .”

in addition	/ɪn ə'dɪʃn/
in charge (of)	/ɪn 'tʃɑ:dʒ (əv)/
(all) inclusive (adj)	/(ɔ:l)ɪn'klu:sɪv/
minimum (adj)/(n)	/mɪnɪməm/
miss (a lesson) (v)	/mɪs (ə 'lesn)/
mobile phone (n) C	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/
of course (adv)	/əv 'kɔ:s/
organize (v)	/'ɔ:gənaɪz/
painter (n) C	/'peɪntə/
provide (v)	/'prɒvaɪd/
row (n) C	/rəʊ/
rule (n) C	/'ru:l/
shopping bag (n) C	/'ʃɒpɪŋ bæɡ/
stupid (adj)	/'stju:pɪd/
sympathetic (adj)	/'sɪmpəθetɪk/
ultra-modern (adj)	/'ʌltrə 'mɒd(ə)n/
witch (n) C	/'wɪtʃ/
worry (about sb/sth) (v)	/'wʌrɪ/

de plus
chargé de
(tout) compris
minimum
rater (un cours)
portable
bien sûr
organiser
peintre
fournir
rangée
règle
sac à provisions
stupide
compatissant
ultramoderne
sorcière
se faire du souci pour
(qqn/qqch)

**In addition**, they must choose two or three extra subjects.  
 I was **in charge of** the exams that day.  
 We won a two-week, **all inclusive** (flight, accommodation, school fees) trip to Sydney.  
 The **minimum** leaving age in England is 16.  
 I never **missed lessons** at school.  
 No **mobile phones** are allowed in exams.  
 “Can you help me with my bag?” “Yes, **of course**.”  
 The head teacher **organized** a party for all the new teachers.  
 I loved art at school and I’m a **painter** now.  
 Our teachers **provide** top-quality tuition.  
 I walked up and down between the **rows** of desks.  
 I told the students all the **rules** – no talking and so on.  
 A woman with a big **shopping bag** was standing in front of us.  
 The teachers said I was **stupid** but it wasn’t true.  
 He was **sympathetic** when I explained that I was feeling ill.  
 The school has an **ultra-modern** multi-media centre.  
 I thought it was a Hallowe’en party so I decided to wear a **witch**’s costume.  
 I’m **worried about** my grades.

## Unit 3

### House and home

(be) away from home	/(bi:) əweɪ frəm 'həʊm/	(être) loin de chez soi	Because of my work I’m often <b>away from home</b> .
get home	/get 'həʊm/	arriver chez soi	When I <b>got home</b> there was cigarette smoke in my room.
home town	/'həʊm 'taʊn/	ville natale	Many Scots went to live abroad and gave their names to their <b>home towns</b> .
homework (n) U	/'həʊmwɜ:k/	devoirs (scolaires)	I have to do my <b>homework</b> .
housewife (n) C	/'haʊswaɪf/	femme au foyer	A <b>housewife</b> is a woman who does not work outside the home.
housework (n) U	/'haʊswɜ:k/	ménage	It’s my turn to do the <b>housework</b> .
leave home	/'li:v 'həʊm/	quitter la maison	Many young people <b>leave home</b> when they’re 18.

## Towns

accommodation (n) U	/əkɒmə'deɪʃn/	logement
art gallery (n) C	/ɑ:t gæləri/	galerie d'art
bar (n) C	/bɑ:/	bar
bridge (n) C	/brɪdʒ/	pont
bus station (n) C	/bʌs steɪʃn/	gare routière
castle (n) C	/kɑ:sl/	château
cathedral (n) C	/kə'thi:drəl/	cathédrale
church (n) C	/tʃɜ:tʃ/	église
cinema (n) C	/sɪnəmə/	cinéma
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	crime
culture (n) U	/kʌltʃə/	culture
flat (n) C	/flæt/	appartement
industrial (adj)	/ɪn'dʌstriəl/	industriel
library (n) C	/laɪbrəri/	bibliothèque
metro (n) C	/metrəʊ/	métro
museum (n) C	/mju:zi:əm/	musée
nightclub (n) C	/naɪtklʌb/	boîte de nuit
nightlife (n) U	/naɪtlaɪf/	vie nocturne
park (n) C	/pɑ:k/	parc
opera house (n) C	/ɒp(ə)rə haʊs/	opéra
pollution (n) U	/pə'lju:ʃn/	pollution
public transport (n) U	/pʌblɪk 'trænspɔ:t/	transport public
restaurant (n) C	/rest(ə)rɒnt/	restaurant
shopping centre (n) C	/ʃɒpɪŋ sentə/	centre commercial
stadium (n) C	/steɪdiəm/	stade
studio (n) C	/stju:diəʊ/	studio
theatre (n) C	/θiətə/	théâtre
traffic (n) U	/træfɪk/	circulation
tram (n) C	/træm/	tramway
train station (n) C	/treɪn steɪʃn/	gare ferroviaire

**Accommodation** is cheap here in Verdun.

The **art gallery** is opposite the library.

There are a lot of good **bars** in Old Montreal.

Cross the **bridge** to get to the football stadium.

There is a metro station not far from the **bus station**.

The **castle** is not far from the bridge.

The **cathedral** is near the train station.

The **church** is near a street called Gallowgate.

In Old Montreal there's an IMAX **cinema**.

There is not much **crime** in Outremont.

Melbourne got high grades for entertainments and **culture**.

There aren't enough cheap **flats** in Old Montreal.

Newcastle was a 19<sup>th</sup> century **industrial** centre.

The **library** is opposite the art gallery.

There is a **metro** station not far from the stadium.

There are some excellent **museums** in Old Montreal.

At what age is it legal to go to a **nightclub**?

There isn't enough **nightlife** for us in Verdun.

Outremont has the most beautiful **park** and the biggest houses.

The **opera house** is near the cathedral.

**Pollution** is caused by chemicals that damage air, water and land.

**Public transport** is excellent in Verdun.

The best **restaurants** in town are in Outremont.

The **shopping centre** is near Eldon Square.

There is a metro station not far from the **stadium**.

A **studio** is a room where music, films or TV shows are recorded.

Is there a **theatre** in your town/city?

There are too many tourists and too much **traffic** in Old Montreal.

A **tram** is a vehicle that travels along tracks in the middle of a street.

Where is the **train station** in Newcastle?

## Other words & phrases

abroad (adv)	/ə'brɔ:d/	à l'étranger
area (n) C	/eəriə/	quartier
banker (n) C	/'bæŋkə/	banquier
cash (n) U	/kæʃ/	espèces
century (n) C	/sentʃəri/	siècle
chat (v)	/tʃæt/	bavarder
cheap (adj)	/tʃi:p/	bon marché
clan (n) C	/klæn/	clan
coal (n) U	/kəʊl/	charbon
community (n) C	/kə'mju:nəti/	communauté
conference (n) C	/kɒnf(ə)rəns/	conférence
countryside (n) U	/kʌntrisaɪd/	campagne
dirty (adj)	/dɜ:ti/	sale
discourage (v)	/dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ/	décourager
drive (sb) mad (v)	/draɪv 'mæd/	rendre fou
encourage (v)	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	encourager
flatmate (n) C	/flætmeɪt/	colocataire
flag (n) C	/flæg/	drapeau
grim (adj)	/grɪm/	sinistre
guest (n) C	/gest/	invité, hôte
immigrant (n) C	/ɪmɪgrənt/	immigrant
independence (n) U	/ɪndɪ'pendəns/	indépendance
normal (adj)	/nɔ:ml/	normal
online (adj/adv)	/ɒn'laɪn/	en ligne
ordinary (adj)	/ɔ:dn(ə)ri/	ordinaire
origin (n) C	/ɔrɪdʒɪn/	origine
outdoor (adj)	/aʊt'dɔ:/	de plein air
owner (n) C	/əʊnə/	propriétaire
passenger (n) C	/'pæsɪndʒə/	passager
peace (n) U	/pi:s/	paix, tranquillité

Many Scots went to live **abroad** in the nineteenth century.

We go to the **area** near the university for nightlife.

There are Scottish **bankers** and Scottish businessmen everywhere you look.

**Cash** is money in the form of notes and coins.

Many Scots went to live abroad in the nineteenth **century**.

I often **chat** with James and David on the website.

There aren't enough **cheap** flats in Old Montreal.

"**Clan**" is the Scottish word for family.

Newcastle was an industrial centre for ships and **coal**.

Most places in California have a Spanish-speaking **community**.

There was a **conference** of whisky producers here in Lexington.

Newcastle is surrounded by beautiful **countryside**.

The kitchen's a bit **dirty**.

If you **discourage** someone, you make them feel less confident or hopeful.

If something **drives you mad**, it makes you angry.

If something **encourages** you, it makes you feel more confident or hopeful.

Make a list of rules for the flat with your **flatmates**.

The **flag** of the United Kingdom is called the Union Flag.

If something is **grim**, it is bad.

There isn't any space in the house when we have **guests**.

Some of the first **immigrants** to America were Dutch.

I get no **independence** living at home with mum and dad.

"Strange" means not **normal**.

Something that is **online** is connected to or available through a computer or a computer network. (adj)

I'm waiting for a tartan scarf that I ordered **online**. (adv)

Something that is strange is not normal or **ordinary**.

There are more than 30 million people of Scottish **origin** around the world.

Old Montreal is a good place for **outdoor** sport.

K. Inamoto is a Japanese restaurant **owner** in Outremont.

Many of the **passengers** on the *Titanic* were leaving for a new life in America.

I get no **peace** and I can't do any work..

picnic (n) C	/ˈpɪknɪk/	pique-nique	You can have <b>picnics</b> in the park.
producer (n) C	/prəˈdjuːsə/	producteur	I went to a conference of whisky <b>producers</b> in Lexington.
programme (n) C	/ˈprɒɡræm/	programme	I counted 245 names on the conference <b>programme</b> .
put (sb) off (v)	/pʊt ˈɒf/	dissuader	If you <b>put someone off</b> something, you discourage them from doing it.
reunion (n) C	/riːjuːniən/	réunion	Next summer there is a <b>reunion</b> of Hamiltons in Edinburgh Castle.
rollerblading (n) U	/rələʊbleɪdɪŋ/	patinage (à roues alignées)	You can go <b>rollerblading</b> in the park in summer.
scarf (n) C	/skɑːf/	foulard	I am waiting for the tartan <b>scarf</b> I ordered online.
settle down (v)	/setl ˈdaʊn/	s'installer	Many Scots <b>settled down</b> and had families in the countries where they went to live.
skating (n) U	/ˈskeɪtɪŋ/	patinage (à glace)	You can go ice- <b>skating</b> in the winter.
sofa (n) C	/səʊfə/	sofa	We only have a <b>sofa</b> in the living room.
space (n) U	/speɪs/	espace, place	There isn't any <b>space</b> in the house when we have guests.
strange (adj)	/streɪndʒ/	étrange	" <b>Strange</b> " means not normal or ordinary.
tartan (adj/n)	/tɑːtn/	écossais/tartan	I'm waiting for a <b>tartan</b> scarf that I ordered online. (adj)
			The Hamilton brothers told me about the Hamilton clan and the Hamilton <b>tartan</b> . (n)
tourist (n) C	/tuərist/	touriste	There are too many <b>tourists</b> in Old Montreal.
twin (n) C	/twɪn/	jumeau	We've got fourteen-year-old <b>twins</b> sleeping in the room with me and my brothers.
whisky (n) U	/ˈwɪski/	whisky	There was a conference of <b>whisky</b> producers in Lexington.

## Unit 4

### Weddings

bouquet (n) C	/buːˈkeɪ/	bouquet	The bride throws a <b>bouquet</b> of flowers in the air.
bride (n) C	/braɪd/	mariée	The <b>bride</b> wears a long white dress.
bridesmaid (n) C	/ˈbraɪdzmɛɪd/	demoiselle d'honneur	Young girls called <b>bridesmaids</b> follow the bride into church.
ceremony (n) C	/səˈrɛməni/	cérémonie	After the <b>ceremony</b> the couple and their guests go to the reception.
champagne (n) U	/ʃæmˈpeɪn/	champagne	They drink <b>champagne</b> and eat wedding cake at the reception.
church (n) C	/tʃɜːtʃ/	église	The wedding ceremony often takes place in a <b>church</b> .
groom (n) C	/ɡruːm/	jeune marié	The <b>groom</b> arrives at the wedding before the bride.
guest (n) C	/ɡest/	invité	After the ceremony the couple and their <b>guests</b> go to the reception.

honeymoon (n) C	/ˈhʌnimuːn/	lune de miel	The married couple often leave the party early to go on their <b>honeymoon</b> .
marriage (n) C/U	/ˈmæriɪdʒ/	mariage	Is <b>marriage</b> changing in your country?
priest (n) C	/ˈpriːst/	prêtre	The <b>priest</b> is the person who marries a bride and groom in church.
reception (n) C	/ˈrɪsɛpʃn/	réception	At the <b>reception</b> the couple and their guests drink champagne and eat cake.
registry office (n) C	/ˈredʒɪstri ɒfɪs/	bureau d'état civil	The ceremony usually takes place in a church or <b>registry office</b> .
ring (n) C	/rɪŋ/	bague	A woman wears her wedding <b>ring</b> on the third finger of her left hand.
speech (n) C	/spiːtʃ/	discours	At the wedding meal the best friend of the groom makes a <b>speech</b> .
wedding cake (n) C/U	/ˈwedɪŋ keɪk/	gâteau de mariage	The bride and groom cut the <b>wedding cake</b> together.

## Relationships

ask (sb) out	/ɑːsk 'aʊt/	inviter (qqn) à sortir	He <b>asked her out</b> and they went on a date to the cinema.
be crazy about (sb)	/bi 'kreɪzi əbaʊt/	être fou de	He was <b>crazy about her</b> and she was in love with him too.
have an argument about (sth)	/hæv ən 'ɑːɡjʊmənt əbaʊt/	se disputer à propos de (qqch)	They <b>had a big argument about</b> something and then they split up.
have (sth) in common	/hæv ɪn 'kɒmən/	avoir (qqch) en commun	They seem to <b>have a lot in common</b> and they get on really well.
go out with (sb)	/gəʊ 'aʊt wɪð/	sortir avec (qqn)	Kathleen's <b>going out with</b> a journalist.
get married to (sb)	/get 'mæriɪd tuː/	se marier avec (qqn)	They're going out together but she doesn't want to <b>get married to him</b> .
be in love with (sb)	/biː ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/	être amoureux de (qqn)	He was crazy about her and she <b>was in love with him</b> too.
split up	/splɪt 'ʌp/	se séparer	They had a big argument and <b>split up</b> .
go (out) on a date	/gəʊ (aʊt) ɒn ə 'deɪt/	sortir ensemble	They <b>went on a date</b> to the cinema.
fall in love with (sb)	/fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv wɪð/	tomber amoureux de (qqn)	They <b>fell in love</b> very quickly.
partner (n) C	/ˈpɑːtnə/	partenaire	Friends say I have a full life and ask why I want a new <b>partner</b> .
divorce (n) C	/dɪˈvɔːs/	divorce	The number of <b>divorces</b> is increasing all the time.
divorced (adj)	/dɪˈvɔːst/	divorcé	Many people get <b>divorced</b> nowadays.

## Other words & phrases

active (adj)	/ˈæktɪv/	active	Lynn is a very <b>active</b> and outgoing person.
agency (n) C	/ˈeɪdʒ(ə)nsi/	agence	America's biggest internet dating <b>agency</b> has more than 6 million members.
arrange (v)	/ə'reɪndʒ/	décider, prendre des dispositions pour	Joe and Kathleen finally <b>arrange</b> to meet.
average (adj)	/ˈævərɪdʒ/	moyen	The <b>average</b> UK wedding costs £13,000.
believe in sb/sth (v)	/brɪ'liːv ɪn/	croire en qqn/qqch	My perfect partner is happy with life and <b>believes in</b> himself.
bookstore (n) C	/ˈbʊkstɔː/	librairie	Joe opens a huge <b>bookstore</b> near Kathleen's shop.

boss (n) C	/bɒs/	patron	Joe is the <b>boss</b> of a really big bookshop in New York.
business (n) C/U	/ˈbɪznəs/	commerce, affaires	Kathleen's <b>business</b> goes badly and the bookshop has to close. (C) Kathleen and Joe have an argument about <b>business</b> . (U)
carry on (v)	/kæri 'ɒn/	continuer	The relationship <b>carries on</b> like that for a bit until she starts to fall in love with him.
cigar (n) C	/sɪ'gɑː/	cigare	Pete likes fine wines and Havana <b>cigars</b> .
cold (n) C	/kəʊld/	rhume	She's ill – she's got a <b>cold</b> .
conclusion (n) C	/kən'kluːʒn/	conclusion	The <b>conclusion</b> seems clear: marriage is very much alive and well.
cover (n) C	/kʌvə/	couverture	On the <b>cover</b> of every magazine someone is getting married.
dead (adj)	/ded/	mort	Do you think marriage is <b>dead</b> ?
disadvantage (n) C	/dɪsəd'vɑːntɪdʒ/	inconvenient	What are the <b>disadvantages</b> of internet dating?
friendly (adj)	/frendli/	amical	My perfect partner is open in his relationships – warm and <b>friendly</b> .
generation (n) C	/dʒenə'reɪʃn/	génération	Do you agree that marriage belongs to an older <b>generation</b> ?
intelligent (adj)	/ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)nt/	intelligent	Pete's perfect partner is <b>intelligent</b> , attractive and fun.
jacket (n) C	/dʒækɪt/	veste, veston	A <b>jacket</b> is a short coat that covers the upper part of the body.
journalist (n) C	/ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/	journaliste	Kathleen is going out with a <b>journalist</b> .
kid (n) C	/kɪd/	enfant	I put the <b>kids</b> to bed and then read or watch TV.
kiss (v)	/kɪs/	(s')embrasser	Joe and Kathleen <b>kiss</b> when they are in the park.
magazine (n) C	/mægə'ziːn/	magazine, revue	Stories of divorce and marriage sell <b>magazines</b> .
matter (v)	/mætə/	être important, importer	It doesn't <b>matter</b> if you are single or married – the prison of marriage belongs to an older generation.
newsagent (n) C	/njuːzeɪdʒ(ə)nt/	marchand de journaux	Go to any <b>newsagent</b> and look at the magazines on sale.
on my/her own	/ɒn maɪ/hɜː(r) 'əʊn/	seul	Lynn doesn't want to be <b>on her own</b> for the rest of her life.
outgoing (adj)	/aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/	ouvert et sociable	I'm a very active and <b>outgoing</b> person.
perfect (adj)	/pɜːfɪkt/	parfait, idéal	My <b>perfect</b> partner has the same interests as me.
personality (n) C	/pɜːsənæləti/	personnalité	Lynn has an active and outgoing <b>personality</b> .
prefer (v)	/prɪ'fɜː/	préférer	My perfect partner is independent and sometimes <b>prefers</b> to do things on his own.
princess (n) C	/prɪn'ses/	princesse	We can see the <b>princess</b> now – she's wearing a beautiful white dress.
prison (n) C	/prɪzn/	prison	Do you agree that the <b>prison</b> of marriage belongs to an older generation?
professor (n) C	/prə'fesə/	professeur	Sue doesn't agree with her <b>professor</b> about marriage.
promise (v)	/prəmɪs/	promettre	I'm telling you the truth – I <b>promise</b> .
referee (n) C	/refə'riː/	arbitre	The <b>referee</b> is holding up a red card.
romantic (adj)	/rəʊ'mæntɪk/	romantique	Jay wants a partner who is kind and <b>romantic</b> .

secret (adj)/(n) C	/ˈsi:kɹət/	secret (adj)/(n)	Something that is <b>secret</b> cannot easily be explained or is difficult to understand. (adj)
share (v)	/ʃeə/	partager	Lynn doesn't want a partner who has any <b>secrets</b> . (n)
single mother (n) C	/ˈsɪŋɡl 'mʌðə/	mère célibataire	I would like to find someone to <b>share</b> those special moments.
smile (n) C/(v)	/smaɪl/	sourire (n)/(v)	Lynn is a <b>single mother</b> with two young girls.
			It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a <b>smile</b> of victory. (n)
			When someone <b>smiles</b> , they raise the corners of their mouth because they are happy or pleased. (v)
unusual (adj)	/ʌnˈju:ʒʊəl/	inhabituel	Have you ever been to a wedding? Did anything interesting or <b>unusual</b> happen?
vegetarian (adj)/(n) C	/ˌvedʒə'teəriən/	végétarien (adj)/(n)	<b>Vegetarian</b> food is intended for vegetarians. (adj)
vice versa (adv)	/vaɪs 'vɜ:sə/	vice-versa	Jay would like to meet a <b>vegetarian</b> who doesn't smoke. (n)
victory (n) C	/ˌvɪkt(ə)ri/	victoire	Kathleen doesn't know who Joe is and <b>vice versa</b> .
			It doesn't matter if you are single or married, she said with a smile of <b>victory</b> .
yoga (n) U	/ˈjəʊɡə/	yoga	I often prefer to stay at home and read or do <b>yoga</b> .

## Unit 5

### Compound nouns

backpack (n) C	/ˈbækpæk/	sac à dos	A <b>backpack</b> is a bag that you carry on your back when you are walking long distances.
boyfriend (n) C	/ˈbɔɪfrend/	petit ami	A <b>boyfriend</b> is a man or boy that you are having a romantic or sexual relationship with.
cable car (n) C	/ˈkeɪbl kɑː/	téléphérique	The new <b>cable car</b> is going to bring 400 tourists every hour.
camping-gas stove (n) C	/ˈkæmpɪŋ 'gæs stəʊv/	camping-gaz®	A <b>camping-gas stove</b> is a piece of equipment that you use for cooking when you are camping.
credit card (n) C	/ˈkredɪt kɑːd/	carte de crédit	A <b>credit card</b> is a small plastic card that you buy things with and pay for them later.
dinner party (n) C	/ˈdɪnə ˈpɑːti/	dîner	A <b>dinner party</b> is a social event in which you invite people to your house for an evening meal.

first-aid kit (n) C	/fɜːst 'eɪd kɪt/	trousse de secours	A <b>first-aid kit</b> is a small box that contains things to treat someone who is ill or injured.
flashlight (n) C	/flæʃlaɪt/	lampe de poche	A <b>flashlight</b> is a small electric light that you hold in your hand.
guide book (n) C	/'gaɪd bʊk/	guide de voyage	A <b>guide book</b> is a book for tourists that contains information about a place.
insect spray (n) U	/ɪnsekt spreɪ/	bombe insecticide	<b>Insect spray</b> is a liquid product in a container that you use to kill insects.
mobile phone (n) C	/məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/	portable	Passengers are not allowed to use their <b>mobile phones</b> during the flight.
penknife (n) C	/'pennaɪf/	canif	A <b>penknife</b> is a small knife with one or more blades that fold into the handle.
sleeping bag (n) C	/sliːpɪŋ bæɡ/	sac de couchage	A <b>sleeping bag</b> is a warm bag that you sleep in, especially when camping.
sunglasses (n pl)	/sʌŋɡləːsɪz/	lunettes de soleil	<b>Sunglasses</b> are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny.
tea bag (n) C	/'tiː bæɡ/	sachet de thé	There are old <b>tea bags</b> and water bottles everywhere on the Inca Trail.
tour guide (n) C	/'tʊə gaɪd/	guide	Ana Redondo is a <b>tour guide</b> and activist who wants to save Machu Picchu.
T-shirt (n) C	/'tiː ʃɜːt/	T-shirt	A <b>T-shirt</b> is a soft shirt with short sleeves and no collar.
video camera (n) C	/'vɪdiəʊ kæmərə/	caméra vidéo	A <b>video camera</b> is a piece of equipment used for recording something onto videotape.
water bottle (n) C	/'wɔːtə bɒtl/	bouteille d'eau	There are old tea bags and <b>water bottles</b> everywhere on the Inca Trail.

## Air travel

board (v)	/bɔːd/	embarquer	Your plane is <b>boarding</b> at 12.30.
boarding card (n) C	/'bɔːdɪŋ kɑːd/	carte d'embarquement	Show your <b>boarding card</b> at the departure gate.
book (v)	/'bʊk/	réserver	<b>Book</b> your flight and get your ticket.
check in (v)	/'tʃek 'ɪn/	enregistrer	Do you have any bags to <b>check in</b> ?
check-in (n) U	/'tʃekɪn/	enregistrement	Go to the <b>check-in</b> and check in your luggage.
departure (n) C	/'dɪpɑːtʃə/	départ	Mike leaves from <b>Departure</b> Gate 41.
duty-free (adj)	/'djuːti 'friː/	hors taxes	We bought some gifts in the <b>duty-free</b> shop.
fasten (v)	/'fɑːsən/	attacher	<b>Fasten</b> your seat belt before take-off.
flight (n) C	/'flaɪt/	vol	Have a nice <b>flight</b> !
gate (n) C	/'geɪt/	porte	Go to Departure <b>Gate</b> 41.
hall (n) C	/'hɔːl/	hall	The duty-free shop is in the departure <b>hall</b> .
hand luggage (n) U	/'hænd lʌɡɪdʒ/	bagage à main	Put your <b>hand luggage</b> in the overhead locker.
land (v)	/'lænd/	atterrir	The plane is going to <b>land</b> in about 20 minutes.
locker (n) C	/'lɒkə/	compartiment	Put your luggage in the overhead <b>locker</b> .
luggage (n) U	/'lʌɡɪdʒ/	bagage	You must check in all your <b>luggage</b> .
overhead (adj)	/'əʊvə'hed/	au-dessus de la tête	Put your luggage in the <b>overhead</b> locker.
pack (v)	/'pæk/	faire ses valises	Have you <b>packed</b> your bags?

passport (n) C	/ˈpɑːspɔːt/	passeport	You must have your <b>passport</b> and ticket ready to show.
passport control (n) U	/ˈpɑːspɔːt kəntrəʊl/	contrôle des passeports	Show your ticket and passport at <b>passport control</b> .
seat (n) C	/siːt/	siège	Get on the plane and find your <b>seat</b> .
seat belt (n) C	/siːt belt/	ceinture (de sécurité)	Fasten your <b>seat belt</b> .
security (n) U	/sɪˈkjʊərəti/	contrôle de sécurité	All passengers must go through <b>security</b> .
security guard (n) C	/sɪˈkjʊərəti ɡɑːd/	garde de sécurité	<b>Security guards</b> check the contents of people's luggage.
take-off (n) C/U	/teɪkɒf/	décollage	Fasten your seat belt and wait for <b>take-off</b> .
terminal (n) C	/tɜːmɪn(ə)l/	aérogare, terminal	Heathrow Airport has four <b>terminals</b> .
ticket (n) C	/tɪkɪt/	billet	Show your <b>ticket</b> and passport at passport control.

## Hotels

air conditioning (n) U	/ə ˈkɒndɪʃnɪŋ/	climatisation	It's very hot here, but all the rooms have <b>air conditioning</b> .
central heating (n) U	/sentrəl ˈhiːtɪŋ/	chauffage central	<b>Central heating</b> is a system for heating a house or building through a system of pipes.
connection (n) C	/kəˈnekʃn/	connexion	It's important that there's an Internet <b>connection</b> in the room.
countryside (n) U	/ˈkʌntrisaɪd/	campagne	<b>Countryside</b> is the area outside towns and cities with farms and fields.
facility (n) C	/fəˈsɪləti/	installations	The hotel has excellent <b>facilities</b> with a fantastic gym and sauna.
gym (n) C	/dʒɪm/	gymnase	The hotel has a fantastic <b>gym</b> and sauna.
lift (n) C	/lɪft/	ascenseur	Unfortunately the <b>lift</b> didn't work and our room was on the sixth floor.
location (n) C	/ləʊˈkeɪʃn/	emplacement	It has an incredible <b>location</b> near the cable car station.
minibar (n) C	/ˈmɪnɪbɑː/	minibar	There's no water in the <b>minibar</b> .
room service (n) U	/ruːm sɜːvɪs/	service de chambre	We telephoned <b>room service</b> and had breakfast in bed.
satellite (n) C	/sætəlaɪt/	satellite	Every room has <b>satellite</b> TV.
sauna (n) C	/ˈsɔːnə/	sauna	The hotel has a fantastic gym and <b>sauna</b> .
shower (n) C	/ˈʃaʊə/	douche	We asked for a room with a <b>shower</b> and toilet.
single (adj)	/sɪŋɡl/	simple, individuel	Have you got a <b>single</b> room for two nights?
twin (adj)	/twɪn/	jumeau	We wanted a double room but they only had one with <b>twin</b> beds.

## Verb patterns

be interested in + verb + <i>-ing</i>	/biː ˈɪntərəstɪd ɪn/	être intéressé par	I'm <b>interested in learning</b> more about the yeti.
hope to + <i>infinitive</i>	/həʊp tə/	espérer	I <b>hope to find</b> the yeti.
intend to + <i>infinitive</i>	/ɪntend tə/	avoir l'intention de	I <b>intend to take</b> some Turkish lessons.
look forward to + verb + <i>-ing</i>	/lʊk ˈfɔːwəd tə/	avoir hâte de	I'm <b>looking forward to swimming</b> with the dolphins.

plan to + *infinitive* /plæn tə/  
 want to + *infinitive* /wɒnt tə/  
 would like to + *infinitive* /wʊd 'laɪk tə/

prévoir  
 vouloir  
 J'aimerais, tu aimerais etc

I **plan to spend** two weeks in the jungle.  
 I **want to visit** the old temples.  
 I **would like to** read more about Alexander.

## Other words & phrases

activist (n) C	/æktɪvɪst/	militant	Ana is an <b>activist</b> belonging to an organization that wants to save Machu Picchu.
afterwards (adv)	/ɑːftəwədz/	ensuite	We're going to see a film and get something to eat <b>afterwards</b> .
ancient (adj)	/eɪnʃ(ə)nt/	ancien	Discover the <b>ancient</b> Peruvian cities.
attendant (n) C	/ətendənt/	agent de bord	Flight <b>attendants</b> must help passengers.
beach (n) C	/bi:tʃ/	plage	The Rio Hotel in Las Vegas has an Ipanema <b>beach</b> .
beauty (n) U	/bju:ti/	beauté	Experience the <b>beauty</b> of the seas of Borneo.
bell (n) C	/bel/	cloche	We rang the <b>bell</b> and waited.
brehtaking (adj)	/breθteɪkɪŋ/	à couper le souffle	The views are absolutely <b>brehtaking</b> .
build (v)	/bɪld/	construire	A hotel company wants to <b>build</b> a cable car to the top of Machu Picchu.
calm (adj)	/kɑ:m/	calme	Stay <b>calm</b> and put your hands in the air for me, please.
capital (n) C	/kæpɪtl/	capitale	Las Vegas is the hotel <b>capital</b> of the world.
casino (n) C	/kæ'si:nəʊ/	casino	Las Vegas is famous for its <b>casinos</b> .
cleanliness (n) U	/klenlɪnəs/	propreté	The King Edward Hotel was voted the worst in Britain for service, <b>cleanliness</b> and facilities.
climb (v)	/klaɪm/	monter en haut de	At the Venetian Hotel you can <b>climb</b> the Eiffel Tower.
cloud (n) C	/klaʊd/	nuage	See the world from above the <b>clouds</b> in a Russian MiG-25 jet.
comb (n) C/(v)	/kəʊm/	peigne/(se) peigner	I'm afraid you can't take that <b>comb</b> on the plane, sir. (n) When you <b>comb</b> your hair, you make it tidy with a comb. (v)
comfortable (adj)	/kʌmfətəbl/	confortable	The bed looked clean and <b>comfortable</b> .
crowded (adj)	/kraʊdɪd/	plein de monde	The Inca Trail is <b>crowded</b> and dirty.
depend (v)	/dɪpend/	dépendre	"Are you working at the weekend?" "I don't know. It <b>depends</b> ."
destination (n) C	/destɪ'neɪʃn/	destination	Machu Picchu is one of the most popular tourist <b>destinations</b> in the world.
discover (v)	/dɪ'skʌvə/	découvrir	An American explorer <b>discovered</b> the ruins of the city.
distillery (n) C	/dɪ'stɪləri/	distillerie	A <b>distillery</b> is a place where whisky is made.
dive (n) C/(v)	/daɪv/	plongée/plonger	Enjoy an unforgettable <b>dive</b> to the wreck of the Titanic. (n) I hope to do some sky <b>diving</b> . (v)
dolphin (n) C	/dɒlfɪn/	dauphin	Swim with the <b>dolphins</b> of the Bahamas.
exhibition (n) C	/eksɪ'bɪʃn/	exposition	I want to have an <b>exhibition</b> of the photos when I get back.

explore (v)	/ɪk'splɔː/
extraordinary (adj)	/ɪk'strɔːdnri/
extremely (adv)	/ɪk'striːmli/
fast food (n)	/fɑːst 'fuːd/
festival (n) C	/festɪvl/
fix (v)	/fɪks/
ghost (n) C	/ɡəʊst/
give up (v)	/ɡɪv 'ʌp/
hang on (v)	/hæŋ 'ɒn/
historic (adj)	/hɪ'stɔːrɪk/
horrible (adj)	/hɒrəbl/
hunt (n) C/(v)	/hʌnt/
ice (n) U	/aɪs/
incredible (adj)	/ɪn'kredəbl/
journey (n) C	/dʒɜːni/
jungle (n) C/U	/dʒʌŋɡl/
kayak (n) C	/'kaɪæk/
key (n) C	/kiː/
local (adj)	/ləʊkl/
lock (v)	/lɒk/
luxury (n) U	/'lʌkʃəri/
magic (n) U	/'mædʒɪk/
map (n) C	/'mæp/
metal (n) C/U	/'metl/
mind (v)	/'maɪnd/
minister (n) C	/'mɪnɪstə/
monster (n) C	/'mɒnstə/
motorbike (n) C	/'məʊtəbaɪk/
nervous (adj)	/'nɜːvəs/
object (n) C	/'ɒbdʒɪkt/
organization (n) C	/'ɔːɡənə'zeɪʃn/
path (n) C	/'pɑːθ/
receipt (n) C	/'riːsɪt/

explorer	explorateur
extraordinaire	extraordinaire
extrêmement	extrêmement
prêt-à-manger, restauration	prêt-à-manger, restauration
rapide	rapide
festival	festival
réparer	réparer
fantôme	fantôme
abandonner	abandonner
attendre	attendre
historique	historique
épouvantable	épouvantable
recherche/rechercher,	recherche/rechercher,
chasse/chasser	chasse/chasser
glace	glace
incroyable	incroyable
voyage	voyage
jungle	jungle
kayak	kayak
clé	clé
du pays, de la région	du pays, de la région
fermer à clé	fermer à clé
luxe	luxe
magie	magie
plan, carte	plan, carte
métal	métal
faire attention	faire attention
ministre	ministre
monstre	monstre
moto	moto
nerveux, angoissé	nerveux, angoissé
objet	objet
organisation	organisation
sentier	sentier
reçu	reçu

**Explore** the villages and temples of Mongolia and northern China. Machu Picchu is one of the most **extraordinary** places in the world. Machu Picchu is **extremely** popular with tourists. The company is going to build a tourist centre with souvenir shops, **fast food** restaurants etc. Experience the magic of the Hungry Ghost **Festival** in Malaysia. I'll ask my husband to **fix** the shower. Explore the islands in the company of Shojo **ghosts**. We finally decided to **give up** and look for another hotel. My ticket's here somewhere. **Hang on**. Ah, here it is. Follow the path of Alexander the Great through the **historic** cities of Turkey. Our room smells of cigarettes. It's **horrible**. Go on a Yeti **Hunt** in the Himalayas. (n) If you **hunt** someone or something, you try to find them. (v) You can go on a visit by submarine to a wreck under the Arctic **ice**. Route 66 is an **incredible** journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by motorbike. What is the most frightening **journey** you have been on? For centuries Machu Picchu was lost in the **jungle**. A **kayak** is a small canoe that you move with a single paddle. We gave our **key** to the woman at reception. More tourists means more jobs for the **local** people. The front door is **locked** at eleven o'clock. **Luxury** is a situation in which you are comfortable and have the best, most expensive things. Experience the **magic** of the Hungry Ghost Festival. "Can you tell me the way?" "Yes, I'll give you a **map**." Can you put **metal** objects in the box, please? Whoops, oh **mind** the coffee! Tomorrow we are meeting government **ministers**. I would really like to see the Loch Ness **monster**. Route 66 is a journey from Chicago to Los Angeles by **motorbike**. I get very **nervous** in planes. Put metal **objects** in the box, please. Ana's **organization** is trying to stop the cable car. The Inca Trail is a centuries-old **path** of 43 kilometres. Can I have a **receipt**, please?

rubbish (n) U	/ˈrʌbɪʃ/	ordures	Tourists leave their <b>rubbish</b> on the Inca Trail.
ruins (n pl)	/ruːnz/	ruines	An American explorer discovered the <b>ruins</b> of the city.
save (v)	/seɪv/	sauvegarder	She belongs to an organization that wants to <b>save</b> Machu Picchu.
search (v)	/sɜːtʃ/	chercher, rechercher	We are <b>searching</b> for the Worst Hotel in Britain.
shout (v)	/ʃaʊt/	crier	“Who do you think you are!” he <b>shouted</b> .
sign (n) C	/saɪn/	panneau	A big <b>sign</b> in the front window said “Vacancies”.
sky diving (n) U	/ˈskaɪ daɪvɪŋ/	parachutisme en chute libre	Go <b>sky diving</b> in the Grand Canyon.
smell (n) C/(v)	/smel/	odeur/sentir	A <b>smell</b> is the pleasant or unpleasant quality of something that you notice when you breathe through your nose. (n)
			The room <b>smells</b> of cigarettes. It’s horrible. (v)
souvenir (n) C	/suːvəˈnɪə/	souvenir	The company wants to build a tourist centre with <b>souvenir</b> shops.
spider (n) C	/ˈspaɪdə/	araignée	There’s a <b>spider</b> in the bath!
spokesman (n) C	/ˈspəʊksmən/	porte-parole	“The cable car is good news for Machu Picchu,” said a company <b>spokesman</b> .
stairs (n pl)	/steəz/	escalier	The lift’s not working but the <b>stairs</b> are through that door.
submarine (n) C	/sʌbməriːn/	sous-marin	“Arctic Ice” is a visit by <b>submarine</b> to a wreck under the Arctic ice.
temple (n) C	/ˈtempl/	temple	Explore the villages and <b>temples</b> of Mongolia and northern China.
throw (v)	/θrəʊ/	lancer	When you <b>throw</b> something, you use your hand to send an object through the air.
			The Inca <b>Trail</b> is crowded and dirty.
trail (n) C	/treɪl/	sentier, piste	Visit the Mayan <b>Treasures</b> in the rain forest of Mexico.
treasure (n) C/U	/ˈtreʒə/	trésor	Fortunately there were <b>vacancies</b> at the Grand Hotel.
vacancy (n) C	/ˈveɪkənsi/	chambre libre	There is a beautiful river <b>valley</b> below the city ruins.
valley (n) C	/ˈvæli/	vallée	The mountain <b>views</b> are absolutely breathtaking.
view (n) C	/vjuː/	vue	I intend to take a lot of photos of the <b>volcanoes</b> on Reunion Island.
volcano (n) C	/ˈvɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/	volcan	My wife is looking forward to seeing the Great <b>Wall</b> .
wall (n) C	/wɔːl/	muraille	The Rio Hotel has four swimming pools and <b>waterfalls</b> .
waterfall (n) C	/ˈwɔːtəfɔːl/	cascade	<b>Welcome</b> to <i>The Holiday Programme</i> .
welcome (v)	/welkəm/	souhaiter la bienvenue	Visit a <b>wreck</b> under the Arctic ice by submarine.
wreck (n) C	/rek/	épave	A <b>yacht</b> is a large, expensive boat used for sailing.
yacht (n) C	/jɒt/	yacht	

# Unit 6

## Food

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bacon (n) U	/beɪkən/	bacon
beer (n) C/U	/bɪə/	bière
breakfast (n) C	/breɪkfəst/	petit déjeuner
cake (n) C/U	/keɪk/	gâteau
caviar (n) U	/'kæviɑː/	caviar
chicken (n) C/U	/tʃɪkɪn/	poulet
chip (n) C	/tʃɪp/	frite
chocolate (n) C/U	/tʃɒklət/	chocolat
coffee (n) C/U	/'kɒfi/	café
cookbook (n) C	/'kʊkbʊk/	livre de cuisine
cookie (n) C	/'kʊki/	biscuit
crisp (n) C	/'krɪsp/	chips
diet (n) C	/'daɪət/	régime
donut/doughnut (n) C	/'dəʊnʌt/	beignet
egg (n) C	/eg/	œuf
(French) fries (n pl)	/(frentʃ) fraɪz/	frites
fruit (n) U	/'fru:t/	fruit
ham (n) U	/'hæm/	jambon
hamburger (n) C	/'hæmbɜːgə/	hamburger
hot dog (n) C	/'hɒt dɒg/	hot-dog
ice cream (n) C	/'aɪs 'kri:m/	glace
junk food (n) C/U	/'dʒʌŋk fu:d/	mal-bouffe
lemon (n) C	/'lemən/	citron
meal (n) C	/'mi:l/	repas
mineral water (n) U	/'mɪn(ə)rəl wɔːtə/	eau minérale
noodles (n pl)	/'nuːdlz/	nouilles
pasta (n) U	/'pæstə/	pâtes
peanut butter (n) U	/'piːnʌt 'bʌtə/	beurre de cacahuètes
pizza (n) C/U	/'piːtsə/	pizza

For breakfast he had **bacon** and eggs.  
Juice is healthier for you than **beer**.  
Elvis had **breakfast** at five o'clock in the afternoon.  
He ate chocolate and **cakes** all day and every day.  
Where does the best **caviar** in the world come from?  
The **chicken** burgers at The Alabama Chicken are really good.  
I often have steak and **chips** for dinner.  
Elvis once ate 250g of **chocolate** when he was going to the White House.  
**Coffee** is probably the world's favourite drink.  
A **cookbook** contains recipes.  
Elvis' last meal was four scoops of ice cream with six chocolate **cookies**.  
A packet of **crisps**, please.  
Having a healthy **diet** is very important.  
Elvis once ate twelve **donuts** in a taxi.  
He had bacon or sausage and **eggs** for breakfast.  
He ate hamburgers and **fries** every day.  
You should eat lots of **fruit** and vegetables.  
Bologna is famous for its Parma **ham**.  
I sometimes have a quick **hamburger** and chips for dinner.  
The longest **hot dog** in the world was made in Chicago.  
Elvis liked **ice cream** very much.  
He ate a lot of **junk food** like hamburgers and hot dogs.  
A **lemon** is a yellow fruit with a sour taste.  
What is a good **meal** without a coffee at the end of it?  
A bottle of sparkling **mineral water**, please.  
**Noodles** are long thin pieces of pasta.  
It's easy to cook **pasta**.  
**Peanut butter** is a soft food made of peanuts that you put on bread.  
**Pizzas** are cheaper than steak and chips.

potato (n) C	/pə'teɪtəʊ/	pomme de terre
recipe (n) C	/resəpi/	recette
rice (n) U	/raɪs/	riz
salad (n) C/U	/sæləd/	salade
salt (n) U	/sɔ:lt/	sel
sauce (n) C/U	/sɔ:s/	sauce
sausage (n) C	/sɔ:sɪdʒ/	saucisse
snack (n) C	/snæk/	casse-croûte
sorbet (n) U	/sɔ:beɪ/	sorbet
steak (n) C/U	/steɪk/	steak
strawberry (n) C	/strɔ:b(ə)ri/	fraise
sugar (n) U	/ʃʊgə/	sucre
tomato (n) C	/tə'mɑ:təʊ/	tomate
yoghurt/yogurt (n) C/U	/jɒgət/	yogourt, yaourt

A **potato** is a common hard, round vegetable with a brown, red or yellow skin. I like traditional cooking **recipes**.

**Rice** is a food consisting of small white or brown grains.

A **salad** contains a mixture of raw vegetables such as lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Bolognese sauce contains a lot of **salt** and sugar. Bolognese **sauce** contains a lot of salt and sugar.

For breakfast he had bacon and eggs or **sausage** and eggs. Elvis had a fridge in his bedroom for his favourite **snacks**.

A **sorbet** is a sweet food made from fruit juice, ice and sugar.

Pizzas are cheaper than **steak** and chips.

Do you prefer vanilla or **strawberry** ice cream?

Do you take **sugar** with your coffee?

Bolognese is a sauce made with **tomatoes** and meat, onions and herbs. It's good to eat fruit and **yoghurt** for breakfast.

## Eating out

bill (n) C	/bɪl/	l'addition
course (n) C	/kɔ:s/	plat
dessert (n) C/U	/dɪ'zɜ:t/	dessert
main course (n) C	/meɪn kɔ:s/	plat principal
service charge (n) C	/sɜ:vɪs tʃɑ:dʒ/	service
set menu (n) C	/set 'menju:/	menu
starter (n) C	/stɑ:tə/	entrée
VAT (n) U	/vi: eɪ 'ti:/; /væt/	TVA
waiter (n) C	/weɪtə/	serveur
waitress (n) C	/weɪtrəs/	serveuse

Excuse me, could we have the **bill** please?

The first **course** of a meal is called a starter.

The last course of a meal is called a **dessert**.

The **main course** comes between the starter and the dessert.

The **service charge** is the money you pay for your waiter or waitress.

A **set menu** is a fixed choice of two or three courses.

A **starter** is the first course of a meal.

**VAT** is a tax on goods and services.

A **waiter** is a man who takes your order in a restaurant.

A **waitress** is a woman who takes your order in a restaurant.

## Other words & phrases

addict (n) C	/ædɪkt/	accro
alcohol (n) U	/ælkəhɒl/	alcool
annual (adj)	/ænjuəl/	annuel

Coffee **addicts** are people who can do nothing until their second or third cup of coffee.

It's a strong beer that contains a lot of **alcohol**.

It's our French class's **annual** meal tonight.

army (n) C	/ɑ:mi/	armée
artificial (adj)	/ɑ:trɪfɪʃl/	artificiel
ashtray (n) C	/æʃtreɪ/	cendrier
authentic (adj)	/ɔ:θentɪk/	authentique
bean (n) C	/bi:n/	grain
bedroom (n) C	/bedru:m/	chambre
boring (adj)	/bɔ:riŋ/	fade
box (n) C	/bɒks/	encadré
busy (adj)	/bɪzi/	animé
chapter (n) C	/tʃæptə/	chapitre
chemical (n) C	/kemɪkl/	produit chimique
costume (n) C	/kɒstju:m/	costume
count (v)	/kaʊnt/	compter
customer (n) C	/kʌstəmə/	client
delicious (adj)	/dɪ'lɪʃəs/	délicieux
dish (n) C	/dɪʃ/	plat
draw (v)	/drɔ:/	dessiner
droppings (n pl)	/drɒpɪŋz/	crottes
drug (n) C	/drʌg/	drogue
face (n) C	/feɪs/	visage
fascinating (adj)	/fæsmɪneɪɪŋ/	passionnant
flavour (n) C	/fleɪvə/	saveur
fresh (adj)	/frefʃ/	frais
fridge (n) C	/frɪdʒ/	réfrigérateur
healthy (adj)	/helθi/	sain
heart (n) C	/hɑ:t/	cœur
ingredient (n) C	/ɪn'gri:diənt/	ingrédient
kill (v)	/kɪl/	tuer
laboratory (n) C	/lə'bɒr(ə)tri/	laboratoire
leaf (n) C	/li:f/	feuille
lifestyle (n) C	/laɪfstɑɪl/	style de vie
lively (adj)	/laɪvli/	animé, vivant
market (n) C	/mɑ:kɪt/	marché
marvellous (adj)	/mɑ:vələs/	formidable
measure (v)	/meʒə/	mesurer

Elvis ate normal **army** meals when he was doing his military service.

A lot of food nowadays contains **artificial** flavours.

Excuse me, have you got an **ashtray**?

The Ristorante Palio is more **authentic** than other Italian restaurants in town.

There are more than 100 different varieties of coffee **bean**.

He had a fridge in his **bedroom** for his favourite snacks.

School dinners are usually quite **boring**.

Choose an adjective from the **box** to complete the sentence.

Burger Paradise is always very **busy**.

The food in the first two or three **chapters** is quite normal.

Food nowadays contains a lot of **chemicals**.

Traditional **costume** is clothes that are typical of a particular place.

Beethoven always **counted** 60 beans for each cup of coffee.

Starbucks serves coffee to more than 11 million **customers** every week.

“Did you enjoy the meal?” “Yes, it was **delicious**.”

Tagliatelle al Ragu is an Italian **dish**.

Artists in California **draw** designs in your coffee.

Kopi Luwak is a type of coffee made from an Indonesian cat’s **droppings**.

People who cannot stop taking a **drug** are addicts.

He’s not exactly good-looking but he has an interesting **face**.

Elvis’ story is a sad one, but it’s **fascinating** too.

Bolognese sauce contains a lot of artificial **flavours**.

**Fresh** sauce is healthier than sauce in bottles.

He had a **fridge** in his bedroom for his favourite snacks.

We eat quite **healthy** food – lots of fruit and vegetables.

Artists draw leaves, **hearts** and other designs in your coffee.

Bolognese sauce from supermarkets is made from many different **ingredients**.

Food and drugs made him feel good but **killed** him in the end.

Bolognese sauce is made by strange men in strange **laboratories**.

Artists draw **leaves** and hearts in your coffee.

A healthy diet is an important part of a healthy **lifestyle**.

A **lively** place is one in which there are a lot of things to do.

Looking at the food on sale at the **market** is making my mouth water.

“There’s a romantic table for two by the window.” “That sounds **marvellous**.”

How long did the world’s longest hot dog **measure**?

microwave (n) C/(v)	/maɪkrəweɪv/	four à micro-ondes/passer au four à micro-ondes	It's so easy to take something out of the freezer and put it in the <b>microwave</b> . (n) I don't like the idea of <b>microwaving</b> food. (v)
military service (n) U	/mɪlɪt(ə)ri 'sɜːvɪs/	service militaire	Elvis ate normal army meals when he was doing his <b>military service</b> .
movement (n) C	/muːvmənt/	mouvement	“Slow food” is a <b>movement</b> that started in Italy.
occasion (n) C	/ə'keɪʒn/	occasion	La Vie en Rose is an ideal restaurant for that special <b>occasion</b> .
order (v)	/ɔːdə/	commander	On one occasion Elvis <b>ordered</b> five ice creams for breakfast.
plant (n) C	/plɑːnt/	plante	The fruit of the coffee <b>plant</b> is called a bean.
presenter (n) C	/pri'zentə/	présentateur	The radio <b>presenter</b> is in Bologna.
preservative (n) C	/pri'zɜːvətɪv/	agent de conservation	The sauce contains lots of chemicals and <b>preservatives</b> .
progress (n) U	/prəʊɡres/	progrès	<b>Progress</b> is the process of developing or improving.
scoop (n) C	/skuːp/	boule	His last meal before he died was four <b>scoops</b> of ice cream and six chocolate cookies.
serve (v)	/sɜːv/	servir	Fashionable US coffee bars now <b>serve</b> “coffee art”.
service (n) U	/sɜːvɪs/	service	The <b>service</b> in the restaurant was slower than usual.
shopping list (n) C	/ʃɒpɪŋ lɪst/	liste de courses	Tick the items on the <b>shopping list</b> that you can see in the picture.
silly (adj)	/sɪli/	stupide	Oh, I'm sorry sir, <b>silly</b> me!
sparkling (adj)	/spɑːklɪŋ/	pétillant	A bottle of <b>sparkling</b> mineral water, please.
special (adj)	/speʃl/	spéciale	La Vie en Rose is ideal for that <b>special</b> occasion.
speciality (n) C	/speʃi'æləti/	spécialité	Spaghetti Bolognese is a <b>speciality</b> of the south of Italy.
supermarket (n) C	/suːpəmə:kɪt/	supermarché	Bolognese sauce from <b>supermarkets</b> is made from many different ingredients.
taste (n)/(v)	/teɪst/	goût/sentir, apprécier le goût	The Jamaican Blue Mountain bean is said to have the best <b>taste</b> . (n) You can't really <b>taste</b> anything if you eat fast. (v)
taxi (n) C	/tæksi/	taxi	Elvis once ate 12 donuts in a <b>taxi</b> .
weak (adj)	/wi:k/	léger	Do you like your coffee strong or <b>weak</b> ?
weigh (v)	/weɪ/	peser	How much did the heaviest tomato in the world <b>weigh</b> ?

## Unit 7

### Work

boss (n) C	/bɒs/	patron	My <b>boss</b> never listens to my ideas.
application form (n) C	/æplɪ'keɪʃn fɔːm/	formulaire de candidature	He gave me <b>application forms</b> for six jobs.
apply for (v)	/ə'plai fɔː/	poser sa candidature	If I don't <b>apply for</b> the jobs, I lose my benefits.
be fired (from a job)	/biː 'faɪəd (frəm ə dʒɒb)/	être renvoyé (d'un travail)	She <b>was fired from her job</b> .

career (n) C	/kə'riə/	carrière
CV (curriculum vitae) (n) C	/si: 'vi:/	CV (curriculum vitae)
diploma (n) C	/di'pləʊmə/	diplôme
do (sth) for a living	/du: fə: ə 'livɪŋ/	faire dans la vie/pour gagner sa vie
earn (v)	/ɜ:n/	gagner sa vie
education (n) U	/edʒʊ'keɪʃn/	études
in charge (of sth/sb)	/ɪn 'tʃɑ:dʒ/	responsable de
interview (n) C	/'ɪntəvju:/	entrevue
job (n) C	/dʒɒb/	emploi
office (n) C	/'ɒfɪs/	bureau
pay rise (n) C	/'peɪ raɪz/	augmentation de salaire
professional (adj)	/'prə'feʃnəl/	professionnel
(be/get) promoted	/'prɒməʊtɪd/	promu
promotion (n) C/U	/'prɒməʊʃn/	promotion
qualification (n) C	/'kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃn/	qualification
recruitment (n) U	/'rɪ'krutmənt/	recrutement
referee (n) C	/'refə'ri:/	personne pouvant fournir des références
responsible (for sth) (adj)	/'rɪ'spɒnsəbl/	responsable de
retired (adj)	/'rɪ'taɪəd/	à la retraite, retraité
salary (n) C	/'sæləri/	salaire
temporary (adj)	/'temp(ə)rəri/	temporaire
training (n) U	/'treɪnɪŋ/	formation
well-paid (adj)	/'wel'peɪd/	bien payé

What did you do before you began your **career** as an actor?

Send your **CV** to [davinasayers@srt.net](mailto:davinasayers@srt.net).

He has a **diploma** in Marketing and Sales.

“What do you **do for a living**?” “I’m a waitress.”

For a time Tom Cruise **earned** a living in a New York restaurant.

Send us a CV with information about your **education**, qualifications and experience.

She was **in charge of** the coffee machine.

Tomorrow I’ve got **interviews** for four different jobs.

She’s unemployed and looking for a **job**.

I’ve got a new job and no one talks to me in the **office**.

She got a small **pay rise**.

Your CV should include details of your **professional** experience.

Two years later she **got promoted** to senior assistant.

I’m applying for a **promotion** at work.

What **qualifications** have you got?

SRT is a **recruitment** agency.

Include the names of two **referees** on your CV.

He was **responsible for** cleaning the tables.

She became an assistant in a home for **retired** people.

The job is interesting and the **salary** is good.

Students often get **temporary** summer jobs.

It’s a good idea to go on a **training** course.

Everyone wants a **well-paid** job.

## Jobs

accountant (n) C	/ə'kaʊntənt/	comptable
chauffeur (n) C	/'ʃɔ:fɜ:/	chauffeur
computer programmer (n) C	/'kɒm.pju:tə 'prəʊgræmə/	programmeur
dentist (n) C	/'dentɪst/	dentiste
doctor (n) C	/'dɒktə/	médecin

An **accountant** is someone whose job is to prepare financial records.

A **chauffeur** is someone whose job is to drive a rich and important person around.

A **computer programmer** is someone who writes computer programmes.

A **dentist** is someone whose job is to treat people’s teeth.

A **doctor** is someone whose job is to treat people who are ill.

engineer (n) C	/endʒɪnɪə/	ingénieur	An <b>engineer</b> is someone whose job is to repair machines or electrical equipment.
journalist (n) C	/dʒɜːnəlɪst/	journaliste	A <b>journalist</b> is someone whose job is to report the news for a newspaper or TV.
lawyer (n) C	/lɔːjə/	avocat	A <b>lawyer</b> is someone whose job is to provide people with legal advice and services.
manager (n) C	/ˈmænɪdʒə/	directeur	A <b>manager</b> is someone whose job is to control and organize the work of a business or organization.
nurse (n) C	/nɜːs/	infirmière	A <b>nurse</b> is someone who is trained to look after people who are ill.
police officer (n) C	/pəˈliːs ɒfɪsə/	officier de police	A <b>police officer</b> is someone who tries to catch criminals and checks that people obey the law.
sales assistant (n) C	/seɪlz əsɪstənt/	vendeur	A <b>sales assistant</b> is someone whose job is to help customers and sell things in a shop.
social worker (n) C	/səʊl wɜːkə/	travailleur social	A <b>social worker</b> is someone who is trained to give help and advice to people with social problems.
teacher (n) C	/ˈtiːtʃə/	enseignant	A <b>teacher</b> is someone whose job is to teach.
train driver (n) C	/treɪn draɪvə/	conducteur de train	A <b>train driver</b> is someone whose job is to drive a train.
waiter (n) C	/ˈweɪtə/	serveur	A <b>waiter</b> is a man who serves people in a restaurant.
waitress (n) C	/ˈweɪtrəs/	serveuse	A <b>waitress</b> is a woman who serves people in a restaurant.

## Personality

ambition (n) C/U	/æmˈbɪʃn/	ambition	Leos have great <b>ambition</b> .
ambitious (adj)	/æmˈbɪʃəs/	ambitieux	Aquarians are quite <b>ambitious</b> but they make good friends.
emotion (n) C/U	/ɪˈməʊʃn/	émotion	Aquarians do not usually show their <b>emotions</b> .
emotional (adj)	/ɪˈməʊʃn(ə)l/	émotif	Virgos often live for their work and are not very <b>emotional</b> .
honest (adj)	/ˈɒnɪst/	honnête	Sagittarians are usually <b>honest</b> and straightforward.
imagination (n) U	/ɪmædʒɪˈneɪʃn/	imagination	Geminis have lots of <b>imagination</b> and ideas but they get bored quickly.
imaginative (adj)	/ɪmædʒɪnətɪv/	imaginatif	Pisceans are intelligent and <b>imaginative</b> .
independence (n) U	/ɪndɪˈpendəns/	indépendance	Geminis work better on their own and their <b>independence</b> is important to them.
independent (adj)	/ɪndɪˈpendənt/	indépendant	Capricorns are natural managers who are <b>independent</b> and strong.
(well) organized (adj)	/(wel) ˈɔːɡənəraɪzd/	(bien) organisé	Arians are excellent managers who are very <b>well organized</b> .
patience (n) U	/ˈpeɪʃns/	patience	Librans are a happy balance of <b>patience</b> and speed.
patient (adj)	/ˈpeɪʃnt/	patient	Sagittarians are <b>patient</b> and kind with other people.

sensitive (adj) /ˈsensətɪv/  
 sensitivity (n) U /sensə'tɪvətɪ/  
 skill (n) C/U /skɪl/  
 skilled (adj) /skɪld/

sensible  
 sensibilité  
 aptitude  
 qualifié

Capricorns are more **sensitive** than they seem and are good listeners.  
 They seem calm and organized but Cancers have a secret **sensitivity**.  
 They have good people **skills** but find it difficult to make important decisions.  
 Capricorns are naturally **skilled** managers who are independent and strong.

## Other words & phrases

ability (n) C/U /ə'bɪləti/  
 adviser (n) C /əd'vaɪzə/  
 angry (adj) /'æŋɡri/  
 appearance (n) U /ə'pɪərəns/  
 assistant (n) C /ə'sɪst(ə)nt/

faculté, capacité  
 conseiller  
 furieux  
 apparence  
 assistant, adjoint

Scorpios main strength is their **ability** to change.  
 Speak to one of our experienced career **advisers** about the right job for you.  
 My boss was **angry** with me because I was late for work.  
 Improve your **appearance** and buy a smart suit.  
 Pat went on a training course to become an **assistant** in a home for retired people.

astrology (n) U /ə'strɒlədʒi/  
 balance (n) U /bæləns/  
 basic (adj) /'beɪsɪk/  
 billionaire (n) C /bɪljə'neə/  
 by chance /baɪ 'tʃɑːns/  
 cash (v) /kæʃ/  
 celebrity (n) C /sə'lebrəti/  
 cheque (n) C /tʃek/  
 contain (v) /kən'teɪn/

astrologie  
 équilibre  
 de base, élémentaire  
 milliardaire  
 par hasard  
 encaisser  
 célébrité  
 chèque  
 contenir

Like it or not, **astrology** is important.  
 Librans are a happy **balance** of many opposites.  
 A course in **basic** computer skills is a good idea.  
 Millionaires don't use astrology. **Billionaires** do.  
**By chance** Pat met another woman who had the same name as her.  
 I went to the post office to **cash** my benefit cheque.  
 The last **celebrity** Valerio drove in his car was Madonna.  
 Finally my unemployment benefit **cheque** arrived.  
 Somebody will probably look at your date of birth for the astrological information it **contains**.

crazy (adj) /kreɪzi/  
 cute (adj) /kjuːt/  
 dot (n) C /dɒt/  
 downtown (adj)/(adv) /daʊntaʊn/

insensé  
 mignon  
 point  
 du centre-ville/en ville

If I don't apply for the jobs, I lose my benefit. It's **crazy**!  
 Brad and Jennifer were, you know, kind of **cute**.  
 The punctuation mark (.) in an email or website address is pronounced "**dot**".  
 I'm working for an ice cream shop in **downtown** Manhattan. (adj)  
 If something exists or happens **downtown**, it exists or happens near the centre of a city. (adv)

earring (n) C /ˈɪərɪŋ/  
 gas (n) C/U /gæs/  
 haircut (n) C /'heəkʌt/  
 horoscope (n) C /'hɒrəskəʊp/  
 hyphen (n) C /'haɪfn/

boucle d'oreille  
 gaz  
 coupe de cheveux  
 horoscope  
 trait d'union

Are all those **earrings** really necessary?  
 I got two bills in the post – **gas** and electricity.  
 Have a **haircut** before your interview.  
 How often do you read your **horoscope**?  
 The sign (-) that you see in some email and website addresses is called a **hyphen**.

loads of	/ˈləʊdz ɒv/	des tas de	Tom Cruise has made <b>loads of</b> famous films.
marketing (n) U	/ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ/	marketing, mercatique	She has a diploma in <b>marketing</b> and sales.
mile (n) C	/maɪl/	mile (= 1690 m)	I walked five <b>miles</b> in the cold and rain and I didn't get the job.
millionaire (n) C	/mɪljəˈneə/	millionnaire	<b>Millionaires</b> don't use astrology. Billionaires do.
movies (n pl)	/ˈmuːvɪz/	films	Tom Cruise was thinking of a career in the church before finding work in the <b>movies</b> .
natural (adj)	/ˈnætʃ(ə)rəl/	inné, naturel	With their <b>natural</b> intelligence, Scorpios understand situations quickly.
naturally (adv)	/ˈnætʃ(ə)rəli/	naturellement	Capricorns are <b>naturally</b> skilled managers who are independent and strong.
philosophy (n) U	/fɪˈlɒsəfi/	philosophie	“Does Ruby have an MA in <b>philosophy</b> ?” “No, she doesn't.”
post office (n) C	/ˈpəʊst ɒfɪs/	bureau de poste	I went to the <b>post office</b> to cash my benefit cheque.
recently (adv)	/ˈriːsntli/	récemment	We had Tom Cruise and his girlfriend in the shop <b>recently</b> .
sales (n pl)	/seɪlz/	ventes	She has a diploma in marketing and <b>sales</b> .
situation (n) C	/sɪtuˈeɪʃn/	situation	Police officers have to deal with dangerous <b>situations</b> .
slash (n) C	/slæʃ/	barre oblique	The sign (/) that you see in website addresses is called a <b>slash</b> .
smart (adj)	/smɑːt/	élégant	Improve your appearance and buy a <b>smart</b> suit.
star (n) C	/stɑː/	vedette	Many film <b>stars</b> had very different jobs before starting their acting careers.
star sign (n) C	/stɑː saɪn/	signe astrologique	What <b>star sign</b> are you?
strength (n) U	/streŋθ/	force	Their main <b>strength</b> is their ability to change.
stressed (adj)	/strest/	stressé	I've got too much work and I'm feeling really <b>stressed</b> .
successful (adj)	/səkˈsesfl/	victorieux, qui réussit	Someone who is ambitious wants to be <b>successful</b> .
suit (n) C	/suːt/	costume	Improve your appearance and buy a smart <b>suit</b> .
team (n) C	/tiːm/	équipe	Geminis work better on their own than in a <b>team</b> .
tidy (up) (v)	/taɪdi (ʌp)/	ranger	You have a million things to do: check your email, <b>tidy up</b> your desk.
traveller (n) C	/ˈtræv(ə)lə/	voyageur	Some people think horoscopes can tell you whether a person is a good <b>traveller</b> .
tutor (n) C	/tjuːtə/	professeur principal	One of my referees is a college <b>tutor</b> .
unemployed (adj)	/ʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	au chômage	She was <b>unemployed</b> and looking for a job.
unemployment benefit (n) U	/ʌnɪmˈplɔɪmənt benɪfɪt/	allocations de chômage	The salaries are low – more or less the same as my <b>unemployment benefit</b> .
waste (v)	/weɪst/	passer (le temps)	For many people, a horoscope is a good way to <b>waste</b> five minutes.
worried (adj)	/wʌrɪd/	inquiet	When things don't go well, Sagittarians can get <b>worried</b> .

# Unit 8

## Compound nouns with numbers

Quand on forme des noms composés avec des nombres, le nom du milieu se met au singulier.

20-million <b>dollar</b> cheque	/twenti ,mɪljən dɒlə 'tʃek/	chèque de 20 millions de dollars	A South African businessman wrote a <b>20-million dollar cheque</b> to become a space tourist.
thirteen- <b>part</b> show	/θɜːti:n ,pɑːt 'ʃəʊ/	émission en 13 épisodes	They hope to film the <b>thirteen-part show</b> at different science museums around Europe.
eight- <b>day</b> trip	/eɪt ,deɪ 'trɪp/	voyage de huit jours	The winner of the show will blast off for an <b>eight-day trip</b> to the stars.

## Computer actions

arrow (n) C	/æɹəʊ/	flèche	Click on the “Programmes” <b>arrow</b> and find “Tools”.
attach (v)	/ə'tætʃ/	joindre	<b>Attach</b> your document to the message.
button (n) C	/bʌtn/	bouton	Click on that <b>button</b> .
click (n) C/(v)	/kɪk/	clic/cliquer	Do a double <b>click</b> on that button. (n) <b>Click</b> on the email icon. (v)
connect (v)	/kə'nekt/	se connecter	You need to <b>connect</b> to the Internet before you send an email.
copy (v)	/kɒpi/	copier	<b>Copy</b> the picture into your document.
cursor (n) C	/kɜːsə/	curseur	The <b>cursor</b> is the small flashing line on a computer screen that you can move.
delete (v)	/dɪ'li:t/	effacer	If you make a mistake you can always <b>delete</b> it.
disk (n) C	/dɪsk/	disquette	Use a <b>disk</b> or CD to save your work.
document (n) C	/ˈdɒkjʊmənt/	document	Find the <b>document</b> you want and attach it to the email.
download (n) C/(v)	/daʊnləʊd/ (n) /daʊn'ləʊd/ (v)	téléchargement/télécharger	A <b>download</b> is a file that you have moved to your computer from another computer system. (n) Business students can log onto the site and <b>download</b> essays. (v)
edit (v)	/edɪt/	éditer	When you <b>edit</b> a document, you make changes to it.
format (n) U/(v)	/fɔːmət/	format/formater	The <b>format</b> of a document is its design and appearance. (n) When you <b>format</b> a document, you arrange the design and appearance of the text. (v)
highlight (v)	/haɪlaɪt/	surligner, mettre en évidence	<b>Highlight</b> the word that you want to change.
icon (n) C	/aɪkɒn/	icône	Click the spell check <b>icon</b> .
insert (v)	/ɪn'sɜːt/	insérer	If you <b>insert</b> a disk into your computer, you put it into the computer.

log off (v)	/lɒg 'ɒf/	fermer une session
log on (v)	/lɒg 'ɒn/	ouvrir une session
message (n) C	/ˈmesɪdʒ/	message
paste (v)	/peɪst/	coller
print (v)	/prɪnt/	imprimer
programme (n) C/(v)	/ˈprɒɡræm/	logiciel/programmer
replace (v)	/rɪˈpleɪs/	remplacer
save (v)	/seɪv/	sauvegarder
screen (n) C	/skriːn/	écran
select (v)	/sɪˈlekt/	sélectionner
site (n) C	/saɪt/	site
software (n) U	/ˈsɒftweə/	logiciel
synonym (n) C	/ˈsɪnənɪm/	synonyme
table (n) C	/teɪbl/	tableau
thesaurus (n) C	/θɪˈsɔːrəs/	dictionnaire analogique, thésaurus
tool (n) C	/tuːl/	outil
type (v)	/taɪp/	taper
undo (v)	/ʌnˈduː/	annuler

Save your work before you **log off**.  
 Business students **log on** to the site and download essays.  
 Click on “Send” to send your **message**.  
 When you **paste** something you move it from one part of a computer screen to another.  
 When you **print** a document, you make a copy on paper using a printer.  
 Use the spell check **programme** to check for mistakes. (n)  
 If you **programme** a computer, you give it a series of instructions. (v)  
 If you **replace** one word with another word, you get rid of the first word and use the second one instead.  
 Remember to **save** your work.  
 The “Start” button is at the bottom of the **screen**.  
**Select** “Language Settings” and find “English”.  
 They find the essay they need on the **site** and download it.  
 I have found **software** that can translate the essays into different languages.  
 A **synonym** is a word that has a similar meaning to another word.  
 A **table** is arranged in rows and columns and contains information or figures.  
 A **thesaurus** is a dictionary containing lists of words that have similar meanings.  
 Click on the “Programmes” arrow and find “**Tools**”.  
**Type** the address of the person you are writing to.  
 If you **undo** something that you have typed, you tell the computer to ignore that thing.

## Adjectives with infinitives

dangerous	/deɪndʒərəs/	dangereux
difficult	/ˈdɪfɪklt/	difficile
easy	/iːzi/	facile
healthy	/heɪlθi/	sain
illegal	/ɪˈliːgl/	illégal
impossible	/ɪmˈpɒsəbl/	impossible
legal	/liːgl/	légal
possible	/ˈpɒsəbl/	possible
safe	/seɪf/	sûr

Be careful – it’s very **dangerous**.  
 It’s **difficult** to get a good job without qualifications.  
 The website is **easy** to use.  
 It’s **healthy** to eat fruit and vegetables.  
 It’s **illegal** to sell cigarettes to people under 16.  
 A hundred years ago scientists said that space travel was **impossible**.  
 Is it **legal** to help students with their homework?  
 Where is it **possible** to buy English books?  
 Will our world become **safer** or more dangerous?

unhealthy	/ʌn'heɪθi/	malsain
unusual	/ʌn'ju:ʒʊəl/	inhabituel
usual	/ju:ʒʊəl/	habituel

It's **unhealthy** to drink too much.  
 It's **unusual** to see tourists in our town.  
 It's **usual** for people to eat late in the evening.

## Other words & phrases

advanced (adj)	/əd'vɑ:nst/	perfectionné
airport (n) C	/eə'pɔ:t/	aéroport
alien (n) C/(adj)	/eɪliən/	extraterrestre
automatic (adj)	/ɔ:tə'mætrɪk/	automatique
blast off (v)	/blɑ:st 'ɒf/	décoller
brilliant (adj)	/'brɪljənt/	génial
businessman (n) C	/'bɪznəsmæn/	homme d'affaires
consortium (n) C	/kən'sɔ:tiəm/	consortium
contestant (n) C	/kən'testənt/	concurrent
cure (n) C	/kjʊə/	remède
development (n) C	/dɪ'veləpmənt/	progrès
disease (n) C	/dɪ'zi:z/	maladie
earth (n)	/ɜ:θ/	terre
elderly (n)	/'eldəli/	personnes âgées
energy (n) U	/'enədʒi/	énergie
equipment (n) U	/'i:kwɪpmənt/	équipement
essay (n) C	/'eseɪ/	essai
exploration (n) U	/'eksplə'reɪʃn/	exploration
fact (n) C	/'fækt/	fait
fiction (n) U	/'fɪkʃn/	fiction
film (v)	/'fɪlm/	filmer
finances (n pl)	/'faɪnænsɪz/	finances
foreign (adj)	/'fɔ:rn/	étranger
freaky (adj)	/'fri:ki/	bizarre
frightening (adj)	/'fraɪtnɪŋ/	terrifiant
game show (n) C	/'geɪm ʃəʊ/	jeu télévisé
grow (v)	/'grəʊ/	faire pousser

American military technology is becoming more **advanced**.  
 I said goodbye to my boyfriend at the **airport**.  
 In the film *Independence Day*, **aliens** come to Earth. (n)  
**Alien** activities or influences relate to a planet other than Earth. (adj)  
 There have been new developments in **automatic** translation machines.  
 The winner will **blast off** for an eight-day trip to the stars.  
 “You can log off now.” “**Brilliant**. Thanks.”  
 A South African **businessman** became the world's second space tourist.  
 A European television **consortium**, Eurorbit, has announced plans for a new game show.  
 The show will have **contestants** from all the countries in the European Union.  
 We've got a **cure** for lots of diseases now.  
 There have been new **developments** in automatic translation machines.  
 We've got a cure for lots of **diseases** now.  
 In *Independence Day* aliens come to **Earth**.  
 If we all live longer, how will we pay for care of the **elderly**?  
 At the moment most of our **energy** comes from oil.  
 Satellites in space carry many different kinds of **equipment**.  
 Students can log on to the site and download **essays**.  
 We will maybe stop spending money on space **exploration**.  
 Are the **facts** in the box the same or different in your country?  
 Star wars: fact or **fiction**?  
 Where will the game show be **filmed**?  
 Who will look after the **finances** of the company?  
 Learning a **foreign** language may soon be a thing of the past.  
 Buy one of those **freaky** green hands and put it on your desk at work.  
 The future for the smaller countries of the world is extremely **frightening**.  
 The new **game show** will probably be called *Star Quest*.  
 What will happen to ordinary plants and animals if we **grow** GM food on our farms?

hill (n) C	/hɪl/	colline
increase (v)	/ɪn'kri:z/	augmenter
invention (n) C	/ɪn'venʃn/	invention
invisible (adj)	/ɪn'vɪsəbl/	invisible
knowledge (n) U	/nɒlɪdʒ/	connaissance
laser (n) C	/leɪzə/	laser
lend (v)	/lend/	prêter
litre (n) C	/li:tə/	litre
luck (n) U	/lʌk/	chance
machine (n) C	/mə'ʃi:n/	machine
medicine (n) U	/mɛdɪsn/	médicament
military (adj)	/mɪlɪt(ə)ri/	militaire
modelling (n) U	/mɒdlɪŋ/	mannequinat
moon (n) C	/mu:n/	lune
museum (n) C	/mju:'zi:əm/	musée
offer (v)	/ɔfə/	offrir
oil (n) U	/ɔɪl/	pétrole
permission (n) U	/pə'mɪʃn/	permission
planet (n) C	/plænɪt/	planète
prisoner (n) C	/prɪznə/	prisonnier
product (n) C	/prɒdʌkt/	produit
quest (n) C	/kwest/	quête
refuse (v)	/rɪ'fju:z/	refuser
risky (adj)	/rɪski/	risqué
rocket (n) C	/rɒkɪt/	fusée
satellite (n) C	/sætəlɪt/	satellite
science fiction (n) U	/saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/	science fiction
scientist (n) C	/saɪəntɪst/	scientifique
similar (adj)	/sɪmɪlə/	analogue, similaire
society (n) U	/sə'saɪəti/	société
source (n) C	/sɔ:s/	source

She lives in a house in the Hollywood **Hills**.

Internet use will **increase**.

The **invention** of something is the process of designing or making it for the first time.

With our special **invisible** ink you can write secret messages.

The show will test the contestants' general **knowledge**.

American military scientists are developing new **laser** technology.

Ash's father doesn't want to **lend** him the money now.

A **litre** is a unit for measuring an amount of liquid, equivalent to 1,000 millilitres.

I wish you good **luck**.

There have been new developments in automatic translation **machines**.

New kinds of **medicine** will make us all live longer.

**Military** engineers will probably develop more powerful lasers.

A **modelling** agency has offered a job in Japan to a 16-year-old British school student.

Neil Armstrong was the first man on the **moon**.

The show will be filmed at different science **museums** around Europe.

Do other websites **offer** a similar service?

Most of our energy comes from **oil**.

Will scientists at NASA refuse **permission** for the winner to visit the space station?

Scientists might find life on other **planets**.

Soon there won't be enough room for all our **prisoners**.

A **product** is something that is made or grown so that it can be sold.

The new show will probably be called *Star Quest*.

Ash's father has **refused** to help him.

If he leaves university now, it will be too **risky**.

A **rocket** is a vehicle shaped like a tube that travels in space.

Laser guns on military **satellites** will be unstoppable.

*Star Wars* is a **science fiction** film.

**Scientists** might find life on other planets.

Do other websites offer a **similar** service?

If everyone lives longer, how will this change our **society**?

The conference by Doctor Judith Amos is about new energy **sources**.

space (n) U	/speɪs/	espace
space ship (n) C	/speɪs ʃɪp/	vaisseau spatial
space station (n) C	/speɪs steɪʃn/	station spatiale
suggest (v)	/sədʒest/	suggérer
survey (n) C	/sɜːveɪ/	sondage
talk (n) C	/tɔːk/	discussion
text (n) C	/tekst/	texte
theory (n) C	/θɪəri/	théorie
thirsty (adj)	/θɜːsti/	avoir soif, assoiffé
title (n) C	/taɪtl/	titre
translation (n) C/U	/trænzleɪʃn/	traduction
trip (n) C	/trɪp/	voyage
ultraviolet (adj)	/ʌltrə'vaɪələt/	ultraviolet
unstoppable (adj)	/ʌn'stɒpəbl/	imbattable
war (n) C	/wɔː/	guerre
wind (n) U	/wɪnd/	vent

Satellites in **space** carry different kinds of equipment.  
 The winner will take his or her seat in a **space ship** some time next year.  
 It's possible the winner won't be able to visit the **space station**.  
 The "Super String" theory **suggests** that scientists might be wrong.  
 Choose one of the questions for a class **survey**.  
 This **talk** will explore how internet use will increase.  
 Choose the correct verb form to complete the **text**.  
 The "Super String" **theory** is an exciting new **theory** of time travel.  
 Feeling **thirsty**? Well, here's your own personal water machine.  
 The **title** of Duncan Hague's talk is "Prisons in space".  
 The talk will look at developments in automatic **translation** machines.  
 Scientists were unhappy with Dennis Tito's **trip** to the space station.  
**Ultraviolet** light means you can read messages written with invisible ink.  
 Laser guns on military satellites will be **unstoppable**.  
 The title of Stella May Roche's talk is "**War** on **War**".  
 The sun, the **wind** and the sea might soon become our main sources of energy.

## Unit 9

### -ing & -ed adjectives

annoyed	/ə'noɪd/	fâché
annoying	/ə'noɪɪŋ/	agaçant
bored	/bɔːd/	qui s'ennuie
boring	/bɔːrɪŋ/	ennuyeux
depressed	/dɪ'prest/	déprimé
depressing	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	déprimant
disappointed	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/	déçu
disappointing	/dɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/	décevant
excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	excité
exciting	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	excitant
fascinated	/fæsɪneɪtɪd/	fasciné
fascinating	/fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/	palpitant

Do you ever get **annoyed** with your best friend?  
 It was extremely **annoying** that you came home singing!  
 What do you do when you are **bored**?  
 Sometimes I feel the town where I live is the most **boring** place in the world.  
 That music makes me feel **depressed**.  
 Isn't it a bit **depressing** going to listen to a requiem?  
 If you haven't got tickets for the concert, you'll be **disappointed**.  
 Where was your most **disappointing** holiday?  
 I've got tickets for the Robbie Williams concert. I'm so **excited**.  
 Dance Crazy is an **exciting** afternoon of international dance.  
 I'll be **fascinated** to see her new boyfriend.  
 There's a **fascinating** afternoon of dance at Canary Wharf.

frightened	/ˈfraɪnd/	effrayé
frightening	/ˈfraɪnɪŋ/	effrayant
relaxed	/rɪˈlæksɪd/	détendu
relaxing	/rɪˈlæksɪŋ/	relaxant
surprised	/səˈpraɪzd/	étonné
surprising	/səˈpraɪzɪŋ/	étonnant
tired	/ˈtaɪəd/	fatigué
tiring	/ˈtaɪrɪŋ/	fatigant

When was the last time you felt really **frightened**?  
 I find horror movies quite **frightening**.  
 I usually feel **relaxed** when I'm on holiday.  
 I find that kind of music really **relaxing**.  
 I was **surprised**. Celine Dion is usually so good.  
 People can be very **surprising** at times.  
 At what time in the evening do you usually get **tired**?  
 Going out every night can be very **tiring**.

## TV programmes

chat show (n) C	/tʃæt ʃəʊ/	émission-débat
current affairs programme (n) C	/kʌrənt əˈfeɪz prəʊgræm/	émission d'actualités
documentary (n) C	/ˈdɒkjʊˈmentri/	documentaire
game show (n) C	/geɪm ʃəʊ/	jeu télévisé
sitcom (n) C	/ˈsɪtkɒm/	comédie de situation, sitcom
soap opera (n) C	/səʊp ɒpərə/	feuilleton
sports programme (n) C	/spɔːts prəʊgræm/	émission sportive

*Bill Zucker Presents* is a **chat show**.  
*Newsbrief* is a **current affairs programme**.  
*Horizon* is a **documentary**.  
*The Wheel of Fortune* is a **game show**.  
*Friends* is a **sitcom**.  
*EastEnders* is a **soap opera**.  
*Match of the Day* is a **sports programme**.

## Films

acting (n) U	/ˈæktɪŋ/	interprétation
actor (n) C	/ˈæktə/	acteur
actress (n) C	/ˈæktɹəs/	actrice
direct (v)	/daɪˈrekt/; /dɪˈrekt/	réaliser
director (n) C	/daɪˈrektə/; /dɪˈrektə/	réalisateur
extra (n) C	/ˈekstrə/	figurant
role (n) C	/rəʊl/	rôle
setting (n) C	/ˈsetɪŋ/	décor, cadre
soundtrack (n) C	/saʊndˈtræk/	bande sonore
special effects (n pl)	/speʃl ɪˈfektz/	effets spéciaux
star (v)	/stɑː/	avoir pour vedette

Madonna won a top award for **acting** in the Razzies.  
 Ronald Reagan was a movie **actor**.  
 Worst **Actress** of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was won by Madonna.  
*Titanic* was written and **directed** by James Cameron.  
 The **director** used 300,000 extras.  
 300,000 **extras** were used by the director.  
 Nicole Kidman plays the **role** of the cabaret singer.  
 The **setting** of the film is a huge cruise ship called *Titanic*.  
 The **soundtrack** of a film is the music that is used for it.  
 The **special effects** are the unusual images or sounds in a film that are created artificially.  
 The film **stars** Kate Winslet and Leonardo DiCaprio.

## Other words & phrases

agent (n) C	/ˈeɪdʒənt/	agent	The <b>agent</b> is the person or thing that does an action.
album (n) C	/ˈælbəm/	album	The winner gets a contract to make an <b>album</b> .
announce (v)	/əˈnaʊns/	annoncer	The winners are <b>announced</b> at the end of the show.
arena (n) C	/əˈriːnə/	stade	The Robbie Williams concert takes place at the Wembley <b>Arena</b> .
attack (v)	/əˈtæk/	attaquer	The TV studios were <b>attacked</b> last night.
attend (v)	/əˈtend/	assister à	The first ceremony was <b>attended</b> by 250 people.
available (adj)	/əˈveɪləbl/	disponible	I'll see what seats we've got <b>available</b> .
award (n) C	/əˈwɔːd/	prix	The Academy <b>Awards</b> became Oscars.
bedtime (n) U	/ˈbedtaɪm/	heure où l'on va se coucher	Midnight is a little after my <b>bedtime</b> .
boat (n) C	/bəʊt/	bateau	Don't panic and try to get to a <b>boat</b> quickly.
booking fee (n) C	/ˈbʊkɪŋ fiː/	frais de réservation	Is there a <b>booking fee</b> when you buy tickets on the internet?
building (n) C	/ˈbɪldɪŋ/	bâtiment	Do you enjoy visiting historic <b>buildings</b> ?
cabaret (n) C/U	/ˈkæbəreɪ/	cabaret	Who plays the role of the <b>cabaret</b> singer?
cable TV (n) U	/ˈkeɪbl tiː ˈviː/	télé câblée	The ceremony is shown on <b>cable TV</b> channels.
circle (n) C	/ˈsɜːkl/	balcon	Where do you want to sit – in the <b>circle</b> or the stalls?
civilization (n) C/U	/sɪvələɪzɪʃn/	civilisation	<i>Big Brother</i> was described as an insult to human rights and <b>civilization</b> .
classical music (n) U	/ˈklæsɪkl ˈmjuːzɪk/	musique classique	For lovers of <b>classical music</b> there is an evening with Cecilia Bartoli.
conduct (v)	/kənˈdʌkt/	diriger	Verdi's masterpiece is <b>conducted</b> by Patrick Davin.
contract (n) C	/ˈkɒntrækt/	contrat	The winner gets a <b>contract</b> to make an album.
cost (v)	/kɒst/	coûter	Many reality TV programmes <b>cost</b> nothing to make.
cruise (n) C	/kruːz/	croisière	The <i>Titanic</i> is a great <b>cruise</b> ship.
dance (v)	/dɑːns/	danser	Contestants learn to sing and <b>dance</b> .
designer (n) C	/dɪˈzɑːnə/	grand couturier	Stella McCartney is a British <b>designer</b> .
detail (n) C	/dɪˈteɪl/	coordonnées	Could I take your <b>details</b> , please?
dream (n) C/(v)	/driːm/	rêve/rêver	For TV producers reality TV is a <b>dream</b> come true. (n)
			If you <b>dream</b> about something, you hope very much to have it. (v)
election (n) C	/ɪˈleɪʃn/	élection	The 1981 presidential <b>election</b> was won by Ronald Reagan.
entertainment (n) U	/entəˈteɪnmənt/	loisir	What kinds of <b>entertainment</b> are available in your town?
entrance (n) C	/ˈentrəns/	entrée	The Kodak Theatre has a red-carpeted <b>entrance</b> .
episode (n) C	/ˈepɪsəʊd/	épisode	More laughs in tonight's <b>episode</b> of <i>Friends</i> .
event (n) C	/ɪˈvent/	événement	What kind of <b>events</b> do you like going to?
expedition (n) C	/ˌekspəˈdɪʃn/	expédition	The first reality TV show in the word was called <i><b>Expedition Robinson</b></i> .

fame (n) U	/feɪm/	renommée, célébrité
fantastic (adj)	/fæn'tæstɪk/	fantastique
gorgeous (adj)	/gɔːdʒəs/	magnifique
human rights (n pl)	/hju:mən 'raɪts/	droits de la personne/de l'homme
iceberg (n) C	/aɪsbɜːg/	iceberg
idol (n) C	/'aɪdl/	idole
impressionist (n) C	/ɪm'preʃnɪst/	impressionniste
in-depth (adj)	/ɪn'deɪpθ/	approfondi
insult (n)	/'ɪnsʌlt/	insulte
invent (v)	/ɪn'vent/	inventer
investor (n) C	/ɪn'vestə/	investisseur
jackpot (n) C	/'dʒækpɒt/	gros lot
kangaroo (n) C	/kæŋgə'ruː/	kangourou
knitting (n) U	/'nɪtɪŋ/	tricot (faire du)
legend (n) C	/'ledʒ(ə)nd/	légende
limousine (n) C	/'lɪməʒiːn/	limousine
line-up (n) C	/'laɪn ʌp/	groupe
loft (n) C	/'lɒft/	grenier
masterpiece (n) C	/'mɑːstəpiːs/	chef-d'œuvre
matinee (n) C	/'mætɪneɪ/	matinée
musical (n) C	/'mjuːzɪkl/	comédie musicale
old-fashioned (adj)	/əʊld 'fæʃənd/	démodé
painting (n) C/U	/'peɪntɪŋ/	peinture
panic (n) U/(v)	/'pænɪk/	panique/paniquer
paparazzi (n pl)	/'pæpə'rætsɪ/	paparazzi
performance (n) C	/'pɜːfɔːməns/	représentation
pronounce (v)	/'prəʊnaʊns/	prononcer
publish (v)	/'pʌblɪʃ/	publier
raspberry (n) C	/'rɑːzbəri/	framboise
reality (n) U	/'riːæləti/	réalité
record (n) C	/'rekɔːd/	disque
report (v)	/'rɪpɔːt/	faire le compte-rendu
requiem (n) C	/'rekwiəm/	requiem

**Fame** – the Musical is on at the Aldwych Theatre.  
*Big Brother* was a **fantastic** success.  
Do you agree that Robbie Williams is **gorgeous**?  
*Big Brother* was described as an insult to **human rights** and civilization.

The *Titanic* hit an **iceberg** and sank in 1912.  
*Loft Story* and *Pop Idol* are the names of reality TV shows.  
Camille Pissarro was a French **impressionist**.  
*Newsbrief* gives an **in-depth** look at what is happening in the world.  
*Big Brother* was described as an **insult** to human rights and civilization.  
The Lumière Brothers **invented** an early form of cinema.  
For **investors** and businessmen the Oscars is big business.  
The winner takes the **jackpot** prize of \$500,000.  
On *Horizon* there is a film about the life of an urban **kangaroo**.  
“Some of these people are so bad,” said Wilson, “they should take up **knitting**.”  
Al Pacino is a Hollywood **legend**.  
The **limousines** arrive at the red-carpeted entrance to the theatre.  
There’s the usual **line-up** of the regular DJs.  
*Loft Story* and *Pop Idol* are the names of reality TV shows.  
Verdi’s **masterpiece** is conducted by Patrick Davin.  
Would you like the **matinee** or the evening performance?  
Fame – the **Musical** is on at the Aldwych Theatre.  
I think his music is **old-fashioned** and boring.  
I went to an exhibition of **paintings** at the National Gallery last week.  
I don’t want to be responsible for a **panic**. (n)  
Please don’t **panic**. (v)  
The stars are photographed by **paparazzi**.  
Would you like the matinee or evening **performance**?  
How do you **pronounce** this word?  
The winners’ names are **published** by the newspapers.  
The **Raspberry** awards are given to actors and directors for being really bad.  
**Reality** TV has become big business.  
The winner makes a **record**.  
CNN **reports** the winners of the awards.  
Isn’t it a bit depressing going to listen to a **requiem**?

ridiculous (adj)	/rɪ'dɪkjʊləs/
series (n) C	/sɪəri:z/
session (n) C	/seʃn/
sold out (adj)	/səʊld 'aʊt/
spy (n) C	/spaɪ/
stalls (n pl)	/stɔ:lz/
statue (n) C	/'stætʃu:/
stay tuned	/steɪ 'tju:nd/
survivor	/sə'vvaɪvə/
talented (adj)	/'tæləntɪd/
TV channel (n) C	/ti: 'vi: tʃænl/
unmissable (adj)	/ʌn'mɪsəbl/
urban (adj)	/'ɜ:bən/
video tape (n) C	/'vɪdɪəʊ teɪp/
viewer (n) C	/'vju:ə/
weekly (adj)	/'wi:kli/
wharf (n) C	/'wɔ:f/

ridicule
série
séance
complet
espion
à l'orchestre
statue
rester à l'écoute
survivant
talentueux
chaîne de télé
à ne pas manquer
urbain
bande-vidéo
télespectateur
hebdomadaire
quai

Who will wear the most **ridiculous** dress at this year's Oscars?  
 The first **series** of *Big Brother* was filmed in Holland.  
 At The Sound Barrier on Oxford Street there's a Brazilian tech-funk **session**.  
 I'm sorry, sir, we're **sold out**.  
 The James Bond books were written by a British **spy**, Ian Fleming.  
 We've got seats in the **stalls** for Saturday.  
 A librarian said that the **statue** awards looked like her Uncle Oscar.  
**Stay tuned** for this year's Oscars ceremony.  
 In the UK, *Big Brother* is more popular than **Survivor**.  
 The gorgeous, **talented** and wonderful Robbie Williams is at the Wembley  
 Arena for three nights.  
 The ceremony is shown on cable **TV channels**.  
 The Oscars ceremony is good fun and **unmissable** television.  
 The documentary is about the life of an **urban** kangaroo.  
 They apply to take part in the programme by sending **video tapes** to the  
 producers.  
 The **viewers** vote for their favourite programme.  
 Now for our **weekly** look at what's on.  
 There's a fascinating afternoon of dance at Canary **Wharf**.

## Unit 10

### Animals

cat (n) C	/kæt/	chat
dog (n) C	/dɒg/	chien
goldfish (n) C	/'gəʊldfɪʃ/	poisson rouge
hamster (n) C	/'hæmstə/	hamster
lizard (n) C	/'lɪzəd/	lézard
monkey (n) C	/'mʌŋki/	singe
parrot (n) C	/'pærət/	perroquet
pig (n) C	/'pɪg/	cochon
rabbit (n) C	/'ræbɪt/	lapin
rat (n) C	/'ræt/	rat

He loved animals, especially **cats**.  
 She never travels without her **dogs**.  
 A **goldfish** is a small orange fish, often kept as a pet.  
 A **hamster** is a very small furry animal, kept as a pet.  
 Some Americans have strange pets (for example pigs and **lizards**).  
 A **monkey** is an animal with a long tail that climbs trees and uses its  
 hands like people do.  
 A **parrot** is a brightly coloured tropical bird, often kept as a pet.  
 Some Americans have strange pets (for example **pigs** and lizards).  
 A **rabbit** is a small animal with long ears and soft fur, often kept as a pet.  
 A **rat** is an animal like a large mouse with a long tail.

## Collocations with *get*

get divorced	/get dɪ'vɔ:st/	divorcer	<b>Getting divorced</b> is very stressful.
get fired	/get 'faɪəd/	être renvoyé	He <b>got fired</b> because he was always late.
get ill	/get 'ɪl/	tomber malade	She <b>got very ill</b> and took two months off work.
get into (financial) difficulties	/get ɪntu: (fɑ:'nænʃl) 'dɪfɪkltɪz/	avoir des difficultés financières	They <b>got into financial difficulties</b> and closed the company.
get into trouble	/get ɪntu: 'trʌbl/	avoir des ennuis	They <b>got into trouble</b> with the police.
get married	/get 'mæɪɪd/	se marier	They <b>got married</b> in a beautiful church.
get promoted	/get prə'məʊtɪd/	avoir de l'avancement	She <b>got promoted</b> because her work was so good.

## Sport

aerobics (n) U	/eə'reʊbɪks/	aérobic	<b>Aerobics</b> is physical exercise done while listening to music.
champion (n) C	/tʃæmpɪən/	champion	Australia has a large number of world <b>champions</b> in different sports.
cricket (n) U	/'krɪkɪt/	cricket	Australians enjoy watching international <b>cricket</b> matches.
cycling (n) U	/'saɪklɪŋ/	cyclisme	<b>Cycling</b> is the sport of riding a bicycle.
final (n) C	/'faɪnəl/	finale	The Grand <b>Final</b> of Australian Rules Football is an important event in the sporting calendar.
golf (n) U	/gɒlf/	golf	<b>Golf</b> is a popular sport in Australia.
horse racing (n) U	/'hɔ:s reɪsɪŋ/	course de chevaux	The Melbourne Cup is a <b>horse racing</b> event.
marathon (n) C	/'mæɪəθ(ə)n/	marathon	Would you like to run a <b>marathon</b> ?
motor racing (n) U	/'məʊtə reɪsɪŋ/	course de motos	The Australian Grand Prix is a <b>motor racing</b> event.
race (n) C	/'reɪs/	course	She ran the <b>race</b> in 2 hours 10 minutes.
running (n) U	/'rʌnɪŋ/	course à pied	<b>Running</b> is the activity of running as a sport.
soccer (n) U	/'sɒkə/	football	Have you ever been to an international <b>soccer</b> match?
squash (n) U	/'skwɒʃ/	squash	<b>Squash</b> is a sport in which two players hit a ball against a wall.
swimming (n) U	/'swɪmɪŋ/	natation	<b>Swimming</b> helps you to get fit.
tennis (n) U	/'tenɪs/	tennis	<b>Tennis</b> is a game in which two or four players use a racket to hit a ball over a net.
weight training (n) U	/'weɪt treɪnɪŋ/	musculation (en salle)	<b>Weight training</b> is exercise that involves lifting weights in a gym.
yoga (n) U	/'jəʊgə/	yoga	<b>Yoga</b> is an activity that involves doing physical and breathing exercises to make you relax.

## Body & health

adrenaline (n) U	/ə'drenəlɪn/	adrénaline	When you feel under stress your body produces <b>adrenaline</b> .
antibiotic (n) C	/,æntɪbɑː'ɒtɪk/	antibiotique	You don't need <b>antibiotics</b> – just lots of rest.
appointment (n) C	/ə'pɔɪntmənt/	rendez-vous	I'll make an <b>appointment</b> with the receptionist.
aspirin (n) C/U	/,æsprɪn/	aspirine	You should take some <b>aspirin</b> for the pain.
back (n) C	/bæk/	dos	It hurts everywhere – my <b>back</b> , my chest, my neck.
blood pressure (n) U	/blʌd preʃə/	tension artérielle	Your <b>blood pressure</b> goes up when you're stressed.
brain (n) C	/breɪn/	cerveau	Stress can lead to the loss of <b>brain</b> cells.
breast cancer (n) U	/'breɪst kænsə/	cancer du sein	They raised two million pounds for a <b>breast cancer</b> clinic.
breathe (v)	/bri:ð/	respirer	Do you sometimes find it difficult to <b>breathe</b> ?
cell (n) C	/sel/	cellule	Stress can lead to loss of brain <b>cells</b> .
check-up (n) C	/tʃekʌp/	examen médical	He's going into hospital for a <b>check-up</b> on his heart.
chest (n)	/tʃest/	poitrine	It's my <b>chest</b> doctor. It's been really painful.
cold (n) C	/kəʊld/	rhume	She's got a <b>cold</b> and a cough.
cough (n) C/(v)	/kɒf/	toux/tousser	She's got a cold and a <b>cough</b> . (n) When you <b>cough</b> you force air up through your throat with a sudden noise. (v)
diagnosis (n) C	/daɪəg'nəʊsɪs/	diagnostic	The doctor's <b>diagnosis</b> was that Mike was suffering from stress.
ear (n) C	/ɪə/	oreille	Your <b>ears</b> are the two parts at the side of your head that you hear with.
examine (v)	/ɪg'zæmɪn/	examiner	The vet <b>examined</b> the dog.
exhausted (adj)	/ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/	épuisé	Both runners are completely <b>exhausted</b> .
eye (n) C	/aɪ/	œil	My <b>eyes</b> hurt, here behind my <b>eyes</b> .
flu (n) U	/flu:/	grippe	<b>Flu</b> can be serious.
hangover (n) C	/'hæŋəʊvə/	gueule de bois	What is the best cure for a <b>hangover</b> ?
headache (n) C	/'hedɪk/	mal de tête	I've got a bad <b>headache</b> .
heart attack (n) C	/'hɑ:t ə'tæk/	crise cardiaque	He suffered a <b>heart attack</b> earlier this year.
heart rate (n) U	/'hɑ:t reɪt/	rythme cardiaque	Your <b>heart rate</b> goes up when you're stressed.
hormone (n) C	/'hɔ:məʊn/	hormone	When you're under stress your body produces the <b>hormones</b> adrenaline and cortisol.
hurt (v)	/hɜ:t/	faire mal	"Where does it <b>hurt</b> ?" "My stomach."
illness (n) C	/ɪlnəs/	maladie	Stress can cause <b>illnesses</b> .
mouth (n) C	/maʊθ/	bouche	Put this in your <b>mouth</b> . I want to see if you've got a temperature.
multiple sclerosis (n) U	/mʌltɪpl sklɪ'rəʊsɪs/	sclérose en plaques	They raised more than four million pounds for a <b>multiple sclerosis</b> research centre.

muscle (n) C	/ˈmʌsl/
neck (n) C	/nek/
nose (n) C	/nəʊz/
operation (n) C	/ɒpə'reɪʃn/
oxygen (n) U	/ˈɒksɪdʒ(ə)n/
pain (n) C	/peɪn/
painful (adj)	/ˈpeɪnfl/
paracetamol (n) C/U	/ˈpærə'si:təməʊl/
prescription (n) C	/ˈprɪ'skrɪpʃn/
skin (n) U	/skɪn/
specialist (n) C	/speʃjəlɪst/
stomach ache (n) C/U	/stʌmək eɪk/
suffer (from sth) (v)	/sʌfə/
symptom (n) C	/sɪmptəm/
temperature (n) C/U	/temprətʃə/
throat (n) C	/θrəʊt/
treatment (n) U	/tri:tmənt/
vitamin (n) C	/vɪtəˈmɪn/
weight (n) U	/weɪt/
X-ray (n) C	/eks reɪ/

muscle	
cou	
nez	
opération	
oxygène	
douleur	
douloureux	
paracétamol	
ordonnance	
peau	
spécialiste	
douleur d'estomac	
souffrir (de qqch)	
symptôme	
température	
gorge	
traitement	
vitamine	
poids	
radiographie	

I think you've pulled a **muscle**.  
 I've got pains in my chest and **neck**.  
 Your **nose** is the part of your face that you smell with.  
 I feel nervous – this is the first **operation** I've had.  
 When your body needs more **oxygen** your heart rate goes up.  
 He's got **pains** in his stomach.  
 My neck's very **painful**.  
 Take some **paracetamol** for the pain.  
 I'll give you a **prescription** for antibiotics.  
 Stress can cause **skin** problems.  
 She's seen different **specialists** since the illness started.  
 I've had a **stomach ache** for a few days.  
 A lot of people **suffer from** stress.  
 What are the **symptoms** of flu?  
 Stuart's **temperature** is 39°.  
 My **throat** hurts.  
 What is the best **treatment** for a hangover?  
 Fruit and vegetables contain **Vitamin C**.  
 She's lost a lot of **weight** recently.  
 What did the **X-ray** of my head show?

## Other words & phrases

achievement (n) C	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/
affect (v)	/ə'fekt/
arrival (n) C/U	/ə'raɪvl/
beauty therapist (n) C	/bjʊ:ti θerəpɪst/
bronze (n) U	/brɒnz/
brush (v)	/brʌʃ/
calendar (n) C	/kælɪndə/
canoe (n) C/(v)	/kə'nu:/

succès, réussite	
affecter	
arrivée	
esthéticien	
(médaille de) bronze	
brosser	
saison	
canoë/faire du canoë	

The most astonishing thing about this **achievement** is that he suffered a heart attack earlier this year.  
 Stress can **affect** us all.  
 The big event for the spectators was the **arrival** on the line of Ranulph Fiennes and Mike Stroud.  
 Being a **beauty therapist** is not a stressful job.  
 Christopher Cheboiboch took the **bronze**.  
 Asking a friend to **brush** your hair is one way of dealing with stress.  
 What are the most important events in the sporting **calendar** in Australia?  
 A **canoe** is a long narrow boat that you push through the water with a paddle. (n)  
 They **canoed** up the Amazon. (v)

cause (v)	/kɔ:z/	provoquer	Getting divorced can <b>cause</b> stress.
celebrate (v)	/seləbreɪt/	célébrer	There's a party tonight to <b>celebrate</b> the end of the race.
continent (n) C	/kɒntɪnənt/	continent	They ran seven marathons in seven different <b>continents</b> .
contribute (v)	/kən'trɪbjʊt/	contribuer	Stress can <b>contribute</b> to illnesses.
crazy about (sth) (adj)	/k'reɪzi əbaʊt/	passionné de	Americans are <b>crazy about</b> animals.
cry (v)	/kraɪ/	pleurer	How often do you <b>cry</b> ?
deep (adj)	/di:p/	fin fond, extrême	The marathon began in the <b>deep</b> south of South America.
desert (n) C/U	/dezət/	désert	The lost city of Ubar is in the <b>desert</b> of Oman.
farm (n) C	/fɑ:m/	ferme	Pigs are <b>farm</b> animals.
gardener (n) C	/gɑ:dnə/	jardinier	Being a <b>gardener</b> is not a stressful job.
gross national product (GNP) (n) U	/grəʊs næʃn(ə)l 'prɒdʌkt/; dʒi: en 'pi:/	produit national brut (PNB)	The <b>GNP</b> of a medium-sized South American country is roughly \$30 billion.
hockey (n) U	/hɒki/	hockey	If Wayne doesn't sleep he doesn't play good <b>hockey</b> .
memory (n) C	/mem(ə)ri/	mémoire	I've got a problem with my <b>memory</b> .
official (adj)	/ə'fɪʃl/	officiel	Fiennes and Stroud crossed the line with an <b>official</b> time of 5 hours 25 minutes and 46 seconds.
over-work (n) U	/əʊvə'wɜ:k/	surmenage	The most common cause of stress is <b>over-work</b> .
point (n) C	/pɔɪnt/	point de vue	The article in the newspaper proves my <b>point</b> .
prove (v)	/pru:v/	confirmer	The article in the newspaper <b>proves</b> my point.
raise (v)	/reɪz/	collecter	They <b>raised</b> millions of pounds for the British Heart Foundation.
scale (n) U	/skeɪl/	échelle	At the top of the <b>scale</b> of stress are police officers and teachers.
spectator (n) C	/spek'teɪtə/	spectateur	Seeing Fiennes and Stroud was the big event for the <b>spectators</b> .
stopover (n) C	/stɒpəʊvə/	escale	They completed a marathon at each <b>stopover</b> .
stress (n) U	/stres/	stress, tension	Do you ever suffer from <b>stress</b> ?
stressful (adj)	/stresfl/	stressant	Police officers and teachers have <b>stressful</b> jobs.
stuff (n) U	/stʌf/	truc	Cher wanted Dr Attas to come to the airport to look after her dog. Crazy <b>stuff</b> , huh?
up to date (adj)	/ʌp tə 'deɪt/	au courant	Sunil Gupta will bring us <b>up to date</b> with the news from New York.
vet (n) C	/vet/	vétérinaire	A <b>vet</b> visited the house and examined the dog
veterinary practice (n) U	/vet(ə)nri præk'tɪs/	clinique vétérinaire	Dr Attas runs a <b>veterinary practice</b> called CityPets.

# Unit 11

## Personal possessions

car (n) C	/kɑː/	voiture	I needed a <b>car</b> to get to work.
CD player (n) C	/siː ˈdiː pleɪə/	lecteur de disques compacts/de CD	A <b>CD player</b> is a piece of equipment used for playing CDs.
computer (n) C	/kəmˈpjʊ:tə/	ordinateur	I'm looking for a <b>computer</b> – a little one that you can put in your pocket.
credit card (n) C	/ˈkredɪt kɑːd/	carte de crédit	“How would you like to pay?” “By <b>credit card</b> .”
lipstick (n) C/U	/lɪpstɪk/	rouge à lèvres	<b>Lipstick</b> is a coloured substance that women put on their lips.
motorbike (n) C	/məʊtəbaɪk/	moto	A <b>motorbike</b> is a vehicle with two wheels and an engine that looks like a large heavy bicycle.
MP3 player (n) C	/em piː ˈθriː pleɪə/	lecteur MP3	An <b>MP3 player</b> is a piece of equipment used for playing music stored on computer files.
pen (n) C	/pen/	stylo à plume	A <b>pen</b> is an object used for writing with ink.
phone (n) C	/fəʊn/	téléphone	You mustn't use your mobile <b>phone</b> in a plane.
sunglasses (n pl)	/ˌsʌŋglɑːsɪz/	lunettes de soleil	<b>Sunglasses</b> are dark glasses that you wear when it is sunny.
TV (n) C	/tiː ˈviː/	télé	A <b>TV</b> is a piece of equipment used for watching programmes.
watch (n) C	/wɒtʃ/	montre	A <b>watch</b> is a small clock that you wear on your wrist.

## Clothes

boot (n) C	/buːt/	botte	<b>Boots</b> are a type of shoe that cover your foot and part of your leg.
cardigan (n) C	/ˈkɑːdɪɡən/	cardigan	A <b>cardigan</b> is a jacket made from wool that you fasten with buttons or a zip.
changing room (n) C	/tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/	cabine d'essayage	“Can I try this on?” “Yes, the <b>changing room</b> is over there.”
dress (n) C	/dres/	robe	That black <b>dress</b> you tried on really suited you.
fit (v)	/fɪt/	aller	The red dress doesn't <b>fit</b> me.
flip flops (n pl)	/flɪp flɒps/	tongs	Philip Dale went to work wearing casual shorts and <b>flip flops</b> .
go with (v)	/gəʊ wɪð/	aller avec	Your tie doesn't <b>go with</b> your shirt.
gown (n) C	/gaʊn/	toge	Students at Oxford must wear black <b>gowns</b> when they take their exams.
jacket (n) C	/dʒækɪt/	veste	The boys had to wear a grey <b>jacket</b> and tie to work.
jeans (n pl)	/dʒiːnz/	jeans	I really like your <b>jeans</b> . Where did you get them?
jersey (n) C	/dʒɜːzi/	tricot	A <b>jersey</b> is a warm piece of clothing that covers your upper body and arms.
scarf (n) C	/skɑːf/	écharpe	A <b>scarf</b> is a piece of material that you wear round your neck to keep warm.

shirt (n) C	/ʃɜ:t/	chemise
shorts (n pl)	/ʃɔ:ts/	short
skirt (n) C	/skɜ:t/	jupe
sock (n) C	/sɒk/	chaussette
suit (n) C	/su:t/	costume
suit (v)	/su:t/	aller
sweatshirt (n) C	/swetʃɜ:t/	sweatshirt
tie (n) C	/taɪ/	cravate
top (n) C	/tɒp/	haut
trainers (n pl)	/treɪnəz/	baskets
trousers (n pl)	/traʊzəz/	pantalón
try on (v)	/traɪ 'ɒn/	essayer
T-shirt (n) C	/ti: ʃɜ:t/	T-shirt
underwear (n) U	/ʌndəweə/	sous-vêtements

Your tie doesn't go with your **shirt**.

**Shorts** and flip flops are not formal enough for work.

In most state schools children don't have to choose their own trousers or **skirt**.

**Socks** are the soft pieces of clothing that you wear on your feet inside your shoes.

He needs a new **suit** to wear for his interview.

What colour **suits** you best?

In most state schools children have to wear a school **sweatshirt**.

Your **tie** doesn't go with your shirt.

Maybe I'll just get a **top** that goes with my black skirt.

We couldn't wear **trainers** – we had to wear black shoes.

Why do men have to wear **trousers** and ties?

Can I **try** this top **on**?

A **T-shirt** is a soft shirt that usually has short sleeves and no collar.

**Underwear** is clothing that you wear next to your skin under your other clothes.

## Other words & phrases

antique (n) C	/æn'ti:k/	antiquité
awful (adj)	/ɔ:fl/	affreux
bargain (n) C	/bɑ:gɪn/	bonne affaire
bloke (n) C	/blɒk/	type, mec
branch (n) C	/brɑ:ntʃ/	filiale
candle (n) C	/kændl/	bougie
case (n) C	/keɪs/	affaire, procès
casual (adj)	/kæʒuəl/	décontracté
chain (n) C	/tʃeɪn/	chaîne
client (n) C	/klaɪənt/	client
department store (n) C	/dɪ'pɑ:tmənt stɔ:/	grand magasin
discrimination (n) U	/dɪskrɪmɪ'neɪʃn/	discrimination
electronic (adj)	/elek'trɒnɪk/	électronique
employee (n) C	/em'plɔɪi:/	employé
enormous (adj)	/ɪ'nɔ:məs/	énorme
formal (adj)	/fɔ:məl/	habillé

Portobello Road has a lot of interesting **antique** shops.

Oh, God, it's that **awful** man!

Done some shopping, I see. Any **bargains**?

There I was with some really gorgeous **bloke** and the last train home was really early.

A new **branch** of Home Comforts opens this week.

Mum gave me money to buy wax to make **candles**.

The **case** will continue in court.

The company thinks that Mr Dale's clothes are too **casual**.

Home Comforts is an international **chain** of home and furniture shops.

Mr Dale doesn't have to meet **clients**.

There are lots of large **department stores** on Oxford Street.

The important question here is the question of sexual **discrimination**.

You can buy hi-fis, TVs and other **electronic** equipment on Tottenham Court Rd.

**Employees** must wear suitable clothes in the workplace.

There are three **enormous** bookshops on Charing Cross Road.

Shorts and flip flops are not **formal** enough.

furniture (n) U	/ˈfɜːnɪtʃə/	meubles	They sell everything from designer <b>furniture</b> to silver jewellery.
garage (n) C	/ˈgærɪdʒ/	garage	I went to a <b>garage</b> to look at the new cars.
gold (n) U	/gəʊld/	or	You've got some really nice <b>gold</b> jewellery.
hurry (v)	/ˈhʌri/	se dépêcher	If you <b>hurry</b> somewhere, you go there quickly.
image (n) C	/ˈɪmɪdʒ/	image	The company must think about its <b>image</b> .
impress (v)	/ɪmˈpres/	impressionner	He bought a new car to <b>impress</b> his girlfriend.
incense (n) U	/ˈɪnsens/	encens	In the first store we only sold <b>incense</b> and candles.
instead (of) (adv)	/ɪnˈsted (əv)/	au lieu de	<b>Instead of</b> the usual "Good morning" from his boss, Mr Dale was told to go home and change.
investment (n) C	/ɪnˈvestmənt/	investissement	The American Express card was the best <b>investment</b> we ever made.
jewellery (n) U	/dʒuːələri/	bijoux	We sell everything from designer furniture to silver <b>jewellery</b> .
joke (n) C	/dʒəʊk/	blague	She told me <b>jokes</b> and stories so I didn't get bored.
judge (v)	/dʒʌdʒ/	juger	Do you think you can <b>judge</b> a person's personality by their clothes?
medium (adj)	/miːdiəm/	moyen	"What size are you?" " <b>Medium.</b> "
mega-store (n) C	/ˈmegəstɔː/	mégastore	There are two <b>mega-stores</b> for CDs, DVDs and games on Oxford Street.
mum (n) C	/mʌm/	maman	<b>Mum</b> gave me money to buy wax to make candles.
overtime (n) U	/əʊvətaɪm/	heures supplémentaires	I worked <b>overtime</b> to earn more money.
professionalism (n) U	/prəˈfeɪʃnəlɪz(ə)m/	professionnalisme	Employees must wear suitable clothes. It's a question of <b>professionalism</b> .
recommend (v)	/rekəˈmend/	recommander	Are there any shops that you don't <b>recommend</b> ?
roof (n) C	/ruːf/	toit	A <b>roof</b> is the top outer part of a building.
sell out (v)	/sel ˈaʊt/	tout vendre	The candles <b>sold out</b> in twenty minutes.
seriously (adv)	/ˈsɪəriəsli/	au sérieux	We want our clients to take us <b>seriously</b> .
sexy (adj)	/seksi/	qui accroche le regard	The car had very <b>sexy</b> sports wheels.
shape (n) C	/ʃeɪp/	forme	I made candles of all different <b>shapes</b> and sizes.
sign (v)	/saɪn/	signer	He <b>signed</b> the contract right there in the restaurant.
silver (n) U	/ˈsɪlvə/	argent	<b>Silver</b> or gold would look really good with that skirt.
size (n) C	/saɪz/	taille	"What <b>size</b> are you?" "Medium."
spokeswoman (n) C	/ˈspəʊkswʊmən/	porte-parole	"This is work, not a holiday on the beach," said a company <b>spokeswoman</b> .
stall (n) C	/stɔːl/	stand	My mother sold vegetarian food from a <b>stall</b> at Camden Market.
store (n) C	/stɔː/	magasin	The new <b>store</b> is in London's Camden High Street.
suitable (adj)	/ˈsuːtəbl/	adéquat	Employees must wear <b>suitable</b> clothes.
uniform (n) C	/ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/	uniforme	Do children in your country have to wear a <b>uniform</b> to school?
wax (n) U	/wæks/	cire	Mum gave me money to buy <b>wax</b> to make more candles.
wheel (n) C	/wiːl/	roue	The car had very sexy sports <b>wheels</b> .

# Unit 12

## Phrasal verbs

call (sth) off	/kɔ:l 'ɒf/	annuler	Unfortunately the concert was <b>called off</b> .
carry on (+ verb + <i>-ing</i> )	/kæri 'ɒn/	continuer à	Are you going to <b>carry on seeing</b> him?
give (sth) up	/gɪv 'ʌp/	abandonner, arrêter	He decided to <b>give up</b> smoking.
pick (sb) up	/pɪk 'ʌp/	prendre/chercher (qqn)	James came to <b>pick us up</b> at our guest house.
put (sth) off	/pʊt 'ɒf/	remettre (à plus tard)	The meeting was <b>put off</b> until next week.
sort (sth) out	/sɔ:t 'aʊt/	résoudre	She needs to <b>sort out</b> her money problems.
take off	/teɪk 'ɒf/	décoller	The plane <b>took off</b> one hour late.

## Festivals

band (n) C	/bænd/	orchestre, groupe de musique, fanfare	All the <b>bands</b> in the carnival meet before the parades.
carnival (n) C	/kɑ:nɪvl/	carnaval	Venice has a <b>carnival</b> that is famous for its beautiful masks.
costume (n) C	/'kɒstju:m/	costume	We changed into our <b>costumes</b> .
display (n) C	/dɪ'spleɪ/	démonstration	A fireworks <b>display</b> is a special show of fireworks to entertain people.
fireworks (n pl)	/'faɪəwɜ:ks/	feux d'artifice	<b>Fireworks</b> are objects that explode with coloured lights and noise when you light them.
float (n) C	/fləʊt/	char (de carnaval)	There was a huge <b>float</b> with a steel band in the procession.
mask (n) C	/mɑ:sk/	masque	The carnival in Venice is famous for its beautiful <b>masks</b> .
parade (n) C	/pə'reɪd/	défilé	We went downstairs to join the <b>parade</b> .
procession (n) C	/prə'seɪʃn/	défilé	By the time we went downstairs the <b>procession</b> was a lot bigger.
(loud) speaker (n) C	/(ləʊd) 'spi:kə/	haut-parleur	One of the floats was covered in <b>speakers</b> .

## Countries & languages

Arabic	/'æɾəbɪk/	arabe	<b>Arabic</b> comes after Russian in the list of the most widely spoken languages.
Brazil	/'bræzɪl/	Brésil	The Rio de Janeiro Carnival is in <b>Brazil</b> .
China	/'tʃaɪnə/	Chine	Marco Polo's family called off their plan to travel to <b>China</b> by sea.
Chinese	/'tʃaɪ'nɪz/	chinois	The most widely spoken language in the world is Mandarin <b>Chinese</b> .
France	/'frɑ:ns/	France	In 1996 Steve raced in the 24-hour Classic at Le Mans in <b>France</b> .
French	/'frentʃ/	français	At number eight in the list is <b>French</b> with about 130 million speakers.

German	/dʒɜːmən/	allemand
Greece	/griːs/	Grèce
Greek	/griːk/	grec
Hungarian	/hʌŋ'geəriən/	hongrois
Hungary	/hʌŋgəri/	Hongrie
Italian	/i'tæliən/	italien
Italy	/i'tæli/	Italie
Japan	/dʒə'pæn/	Japon
Japanese	/dʒæpə'niːz/	japonais
Latin	/lætiŋ/	latin
Poland	/pəʊlənd/	Pologne
Polish	/pəʊliʃ/	polonais
Portuguese	/pɔːtʃu'giːz/	portugais
Russia	/rʌʃə/	Russie
Russian	/rʌʃn/	russe
Saudi Arabia	/saʊdi ə'reɪbiə/	Arabie Saoudite
Spain	/speɪn/	Espagne
Spanish	/spæniʃ/	espagnol
Turkey	/tɜːki/	Turquie
Turkish	/tɜːkiʃ/	turc

**German** is the language spoken in Germany.  
Athens is the capital of **Greece**.  
**Greek** is the language spoken in Greece.  
**Hungarian** is the language spoken in Hungary.  
Hungarian is the language spoken in **Hungary**.  
**Italian** is the language spoken in Italy.  
Italian is the language spoken in **Italy**.  
Tokyo is the capital of **Japan**.  
**Japanese** is the language spoken in Japan.  
English has become the **Latin** of the modern world.  
Warsaw is the capital of **Poland**.  
**Polish** is the language spoken in Poland.  
Number seven on the list is **Portuguese** with about 200 million speakers.  
Moscow is the capital of **Russia**.  
**Russian** is the language spoken in Russia.  
Riyadh is the capital of **Saudi Arabia**.  
Madrid is the capital of **Spain**.  
After English, the next language on our list is **Spanish**.  
Istanbul is the capital of **Turkey**.  
**Turkish** is the language spoken in Turkey.

## Global issues

clone (n) C/(v)	/kləʊn/	clone/cloner	A <b>clone</b> is an exact copy of an animal or plant created in a laboratory. (n) Scientists <b>clone</b> 12 sheep. (v)
crime (n) C/U	/kraɪm/	crime	Police need more money to fight online <b>crime</b> .
environment (n) C/U	/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/	environnement	The <b>environment</b> is the natural world, including land, water and air.
genetic engineering (n) U	/dʒənetɪk endʒə'nɪəriŋ/	génie génétique	<b>Genetic engineering</b> is the solution to the world's food problems.
genetically modified (adj)	/dʒənetɪkli 'mɒdɪfaɪd/	génétiquement modifié	I never eat food that is <b>genetically modified</b> .
global warming (n) U	/gləʊbl 'wɔːmɪŋ/	réchauffement planétaire	We shouldn't worry too much about <b>global warming</b> .
health (n) U	/helθ/	santé	Oxfam trains <b>health</b> workers and sets up schools.
homeless (adj)	/həʊmləs/	sans abri	Would you like to give some money for Christmas presents for <b>homeless</b> children?
minimum wage (n) C	/mɪnɪməm 'weɪdʒ/	salaire minimum	The government should increase the <b>minimum wage</b> .
nature conservation (n) C	/neɪtʃə kɒnsə'veɪʃn/	protection de la nature	<b>Nature conservation</b> is the process of protecting the environment, including animals, plants etc.

organic food (n) C	/ɔ:'gænik fu:d/
poverty (n) U	/pɒvəti/
protester (n) C	/prə'testə/
rainforest (n) C/U	/reɪnfɔ:rist/

aliment biologique
pauvreté
manifestant
forêt tropicale

Do you think **organic food** is a waste of money?  
 There's always a strong connection between **poverty** and crime.  
 The newspaper showed pictures of **protesters** in the trees.  
 Brazil opens **rainforest** reserve.

## Other words & phrases

academic (adj)	/ækə'demɪk/
adventurer (n) C	/əd'ventʃ(ə)rə/
aeroplane (n) C	/eə'rəpleɪn/
attempt (n) C	/ə'tempt/
balloon (n) C	/bə'lʊ:n/
ballooning (n) U	/bə'lʊ:nɪŋ/

universitaire
aventurier
aéroplane
tentative
montgolfière, ballon
faire de la montgolfière, du ballon

English is the main language of business, **academic** conferences and tourism.  
 Steve Fossett is an American **adventurer**.  
 He holds the Round the World record for small **aeroplanes**.  
 He had a few problems and almost called the **attempt** off.  
 On another occasion, there was a small fire in the **balloon**.  
 Steve now plans to give up **ballooning**.

charity (n) C/U	/tʃærəti/
climatologist (n) C	/klaɪmətɒlədʒɪst/
coast (n) C	/kəʊst/
collect (v)	/kə'lekt/
compare (v)	/kəm'peə/
delay (v)	/dɪ'leɪ/
dialect (n) C	/daɪələkt/
dirt (n) U	/dɜ:t/
emergency (n) C	/ɪ'mɜ:dʒ(ə)nsɪ/
epic (adj)	/epɪk/
field (n) C	/fi:ld/
flood (n) C	/flʌd/

organisme caritatif
climatologue
côte
recueillir
comparer
retarder
dialecte
terre
urgence
épique
champ
inondation

Oxfam International is one of the world's biggest **charities**.  
 A **climatologist** is a technical term for a weather scientist.  
 Hungary is a country that has no sea **coast**.  
 He travelled through the Amazon jungle and **collected** plants.  
**Compared** to Steve's earlier attempts, these were only small problems.  
 He had to **delay** his departure because of a problem with the wind.  
 Different **dialects** and accents depend on geographical area and social class.  
 People cover themselves with **dirt**, mud and oil at the carnival.  
 Oxfam responds to **emergencies**.  
 Steve was able to carry on with his **epic** journey.  
 Protesters destroyed **fields**.  
 Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes in **floods**.

forest (n) C	/fɔ:rist/
fortunate (adj)	/fɔ:tʃənət/
generous (adj)	/dʒenərəs/
geographical (adj)	/dʒi:ə'græfɪkl/
glider (n) C	/glɑɪdə/
gliding (n) U	/glɑɪdɪŋ/
guest house (n) C	/'gest haʊs/
guide (n) C	/gaɪd/

forêt
chanceux
généreux
géographique
planeur
sport à voile
pension de famille
guide

There have been **forest** fires in Southern France.  
 Not everyone is as **fortunate** as myself.  
 "Is one pound enough?" "Well, it's not exactly **generous**."  
 Accents depend on the **geographical** area where people live.  
 His next project is to fly a **glider** to the edge of space.  
 Steve's latest interest is **gliding**.  
 They stayed in a **guest house** near the town centre.  
 The tour **guide** took them around the walls of the old city.

handsome (adj)	/ˈhæns(ə)m/	beau
helicopter (n) C	/ˈhelɪkɒptə/	hélicoptère
helium (n) U	/hiːliəm/	hélium
horse (n) C	/hɔːs/	cheval
hostel (n) C	/ˈhɒstl/	foyer
hurricane (n) C	/ˈhʌrɪkən/	ouragan
middle-class (adj)	/mɪdlˈklɑːs/	de la classe moyenne
mud (n) U	/mʌd/	boue
native speaker (n) C	/ˈneɪtɪv ˈspiːkə/	locuteur natif
newsreader (n) C	/ˈnjuːzriːdə/	présentateur du JT (journal télévisé)
ocean (n) C	/əʊʃn/	océan
onion (n) C	/ˈɒnjən/	oignon
opera (n) C/U	/ˈɒp(ə)rə/	opéra
politician (n) C	/pəˈlɪtʃɪn/	politicien
property (n) U	/ˈprɒpəti/	propriété
respond (v)	/rɪsˈpɒnd/	répondre
rhinoceros (n) C	/raɪˈnɒs(ə)rəs/	rhinocéros
sail (v)	/seɪl/	aller en bateau
sailing (n) U	/seɪlɪŋ/	voile
soca (n) U	/ˈsɒkə/	soca (calypso)
social class (n) C	/səʊʃl ˈklɑːs/	classe sociale
solo (adj)/(adv)	/səʊləʊ/	en solitaire
solution (n) C	/səˈluːʃn/	solution
solve (v)	/sɒlv/	résoudre
speed (n) C/U	/spiːd/	vitesse
steel band (n) U	/stiːl ˈbænd/	orchestre en fer
suffering (n) C/U	/ˈsʌfərɪŋ/	souffrance
virus (n) C	/ˈvaɪrəs/	virus
wage (n) C	/weɪdʒ/	salaire
wealthy (adj)	/ˈwelθi/	riche
working-class (adj)	/ˈwɔːkɪŋˈklɑːs/	classe ouvrière

Who is that **handsome** young man standing over there?

A **helicopter** is an aircraft with large metal blades on top that spin.

Steve finally got out of his **helium**-filled balloon at Lake Yamma Yamma.

He travelled on **horse** and on foot along the Niger River.

New **hostels** will be built for homeless men.

Oxfam provides food and shelter for people who have lost their homes in **hurricanes**.

**Middle-class** accents are usually closer to Standard English.

People cover themselves with dirt, **mud** and oil at the carnival.

Most English around the world is spoken and written by non-**native speakers**.

TV **newsreaders** use Standard English.

In 1492 Columbus first sailed across the Atlantic **Ocean**.

Do you like cheese and **onion** flavour crisps?

The summer festival in Verona is for people who like **opera**.

**Politicians** try to find solutions to the world's problems.

English is no longer the **property** of the British, Americans or Australians.

Oxfam is a charity that **responds** to emergencies.

Who will save the Javan **rhinoceros**?

How long does it take to **sail** across the lake?

Steve holds eight world records for speed **sailing**.

**Soca** is a kind of music which is played at carnival time.

Accents depend on **social class** and geographical area.

A **solo** attempt to do something is done by one person alone. (adj)

Steve became the first person to fly **solo** round the world. (adv)

Do you agree that genetic engineering is the **solution** to the world's food problems?

There are many mysteries that have never been **solved**.

He holds eight world records for **speed** sailing.

We were behind a huge float with a **steel band**.

Oxfam's aim is to find lasting solutions to poverty and **suffering**.

A computer **virus** shut down government websites.

The European Parliament is to vote on the minimum **wage**.

A **wealthy** Californian may not understand a working-class New Yorker.

A wealthy Californian may not understand a **working-class** New Yorker.

# Language reference 1

## Yes/No questions

### Questions avec *to be*

Quand on pose des questions avec le verbe *to be*, on place le verbe avant le sujet.

verbe	sujet	
<i>Is</i>	<i>he</i>	<i>French?</i>
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>married?</i>

On apporte à ces questions une réponse abrégée.

*Is he French? Yes, he is.*  
*Are they married? No, they aren't.*

Présent simple <i>to be</i>		
<i>Am</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>married?</i>
<i>Is</i>	<i>he/she/it</i>	
<i>Are</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>	
Passé simple <i>to be</i>		
<i>Was</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>at school yesterday?</i>
	<i>he/she/it</i>	
<i>Were</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>	
Réponse abrégée		
Yes, No,	<i>I</i>	<i>am/was.</i> <i>'m not/wasn't.</i>
	<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>is/was.</i> <i>isn't/wasn't.</i>
	<i>you/we/they</i>	<i>are/were.</i> <i>aren't/weren't.</i>

### Phrases interrogatives avec le present et le past simple

On forme des phrases interrogatives au present et au past simple à l'aide d'un verbe auxiliaire (*do/does/did*) et de l'infinitif sans *to*. *Do/does/did* se placent avant le sujet et l'infinitif se place après le sujet.

auxiliaire	sujet	infinitif	
<i>Do</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>pop music?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>live</i>	<i>in London?</i>
<i>Did</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>enjoy</i>	<i>the party?</i>

On peut apporter à ces questions une réponse abrégée.

*Do you like pop music? Yes, I do.*  
*Does she live in London? No, she doesn't.*

## Présent simple

<i>Do</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>pop music?</i>
<i>Does</i>	<i>he/she/it</i>		
<i>Do</i>	<i>you/we/they</i>		

## Passé simple

<i>Did</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>to the cinema last night?</i>
	<i>he/she/it</i>		
	<i>you/we/they</i>		

## Réponse abrégée

Yes, No,	<i>I</i>	<i>do/did.</i> <i>don't/didn't.</i>
	<i>he/she/it</i>	<i>does/did.</i> <i>doesn't/didn't.</i>
	<i>you/we/they</i>	<i>do/did.</i> <i>don't/didn't.</i>

### Phrases interrogatives avec d'autres formes verbales

Toutes les autres formes verbales (par ex.: présent à la forme progressive, *can*, *will*) possèdent déjà un verbe auxiliaire et un verbe principal. L'auxiliaire précède le sujet et le verbe principal se place après le sujet.

auxiliaire	sujet	verbe principal
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>listening?</i>
<i>Can</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>start?</i>
<i>Will</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>phone?</i>

On peut apporter à ces questions une réponse abrégée.

*Are you listening? Yes, I am.*  
*Can we start? No, we can't.*  
*Will she phone? No, she won't.*

### Wh- questions

On peut mettre des mots interrogatifs devant le verbe. Les plus courants sont: *what*, *which*, *when*, *where*, *why*, *who* et *how*.

*What is her daughter's name?*  
*Who was your first boyfriend?*  
*When did they arrive?*

## Language reference 1

Pour commencer une phrase interrogative, on peut combiner *how* et *what* avec d'autres mots.

*How* + adjectifs (*far, old, popular, tall*)  
 adverbes (*often, well, etc*)  
*much* (*much money, much time*)  
*many* (*many children, many cousins*)

**How old** is Sarah?  
**How often** do you travel by train?  
**How many** CDs does he have?

*What* + substantif (couleur, temps, etc)  
 kind of/sort of/type of

**What colour** is their car?  
**What time** is it?  
**What kind** of pizza do you like?

## Language reference 2

### Past simple

On emploie le past simple pour parler d'actions et de situations ou d'états passés. Ces actions sont achevées et ces situations ou états ont pris fin.

*I left school in 1999. Then I went to University.*  
*I liked rock music when I was a teenager.*

On emploie souvent une expression de temps avec le past simple, par ex.:  
*yesterday,*  
*last week,*  
*in 2003*

*I saw John yesterday.*  
*We lived in Brussels in 2003.*

Forme affirmative & forme négative				
I		found		a job.
He/She/It		didn't find		
You/We/They				
Forme interrogative				
When	did	I	find	a job?
		he/she/it		
		you/we/they		
Réponse abrégée				
Did you find a job?		Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.		

À la forme affirmative, on ajoute généralement *-ed* à l'infinitif des verbes réguliers.

Il existe trois groupes d'exceptions.

- Quand le verbe se termine par *-e*, on ajoute *-d*.  
*like* → *liked*      *love* → *loved*
- Quand le verbe se termine par *-y* après une consonne, le *-y* se transforme en *-ied*.  
*study* → *studied*      *try* → *tried*
- Quand le verbe se termine par une consonne, on redouble cette consonne.  
*plan* → *planned*      *stop* → *stopped*  
 Autres verbes de ce groupe: *admit, chat, control, drop, nod, occur, refer, regret, rob, transfer* et *trap*.

Beaucoup de verbes courants ont des temps du passé irréguliers.

*eat* → *ate*      *go* → *went*      *leave* → *left*

# Language reference 2

## Used to

On emploie *used to* pour parler de situations ou d'états passés et d'actions passées qui se sont répétées souvent.

*My family used to live in Rome.*

*We used to go out for a meal every Saturday.*

On peut employer le past simple au lieu de *used to*, mais on n'emploie pas *used* pour parler d'actions qui ne se sont produites qu'une seule fois.

*We used to live in Rome. = We lived in Rome.*

*My family moved back to London in 1995.*

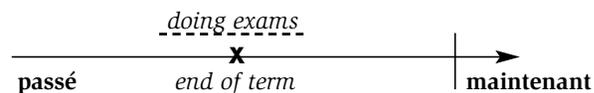
Et non ~~*My family used to move back to London in 1995.*~~

Forme affirmative & forme négative				
I	used to didn't use to	like walk to	school.	
He/She/It				
You/We/They				
Forme interrogative				
Did	I	use to	like walk to	school?
	He/she/it			
	You/we/they			
Réponse abrégée				
Did you use to like school?		Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.		

## Past continuous

On emploie le past continuous pour décrire des actions en cours de réalisation à un moment déterminé du passé. On emploie souvent le past continuous pour décrire le contexte d'un récit.

*It was the end of term and the students were doing their exams.*



On emploie souvent ensemble le past simple et le past continuous. On emploie le past simple pour des actions qui interrompent les actions au past continuous.

*I was walking into class when my phone rang.*

(First, I walked into class. Second, my phone rang.)

(Dans un premier temps, je marchais dans la salle de classe. Dans un deuxième temps, mon téléphone a sonné).

Normalement, on ne peut pas employer de verbes d'état au past continuous. Voir page 52 la liste des verbes d'état d'usage courant.

*She knew that he was happy.*

Et non ~~*She was knowing he was happy.*~~

Forme affirmative & forme négative				
I	was	talking	on the phone.	
He/She/It	wasn't			
You/We/They	were weren't			
Forme interrogative				
When	was	I	talking	on the phone?
		he/she/it		
	were	you/we/they		
Réponse abrégée				
Were you talking?		Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.		
Were they working?		Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.		

On forme le past continuous avec *was/were* + infinitif + *-ing*.  
Si l'infinitif se termine par une consonne + *-e*.

*live* → *living*

Dans le cas de certains verbes se terminant par une consonne, on redouble cette consonne. Voir plus haut la liste des verbes du groupe 3 au past simple.

# Language reference 3

## Countable & uncountable nouns

### Noms dénombrables

En anglais, la plupart des substantifs sont dénombrables. On peut les compter. Ils ont à la fois un singulier et un pluriel, par ex.: *one house, two houses*

*It's a new **house**.*

*He's got **two houses** in London.*

Quelques noms dénombrables ont un pluriel irrégulier:

*child/children    man/men    woman/women  
foot/feet        tooth/teeth    mouse/mice.*

### Noms indénombrables

Certains substantifs sont indénombrables. On ne peut pas les compter. On ne peut pas dire *two homeworks*, par exemple. Ils n'existent qu'au singulier.

*I want to do my **homework**.*

Quelques substantifs peuvent être à la fois dénombrables et indénombrables. Le substantif indénombrable se rapporte à la chose en général. Le substantif dénombrable se rapporte à l'un de ses exemples.

***Crime** is a problem in many cities.*

(indénombrable: le crime en général)

*Sherlock Holmes solved hundreds of **crimes**.*

(dénombrable: des crimes en particulier)

## Determiners

### Some & any

On emploie *some* et *any* pour décrire une quantité indéfinie de quelque chose. On peut employer *some* et *any* aussi bien avec des substantifs dénombrables que des substantifs indénombrables.

On emploie généralement *some* dans des phrases affirmatives.

*I've got **some** biscuits.* (dénombrable)

*He's going to buy **some** milk.* (indénombrable)

On emploie généralement *any* dans les phrases négatives et interrogatives.

*Mark doesn't like **any** vegetables.* (dénombrable)

*I haven't got **any** money.* (indénombrable)

*Have you got **any** apples?* (dénombrable)

*Do you have **any** advice for me?* (indénombrable)

### No

On emploie *no* aussi bien avec des substantifs dénombrables que des substantifs indénombrables.

Un verbe à la forme affirmative + *no* a le même sens qu'un verbe à la forme négative + *any*.

*There are **no** biscuits.* = Il n'y a pas de biscuits du tout. (dénombrable)

*I have **no** time.* = Je n'ai pas du tout de temps. (indénombrable)

### Quantificateurs

On peut mettre les quantificateurs devant le substantif pour mettre en relief une quantité.

quantificateurs devant les noms dénombrables au pluriel	quantificateurs devant les noms indénombrables
<i>too many a lot of many not many a few not enough</i>	<i>too much a lot of not much a little not enough</i>

*There are **too many** tourists in this town.*

*I know **a few** good restaurants near here.*

*We do **not** have **much** time.*

En général, on n'emploie pas *much* dans une phrase affirmative. On emploie *a lot of* à la place.

*There's a lot of work to do.*

Et non ~~*There's much work.*~~

### Some, many & most

On peut employer *some*, *many* et *most* avec ou sans *of*.

<i>Not many</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>my friends</i>	<i>live at home.</i>
<i>Some</i>		<i>the students</i>	
<i>Many</i>	<i>students</i>	<i>them</i>	
<i>Most</i>			

***Some of** my friends are working.*

***Most of** the people I know are very interesting.*

***Many** people spend their holidays abroad.*

***Most** days, I do some homework.*

# Language reference 4

## Present simple

On emploie le present simple pour parler d'actions habituelles et d'actions qui sont généralement ou toujours vraies.

*I buy a newspaper every day. Mark comes from Australia.*

On peut aussi employer le present simple pour raconter une histoire en toute simplicité; des histoires personnelles ou un film, par exemple.

*She doesn't know his real name, but they seem to have a lot in common and they get on really well.*

Forme affirmative & forme négative			
I	work	in a bank.	
	don't work		
He/She/It	works		
	doesn't work		
You/We/They	work		
	don't work		
Forme interrogative			
Where	do	I	work?
	does	he/she/it	
	do	you/we/they	
Réponse abrégée			
Do you work in a bank?	Yes, I do. / No, I don't.		
Does she live at home?	Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.		

Le present simple avec *I/you/we/they* a la même forme qu'à l'infinitif. On ajoute généralement -s au verbe à la troisième personne du singulier (*he, she* et *it*). Il existe deux groupes d'exceptions.

- On ajoute -es aux verbes se terminant en -o, -s, -sh, -ch, -x.  
*she watches he goes it finishes*
- On transforme -y en -ies dans le cas des verbes se terminant par -y.  
*she studies he carries it flies*

### Adverbes & locutions de fréquence

On peut employer des expressions de fréquence avec le present simple pour dire combien de fois une chose s'est produite.

On met généralement un seul mot (*never, rarely, sometimes, often, usually, generally, always*) devant le verbe principal.

*He always wakes up late.*  
*Do you usually get up early?*

Si le verbe est *to be*, on met ces mots après le verbe.

*She is always tired.*  
*They were never late.*

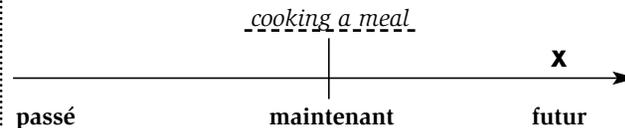
On peut mettre des locutions (*once a week, twice a month, every year*) au début ou à la fin des phrases.

*He studies twice a week.*  
*Twice a week, he goes to English classes.*

## Present continuous

On emploie le present continuous pour parler de choses qui sont en train de se produire maintenant ou dans le contexte présent.

*What are you doing? I'm cooking a meal.*  
*My husband's working very hard at the moment.*



Forme affirmative & négative			
I	'm	eating.	
	'm not		
He/She/It	's		
	isn't		
You/We/They	're		
	aren't		
Forme interrogative			
What	am	I	eating?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	
Réponse abrégée			
Are you going to the party?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.		
Are they going to the party?	Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.		

On forme le present continuous avec *is/are* + infinitif + *-ing*. Il existe quelques exceptions. Voir page 49 les notes sur le past continuous.

Voir page 53 des informations complémentaires sur le present continuous.

# Language reference 4

## Verbes d'état

Normalement, on n'emploie pas les verbes d'état à la forme progressive. Voici quelques verbes d'état.

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

Yes, I **agree** with you. Et non ~~I'm agreeing~~ with you.  
I **understand** Italian. Et non ~~I'm understanding~~ Italian.

## Prepositions of time

**in** + month (**in** January)  
year (**in** 2004)  
season (**in** the summer)  
periods of time (**in** the 1990s, **in** the 20th century, **in** the holidays)  
*the morning, the afternoon, the evening*

**on** + day(s) (**on** Monday, **on** Mondays, **on** my birthday,  
**on** Christmas Day)  
dates (**on** 7th June, **on** Friday 13th)  
*Monday morning, Tuesday evening*

On emploie *on Mondays* (pluriel) pour parler du lundi en général – de quelque chose que l'on fait tous les lundis. On emploie *on Monday* (singulier) pour parler soit du lundi en général, soit d'un lundi en particulier.

**On Mondays/Monday**, I usually go out with my best friend.  
**On Monday**, I'm seeing the doctor.

**at** + times of day (**at** 3 o'clock, **at** dinner time)  
*night*  
*the weekend*  
holiday periods (**at** Easter, **at** Christmas)

Pour rendre l'idée d'approximation, on met un adverbe entre *at* et l'expression de temps.

**at** *about, almost, around,*  
*just after, just before* | two o'clock  
*nearly*

# Language reference 5

## Going to

On peut employer *going to* + infinitif pour parler de projets futurs. L'action a été décidée avant que l'on en parle.

*We're going to save money to buy a flat.*

*I'm going to buy a present for Amanda. It's her birthday.*

Forme affirmative & forme négative				
I	'm			
	'm not			
He/She/It	's	going to	phone him tonight.	
	isn't			
You/We/They	're			
	aren't			
Forme interrogative				
	am	I		
When	is	he/she/it	going to	phone him tonight?
	are	you/we/they		
Réponse abrégée				
Are you going to phone?	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.			
Is she going to phone?	Yes, she is. / No, she isn't.			

Quand on emploie le verbe *go* pour parler de projets futurs, on supprime en général l'infinitif *to go*.

*I'm going to the cinema this evening.*

Et non ~~*I'm going to go to the cinema this evening.*~~

## Present continuous for future

On peut aussi employer le present continuous pour parler de projets futurs. On peut souvent employer le present continuous ou *going to* sans modifier le sens, mais lorsque l'on veut montrer que les projets sont davantage organisés ou déterminés, on emploie le present continuous.

*The teachers are going to ask for more money.*

(C'est leur intention.)

*We're meeting the managers at ten on Monday.*

(La date en est inscrite dans notre agenda.)

Voir page 51 pour plus d'information sur le present continuous.

## Will + infinitive

On emploie *will* + infinitif quand on décide d'une chose au moment où l'on parle.

*Don't worry. I'll ask my husband to fix the window this afternoon.*

(Elle prend cette décision à l'instant.)

On emploie parfois *will* pour faire une offre.

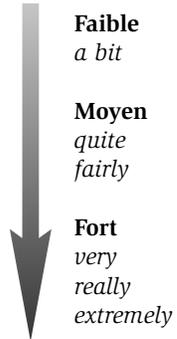
*If you like, I'll take you in my car.*

Forme affirmative & forme négative			
I		'll	
He/She/It		won't	phone.
You/We/They			
Forme interrogative			
	will	I	
When		he/she/it	phone?
		you/we/they	
Réponse abrégée			
Will you phone?	Yes, I will. / No, I won't.		

# Language reference 6

## Modifiers

On peut augmenter ou diminuer la force d'un adjectif à l'aide de modificateurs comme *quite*, *very*, par exemple.



*I feel **a bit** sad.*

*We usually eat **quite** healthy food.*

*It's an **extremely** expensive restaurant.*

## Comparatives & superlatives

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

*Fresh sauce is **healthier than** sauce in bottles.*

*This computer is **faster than** the old one.*

On emploie les superlatifs pour comparer plus de deux choses ou deux individus. On emploie souvent *in* après un superlatif.

*He is **the richest** man **in** England.*

*They serve **the best** hamburgers **in** our town.*

Dans le cas des adjectifs courts, on ajoute habituellement *-er/-est*.

strong	<b>stronger</b>	<b>the strongest</b>
weak	<b>weaker</b>	<b>the weakest</b>

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

large	<b>larger</b>	<b>the largest</b>
nice	<b>nicer</b>	<b>the nicest</b>

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

busy	<b>busier</b>	<b>the busiest</b>
easy	<b>easier</b>	<b>the easiest</b>

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

big	<b>bigger</b>	<b>the biggest</b>
hot	<b>hotter</b>	<b>the hottest</b>

Dans le cas des adjectifs plus longs, on ajoute *more/the most*.

modern	<b>more</b> modern	<b>the most</b> modern
traditional	<b>more</b> traditional	<b>the most</b> traditional

Certains adjectifs ont un comparatif et un superlatif irréguliers.

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

On peut faire des comparaisons d'infériorité avec *less/the least*.

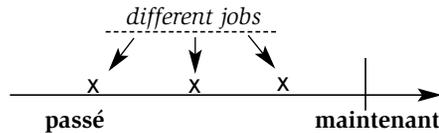
strong	less strong	the least strong
busy	less busy	the least busy
modern	less modern	the least modern

# Language reference 7

## Present perfect simple 1

On emploie le present perfect simple pour parler d'expériences générales ou personnelles.

*I have had many different jobs.*



En général, quand on emploie le present perfect simple, on ne se rapporte pas à un moment spécifique. On sait seulement que l'action (ou les actions) se sont produites avant le moment présent.

*I have visited many countries.* (= au cours de ma vie)

On emploie le past simple (passé simple) quand on se rapporte à un moment précis.

*I worked as a waitress last summer.*

On forme le past perfect simple (plus-que-parfait) avec *have/has* + participe passé.

Forme affirmative & forme négative			
I	've haven't	worked abroad.	
He/She/It	's hasn't		
You/We/They	've haven't		
Forme interrogative			
Where	have	I	worked abroad?
	has	he/she/it	
	have	you/we/they	
Réponse abrégée			
Have you worked abroad?	Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.		
Has he worked abroad?	Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.		

On emploie *ever* dans une phrase interrogative quand on veut savoir ce qu'une personne a fait avant le moment présent.

*Have you ever worked in a restaurant?*  
(= à un moment quelconque de votre vie?)

## Already & yet

On peut employer le present perfect simple avec *already* et *yet*.

On emploie *already* dans une phrase affirmative et on le place en général avant le past participle (participe passé). On emploie *already* pour des actions achevées qui se sont produites avant le moment présent ou plus tôt que prévu.

*I've already found a job.*  
*She's already finished her studies.*

On emploie *yet* dans des phrases interrogatives et négatives et on le place à la fin. On emploie *yet* pour savoir si une action est terminée ou dire qu'elle ne l'est pas. On l'emploie quand on pense que l'action va bientôt se produire.

*Have you read your horoscope yet?*  
*I haven't checked the mailbox yet.*

Voir page 58 davantage d'information sur le present perfect simple.

# Language reference 8

## Predictions

### Verbes modaux (*may, might & will*)

On peut employer *will* + infinitif pour parler de choses dont on est sûr qu'elles se produiront effectivement.

*Most people **will live** in cities, not in the country.*

*I **will never be** famous.*

*We **won't win** the match next weekend.*

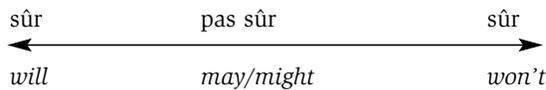
On peut aussi commencer une phrase par *I think/don't think/hope/expect*.

*I **think** (that) they **will get** married.*

On peut employer *may/might* + infinitif quand on est moins sûr que la chose se produira.

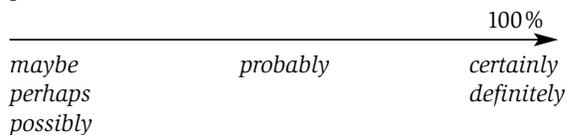
*Scientists **may find** a cure for cancer.*

*I **might go** to New Zealand for my holidays.*



### Adverbes (*maybe, probably, certainly, etc*)

On peut employer des adverbes comme *perhaps* et *probably* pour nuancer nos prédictions.



On place généralement *maybe* et *perhaps* en tête de phrase.

***Perhaps** you'll pass all your exams and become a doctor.*

On place *possibly, probably, certainly* et *definitely* après *will* dans les phrases affirmatives et, dans les phrases négatives, avant *won't*.

*I **will probably** pass my exams.*

*The winner **certainly won't** need to work again.*

## Present tense in future time clauses

Toutes les phrases ont une proposition principale. On peut employer *will* + infinitive pour parler d'un temps futur dans une proposition principale.

Il faut parfois fournir une proposition subordonnée qui précise le moment où la chose se produira. On peut employer *if, when, after* et *before* au début de ces propositions. Quand on veut parler d'un temps futur dans la proposition subordonnée, on emploie un temps présent. On n'emploie pas *will* dans ces propositions subordonnées.

proposition subordonnée	proposition principale
When he has a business plan,	his parents will think again.
After he improves the site,	people will pay for the service.
If his idea doesn't work,	what will happen to him?

En général les deux propositions sont séparées par une virgule(,).

On peut aussi placer la proposition subordonnée après la proposition principale; dans ce cas les deux propositions ne sont pas séparées par une virgule.

*What will happen to him if his idea doesn't work?*

# Language reference 9

## Passive

Dans une phrase normale (active), on place l'agent (la personne ou la chose qui exécute l'action) avant le verbe.

### agent verbe

*The viewers vote for their favourite programme.*

Mais parfois:

- 1 on ne connaît pas l'agent.
- 2 l'agent n'est pas important.
- 3 l'agent va de soi.

Dans ces cas-là, on emploie souvent le passif.

*The TV studios **were attacked** last night.*  
*A famous TV star **is invited** on the show.*  
*He **was arrested** for driving too fast.*

On forme le passif avec *to be* + past participle (participe passé).

### Present simple

Forme affirmative & forme négative			
I	'm	'm not	photographed all the time.
He/She/It	's	isn't	
You/We/They	're	aren't	
Forme interrogative			
Why	am	I	photographed all the time?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	you/we/they	

### Past simple

Forme affirmative & forme négative			
I	was		invited to the party.
He/She/It	wasn't		
You/We/They	were	weren't	
Forme interrogative			
Why	was	I	invited to the party?
		he/she/it	
	were	you/we/they	

Souvent, l'agent n'est pas inclus dans une action au passif.

*The winners **are announced** at the end of the show.*

Parfois, on veut inclure l'agent, ou bien il le faut. On emploie *by* pour l'inclure.

*The final episode of Big Brother was watched **by 15 million people**.*  
*The Olympics were started **by the Greeks**.*

# Language reference 10

## Present perfect simple 2

On emploie le present perfect simple pour montrer le lien entre le moment présent et le moment passé.

On emploie le present perfect simple pour des situations qui ont commencé dans le passé et se poursuivent dans le présent. Les situations n'ont pas pris fin.

*How long **have** you **had** your dog?  
I've **had** it for many years.*

On emploie le past simple pour des actions et des situations qui ont pris fin. Comparer ces exemples.

### Present perfect simple (passé composé)

*She's **had** a dog for many years* (et elle l'a toujours).

Past simple

*She **had** a dog for many years* (mais elle ne l'a plus maintenant).

On peut aussi employer le present perfect simple pour parler de situations qui ont pris fin au cours d'une période de temps qui, elle, se poursuit. Les expressions de temps employées (par ex.: *this week, in the last twelve months*) renvoient au présent.

*I've been ill twice **this year**.  
How often have you been ill **this year**?  
(*this year* n'est pas fini)*

On emploie le past simple pour parler d'actions et de situations qui ont pris fin et se sont produites au cours d'une période de temps qui est également achevée. Les expressions de temps employées (par ex.: *last Friday, two years ago*) ne renvoient pas au présent.

*I was ill three times **last year**.  
(*last year* est terminé)*

### Expressions de temps

Les expressions de temps suivantes renvoient au présent. On les emploie souvent avec le present perfect simple.

*today  
**this** week/month/year  
**in** the last week/the last year/my life*

Les expressions de temps suivantes ne renvoient pas au présent. On ne les emploie généralement pas avec le present perfect simple.

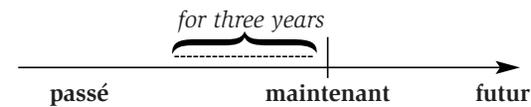
*in 1992  
**last** week/year  
yesterday  
one week/two days **ago***

Avec certaines expressions de temps, le lien avec le présent dépend du moment où l'on parle. *This morning* renvoie au présent s'il est maintenant avant midi. L'expression ne renvoie pas au présent si c'est maintenant l'après-midi.

*I've **read** three reports **this morning**.  
(parlé à 11h)  
I **read** three reports **this morning**.  
(parlé à 15h)*

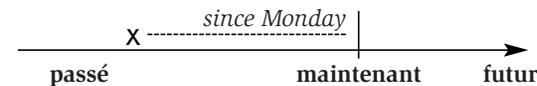
On emploie *for* pour parler des périodes de temps écoulées.

*I've lived here **for** three years.  
He studied **for** ten minutes.*



On emploie *since* pour parler du point de départ de l'action ou de la situation. On n'emploie jamais *since* avec le past simple.

*She's been ill **since** Monday.  
I haven't spoken to them **since** we had an argument.*



### Been & gone

Le verbe *go* a deux past participles (participes passés): *been* et *gone*.

On emploie *gone* pour indiquer qu'une personne est partie.

*A → B  
He has **gone** to Singapore.*

On emploie *been* pour indiquer qu'une personne est partie puis revenue.

*A ← B  
He has **been** to Singapore.*

Voir page 55 des informations supplémentaires sur le present perfect simple.

# Language reference 11

## Infinitive of purpose

On peut employer l'infinitif avec *to* pour expliquer la raison ou le but d'une action. On peut aussi employer *in order to* + infinitif.

*He went to the bank **to get** some cash.*

*He went to the bank **in order to get** some cash.*

## Modals of obligation

Les verbes modaux sont suivis de l'infinitif sans *to*. La forme est la même à toutes les personnes.

### Present time

On emploie *must*, *mustn't* et *have to* pour parler de règles à suivre et de choses qui sont nécessaires.

*Students **must** return books to the library.*

*You **mustn't** use your mobile phone in a plane.*

*You **have to** park here. That street is closed.*

On emploie *don't have to* pour indiquer qu'une chose n'est pas nécessaire (mais qu'elle est possible ou permise).

*Children at this school **don't have to** wear a uniform.*

On emploie *have to* pour interroger sur des règles à suivre.

*Do I **have to** wear a suit at the wedding?*

On emploie *can* pour indiquer qu'une chose est possible ou permise.

*Children over the age of ten **can** use the swimming pool.*

On emploie *can't* pour indiquer qu'une chose n'est pas possible ni permise.

*You **can't** park your car outside the school.*

### Past time

On n'emploie pas *must* au passé, mais *had to*. On emploie *had to* pour parler de règles à suivre ou de choses qui sont nécessaires.

*She **had to** start work at 6.00 am every morning.*

On emploie *didn't have to* pour indiquer qu'une chose n'est pas nécessaire (mais qu'elle est possible ou permise).

*I **didn't have to** wear a uniform at school.*

On emploie *did* + sujet + *have to* pour interroger sur des règles à suivre.

***Did you have to** do any homework when you were a child?*

On emploie *could* pour indiquer qu'une chose était possible ou permise.

*I **could** stay out until ten o'clock when I was sixteen.*

On emploie *couldn't* pour indiquer qu'une chose n'était pas possible ni permise.

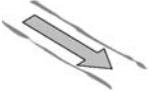
*She **couldn't** go to college because she failed her exams.*

## Language reference 12

### Prepositions of movement



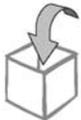
How long does it take to sail **across** the lake?



They walked **along** the street until they found the restaurant.



The tour guide took them **around** the walls of the old city and back to their starting-point.



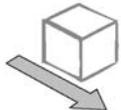
The family got **into** the car.



She took her lipstick **out of** her handbag.



We are now flying **over** London.



He drove **past** my house but he didn't stop.



It took a long time to go **through** passport control.

### Relative clauses

On peut relier deux phrases à l'aide d'un relative pronoun (pronom relatif): *who, that, which*.

*We often go to a restaurant. It serves Chinese food.*

*We often go to a restaurant **that** serves Chinese food.*

On emploie *who* pour les personnes, *which* pour les choses et *that* pour les deux. Le relative pronoun prend la place de *he, she, it* or *they*.

*Yesterday, I met someone **who** went to my old school.*

*Cheddar is a kind of cheese **which** is very popular in England.*

Les propositions des exemples ci-dessus sont des defining relative clauses (propositions subordonnées relatives). Une defining relative clause identifie la chose dont on parle. On ne met pas de virgule, devant le pronom relatif dans une proposition subordonnée relative.