

the THIRD edition

New Headway

**Elementary Study Companion
for Swiss Learners**

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Wordlist

Unit 1

apple *n* /'æpl/

- pomme ■ mela ▲ Apfel
- I eat an **apple** every day.

Australia *n* /'ɒ'streɪli:ə/

- Australie ■ Australia ▲ Australien
- 'Where's Jason from?' 'He's from **Australia**.'

bag *n* /bæg/

- sac, sachet ■ borsa, sacchetto
 - ▲ Tasche, Tüte
- Would you like a **bag** for your shopping?

because *conj* /bi'kɔ:z/

- parce que ■ perché ▲ weil
- I don't like the sea **because** I can't swim.

Brazil *n* /br'zɪl/

- Brésil ■ Brasile ▲ Brasilien
- I live in a house in Fortaleza, **Brazil**.

brother *n* /'brʌðə/

- frère ■ fratello ▲ Bruder
- I have one **brother**. His name is Michael.

camera *n* /'kæmərə/

- appareil photo ■ macchina fotografica
 - ▲ Fotoapparat
- Did you bring the **camera**? I'd like to take a picture.

children *n pl* /'tʃɪldrən/

- enfants ■ bambini ▲ Kinder
- How many **children** do you have?

cinema *n* /'sɪnəmə/

- cinéma ■ cinema ▲ Kino
- We're going to the **cinema** tonight to see a film.

country *n* /'kʌntri/

- pays ■ paese ▲ Land
- What **country** are you from?

day *n* /deɪ/

- jour ■ giorno ▲ Tag
- Which **day** would you like to meet: Wednesday or Thursday?

dictionary *n* /'dɪkʃənəri/

- dictionnaire ■ dizionario ▲ Wörterbuch
- Find the words in the **dictionary**.

England *n* /'ɪŋɡlənd/

- Angleterre ■ Inghilterra ▲ England
- This is Emma. She's from **England**.

fine *adj* /faɪn/

- bien ■ bene ▲ gut
- 'How's Jack?' 'Oh, he's **fine**.'

flat *n* /flæt/

- appartement ■ appartamento
 - ▲ Wohnung
- Anna and Richard live in the **flat** next door.

France *n* /frɑ:ns/

- France ■ Francia ▲ Frankreich
- We are going on holiday to **France** next year.

from *prep* /frɒm/

- de, à partir de ■ da, di ▲ von, aus
- They come **from** China.

Germany *n* /'dʒɜ:məni/

- Allemagne ■ Germania ▲ Deutschland
- This is Kurt. He's from Hamburg in **Germany**.

goodbye /gʊd'baɪ/

- au revoir ■ arrivederci ▲ auf Wiedersehen
- Goodbye**. I'm going home.

have *v* /hæv/

- avoir ■ avere ▲ haben
- We **have** two cats and a dog.

Hello /he'ləʊ/

- bonjour, salut ■ ciao, salve ▲ hallo
- Hello**, Anna. How are you?

her *pron* /hɜ:/

- elle, la, l', lui ■ la, lei ▲ ihr
- This is Maria. I work with **her**.

his *pron* /hɪz/

- son, sa ses, lui, le, l'
 - il suo, la sua, i suoi, le sue (di lui) ▲ sein(e)
- 'What's **his** name?' '**His** name is Jason.'

Hungary *n* /'hʌŋ,ɡəri/

- Hongrie ■ Ungheria ▲ Ungarn
- Budapest is the capital of **Hungary**.

international *adj* /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/

- international ■ internazionale
 - ▲ international
- It's an **international** company, with offices in many countries.

Italy *n* /'ɪtali/

- Italie ■ Italia ▲ Italien
- He's a teacher in **Italy**.

Japan *n* /dʒə'pæn/

- Japon ■ Giappone ▲ Japan
- 'Where do they work?' 'They work in **Japan**.'

job *n* /dʒɒb/

- travail, emploi ■ lavoro
 - ▲ Job, (Arbeits)stelle
- I begin my new **job** on Monday.

key *n* /ki:/

- clé ■ chiave ▲ Schlüssel
- They keep the spare **key** above the door.

language *n* /'læŋɡwɪdʒ/

- langue ■ lingua ▲ Sprache
- What **language** are they speaking?

learn *v* /lɜ:n/

- apprendre ■ imparare ▲ lernen
- What did you **learn** at school today, Bobby?

letter *n* /'letə/

- lettre ■ lettera ▲ Brief
- Send me a **letter** telling me all about your holidays.

live *v* /lɪv/

- vivre, habiter ■ abitare, vivere
 - ▲ leben, wohnen
- I **live** in Oxford, in England.

magazine *n* /'mæɡəzi:n/

- magazine, revue ■ rivista ▲ Zeitschrift
- Would you like a **magazine** to read?

married *adj* /'mæriəd/

- marié ■ sposato ▲ verheiratet
- He's **married** with two children.

me *pron* /mi:/

- me, m', moi ■ mi, me, io ▲ mir, mich
- I love him, and he loves **me**.

Mexico *n* /'meksɪkəʊ/

- Mexique ■ Messico ▲ Mexiko
- I am from **Mexico**.

mobile *n* /'məʊbaɪl/

- portable ■ cellulare ▲ Handy
- Please ring me on my **mobile**.

music *n* /'mju:zɪk/

- musique ■ musica ▲ Musik
- I like listening to **music**.

my *pron* /maɪ/

- mon, ma, mes
 - il mio, la mia, i miei, le mie ▲ mein(e)
- My** car is red.

name *n* /neɪm/

- nom ■ nome ▲ Name
- 'What is his **name**?' 'Allan.'

newspaper *n* /'nju:spetpə/

- journal ■ giornale ▲ Zeitung
- He reads the **newspaper** every morning.

nice *adj* /naɪs/

- gentil, agréable, bon ■ bello, simpatico
 - ▲ nett, schön
- The weather and the people are **nice** in Spain!

not bad *adj infml* /,nɒt 'bæd/

- pas mal ■ niente male ▲ nicht schlecht
- 'How was the football match?' '**Not bad** – we won 3–2.'

orange *n* /'brɪndʒ/

- orange ■ arancia ▲ Apfelsine, Orange
- Oranges** are full of vitamin C.

Poland *n* /'pəʊlənd/

- Pologne ■ Polonia ▲ Polen
- This is Danka. She's from **Poland**.

postcard *n* /'pəʊskɑ:d/

- carte postale ■ cartolina ▲ (Post)karte
- Bianca sent me a **postcard** from France.

Russia *n* /'rʌʃə/

- Russie ■ Russia ▲ Russland
- 'How was your trip to **Russia**?' 'Very interesting, thank you.'

see you *v infml* /'si: ju:/

- à bientôt ■ ci vediamo, arrivererci
 - ▲ bis bald
- See you later!**

sister *n* /'sɪstə/

- sœur ■ sorella ▲ Schwester
- Does your **sister** visit often?

Spain *n* /speɪn/

- Espagne ■ Spagna ▲ Spanien
- 'Where's he from?' 'He's from **Spain**.'

spell *v* /spel/

- épeler ■ scrivere, compitare
 - ▲ buchstabieren
- That's a long word. How do you **spell** it?

stamp *n* /stæmp/

- timbre ■ francobollo ▲ Briefmarke
- I need a **stamp** for my letter.

student *n* /'stju:dənt/

- étudiant, étudiante ■ studente, studentessa
 - ▲ Student(in)
- Mary is a **student** at the university.

teacher *n* /'ti:tʃə/

- professeur, enseignant ■ insegnante
 - ▲ Lehrer(in)
- The **teacher** asked for our homework.

telephone number *n* /'teləfəʊn ,nʌmbə/

- numéro de téléphone ■ numero di telefono
 - ▲ Telefonnummer
- 'What's your **telephone number**?' 'It's 01765 346 526.'

thank you /'θæŋk ju:/

- merci ■ grazie ▲ danke(schön)
- Thank you** for the lovely flowers.

thanks /θæŋks/

- merci ■ grazie ▲ danke
- Thanks**, Lena. What a nice present!

the USA *n* /ðə ju: es 'ei/
 ● les Etats-Unis ■ gli Stati Uniti ▲ die USA
 Have you ever been to **the USA**?

this /ðis/
 ● ce, cet, cette, celui-ci, celle-ci
 ■ questo, questa ▲ diese(r,s)
This is my sister.

ticket *n* /'tɪkɪt/
 ● billet, ticket ■ biglietto ▲ (Fahr)karte
 The train **ticket** cost £10.

very well *adj* /veri 'wel/
 ● très bien ■ benissimo ▲ sehr gut
 'How are you?' **Very well** thanks.'

want *v* /wɒnt/
 ● vouloir ■ volere ▲ wollen
 I **want** a new stereo for my birthday.

what *pron* /wɒt/
 ● que, qu'est-ce que, quoi ■ che cosa ▲ was
What can I do today?

where *adv* /weə/
 ● où ■ dove ▲ wo
Where can I buy the newspaper on Sunday?

your *pron* /jɔ:/
 ● ton, ta, tes, votre, vos
 ■ il tuo, la tua, i tuoi, le tue ▲ dein(e)
 What's **your** address?

Unit 2

accountant *n* /ə'kaʊntənt/
 ● comptable
 ■ commercialista, ragioniere, ragioniera
 ▲ Buchhalter(in)
 My father works as an **accountant**.

actor *n* /'æktə/
 ● comédien ■ attore ▲ Schauspieler(in)
 'What's his job?' 'He's an **actor**.'

address *n* /ə'dres/
 ● adresse ■ indirizzo ▲ Adresse
 Ellen's **address** is 28 Church Street.

age *n* /eɪdʒ/
 ● âge ■ età ▲ Alter
 Please include your **age** on the form.

American *adj* /ə'merɪkən/
 ● américain(e) ■ americano
 ▲ Amerikaner(in)
 The teacher is **American**.

anything else *n* /'eniθɪŋ 'els/
 ● autre chose ■ nient'altro, qualcos'altro
 ▲ sonst noch etwas
 Would you like **anything else** with your salad?

apple pie *n* /,æpl 'paɪ/
 ● tarte aux pommes
 ■ tipo di crostata di mele ▲ Apfelkuchen
 How much is an **apple pie**?

at home /ət 'həʊm/
 ● à la maison, chez soi ■ a casa ▲ zu Hause
 I feel very **at home** here.

at work *adv* /ət 'wɜ:k/
 ● au travail ■ al lavoro ▲ bei der Arbeit
 My mother and father are **at work**.

aunt *n* /ɑ:nt/
 ● tante ■ zia ▲ Tante
 My **aunt** visits every summer.

bar *n* /bɑ:/
 ● bar ■ bar ▲ Lokal
 The student **bars** are cheap.

big *adj* /bɪg/
 ● grand ■ grande ▲ gross
 They have a **big** house with five bedrooms.

boyfriend *n* /'bɔɪfrend/
 ● petit ami ■ ragazzo, fidanzato ▲ Freund
 Mark is Sarah's **boyfriend**.

café *n* /'kæfeɪ/
 ● café ■ bar, caffè ▲ Café
 We met our friends in the **café**.

cake *n* /keɪk/
 ● gâteau ■ torta ▲ Kuchen, Torte
 Anna-Marie made a **cake** for Tom's birthday.

Can I have ...? /,kæn ai 'hæv/
 ● Est-ce que je peux avoir ...?
 ■ Mi dà ...?, Posso avere ...?
 ▲ Kann ich ... haben?
Can I have a glass of orange juice, please?

Can I help? /,kæn ai 'help/
 ● Je peux vous aider?
 ■ Desidera?, Posso aiutarla?
 ▲ Kann ich (Ihnen/dir) helfen?
Can I help you, sir?

centre *n* /'sentə/
 ● centre ■ centro ▲ Zentrum
 I live with an English family near the **centre** of town.

cheap *adj* /tʃi:p/
 ● bon marché ■ economico, a buon mercato
 ▲ billig
 These shoes were very **cheap** – only £20.

chicken *n* /'tʃɪkɪn/
 ● poulet ■ pollo ▲ Hähnchen
 Do you like **chicken** and chips?

chips *n pl* /tʃɪps/
 ● frites ■ patate fritte ▲ Pommes frites
Chips are very popular in Britain.

chocolate *n* /'tʃɒklət/
 ● chocolat ■ cioccolato ▲ Schokolade
 If you like sweets, you probably like **chocolate**.

classroom *n* /'kla:srʊm/
 ● salle de classe ■ aula, classe
 ▲ Klassenzimmer
 We are in the **classroom**, waiting for the teacher.

coffee *n* /'kɒfi/
 ● café ■ caffè ▲ Kaffee
 I drink **coffee** to wake me up.

cold *adj* /kəʊld/
 ● froid ■ freddo ▲ kalt
 It's **cold** here in December.

daughter *n* /'dɔ:t/
 ● fille ■ figlia ▲ Tochter
 My **daughter** is 9 years old now.

different *adj* /'dɪfrənt/
 ● différent ■ diverso ▲ anders
 I'm very **different** from my brother. He's tall but I'm short.

difficult *adj* /'dɪfɪkəl/
 ● difficile ■ difficile ▲ schwierig, schwer
 Maths is **difficult**.

drink *v* /drɪŋk/
 ● boire ■ bere ▲ trinken
 Would you like something to **drink**?

easy *adj* /'i:zi/
 ● facile ■ facile ▲ leicht, einfach
 The homework was **easy**. I got 10/10.

egg *n* /eg/
 ● œuf ■ uovo ▲ Ei
 Sally has toast and an **egg** every morning for breakfast.

email *n* /'i:meɪl/
 ● email ■ email ▲ E-Mail
 Write an **email** in English.

exciting *adj* /'ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/
 ● passionnant ■ emozionante, entusiasmante
 ▲ aufregend, spannend
 Snowboarding is an **exciting** sport.

expensive *adj* /'ɪk'spensɪv/
 ● cher ■ costoso, caro ▲ teuer
 That coat is very **expensive** – it's £400!

family *n* /'fæməli/
 ● famille ■ famiglia ▲ Familie
 I live with an English **family**.

fast *adj* /fɑ:st/
 ● rapide ■ veloce ▲ schnell
 Chris has a **fast** car.

father *n* /'fɑ:ðə/
 ● père ■ padre ▲ Vater
 My **father** and mother are divorced.

first name *n* /'fɜ:st neɪm/
 ● prénom ■ nome (di battesimo)
 ▲ Vorname
 'What is your **first name**?' 'John.'

fish *n* /fɪʃ/
 ● poisson ■ pesce ▲ Fisch
 We will have **fish** and chips for dinner tonight.

friendly *adj* /'frendli/
 ● amical, aimable ■ cordiale, amichevole
 ▲ freundlich, nett
 That waitress was very **friendly**.

funny *adj* /'fʌni/
 ● amusant ■ divertente ▲ lustig
 He's very **funny** and a very good teacher.

girlfriend *n* /'gɜ:lfrend/
 ● petite amie ■ ragazza, fidanzata
 ▲ Freundin
 I see my **girlfriend** almost every weekend.

good *adj* /gʊd/
 ● bon ■ buono ▲ gut
 That's a **good** book. I really like it.

grandfather *n* /'grænd(f)ɑ:ðə/
 ● grand-père ■ nonno ▲ Grossvater
 My **grandfather** is almost 80.

grandmother *n* /'grænd(f)mʌðə/
 ● grand-mère ■ nonna ▲ Grossmutter
 My **grandmother** lives with my parents.

hamburger *n* /'hæmbɜ:gə/
 ● hamburger ■ hamburger ▲ Hamburger
 Would you like cheese on your **hamburger**?

happy *adj* /'hæpi/
 ● heureux, content ■ felice, contento
 ▲ glücklich
 I'm so **happy**! I passed my exam.

here *adv* /hɪə/
 ● ici ■ qui ▲ hier
 Do you live **here**?

Here you are. /'hɪə ju: 'ɑ:/
 ● Tenez, Voilà. ■ Tieni, Eccolo/a.
 ▲ Hier, bitte (sehr).
 'Can I have a beer?' 'Yes. **Here you are.**'

hi /haɪ/
 ● bonjour, salut ■ ciao, salve ▲ hallo, hi
Hi, Sue. It's Sally.

holiday *n* /'hɒlɪdeɪ/
 ● vacances ■ vacanza ▲ Urlaub
 We usually go on **holiday** in August.

horrible *adj* /'hɒrəbl/
 ● horrible, affreux ■ orribile
 ▲ scheusslich, fürchterlich
 It's raining again. What **horrible** weather!

hot *adj* /hɒt/
 ● chaud ■ caldo ▲ heiss
 This coffee is really **hot**.

how are you? /ˌhaʊ 'ɑː juː/
 ● Comment allez-vous/vas-tu?
 ■ Come stai?, Come sta?
 ▲ wie geht es dir? (familiar) / wie geht es Ihnen? (polite)
 'How are you?' 'I'm fine.'

how much? *adv* /ˌhaʊ 'mʌtʃ/
 ● combien? ■ quanto? ▲ wieviel?
 How much does it cost?

how old? *adv* /ˌhaʊ 'əʊld/
 ● quel âge? ■ quanti anni? ▲ wie alt?
 'How old is your son?' 'He's 12.'

husband *n* /'hʌzbənd/
 ● mari ■ marito ▲ (Ehe)mann
 My husband and I got married in July.

ice-cream *n* /'aɪskriːm/
 ● glace ■ gelato ▲ Eis
 Would you like ice-cream for dessert?

Ireland *n* /'aɪələnd/
 ● Irlande ■ Irlanda ▲ Irland
 My doctor is from Ireland.

journalist *n* /'dʒɜːnəlɪst/
 ● journaliste ■ giornalista ▲ Journalist(in)
 I work as a journalist for a newspaper.

love *n* /lʌv/
 ● amour ■ amore ▲ Liebe
 Love is more important than money.

lovely *adj* /'lʌvli/
 ● très agréable, très joli ■ bellissimo
 ▲ wunderschön, herrlich
 What a lovely sweater!

menu *n* /'menjuː/
 ● carte ■ menù ▲ Speisekarte
 The waiter gave us the menu.

mineral water *n* /'mɪnərəl 'wɔːtə/
 ● eau minérale ■ acqua minerale
 ▲ Mineralwasser
 I often drink mineral water at restaurants.

Monday *n* /'mʌndeɪ/
 ● lundi ■ lunedì ▲ Montag
 It's Monday today.

morning *n* /'mɔːnɪŋ/
 ● matin ■ mattina ▲ Morgen
 What time do you get up in the morning?

mother *n* /'mʌðə/
 ● mère ■ madre ▲ Mutter
 My mother is the best mum in the world!

near *adj* /'niə/
 ● près de ■ vicino a ▲ nahe an
 It's lovely to be near the sea.

new *adj* /njuː/
 ● nouveau, neuf ■ nuovo ▲ neu
 My bicycle is new. I got it last week.

nightclub *n* /'naɪtklʌb/
 ● boîte de nuit ■ locale notturno
 ▲ Nachtclub
 The nightclubs are expensive.

now *adv* /naʊ/
 ● maintenant ■ ora, adesso ▲ jetzt
 Let's eat now. I'm hungry.

nurse *n* /nɜːs/
 ● infirmier, infirmière
 ■ infermiere, infermiera
 ▲ Krankenschwester/-pfleger(in)
 She's a nurse at the hospital.

old *adj* /əʊld/
 ● vieux ■ vecchio ▲ alt
 My dictionary's very old. I need a more modern one.

orange juice *n* /'ɒrɪndʒ ,dʒuːs/
 ● jus d'orange ■ succo d'arancia
 ▲ Orangensaft
 I don't like beer. I'd like some orange juice.

photo *n* /'fəʊtəʊ/
 ● photo ■ foto ▲ Foto
 Alex took a photo of the Colosseum.

pizza *n* /'piːtsə/
 ● pizza ■ pizza ▲ Pizza
 We had a pizza at the new Italian restaurant.

please /pliːz/
 ● s'il te plaît, s'il vous plaît ■ per favore
 ▲ bitte
 Please don't wait for me.

Poland *n* /'pəʊlənd/
 ● Pologne ■ Polonia ▲ Polen
 Danka is from Poland.

pound *n* /paʊnd/
 ● livre, sterling ■ sterlina ▲ Pfund
 It costs one pound.

practice *n* /'præktɪs/
 ● entraînement ■ esercizio, pratica
 ▲ Training
 We have football practice every Tuesday night.

price *n* /praɪs/
 ● prix ■ prezzo ▲ Preis
 Check the price before you buy it.

restaurant *n* /'restrɒnt/
 ● restaurant ■ ristorante ▲ Restaurant
 The restaurants and nightclubs are expensive.

salad *n* /'sæləd/
 ● salade ■ insalata ▲ Salat
 I'd like soup and a salad for lunch.

sea *n* /siː/
 ● mer ■ mare ▲ Meer
 It's lovely to be near the sea.

slow *adj* /sləʊ/
 ● lent ■ lento ▲ langsam
 The train is very slow. It takes four hours.

small *adj* /smɔːl/
 ● petit ■ piccolo ▲ klein
 I want to buy a small present to take to the party.

software designer *n* /'sɒftweə dɪ,zəɪnə/
 ● concepteur de logiciel
 ■ programmatore di software
 ▲ Programmierer(in)
 Their son, James, is a software designer for a computer company.

son *n* /sʌn/
 ● fils ■ figlio ▲ Sohn
 I have one son and two daughters.

soon *adv* /suːn/
 ● bientôt, tôt ■ presto ▲ bald
 We need to leave soon or we'll be late.

speak *v* /spiːk/
 ● parler ■ parlare ▲ sprechen
 Why does the teacher speak so quickly?

subway *n* US /'sʌbweɪ/
 ● métro ■ metropolitana ▲ U-Bahn
 I take the subway to work.

surname *n* /'sɜːnem/
 ● nom de famille ■ cognome ▲ Nachname
 Do you know Michelle's surname?

Switzerland *n* /'swɪtsələnd/
 ● Suisse ■ Svizzera ▲ die Schweiz
 One of the students is from Switzerland.

tea *n* /tiː/
 ● thé ■ tè ▲ Tee
 We drink tea in the early afternoon.

town *n* /taʊn/
 ● ville ■ città ▲ Stadt
 I live in an old house near the centre of town.

tuna *n* /'tjuːnə/
 ● thon ■ tonno ▲ Thunfisch
 I often have tuna sandwiches for lunch.

uncle *n* /'ʌŋkl/
 ● oncle ■ zio ▲ Onkel
 My uncle Dave is my mum's brother.

understand *v* /ʌndə'stænd/
 ● comprendre ■ capire ▲ verstehen
 Do you understand the question?

university *n* /ˌjuːnɪ'vɜːsəti/
 ● université ■ università ▲ Universität
 She's a student at Brighton University.

who? *pron* /huː/
 ● qui? ■ chi? ▲ wer?
 Who is that?

wife *n* /waɪf/
 ● femme ■ moglie ▲ (Ehe)frau
 My wife is a terrible cook!

write *v* /raɪt/
 ● écrire ■ scrivere ▲ schreiben
 How often do you write to Chris?

young *adj* /jʌŋ/
 ● jeune ■ giovane ▲ jung
 He looks very young. How old is he?

Unit 3

a little *adj* /ə 'lɪtl/
 ● un peu de ■ un po' di ▲ ein bisschen
 I'd like a little ice-cream.

afternoon *n* /ˌɑːftə'nuːn/
 ● après-midi ■ pomeriggio ▲ Nachmittag
 We spent the afternoon in the park.

ambulance *n* /'æmbjʊləns/
 ● ambulance ■ ambulanza
 ▲ Krankenwagen
 They took the man to the hospital in an ambulance.

Arabic *adj* /'ærəbɪk/
 ● Arabe ■ arabo ▲ arabisch
 Iman's a businesswoman. She speaks Arabic.

architect *n* /'ɑːkɪtekt/
 ● architecte ■ architetto ▲ Architekt(in)
 Our house was designed by an architect.

barman *n* /'bɑːmən/
 ● barman ■ barista ▲ Barmann, Barkeeper
 Dan works as a barman in a pub at weekends.

be quiet *v* /,biː 'kwaɪət/
 ● se taire ■ fare silenzio
 ▲ Ruhe!, Sei/Seid leise
 Be quiet. I'm trying to sleep!

beautiful *adj* /'bjuːtɪfl/
 ● beau ■ bello ▲ schön
 A model wears beautiful clothes.

beer *n* /bɪə/
 ● bière ■ birra ▲ Bier
 I often have a cold beer in the evening.

before *adv* /bɪ'fɔː/
 ● avant ■ prima di ▲ vor
 I did my homework before the lesson.

boat *n* /bəʊt/
 ● bateau ■ battello, barca ▲ Boot, Schiff
 We took a boat to the island.

boring *adj* /'bɔːrɪŋ/
 ● ennuyant, ennuyeux ■ noioso
 ▲ langweilig
 Our lives are never boring.

boy *n* /bɔɪ/
 ● garçon ■ ragazzo ▲ Junge
 'Hello, Mr McSporry!' 'Good morning boys and girls.'

breakfast *n* /'brekfəst/
 ● petit déjeuner ■ colazione ▲ Frühstück
 I eat **breakfast** every morning.

building *n* /'bɪldɪŋ/
 ● bâtiment ■ edificio ▲ Gebäude
 An architect designs **buildings**.

businesswoman *n* /'bɪznəs,wʊmən/
 ● femme d'affaires ■ donna d'affari ▲ Geschäftsfrau
 Iman's a model and a **businesswoman**.

busy *adj* /'bɪzi/
 ● occupé ■ occupato ▲ (sehr) beschäftigt
 'Where's John?' 'He's **busy** with his homework.'

but *conj* /bʌt/, /bət/
 ● mais ■ ma ▲ aber
 I'd like to come, **but** I can't.

Canada *n* /'kænədə/
 ● Canada ■ Canada ▲ Kanada
 She lives in **Canada**.

Canadian *adj* /kə'neɪdiən/
 ● canadien/ne ■ canadese ▲ Kanadier(in)
 She's **Canadian** but now she lives in a small town near Nairobi, Kenya.

chef *n* /ʃef/
 ● chef (de cuisine) ■ chef ▲ Koch, Köchin
 A **chef** cooks in a restaurant.

city *n* /'sɪti/
 ● ville ■ città ▲ (Gross)stadt
 New York is a big **city**.

clock *n* /klɒk/
 ● horloge, pendule ■ orologio ▲ Uhr
 What time does the **clock** say?

clothes *n* /kləʊðz/
 ● vêtements ■ abiti, vestiti ▲ Kleidung
 A model wears beautiful **clothes**.

collect *v* /kə'lekt/
 ● ramasser, recueillir ■ raccogliere ▲ abholen, (ein)sammeln
 They **collect** the letters at 7.00 a.m.

come *v* /kʌm/
 ● venir ■ venire ▲ kommen
 Can you **come** to the film tonight?

concert *n* /'kɒnsət/
 ● concert ■ concerto ▲ Konzert
 I have tickets to go to their **concert** on Saturday.

cook *v* /kʊk/
 ● cuisiner, faire la cuisine ■ cucinare ▲ kochen
 A chef **cooks** in a restaurant.

court *n* /kɔ:t/
 ● cour (de justice) ■ tribunale ▲ Gericht
 A lawyer helps people in **court**.

deliver *v* /dɪ'lɪv/
 ● livrer ■ consegnare ▲ liefern
 They **deliver** pizzas to your house.

design *v* /dɪ'zain/
 ● concevoir ■ progettare ▲ entwerfen
 I **design** furniture for a large company.

do the accounts *v* /,du: ði: ə'kaʊnts/
 ● faire/tenir les comptes ■ fare/tenere i conti ▲ die Bücher führen
 Ask the accountant to **do the accounts**.

dog *n* /dɒg/
 ● chien ■ cane ▲ Hund
 Whose **dog** is that in the garden?

drive *v* /draɪv/
 ● conduire ■ guidare ▲ fahren
 Can you **drive** a car?

end *v* /end/
 ● finir ■ finire ▲ enden
 How does the film **end**?

every day *adv* /,evri 'deɪ/
 ● tous les jours ■ ogni giorno ▲ jeden Tag
 I go to work **every day**.

excuse me /ɪk'skju:z 'mi:/
 ● excusez-moi, pardon ■ scusi, scusa ▲ Entschuldigung
Excuse me. What time is it?

film *n* /fɪlm/
 ● film ■ film ▲ Film
 An actor makes **films**.

fireman *n* /'faɪəmən/
 ● pompier ■ vigile del fuoco ▲ Feuerwehrmann
 The **fireman** told us what to do if there was a fire.

fly *v* /flaɪ/
 ● voler ■ volare ▲ fliegen
 Let's **fly** to Glasgow – the train takes too long.

flying doctor *n* /,flaɪŋ 'dɒktə/
 ● médecin volant ■ (in Australia) medico che si reca in volo dal malato
 ▲ (in Australien) Arzt/Ärztin, der/die mit dem Flugzeug zu seinen Patienten fliegt
 Moira works as a **flying doctor** in Australia.

football *n* /'fʊtbɔ:l/
 ● football ■ calcio ▲ Fussball
 We often play **football** after school.

free time *n* /,fri: 'taɪm/
 ● temps libre ■ tempo libero ▲ Freizeit
 What do you do in your **free time**?

French *adj* /frentʃ/
 ● français(e) ■ francese ▲ französisch
 He's not Italian, he's **French**.

German *adj* /'dʒɜ:mən/
 ● allemand(e) ■ tedesco ▲ deutsch
 He's not Italian, he's **German**.

get up *v* /,get 'ʌp/
 ● se lever ■ alzarsi ▲ aufstehen
 I **get up** every morning at 8.00 a.m.

girl *n* /gɜ:l/
 ● fille ■ ragazza ▲ Mädchen
 The new **girl** was late for class.

glass *n* /glɑ:s/
 ● verre ■ bicchiere ▲ Glas
 Could I have a **glass** of water, please?

go *v* /gəʊ/
 ● aller ■ andare ▲ gehen
 I want to **go** to university next year.

go to bed *v* /,gəʊ tə 'bed/
 ● se coucher ■ andare a dormire ▲ ins Bett gehen
 What time do you usually **go to bed**?

guest *n* /gest/
 ● client ■ ospite ▲ Gast
 There is only one **guest** staying at the hotel at the moment.

help *v* /help/
 ● aider ■ aiutare ▲ helfen
 Can you **help** me to make dinner?

hospital *n* /'hɒspɪtl/
 ● hôpital ■ ospedale ▲ Krankenhaus
 They took the man to the **hospital**.

hotel *n* /həʊ'tel/
 ● hôtel ■ albergo, hotel ▲ Hotel
 Seumas makes breakfast for the **hotel** guests.

hour *n* /'aʊə/
 ● heure ■ ora ▲ Stunde
 She works sixteen **hours** a day.

house *n* /haʊs/
 ● maison ■ casa ▲ Haus
 He delivers the post to all the **houses** on the island.

Hungarian *adj* /hʌŋ'geəriən/
 ● hongrois(e) ■ ungherese ▲ ungarisch
 He's not Italian, he's **Hungarian**.

hurry up *v* /,hʌri 'ʌp/
 ● se dépêcher ■ sbrigarsi, affrettarsi ▲ sich beeilen
Hurry up! We're late!

island *n* /'aɪlənd/
 ● île ■ isola ▲ Insel
 Hawaii is an **island**.

just after *adv* /dʒʌst 'ɑ:ftə/
 ● juste après ■ poco dopo ▲ kurz nach
 It's **just after** five o'clock.

just before *adv* /dʒʌst bɪ'fɔ:z/
 ● juste avant ■ poco prima ▲ kurz vor
 It's **just before** three o'clock.

Kenya *n* /'kenjə/
 ● Kenya ■ Kenia ▲ Kenia
 She lives in a small town near Nairobi, **Kenya**.

late *adj* /leɪt/
 ● en retard ■ in ritardo, tardi ▲ (zu) spät
 She arrived after dinner because her train was **late**.

lawyer *n* /'ləɪjə/
 ● avocat ■ avvocato ▲ Rechtsanwalt, Rechtsanwältin
 A **lawyer** helps people in court.

like *v* /laɪk/
 ● aimer ■ piacere ▲ mögen
 I **like** listening to music.

listen *v* /'lɪsn/
 ● écouter ■ ascoltare ▲ zuhören
Listen to the instructions.

live *v* /lɪv/
 ● vivre ■ vivere, abitare ▲ leben
 Only 120 people **live** on Gigha.

look after *v* /,lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/
 ● s'occuper de, garder ■ badare a, guardare ▲ sich kümmern um, aufpassen auf
 Who will **look after** the dog while we're on holiday?

make *v* /meɪk/
 ● faire, fabriquer ■ fare, produrre ▲ machen
 We **make** a cake every Sunday.

man *n* /mæn/
 ● homme ■ uomo ▲ Mann
 The **man** with Emma is her husband.

Mexico *n* /'meksɪkəʊ/
 ● Mexique ■ Messico ▲ Mexiko
Mexico is a country I would like to visit.

model *n* /'mɒdl/
 ● mannequin ■ modella ▲ Model, Mannequin
 A **model** wears beautiful clothes.

music *n* /'mju:zɪk/
 ● musique ■ musica ▲ Musik
 I love classical **music**.

never *adv* /'nevə/
 ● (ne) jamais ■ (non) mai ▲ nie
 'Would you like a cigarette?' 'No, thanks. I **never** smoke.'

never mind /'nevə maɪnd/
 ● tant pis, ce n'est pas grave ■ non importa
 ▲ das macht nichts
 'I'm sorry, I don't know. I don't have a watch.'
 'Never mind.'

non-stop adv /'nɒn 'stɒp/
 ● sans arrêt ■ senza sosta
 ▲ ohne Unterbrechung
 The plane flies **non-stop** to New York.

of course /əv 'kɔ:s/
 ● bien sûr ■ certo, naturalmente
 ▲ natürlich
 'Excuse me. Can you tell me the time please?'
 'Yes, **of course**. It's just after six o'clock.'

office n /'ɒfɪs/
 ● bureau ■ ufficio ▲ Büro
 I work in an **office**.

only adv /'əʊnli/
 ● seulement, ne ... que ■ solo ▲ nur
 I **only** have 50p. I can't buy it.

ordinary adj /'ɔ:dnri/
 ● ordinaire ■ comune, qualsiasi
 ▲ gewöhnlich
 It was an **ordinary** day.

people n pl /'pi:pl/
 ● personnes, gens ■ gente, persone ▲ Leute
 How many **people** were at the party?

perhaps adv /pə'hæps/
 ● peut-être ■ forse ▲ vielleicht
Perhaps it will snow this afternoon.

petrol n /'petrəl/
 ● essence ■ benzina ▲ Benzin
 She put some **petrol** in the car.

pianist n /'piənɪst/
 ● pianiste ■ pianista ▲ Pianist(in)
 I perform in many concerts as a **pianist**.

pilot n /'paɪlət/
 ● pilote ■ pilota ▲ Pilot(in)
 The **pilot** landed the plane.

plane n /pleɪn/
 ● avion ■ aereo ▲ Flugzeug
 Our **plane** leaves from Heathrow airport.

play v /pleɪ/
 ● jouer ■ giocare ▲ spielen
 Would you like to **play** tennis this afternoon?

policeman n /pə'li:smən/
 ● agent de police, gendarme
 ■ agente di polizia ▲ Polizist
 He has thirteen jobs. He is a postman, a **policeman**, a fireman ...

post n /pəʊst/
 ● courrier ■ posta ▲ Post
 The **post** arrives at 9.30 a.m.

postman n /'pəʊstmən/
 ● facteur ■ postino ▲ Briefträger, Postbote
 The **postman** delivers our letters.

professor n /prə'fesə/
 ● professeur (d'université)
 ■ insegnante, professore ▲ Professor(in)
 István is a music **professor**.

pub n /pʌb/
 ● pub ■ pub ▲ Kneipe
 We're going for a drink at the **pub** this evening.

radio n /'reɪdɪəʊ/
 ● radio ■ radio ▲ Radio
 Do you often listen to the **radio** in the car?

relax v /rɪ'læks/
 ● se détendre ■ rilassarsi ▲ sich entspannen
 In his free time, he likes **relaxing** with his family.

riding v /'raɪdɪŋ/
 ● équitation (faire de l')
 ■ fare equitazione, andare a cavallo ▲ reiten
 Every weekend, Gemma goes **riding**. Her horse's name is Freedom.

school n /sku:l/
 ● école ■ scuola ▲ Schule
 I went to primary **school** when I was 5.

Scotland n /'skɒtlənd/
 ● Ecosse ■ Scozia ▲ Schottland
 Seumas lives and works on the island of Gigha in the west of **Scotland**.

sell v /sel/
 ● vendre ■ vendere ▲ verkaufen
 They **sell** postcards in that shop.

serve v /sɜ:v/
 ● servir ■ servire ▲ servieren, bedienen
 The waitress will **serve** you in a minute.

shop n /ʃɒp/
 ● magasin ■ negozio ▲ Laden, Geschäft
 There's a small **shop** on the corner that has cigarettes.

shop assistant n /'ʃɒp ə'sɪstənt/
 ● vendeur ■ commesso, commessa
 ▲ Verkäufer(in)
 A **shop assistant** sells things.

sick adj /sɪk/
 ● malade ■ malato ▲ krank
 I have been **sick** for three days.

singer n /'sɪŋə/
 ● chanteur ■ cantante ▲ Sänger(in)
 Iman is married to the **singer**, David Bowie.

sit down v /,sɪt 'daʊn/
 ● s'asseoir ■ sedersi ▲ sich hinsetzen
 Please come in and **sit down**, Linda. It's great to see you!

small adj /smɔ:l/
 ● petit ■ piccolo ▲ klein
 He and his wife, Margaret, have a **small** hotel.

Somali adj /sə'mɑ:li/
 ● somali ■ somalo ▲ somalisch
 Iman speaks the **Somali** language.

Somalia n /sə'mɑ:liə/
 ● Somalie ■ Somalia ▲ Somalia
 Iman lives and works in **Somalia**.

Spanish adj /'spæɪnɪʃ/
 ● espagnol(e) ■ spagnolo ▲ spanisch
 Does he speak **Spanish**?

summer n /'sʌmə/
 ● été ■ estate ▲ Sommer
 I always go on holiday in the **summer**.

supper n /'sʌpə/
 ● dîner ■ cena ▲ Abendessen
 We had chicken and chips for **supper** last night.

taxi driver n /'tæksɪ 'draɪvə/
 ● chauffeur de taxi ■ tassista
 ▲ Taxifahrer(in)
 I asked the **taxi driver** to take me to the airport.

television n /'teləvɪzən/
 ● télévision ■ televisione ▲ Fernsehen
 We often watch **television** in the evenings.

tennis n /'tenɪs/
 ● tennis ■ tennis ▲ Tennis
 Do you enjoy playing **tennis**?

That's right. /,ðætɪz 'raɪt/
 ● C'est exact. ■ Esatto. ▲ Das stimmt.
 'He's a pilot.' 'That's **right**. He works for British Airways.'

then adv /ðen/
 ● ensuite, puis ■ poi ▲ dann
 At 10.00, we have a glass of wine and **then** we go to bed.

there adv /ðeə/
 ● là, là-bas ■ là ▲ dort, dorthin
 'Where's Peter?' 'He's over **there**.'

thing n /θɪŋ/
 ● chose ■ cosa ▲ Ding
 What is that **thing**?

tired adj /'taɪəd/
 ● fatigué ■ stanco ▲ müde
 I'm **tired**. I want to go to bed.

too adv /tu:/
 ● aussi ■ anche ▲ auch, ebenfalls
 She speaks Italian, Spanish, and English **too**!

tourist n /'tuərɪst/
 ● touriste ■ turista ▲ Tourist(in)
 The **tourist** took a photograph of the Eiffel Tower.

tourist guide n /'tuərɪst gaɪd/
 ● guide touristique
 ■ guida, accompagnatore turistico
 ▲ Reiseführer(in)
 Fernando's a **tourist guide**. He shows visitors around the town.

tourist office n /'tuərɪst 'ɒfɪs/
 ● office du tourisme ■ ufficio turistico
 ▲ Fremdenverkehrsbüro
 People go to the **tourist office** to find out what there is to do in the area.

undertaker n /'ʌndə'teɪkə/
 ● ordonnateur des pompes funèbres
 ■ impresario/a di pompe funebri
 ▲ Bestatter(in)
 The **undertaker** came to take the dead man.

vanilla adj /və'nɪlə/
 ● vanille ■ vaniglia, crema ▲ Vanille
 Do you like **vanilla** ice-cream?

vegetarian food n /vedʒə'teəriən fu:d/
 ● cuisine végétarienne ■ cibo vegetariano
 ▲ vegetarisches Essen
 Iman likes cooking **vegetarian food** in her free time.

walk n /wɔ:k/
 ● promenade ■ passeggiata
 ▲ Spaziergang, Wanderung
 They took the dog for a **walk**.

walk v /wɔ:k/
 ● aller à pied, se promener
 ■ andare a piedi, passeggiare
 ▲ (zu Fuss) gehen, spazieren
 Let's **walk** into the city today.

watch n /wɒtʃ/
 ● montre ■ orologio da polso
 ▲ Armbanduhr
 Are you wearing a **watch**? What time is it?

watch v /wɒtʃ/
 ● regarder ■ guardare ▲ (zu)sehen
 Did you **watch** the football match on television yesterday?

wear v /weə/
 ● porter ■ indossare ▲ tragen
 A model **wears** beautiful clothes.

week n /wi:k/
 ● semaine ■ settimana ▲ Woche
 I start my new job next **week**.

weekday n /'wi:kdeɪ/
 ● jour de la semaine, jour ouvrable
 ■ giorno feriale ▲ Wochentag, Werktag
 It's a **weekday** so I have to go to bed early.

west *n* /west/

- ouest ■ ovest ▲ Westen
- He lives in the **west** of Scotland.

wine *n* /waɪn/

- vin ■ vino ▲ Wein
- Do you drink red or white **wine**?

work *v* /wɜ:k/

- travailler ■ lavorare ▲ arbeiten
- I **work** for a big company.

world *n* /wɜ:ld/

- monde ■ mondo ▲ Welt
- I'd like to travel the **world**!

Unit 4

a lot *pron* /ə 'lɒt/

- beaucoup ■ un sacco, molto ▲ viel
- I love books, and I read **a lot**.

after *adv, prep* /'ɑ:ftə/

- après ■ dopo ▲ nach
- Allan arrived just **after** Liz.

alcohol *n* /'ælkəhɒl/

- alcool ■ alcol ▲ Alkohol
- Do you drink **alcohol**?

always *adv* /'ɔ:lweɪz/

- toujours ■ sempre ▲ immer
- Why is Allan **always** late?

autumn *n* /'ɔ:təm/

- automne ■ autunno ▲ Herbst
- I hate **autumn** when it starts to get cold.

bad *adj* /bæd/

- mauvais ■ cattivo, brutto ▲ schlecht
- I'm sorry. I have some **bad** news for you.

beach *n* /bi:tʃ/

- plage ■ spiaggia ▲ Strand
- If the weather is warm, we can go to the **beach** to swim.

best *adj* /best/

- le mieux ■ di più ▲ am liebsten
- Which season does Sumalee like **best**?

boyfriend *n* /'bɔɪfrend/

- petit ami ■ ragazzo, fidanzato ▲ Freund
- Does your **boyfriend** like swimming?

bus *n* /bʌs/

- bus, autobus ■ autobus ▲ Bus
- I take the **bus** to school.

car *n* /kɑ:/

- voiture ■ macchina, auto ▲ Auto
- My **car** is a Fiat.

Christmas *n* /'krɪsməs/

- Noël ■ Natale ▲ Weihnachten
- We always spend **Christmas** day on the beach.

club *n* /klʌb/

- club ■ club ▲ Verein
- On Saturdays, she trains with her team at the Rugby **Club**.

coach trip *n* /'kəʊtʃ ,trɪp/

- excursion en car ■ viaggio in pullman ▲ Busreise
- The **coach** trip across America will last two weeks.

colour *n* /'kʌlə/

- couleur ■ colore ▲ Farbe
- 'What is your favourite **colour**?' 'Blue.'

computer *n* /kəm'pjʊ:tə/

- ordinateur ■ computer ▲ Computer
- I write e-mails on my **computer**.

computer game *n* /kəm'pjʊ:tə geɪm/

- jeu électronique, jeu informatique
 - videogioco per computer
 - ▲ Computerspiel
- Tomb Raider is a popular **computer game**.

cool *adj* /ku:l/

- frais ■ fresco ▲ kühl
- We don't have four seasons, we have three – hot, rainy, and **cool**.

cooking *n* /'kʊkɪŋ/

- faire la cuisine ■ cucinare ▲ Kochen
- Do you like **cooking**?

cousin *n* /'kʌzɪn/

- cousin ■ cugino, cugina
 - ▲ Cousin, Cousine
- My **cousins** in England think this is very funny.

dance *v* /dɑ:ns/

- danser ■ ballare ▲ tanzen
- I can't **dance** to rock music.

dancing *n* /'dɑ:nsɪŋ/

- danse, danser ■ ballare, ballo ▲ Tanzen
- Sumalee loves **dancing**.

daytime *n* /'deɪtaɪm/

- pendant la journée ■ giorno ▲ Tag
- It's quite hot in the **daytime** and it's cold at night.

deposit *n* /dɪ'pɒzɪt/

- acompte ■ caparra, acconto ▲ Anzahlung
- It's £80. Do you want to pay £20 **deposit** now?

dinner *n* /'dɪnə/

- diner ■ cena, pranzo ▲ Abendessen
- What do you usually eat for **dinner**?

do *v* /du:/

- faire ■ fare ▲ tun
- 'What do you want to **do** today?'

Don't worry *v* /,dɒnt 'wɜəri/

- Ne t'en fais pas. Ne vous en faites pas.
- Non preoccuparti. Non Si preoccupi.
- ▲ Keine Sorge.

Don't worry. We won't be late.

drink *n* /drɪŋk/

- boisson ■ bibita, qualcosa da bere
- ▲ Getränk

Could I have a cool **drink**? I'm so thirsty.

DVD *n* /,di: vi: 'di:/

- DVD ■ DVD ▲ DVD
- After dinner, we often watch a **DVD**.

early *adv* /'ɜ:li/

- tôt, de bonne heure ■ presto ▲ früh
- Go to bed **early**. You have an exam tomorrow.

eat *v* /i:t/

- manger ■ mangiare ▲ essen
- We don't **eat** breakfast every morning.

England *n* /'ɪŋɡlənd/

- Angleterre ■ Inghilterra ▲ England
- In Summer, she goes surfing and sailing in **England**.

family *n* /'fæməli/

- famille ■ famiglia ▲ Familie
- My **family** lives in New York.

fast *adj* /fɑ:st/

- rapide ■ veloce ▲ schnell
- He likes **fast** cars.

fast food *n* /fɑ:st 'fu:d/

- restauration rapide ■ fast food ▲ Fastfood
- My life is quite busy. I eat a lot of **fast food**.

favourite *adj* /'feɪvərɪt/

- préféré, favori ■ preferito ▲ Lieblings-
- Who is your **favourite** singer?

festival *n* /'festɪvl/

- festival ■ festival ▲ Festival
- Every year, we have a music **festival** in my town.

flower *n* /'flaʊə/

- fleur ■ fiore ▲ Blume
- This **flower** is from my garden.

garden *n* /'gɑ:dn/

- jardin ■ giardino ▲ Garten
- We cook and eat in the **garden**.

go out *v* /,gəʊ 'aʊt/

- sortir ■ uscire, andare fuori ▲ ausgehen
- Let's **go out** for dinner this evening.

go running *v* /gəʊ 'rʌnɪŋ/

- aller courir ■ andare a correre
 - ▲ Laufen gehen
- Every lunchtime, I **go running** in the park near my office.

gym *n* /dʒɪm/

- gymnase ■ palestra ▲ Fitnesscenter
- I do aerobics at the **gym** once a week.

hard *adv* /hɑ:d/

- dur ■ sodo, intensamente ▲ hart
- She works **hard** as a lawyer from Monday to Friday.

here *adv* /hɪə/

- ici ■ qui ▲ hier
- He lives **here** in the centre of town.

hot *adj* /hɒt/

- chaud ■ caldo ▲ heiss
- It's very **hot** in here. Can I open the window?

how? *adv* /haʊ/

- comment? ■ come? ▲ wie?
- How** do I get to the cinema?

I'm sorry. /,am 'sɒri/

- Je suis désolé. ■ Mi dispiace.
- ▲ Es tut mir leid.

I'm sorry. I can't go to the film this evening.

interesting *adj* /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/

- intéressant ■ interessante ▲ interessant
- That is a very **interesting** question, Anne.

It doesn't matter. /ɪt 'dʌznt 'mætə/

- Ça ne fait rien. ■ Non importa.
 - ▲ Das macht nichts.
- 'I'm sorry.' **It doesn't matter.** Don't worry.'

joke *n* /'dʒəʊk/

- plaisanterie ■ barzelletta ▲ Witz
- Here's a **joke** about my country ...

leisure activity *n* /'leɪʒə(r) æk'tɪvəti/

- loisir ■ attività ricreativa
 - ▲ Freizeitaktivität
- Golf is my favourite **leisure activity**.

long *adj* /lɒŋ/

- long ■ lungo ▲ lange(r)
- It's a **long** film: three hours!

lunchtime *n* /'lʌntʃtaɪm/

- midi (heure du déjeuner) ■ ora di pranzo
 - ▲ Mittag
- Every **lunchtime**, I go running in the park near my office.

match *n* /mætʃ/

- match ■ partita ▲ Spiel
- I always play in a **match** on Sundays.

mountain *n* /'maʊntɪn/

- montagne ■ montagna ▲ Berg
- I love going fast down a white **mountain** under a beautiful, blue sky.

near *prep* /nɪə/

- près ■ vicino a ▲ nah(e) an
- My office is **near** the supermarket.

never *adv* /'nevə/
 ● (ne) jamais ■ non ... mai ▲ nie
 We **never** go out on Saturday evenings because I always play in a match on Sundays.

next *adj* /'nekst/
 ● prochain ■ prossimo ▲ nächste(r,s)
 The **next** bus arrives in 15 minutes.

nice *adj* /'nais/
 ● bon ■ bello, buono ▲ gut, schön
 On Friday evenings, I sometimes cook a **nice** dinner at home with Alex.

north *n* /nɔ:θ/
 ● nord ■ nord ▲ Norden
 I live in Chiang Mai in the **north**.

Norway *n* /'nɔ:wei/
 ● Norvège ■ Norvegia ▲ Norwegen
 Axel comes from **Norway**. He likes winter best.

often *adv* /'ɒfən/, /'ɒftən/
 ● souvent ■ spesso ▲ oft
 I **often** listen to the radio in the morning.

oh dear /,əʊ 'diə/
 ● Oh, mince .../oh, mon dieu! ■ santo cielo! ▲ oh nein
 'Oh dear, I've forgotten my purse.'

open *v* /'əʊpən/
 ● ouvrir ■ aprire ▲ öffnen
 The shop **opens** at 9.00 a.m.

orange *adj* /'ɒrɪndʒ/
 ● orange ■ arancione ▲ orange
 In February, we have lots of tropical flowers – red, orange, and pink.

pardon? /'pɑ:dn/
 ● Pardon, Comment? ■ Prego?, Come? ▲ bitte
 'Can I open the window?' 'Pardon. I didn't hear you.'

park *n* /pɑ:k/
 ● parc ■ parco ▲ Park
 Every lunchtime, I walk in the **park** near my office.

parents *n* /'peərənts/
 ● parents ■ genitori ▲ Eltern
 My **parents** visit every weekend.

pink *adj* /pɪŋk/
 ● rose ■ rosa ▲ rosa
 We have lots of **pink** tropical flowers in Thailand.

Portuguese *adj* /,pɔ:tʃu'gɪz/
 ● portugais ■ portoghese ▲ portugiesisch
 We ate out in a **Portuguese** restaurant.

rainy *adj* /'reɪni/
 ● pluvieux, des pluies (saison) ■ piovoso, delle piogge ▲ Regen-
 We all need our umbrellas in the **rainy** season.

reading *v* /'ri:dn/
 ● lire ■ lettura, leggere ▲ lesen
 I like **reading** biographies of famous people.

Really? /'ri:li/
 ● Vraiment? ■ Davvero? ▲ wirklich?
 'I don't like skiing.' 'Really? I love it.'

red *adj* /red/
 ● rouge ■ rosso ▲ rot
 He gave me a **red** rose.

rugby *n* /'rʌɡbi/
 ● rugby ■ rugby ▲ Rugby
 She plays **rugby** for the Women's Welsh Rugby team.

running *n* /'rʌnɪŋ/
 ● course à pied ■ correre ▲ laufen
 I go **running** in the park.

sailing *n* /'seɪlɪŋ/
 ● voile ■ (sport della) vela ▲ segeln
 We sometimes go **sailing** on the lake.

season *n* /'si:zn/
 ● saison ■ stagione ▲ Jahreszeit
 Winter is my favourite **season**.

skiing *n* /'ski:ɪŋ/
 ● ski ■ sciare ▲ Skilaufen
 He likes **skiing** but he doesn't ski very fast.

smoke *v* /sməʊk/
 ● fumer ■ fumare ▲ rauchen
 I **smoke** a packet of cigarettes a day.

sometimes *adv* /'sʌmtaɪmz/
 ● quelquefois, parfois ■ qualche volta ▲ manchmal
Sometimes I take the bus to work, but usually I walk.

south *n* /səʊθ/
 ● sud ■ sud ▲ Süden
 Sumalee comes from the **south** of Thailand.

special *adj* /'speʃl/
 ● spécial ■ speciale ▲ besondere(r,s)
 Do you have any **special** plans for Valentine's Day?

spend *v* /spend/
 ● passer ■ passare ▲ verbringen
 We always **spend** Christmas in England.

sport *n* /spɔ:t/
 ● sport ■ sport ▲ Sportart
 What **sports** do you play?

spring *n* /sprɪŋ/
 ● printemps ■ primavera ▲ Frühling
 I love **spring**, when it starts to get warm.

start *v* /stɑ:t/
 ● commencer ■ cominciare ▲ anfangen
 When does school **start** in the morning?

still *adv* /stɪl/
 ● toujours, encore ■ ancora ▲ trotzdem
 I **still** get up early at the weekend.

sunbathing *n* /'sʌnbetɪŋ/
 ● prendre un bain de soleil ■ prendere il sole ▲ Sonnenbaden
 I love **sunbathing** on the beach.

sunny *adj* /'sʌni/
 ● ensoleillé ■ soleggiato ▲ sonnig
 It's really **sunny** – let's have a picnic.

surfing *v* /'sɜ:fɪŋ/
 ● surfer ■ surfing ▲ Surfen
Surfing is very popular in Australia.

swimming pool *n* /'swɪmɪŋ pu:l/
 ● piscine ■ piscina ▲ Schwimmbad
 I go to the **swimming pool** with my boyfriend Alex.

take *v* /teɪk/
 ● prendre ■ prendere, portare ▲ mitnehmen
 Please **take** your umbrella. It's going to rain.

take photos *v* /'teɪk 'fəʊtəʊz/
 ● prendre des photos ■ fare fotografie ▲ Fotos machen
 We always **take photos** on holiday.

team *n* /ti:m/
 ● équipe ■ squadra ▲ Mannschaft
 I would like our **team** to win in the next world cup.

Thailand *n* /'taɪlənd/
 ● Thaïlande ■ Tailandia ▲ Thailand
 Sumalee comes from the south of **Thailand**.

ticket *n* /'tɪkt/
 ● billet ■ biglietto ▲ (Fahr)Karte
 Can I have a **ticket** for the trip to York?

That's OK. /'ðætʃ əʊ,keɪ/
 ● C'est bon.
 ■ Non preoccuparti.
 ▲ Okay.
That's OK. I'll come back tomorrow.

trip *n* /trɪp/
 ● voyage, excursion ■ viaggio ▲ Fahrt
 'Can I have a ticket for the **trip** to York?'

traffic *n* /'træfɪk/
 ● circulation ■ traffico ▲ Verkehr
 Sorry we're late. The **traffic** is terrible!

train *v* /treɪn/
 ● s'entraîner ■ allenarsi ▲ trainieren
 On Saturdays, she **trains** with her team at the rugby club.

travel *v* /'trævl/
 ● se rendre ■ viaggiare, andare a ▲ fahren
 How do you **travel** to school?

tropical *adj* /'trɒpɪkl/
 ● tropical ■ tropicale ▲ tropisch
 In February, we have lots of **tropical** flowers in Thailand.

usually *adv* /'ju:zəli/
 ● d'habitude ■ di solito ▲ gewöhnlich
 I **usually** get home at 5.30 p.m.

visit *v* /'vɪzɪt/
 ● visiter, rendre visite à ■ visitare ▲ besuchen
 We're going to **visit** my grandfather in hospital today.

warm *adj* /wɔ:m/
 ● chaud ■ caldo ▲ warm
 It's **warm** by the fire.

waterskiing *n* /'wɔ:tə,ski:ɪŋ/
 ● ski nautique ■ sci nautico ▲ Wasserskifahren
 I love water sports. I go surfing and **waterskiing**.

water sports *n* /'wɔ:tə,spɔ:ts/
 ● sports nautiques ■ sport acquatici ▲ Wassersport
 I don't like sunbathing but I love **water sports**.

weekday *n* /'wi:kdeɪ/
 ● jour de semaine ■ giorno feriale ▲ Wochentag
 I go to bed at 10.00 on **weekdays**.

What does ... mean? /wɒt dəz ... mi:n/
 ● Que signifie ...? ■ Che cosa significa ...?
 ▲ Was bedeutet/heißt ...?
What does the word serendipity **mean?**

what time? /wɒt 'taɪm/
 ● A quelle heure? ■ A che ora?
 ▲ um welche Uhrzeit?
What time does the train arrive?

what? *pron* /wɒt/
 ● Quoi?, quel ...?, qu'est-ce que ...?
 ■ che cosa?, quale? ▲ was?
What's your address?

when? *adv* /wen/
 ● quand? ■ quando? ▲ wann?
When is your birthday?

where? *adv* /weə/
 ● où? ■ dove? ▲ wo?
Where were you born? In Madrid?

white *adj* /waɪt/
 ● blanc ■ bianco ▲ weiss
 I love skiing. I love going fast down a **white** mountain.

why? *adv* /waɪ/
 ● pourquoi? ■ perché? ▲ warum?
Why did you phone me?

win *v* /wɪn/

- gagner, remporter ■ vincere ▲ gewinnen
- I'd like our team to **win** the next World Cup!

window *n* /'wɪndəʊ/

- fenêtre ■ finestra ▲ Fenster
- Can we open a **window**? It's hot in here.

windsurfing *n* /'wɪnd,sɜ:fɪŋ/

- planche à voile ■ windsurf ▲ Windsurfen
- Windsurfing** is my favourite sport.

winter *n* /'wɪntə/

- hiver ■ inverno ▲ Winter
- Here, the **winter** months are December to February.

work *n* /wɜ:k/

- travail ■ lavoro ▲ Arbeit
- On Tuesday and Friday mornings, I go to the gym before **work**.

year *n* /jɪə/

- an, année ■ anno ▲ Jahr
- One **year** is 365 days.

Unit 5

address book *n* /ə'dres ,bʊk/

- carnet d'adresses ■ rubrica degli indirizzi
- ▲ Adressbuch
- I need to write your new address in my **address book**.

agree *v* /ə'gri:/

- être d'accord ■ essere d'accordo
- ▲ zustimmen
- Lovaq thinks that a lot of modern houses are bad for us. Cyril **agrees** with this.

all the time /ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/

- tout le temps ■ tutto il tempo ▲ immer
- There aren't any curtains in the house because Cyril likes to see the garden **all the time**.

any *det* /'eni/

- des, du ■ dei, degli, delle ▲ irgendwelche
- 'Are there **any** books?' 'Yes, there are.'

armchair *n* /'ɑ:m.tʃeə/

- fauteuil ■ poltrona ▲ Sessel
- My dad sits in an **armchair** when he watches TV.

bank *n* /bæŋk/

- banque ■ banca ▲ Bank
- I changed my money at the **bank**.

baker's *n* /'beɪkəz/

- boulangerie ■ fornaio, panettiere
- ▲ Bäckerei
- 'Is there a **baker's** near here?'

bathroom *n* /'bɑ:θrʊm/

- salle de bains ■ bagno ▲ Badezimmer
- The toilet is in the **bathroom**.

bedroom *n* /'bedrʊm/

- chambre ■ camera da letto
- ▲ Schlafzimmer
- We sleep in the **bedroom**.

best *adj* /best/

- le meilleur ■ il migliore ▲ beste(r,s)
- The **best** chocolate is Swiss.

block *n* /blɒk/

- immeuble
- palazzo (di appartamenti), caseggiato
- ▲ Block (block of flats = Wohnblock)
- He lives in a **block** of flats.

book *n* /bʊk/

- livre ■ libro ▲ Buch
- I have a lot of **books**.

bookshelf *n* /'bʊkʃelf/

- étagère, rayon ■ ripiano, scaffale
- ▲ (Bücher)regal, Bücherbord

I keep all my books on the **bookshelf**.

bookshop *n* /'bʊkʃɒp/

- librairie ■ libreria ▲ Buchhandlung
- The **bookshop** is on the corner of the street.

both /bəʊθ/

- tous les deux ■ entrambi, tutti e due
- ▲ beide(n,s)
- We **both** love travelling.

bread *n* /bred/

- pain ■ pane ▲ Brot
- Where can Suzie buy some **bread**?

briefcase *n* /'bri:fkets/

- mallette ■ cartella ▲ Aktentasche, -mappe
- The lawyer takes his **briefcase** to work each day.

bubble *n* /'bʌbl/

- bulle
- bolla (una casa fatta di superfici curve)
- ▲ Blase

Bubble houses are round. They are the idea of a Hungarian architect, Antti Lovag.

bus stop *n* /'bʌs ,stɒp/

- arrêt de bus ■ fermata dell'autobus
- ▲ Bushaltestelle
- The **bus stop** is over there.

bus ticket *n* /'bʌs ,tɪkt/

- ticket de bus ■ biglietto dell'autobus
- ▲ Busfahrtschein
- I can't find my **bus ticket**. I'll have to walk home.

car park *n* /'kɑ: ,pɑ:k/

- parc de stationnement, parking
- parcheggio ▲ Parkplatz
- The **car park** is straight ahead on the right.

cat *n* /kæt/

- chat ■ gatto ▲ Katze
- Do you prefer **cats** or dogs?

champagne *n* /ʃæm'peɪn/

- champagne ■ champagne ▲ Champagner
- We often drink **champagne** on New Year's Eve.

Cheers! /tʃɪəz/

- Santé!, À la tienne/vôtre! ■ Salute!, Cincin!
- ▲ Prost!
- Happy birthday! **Cheers!**

chemist's *n* /'kemɪsts/

- pharmacie ■ farmacia ▲ Apotheke
- I got some medicine from the **chemist's**.

Chinese *adj* /tʃaɪ'ni:z/

- chinois ■ cinese ▲ chinesisch
- There aren't any **Chinese** students in our class.

church *n* /tʃɜ:tʃ/

- église ■ chiesa ▲ Kirche
- Look, the **church** is over there.

cinema *n* /'sɪnəmə:/

- cinéma ■ cinema ▲ Kino
- There is a new film on at the **cinema** this week.

clock *n* /klɒk/

- horloge, pendule ■ orologio ▲ Uhr
- There are a lot of **clocks** in the house.

collect *v* /kə'lekt/

- collectionner ■ collezionare ▲ sammeln
- 'What does Cyril **collect**?' 'He collects round furniture.'

comfortable *adj* /'kʌmfətbəl/

- confortable ■ comodo
- ▲ bequem, gemütlich
- That sofa is very **comfortable**.

completely *adv* /kəm'pli:tli/

- complètement ■ completamente
- ▲ vollkommen
- He has a **completely** round house for all his round furniture.

computer *n* /kəm'pjʊ:tə/

- ordinateur ■ computer ▲ Computer
- 'Is there a **computer**?' 'No, there isn't.'

cooker *n* /'kʊkə/

- cuisinière ■ cucina, fornello ▲ Ofen, Herd
- We have an electric **cooker** in the kitchen.

corner *n* /'kɔ:nə/

- coin ■ angolo ▲ Ecke
- 'There's a nice pub on the **corner**.'

cup *n* /kʌp/

- tasse ■ tazza ▲ Tasse
- Would you like a **cup** of tea?

cupboard *n* /kʌbəd/

- placard ■ armadio, credenza ▲ Schrank
- The glasses are in the **cupboard**.

curtains *n* /'kɜ:tnz/

- rideaux ■ tende ▲ Vorhänge
- 'I like the **curtains** in the living room.'

designer *n* /dɪ'zainə/

- créateur, concepteur ■ designer
- ▲ Designer(in)
- Cyril Jean is a **designer** and he loves round things.

dining room *n* /'daɪnɪŋ ,rʊm/

- salle à manger ■ sala da pranzo
- ▲ Esszimmer
- We eat in the **dining room**.

dirty *adj* /'dɜ:ti/

- sale ■ sporco ▲ schmutzig
- Those windows are **dirty**.

dog *n* /dɒg/

- chien ■ cane ▲ Hund
- I have some photos of my **dog**.

DVD player *n* /,di:vi:'di: ,pleɪə/

- lecteur de DVD ■ lettore DVD
- ▲ DVD-Spieler
- The **DVD player** is under the television.

especially *adv* /ɪ'speʃəli/

- surtout, en particulier ■ specialmente
- ▲ besonders
- Lovaq thinks that a lot of modern houses are bad for us, **especially** tall blocks of flats.

everything *pron* /'evriθɪŋ/

- tout ■ tutto, ogni cosa ▲ alles
- I love **everything** she does.

exactly *adv* /ɪg'zæktli/

- exactement ■ proprio, esattamente
- ▲ genau
- That's not **exactly** what I was thinking.

eyes *n* /aɪz/

- yeux ■ occhi ▲ Augen
- The doors and windows are also round. The windows are like **eyes**.

far *adv* /fɑ:/

- loin ■ lontano ▲ weit
- I don't live very **far** from here.

fireplace *n* /'faɪəpleɪs/

- cheminée ■ caminetto ▲ Kamin
- There is a big round rug in front of a round **fireplace**.

flat *n* /flæt/

- appartement ■ appartamento
- ▲ Wohnung
- Suzie has a new **flat**.

floor *n* /'flɔː/
 ● étage ■ piano ▲ Etage, Stockwerk
 My bedroom is on the first **floor**.

fork *n* /fɔːk/
 ● fourchette ■ forchetta ▲ Gabel
 The **fork** goes on the left of the plate.

fridge *n* /frɪdʒ/
 ● frigo ■ frigorifero ▲ Kühlschrank
 The milk and butter need to go in the **fridge**.

front door *n* /,frʌnt 'dɔː/
 ● porte d'entrée ■ porta d'ingresso
 ▲ Haustür
 You need a key for the **front door**.

furniture *n* /'fɜːnɪʃə/
 ● meubles, ameublement ■ mobili ▲ Möbel
 He collects round **furniture** for his round house.

future *n* /'fjuːtʃə/
 ● avenir, futur ■ futuro ▲ Zukunft
 Is this a house of the **future**?

garden *n* /'gɑːdn/
 ● jardin ■ giardino ▲ Garten
 She has many beautiful flowers in her **garden**.

glass *n* /glɑːs/
 ● verre ■ bicchiere ▲ Glas
 There are some cups. There aren't any **glasses**.

home *n* /həʊm/
 ● maison ■ casa ▲ Zuhause
 What do you like about Cyril's **home**?

how many? *adv* /'haʊ 'meni/
 ● combien? ■ quanti?, quante? ▲ wie viele?
How many people live in the village?

idea *n* /aɪ'diə/
 ● idée ■ idea ▲ Idee
 Bubble houses are the **idea** of a Hungarian architect.

in front of *prep* /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/
 ● devant ■ davanti a ▲ vor
 There's a photo **in front of** the mirror.

Internet café *n* /,ɪntənət 'kæfeɪ/
 ● cybercafé ■ Internet café ▲ Internetcafé
 There's an **Internet café** in Park Lane.

just *adv* /dʒʌst/
 ● seulement ■ solo ▲ nur
 There were **just** three people at the party.

kitchen *n* /'kɪtʃɪn/
 ● cuisine ■ cucina ▲ Küche
 We always eat dinner in the **kitchen**.

knife *n* /naɪf/
 ● couteau ■ coltello ▲ Messer
 I need a **knife** for the butter.

lamp *n* /læmp/
 ● lampe ■ lampada ▲ Lampe
 Is there a **lamp**? It's dark.

left *adv* /left/
 ● à gauche ■ a sinistra ▲ links
 Turn **left** at the bank.

living room *n* /'lɪvɪŋ ,rʊm/
 ● (salle de) séjour ■ soggiorno
 ▲ Wohnzimmer
 Let's sit in the **living room**.

lots *pron* /lɒts/
 ● beaucoup de ■ molto ▲ viel(e)
 I don't have many friends but you have **lots**.

mirror *n* /'mɪrə/
 ● miroir, glace ■ specchio ▲ Spiegel
 I look in the **mirror** before I go out.

mobile *n* /,məʊbaɪl/
 ● portable ■ cellulare ▲ Handy
 Yoshi has a **mobile** in his briefcase.

modern *adj* /'mɒdn/
 ● moderne ■ moderno ▲ modern
 They live in a **modern** house.

most of the time /'məʊst əv ðə ,taɪm/
 ● la plupart du temps
 ■ la maggior parte del tempo
 ▲ die meiste Zeit
 I sometimes go to the office, but I work at home **most of the time**.

music shop *n* /'mjuzɪk ,ʃɒp/
 ● magasin de musique ■ negozio di dischi
 ▲ Musikgeschäft
 The newsagents is next to the office, but I work at home **most of the time**.

natural *adj* /'nætʃrəl/
 ● naturel ■ naturale ▲ natürlich
 He thinks that people are happy in round homes because they are more **natural**.

next to *prep* /'nekst ,tuː/
 ● près de ■ accanto a ▲ neben
 The post office is **next to** the pub.

not a lot *adj* /nɒt ə 'lɒt/
 ● pas grand chose ■ ben poco ▲ nicht viel
 'What's in all these cupboards?' 'Well, **not a lot**.'

notebook *n* /'nəʊtbʊk/
 ● carnet, cahier ■ quaderno, taccuino
 ▲ Notizbuch, -heft
 Julie wrote notes in her **notebook**.

on *prep* /ɒn/
 ● sur ■ su ▲ auf
 In our classroom, there are some books **on** the floor.

over there *adv* /,əʊvə 'ðeə/
 ● là-bas ■ là, da quella parte
 ▲ dort (drüben)
 Look **over there** – is that James?

park *n* /paːk/
 ● parc ■ parco ▲ Park
 They played football in the **park**.

pen *n* /pen/
 ● stylo ■ penna
 ▲ Stift, Füller, Kugelschreiber
 Do you have a **pen**? I need to write a note.

perfect *adj* /'pɜːfɪkt/
 ● parfait ■ perfetto ▲ perfekt
 'Some people think my house is funny', he says. 'But to me, this is the **perfect** home.'

picture *n* /'pɪktʃə/
 ● tableau ■ quadro ▲ Bild
 The gallery has a **picture** by Picasso.

plant *n* /plɑːnt/
 ● plante ■ pianta ▲ Pflanze
 Give the **plant** some water.

plate *n* /pleɪt/
 ● assiette ■ piatto ▲ Teller
 He ate everything on the **plate**.

post box *n* /'pəʊst bɒks/
 ● boîte aux lettres ■ buca delle lettere
 ▲ Briefkasten
 Where is the nearest **post box**?

radio *n* /'reɪdiəʊ/
 ● poste de radio ■ radio ▲ Radio
 There's a **radio** on the coffee table.

railway station *n* /'reɪlweɪ ,steɪʃn/
 ● gare (ferroviaire) ■ stazione ferroviaria
 ▲ Bahnhof
 Is the **railway station** near here?

reasons *n pl* /'riːznz/
 ● raisons ■ ragioni ▲ Gründe
 There are many good **reasons** to live in this town.

record *n* /'rekɔːd/
 ● disque ■ disco ▲ Schallplatte
 The third bubble is a music room for all Cyril's old **records**.

room *n* /rʊm/, /ruːm/
 ● pièce, salle ■ stanza ▲ Zimmer, Raum
 There are eight **rooms** in my house.

round *adj* /raʊnd/
 ● rond ■ rotondo ▲ rund
 One bubble is a kitchen with **round** cupboards.

route *n* /ruːt/
 ● itinéraire, chemin ■ strada, percorso
 ▲ Weg
 What's the best **route** to get to the church?

rug *n* /rʌg/
 ● tapis ■ tappeto ▲ Teppich, Läufer
 There's a Chinese **rug** under the coffee table.

sandwich *n* /'sænwɪdʒ/
 ● sandwich ■ tramezzino
 ▲ belegtes Brot/Brötchen
 I often have a ham **sandwich** for lunch.

shelf *n* /ʃelf/
 ● étagère ■ ripiano, mensola
 ▲ Bord, Regalbrett
 We put the pasta on the top **shelf**.

sleep *v* /sliːp/
 ● dormir ■ dormire ▲ schlafen
 We **sleep** in the bedroom.

sofa *n* /'səʊfə/
 ● canapé ■ divano, sofa ▲ Sofa
 I often fall asleep on the **sofa** while watching TV.

some *adj* /sʌm/
 ● certains ■ alcuni, alcune ▲ manche
Some people think my house is funny.

spoon *n* /spuːn/
 ● cuillère ■ cucchiaio ▲ Löffel
 You eat soup with a **spoon**.

stamps *n pl* /stæmps/
 ● timbres ■ francobollo ▲ Briefmarken
 I need to buy some **stamps**. Where is the Post Office?

stereo *n* /'steriəʊ/
 ● chaîne stéréo ■ stereo ▲ Stereoanlage
 They listened to the CD on the new **stereo**.

stop *n* /stɒp/
 ● arrêt ■ fermata ▲ (Bus)haltestelle
 Which **stop** do you usually get off the bus at?

supermarket *n* /'suːpə,mɑːkɪt/
 ● supermarché ■ supermercato
 ▲ Supermarkt
 I need to go to the **supermarket** to buy some bread.

table *n* /teɪbl/
 ● table ■ tavolo ▲ Tisch
 There is a **table** in the dining room.

tall *adj* /tɔːl/
 ● haut ■ alto ▲ hoch
 Lovaq thinks that a lot of modern houses are bad for us, especially **tall** blocks of flats.

Thanks a lot. /'θæŋks ə ,lɒt/
 ● Merci beaucoup. ■ Grazie mille.
 ▲ Vielen Dank.
Thanks a lot. The flowers are lovely!

telephone *n* /'teləfəʊn/
 ● téléphone ■ telefono ▲ Telefon
 The **telephone** is in the living room.

television *n* /'teləvɪʒn/
 ● télévision ■ televisione ▲ Fernseher
 There's a **television** in her living room.

think *v* /θɪŋk/

- penser ■ pensare ▲ denken
- What do you **think**? What do you like about Cyril's home?

under *prep* /'ʌndə/

- sous ■ sotto ▲ unter
- The DVD player is **under** the television.

upstairs *adv* /,ʌp'steəz/

- en haut ■ al piano di sopra
- ▲ die Treppe hinauf
- Go **upstairs** and close the window.

verandah *n* /və'reɪndə/

- véranda ■ veranda ▲ Veranda
- We have a big **verandah** all around the house.

visitors *n pl* /'vɪzɪtəz/

- visiteurs ■ visitatori ▲ Besucher
- We have lovely **visitors** from all over the world.

wall *n* /wɔ:l/

- mur ■ muro ▲ Mauer, Wand
- I put a picture on the **wall**.

washing machine *n* /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/

- machine à laver ■ lavatrice
- ▲ Waschmaschine
- I can't wash my clothes because the **washing machine** doesn't work.

window *n* /'wɪndəʊ/

- fenêtre ■ finestra ▲ Fenster
- The **windows** don't have curtains.

Unit 6

advertisement *n* /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/

- affiche, annonce ■ pubblicità, réclame
- ▲ Anzeige
- I saw the **advertisement** in the shop window.

all right /ɔ:l 'raɪt/

- très bien ■ bene, OK ▲ gut
- 'Mr Smith isn't in his office at the moment.'
- '**All right**. Goodbye.'

at the moment /ət ðə 'məʊmənt/

- en ce moment ■ in questo momento
- ▲ zur Zeit
- People like my record so I'm very happy **at the moment**.

believe *v* /br'i:li:v/

- croire ■ credere ▲ glauben
- 'Her parents couldn't **believe** it', she says. 'No-one in our family can sing – only me!'

bestseller *n* /best'selə/

- bestseller, livre à succès ■ best seller
- ▲ Bestseller
- Can a fifteen-year-old write a **bestseller**?

(the) blues *n* /((ðə) 'blu:z/

- le blues ■ blues ▲ Blues
- Can a teenager sing **the blues**?

brilliant *adj* /'brɪliənt/

- génial ■ brillante ▲ grossartig, klasse
- That's a **brilliant** idea!

can't stop *v* /,kɑ:nt 'stɒp/

- ne peut pas s'arrêter
- non riuscire a smettere
- ▲ nicht aufhören können
- Every day, he sits for hours at his computer. He just **can't stop** writing.

character *n* /'kærəktə/

- caractère ■ personaggio ▲ Buchstabe
- 'It was magic', he says. 'I could read. I could see the **characters**.'

check *v* /tʃek/

- vérifier, contrôler ■ controllare
- ▲ (über)prüfen

The man **checked** my passport.

conversation *n* /kɒnvə'seɪʃn/

- conversation ■ conversazione ▲ Gespräch
- They talked for an hour! I wonder what their **conversation** was about?

countryside *n* /'kʌntrisaɪd/

- campagne ■ campagna ▲ Land
- She lives with her family in a small village in the English **countryside**.

do homework *v* /du: 'həʊmwɜ:k/

- faire ses devoirs ■ fare i compiti
- ▲ Hausaufgaben machen
- You have to **do your homework** before the lesson tomorrow.

draw *v* /drɔ:/

- dessiner ■ disegnare ▲ zeichnen
- We can **draw** but we can't write.

drive *v* /draɪv/

- conduire ■ guidare ▲ fahren
- Can you **drive** a car?

drums *n* /drʌmz/

- batterie ■ batteria ▲ Schlagzeug
- Can you play the **drums**?

eye *n* /aɪ/

- œil ■ occhio ▲ Auge
- My **eyes** hurt if I work at my computer all day.

fall in love *v* /,fɔ:lɪn 'lʌv/

- tomber amoureux ■ innamorarsi
- ▲ sich verlieben
- She's fantastic. I'm **falling in love** with her.

fantastic *adj* /fæn'tæstɪk/

- fantastique ■ fantastico ▲ fantastisch
- She is a shy seventeen-year-old with a **fantastic** voice.

fantasy *n* /'fæntəsi/

- histoire fantastique
- fantasy (genere letterario)
- ▲ Fantasy-Roman
- His first book was a **fantasy** called 'Eragon'.

fax number *n* /'fæks ,nʌmbə/

- numéro de fax / de télécopie
- numero di fax ▲ Faxnummer
- Can you give me your **fax number** please.

feel *v* /fi:l/

- (se) sentir ■ sentirsi ▲ (sich) fühlen
- I **feel** cold. I'll get my coat.

flamenco *n* /flə'menjkəʊ/

- flamenco ■ flamenco ▲ Flamenco
- My mum can dance **flamenco** really well.

foreign *adj* /'fɔ:rən/

- étranger ■ straniero ▲ Fremd-
- How old were you when you could speak a **foreign** language?

genius *n* /'dʒi:niəs/

- génie ■ genio ▲ Genie
- Their son is a **genius**. He finished university when he was only 15-years-old.

golf *n* /gɒlf/

- golf ■ golf ▲ Golf
- Tiger Woods is a famous **golf** player.

hear *v* /hɪə/

- entendre ■ sentire ▲ hören
- Did you **hear** the news? Jack and Crystal are getting married.

head *n* /hed/

- tête ■ testa ▲ Kopf
- Suddenly, there were people, conversations, and stories in his **head**.

hour *n* /'aʊə/

- heure ■ ora ▲ Stunde
- Every **hour**, the snow fell heavier and heavier.

ill *adj* /ɪl/

- malade ■ malato ▲ krank
- I felt very **ill** and could not go to school.

I'm afraid /,ɪm ə'freɪd/

- Je suis désolé ■ Mi dispiace ▲ leider
- I'm afraid** Mr Smith isn't in his office at the moment.

initial *n* /ɪ'nɪʃl/

- initiale ■ iniziale ▲ Iniziale, Anfangsbuchstabe
- My surname is Wilson and my **initial** is M.

interview *n* /'ɪntəvju:/

- entretien ■ colloquio (di lavoro)
- ▲ Interview, Vorstellungsgespräch
- Last month, Christopher was in New York for an **interview**.

Japanese *adj* /dʒæpə'ni:z/

- japonais(e) ■ giapponese ▲ japanisch
- I'm not French, I'm **Japanese**.

job *n* /dʒɒb/

- travail, emploi ■ (posto di) lavoro
- ▲ Stelle, Job
- I don't have a **job** at the moment.

know *v* /nəʊ/

- savoir, connaître ■ sapere, conoscere
- ▲ wissen, kennen
- Do you **know** the answer?

last month *adv* /,lɑ:st 'mʌnθ/

- le mois dernier ■ il mese scorso
- ▲ letzten Monat
- We went to Brazil **last month**.

later *adv* /'leɪtə/

- plus tard ■ più tardi ▲ später
- 'Don't worry, I'll ring back **later**.'

laugh *v* /lɑ:f/

- rire ■ ridere ▲ lachen
- Mr Bean makes me **laugh**.

little *adj* /'lɪtl/

- petit ■ piccolo ▲ klein
- Her **little** sister is only five-years-old.

look forward to *v* /,lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tə/

- attendre avec impatience
- non veder l'ora di ▲ sich freuen auf
- I **look forward to** seeing you at the party.

magic *n* /'mædʒɪk/

- magique ■ magia ▲ Zauberei
- 'It was **magic**', he says. 'I could read. I could see the characters.'

manager *n* /'mænɪdʒə/

- directeur ■ direttore, direttrice
- ▲ Manager(in)
- My father is a bank **manager**.

message *n* /'mesɪdʒ/

- message ■ messaggio ▲ Nachricht
- Please leave a **message** with my secretary.

no-one *n* /'nəʊwʌn/

- personne ■ nessuno ▲ niemand
- '**No-one** in our family can sing. Only me.'

note *n* /nəʊt/

- note (de musique) ■ nota ▲ Note
- 'My mum can't sing a **note**!'

now *adv* /naʊ/

- maintenant ■ adesso, ora ▲ jetzt
- She can walk **now**.

number one *n* /nʌmbə 'wʌn/

- numéro un ■ in testa alla classifica
- ▲ Nummer Eins
- 'Eragon' was **number one** in the bestseller lists.

paint *v* /peɪnt/
 ● peindre ■ dipingere ▲ malen
 He **painted** a picture of me.

party *n* /'pɑ:ti/
 ● soirée, fête ■ festa ▲ Party
 There's a **party** at my house on Saturday. Can you come?

play *v* /pleɪ/
 ● jouer ■ giocare ▲ spielen
 Can Lucia **play** tennis?

poetry *n* /'pəʊtri/
 ● poésie ■ poesia ▲ Gedichte, Lyrik
 We studied **poetry** in our literature class.

pop music *n* /'pɒp ,mju:zɪk/
 ● musique pop ■ musica pop ▲ Popmusik
 They prefer **pop music**.

prefer *v* /prɪ'fɜ:z/
 ● préférer ■ preferire ▲ vorziehen
 We **prefer** walking to driving.

read *v* /ri:d/
 ● lire ■ leggere ▲ lesen
 When Christopher was very young, he couldn't **read** very well.

really *adv* /'ri:əli/
 ● vraiment ■ veramente, davvero ▲ wirklich
 It's fantastic. I **really** like it.

receptionist *n* /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/
 ● réceptionniste ■ receptionist
 ▲ Empfangsdame, Empfangschef
 The hotel **receptionist** gave me a warm welcome.

river *n* /'rɪvə/
 ● rivière ■ fiume ▲ Fluss
 They have a small house by the **river**.

sea *n* /si:/
 ● mer ■ mare ▲ Meer
 I like swimming in the **sea**.

see *v* /si:/
 ● voir ■ vedere ▲ sehen
 Did you **see** Charlie yesterday?

sell *v* /sel/
 ● vendre ■ vendere ▲ verkaufen
 Can a teenager's book **sell** more than Harry Potter?

shy *adj* /ʃaɪ/
 ● timide ■ timido ▲ schüchtern
 She is a **shy** seventeen-year-old with a fantastic voice.

sing *v* /sɪŋ/
 ● chanter ■ cantare ▲ singen
 I can **sing** quite well.

sit *v* /sɪt/
 ● s'asseoir, demeurer assis
 ■ stare seduto, sedersi ▲ sitzen
 Every day, he **sits** for hours at his computer.

so *adv* /səʊ/
 ● si, tellement ■ così ▲ so
 His parents were surprised that it was **so** good.

soul singer *n* /'səʊl ,sɪŋə/
 ● chanteur de soul ■ cantante soul
 ▲ Soulsänger(in)
 Joss Stone is a well-known **soul singer**.

spelling *n* /'speliŋ/
 ● orthographe ■ ortografia
 ▲ Schreibweise, Rechtschreibung
 'Center' is the American **spelling** of 'centre'.

spend *v* /spend/
 ● dépenser ■ spendere ▲ ausgeben
 How much money did you **spend**?

stop *v* /stɒp/
 ● s'arrêter ■ smettere ▲ aufhören
 He can't **stop** writing.

story *n* /'stɔ:ri/
 ● histoire ■ storia ▲ Geschichte
 He told a wonderful **story**.

suddenly *adv* /'sʌdnli/
 ● soudainement ■ improvvisamente
 ▲ plötzlich
Suddenly, there were people, conversations, and stories in his head.

surprised *adj* /sə'praɪzd/
 ● surpris ■ sorpreso ▲ überrascht
 Why were his parents **surprised**?

surprising *adj* /sə'praɪzɪŋ/
 ● surprenant ■ sorprendente
 ▲ überraschend
 This is **surprising** because when Christopher was very young, he couldn't read very well.

swim *v* /swɪm/
 ● nager ■ nuotare ▲ schwimmen
 I don't like the sea because I can't **swim**.

talented *adj* /'tæləntɪd/
 ● talentueux ■ di talento, dotato ▲ begabt
 They sing and write well. They're **talented** teenagers.

teenager *n* /'ti:neɪdʒə/
 ● adolescent ■ teenager, adolescente
 ▲ Teenager
 Can a **teenager** sing the blues?

theatre *n* /'θiətə/
 ● théâtre ■ teatro ▲ Theater
 She sings at the Beacon **Theatre**.

today *adv* /tə'deɪ/
 ● aujourd'hui ■ oggi ▲ heute
Today is Thursday.

travel *v* /'trævl/
 ● voyager ■ viaggiare ▲ reisen
 I want to **travel** round the world.

translate *v* /trænz'leɪt/
 ● traduire ■ tradurre ▲ übersetzen
 Can computers **translate** words?

until *conj* /ʌn'tɪl/
 ● jusqu'à ■ fino a ▲ bis
 Pubs in England only serve drinks **until** 11.00 p.m.

use *v* /ju:z/
 ● utiliser ■ usare ▲ benutzen
 How old were you when you could **use** a computer?

very *adv* /'veri/
 ● très ■ molto ▲ sehr
 He got 100%. He's **very** intelligent.

very well *adv* /,veri 'wel/
 ● très bien ■ benissimo ▲ sehr gut
 You speak English **very well**.

village *n* /'vɪlɪdʒ/
 ● village ■ paese ▲ Dorf
 She lives with her family in a small **village** in the English countryside.

voice *n* /vɔɪs/
 ● voix ■ voce ▲ Stimme
 She is a shy seventeen-year-old with a fantastic **voice**.

was born *v* /wəz 'bɔ:n/
 ● être né ■ essere nato ▲ bin geboren
 I **was born** in 1987.

wear *v* /weə/
 ● porter ■ indossare, portare ▲ tragen
 Do you **wear** jeans at school?

wedding *n* /'wedɪŋ/
 ● mariage ■ matrimonio, nozze ▲ Hochzeit
 Their **wedding** is on July 17th in the village church.

well *adv* /wel/
 ● bien ■ bene ▲ gut
Well done, Paul!

worried *adj* /'wʌrɪd/
 ● inquiet ■ preoccupato ▲ besorgt
 Last month, she made a record. She was **worried** about it but people like it, so I'm very happy at the moment.

yesterday *adv* /'jestədeɪ/
 ● hier ■ ieri ▲ gestern
 I worked late **yesterday** so I'm tired today.

yesterday evening *adv* /,jestədeɪ i:vɪnɪŋ/
 ● hier soir ■ ieri sera ▲ gestern Abend
 Did you see that programme on channel three **yesterday evening**?

Unit 7

act *v* /ækt/
 ● faire du théâtre ■ recitare
 ▲ Theater spielen
 I used to **act** when I was young.

activity *n* /æk'tɪvəti/
 ● activité ■ attività ▲ Beschäftigung
 In 1920, flying was dangerous and people didn't think it was an **activity** for women.

aeroplane *n* /'eərəpleɪn/
 ● avion ■ aeroplano ▲ Flugzeug
 He was a test pilot for new Air Force **aeroplanes**.

after that *adv* /,ɑ:ftə 'ðæt/
 ● après cela ■ poi ▲ danach
 I have some homework to do, but **after that** we can go to the cinema.

agree *v* /ə'gri:/
 ● être d'accord ■ essere d'accordo
 ▲ zustimmen, einverstanden sein
 I almost always **agree** with Susan. We like the same things.

air show *n* /'eə ʃəʊ/
 ● meeting aérien ■ esibizione aerea
 ▲ Luftfahrtschau
 We saw many different planes in the **air show**.

another *pron* /ə'nʌðə/
 ● un autre, encore ■ altro ▲ noch
 Ronald Reagan began **another** four years in the White House.

April *n* /'eɪprəl/
 ● avril ■ aprile ▲ April
 On 12 **April**, 1961, he finally went into space.

astronaut *n* /'æstrɒnɔ:t/
 ● astronaute ■ astronauta ▲ Astronaut
 When the first Russian satellite went into space, Yuri Gagarin wanted to become an **astronaut**.

at that moment /ət 'ðæt məʊmənt/
 ● à ce moment-là ■ in quel momento
 ▲ in dem Moment
 When she was 23, she went up in a plane. **At that moment**, she knew that she wanted to be a pilot.

athlete *n* /'æθli:t/
 ● athlète ■ atleta ▲ Sportler(in)
 American **athlete**, Carl Lewis, won four gold medals at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Atlantic *n* /ət'ləntɪk/

- Atlantique ■ (Oceano) Atlantico
- ▲ Atlantik

Amelia Mary Earhart was the first woman to fly across the **Atlantic**.

become *v* /bɪ'kʌm/

- devenir ■ diventare ▲ werden

Michael wants to **become** a pilot.

begin *v* /br'gɪn/

- commencer ■ cominciare
- ▲ anfangen, beginnen

What time does the film **begin**?

birthday *n* /'bɜ:θdeɪ/

- anniversaire ■ compleanno ▲ Geburtstag

What did you buy Ursula for her **birthday**?

break a record /breɪk ə 'rekɔ:d/

- battre un record ■ battere un record
- ▲ einen Rekord brechen

It is never easy to **break a record**.

car crash *n* /'kɑ: 'kræʃ/

- accident de voiture ■ incidente d'auto
- ▲ Autounfall

Fortunately, no one died in the **car crash**.

career *n* /kə'riə/

- carrière ■ carriera ▲ Beruf

She decided to change her **career**. It was a big change – from actor to politician.

car park *n* /'kɑ: pɑ:k/

- parking; parc de stationnement
- parcheggio ▲ Parkplatz

I'd prefer to park my car in the **car park**.

century *n* /'sentʃəri/

- siècle ■ secolo ▲ Jahrhundert

We live in the 21st **century**.

champion *n* /'tʃæmpjən/

- champion ■ campione ▲ Meister(in)

Tiger Woods became junior golf **champion** at the age of eight.

change *v* /tʃeɪndʒ/

- changer ■ cambiare ▲ wechseln

She decided to **change** her career.

Christmas Day *n* /'krɪsməs 'deɪ/

- jour de Noël ■ giorno di Natale
- ▲ erster Weihnachtstag

'When's **Christmas Day**?' 'It's on the 25th December.'

Congratulations! /kən,grætʃu'leiʃnz/

- Félicitations! ■ Congratulazioni!
- ▲ Herzlichen Glückwunsch!

A baby girl? **Congratulations!**

countryside *n* /'kʌntrɪsaɪd/

- campagne ■ campagna ▲ Land

He grew up in the **countryside**.

dangerous *adj* /'deɪndʒərəs/

- dangereux ■ pericoloso ▲ gefährlich

In 1920, flying was **dangerous**.

decide *v* /dɪ'saɪd/

- décider ■ decidere ▲ beschliessen

At 20, she **decided** to study nursing.

die *v* /daɪ/

- mourir ■ morire ▲ sterben

Thousands of people **die** of cancer each year.

disappear *v* /dɪsə'piə/

- disparaître ■ sparire ▲ verschwinden

Where did her plane **disappear**?

earn *v* /ɜ:n/

- gagner ■ guadagnare ▲ verdienen

I **earn** £19,000 a year in my job.

email *n* /'i:meɪl/

- email ■ email ▲ E-Mail

I wrote an **email** to my daughter.

end *v* /end/

- finir, se terminer ■ finire ▲ enden

I'll go to bed when this film **ends**.

Europe *n* /'jʊərəp/

- Europe ■ Europa ▲ Europa

In Britain, Margaret Thatcher was **Europe's** first woman Prime Minister.

everybody *pron* /'evrɪbɒdi/

- tout le monde ■ tutti ▲ alle

We'll start the meeting when **everybody** is here.

excellent *adj* /'eksələnt/

- excellent ■ ottimo ▲ ausgezeichnet

He became an **excellent** pilot.

experience *n* /'ɪk'spiəriəns/

- expérience ■ esperienza ▲ Erfahrung

He travelled to Europe to talk about his **experiences**.

famous *adj* /'feɪməs/

- célèbre ■ famoso ▲ berühmt

She was now **famous**, and she travelled around the world to talk about her experiences.

farm *n* /fɑ:m/

- ferme ■ fattoria ▲ Bauernhof

I lived on a **farm** as a child but moved to the city to go to university.

fighter jet *n* /'faɪtə ,dʒet/

- chasseur à réaction; jet ■ caccia a reazione
- ▲ Kampfflugzeug

He died when his **fighter jet** crashed on a test flight.

film star *n* /'fɪlm stɑ:/

- star de cinéma ■ star, stella del cinema
- ▲ Filmstar

Do you know anything about the **film star**, Shirley Temple?

film studio *n* /'fɪlm ,stju:diəʊ/

- studio cinématographique
- studio cinematografico ▲ Filmstudio

I studied at the **film studio**.

finally *adv* /'fainəli/

- enfin, finalmente ■ finalmente
- ▲ schliesslich, endlich

The passengers waited 45 minutes before the train **finally** left.

first *adv* /fɜ:st/

- d'abord, en premier ■ prima
- ▲ als erstes, zuerst

First, do the Maths exercise; then check it again.

flight *n* /'flaɪt/

- vol ■ volo ▲ Flug

She began the 29,000 mile **flight** in Miami on 1 June 1937.

foreign minister *n* /'fɒrən 'mɪnɪstə/

- ministre des affaires étrangères
- ministro degli esteri ▲ Aussenminister(in)

Who was the **Foreign Minister** when Margaret Thatcher was Prime Minister?

fortunately *adv* /'fɔ:tʃənətli/

- heureusement ■ per fortuna
- ▲ glücklicherweise

Fortunately, she loved acting. And the public liked her and her films.

guitar *n* /gɪ'tɑ:/

- guitare ■ chitarra ▲ Gitarre

He plays the **guitar** in the band.

handbag *n* /'hændbæg/

- sac à main ■ borsetta ▲ Handtasche

I take my **handbag** everywhere with me.

have a holiday *v* /,hæv ə 'hɒlədeɪ/

- prendre des vacances ■ fare una vacanza
- ▲ Urlaub machen

We're **having a three-week holiday** in August.

immediately *adv* /'ɪmi:diətli/

- tout de suite, immédiatement ■ subito
- ▲ sofort

If there's a problem, call me **immediately**.

important *adj* /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/

- important ■ importante ▲ wichtig

The President is an **important** person.

Independence Day *n* /ɪndɪ'pendəns ,deɪ/

- (US) fête de l'Indépendance
- festa dell'indipendenza
- ▲ Unabhängigkeitstag

How do you celebrate **Independence Day**?

join *v* /dʒɔɪn/

- devenir membre de, s'inscrire à
- iscriversi a ▲ eintreten in

He studied hard so that he could **join** a flying club.

June *n* /dʒu:n/

- juin ■ giugno ▲ Juni

She began the 29,000 mile flight in Miami on 1 **June** 1937.

later *adv* /'leɪtə/

- plus tard ■ più tardi ▲ später

I can't talk right now. I'll call you **later**.

leader *n* /'li:də/

- chef, dirigeant ■ capo, leader
- ▲ Parteiführer(in), Vorsitzende(r)

He's the **leader** of the Democrats.

leave *v* /li:v/

- quitter ■ lasciare, finire
- ▲ verlassen, weggehen

I'll **leave** school when I'm 18.

life *n* /laɪf/

- vie ■ vita ▲ Leben

She was 90 when she died, so she had a long **life**.

March *n* /mɑ:tʃ/

- mars ■ marzo ▲ März

My birthday is on 2nd **March**.

marry *v* /'mæri/

- épouser, se marier avec
- sposarsi con, sposare ▲ heiraten

I want to **marry** my boyfriend.

meal *n* /mi:l/

- repas ■ pasto ▲ Essen, Mahlzeit

We cooked a **meal** together last Sunday.

medal *n* /'medl/

- médaille ■ medaglia ▲ Medaille

I felt great when I won a **medal** in the Olympics.

million *n* /'mɪljən/

- million ■ milione ▲ Millionen

A **million** people live in this city.

money *n* /'mʌni/

- argent ■ denaro, soldi ▲ Geld

Her parents didn't have any **money** but her grandparents were rich and sent her to the best schools.

Mother's Day *n* /'mʌðəz ,deɪ/

- Fête des mères ■ la festa della Mamma
- ▲ Muttertag

Tomorrow is **Mother's Day**. Will you buy your mum some flowers?

nearly *adv* /'ni:əli/

- presque ■ quasi ▲ fast

When she was **nearly** 40, Amelia wanted to be the first woman to fly around the world.

news *n* /nju:z/
 ● nouvelles ■ notizia, notiziari
 ▲ Nachrichten
 The story has been on the **news** all week.

November *n* /nəʊ'vembə/
 ● novembre ■ novembre ▲ November
 My birthday is in **November**.

Olympics *n* /ə'limpiks/
 ● jeux olympiques ■ Olimpiadi
 ▲ olympische Spiele
 The Soviet Union didn't go to the **Olympics** that year.

over *prep* /'əʊvə/
 ● plus de ■ più di ▲ über
 The films made **over** \$35 million.

orange juice *n* /'ɔrɪndʒ dʒu:s/
 ● jus d'orange ■ succo d'arancia
 ▲ Orangensaft
 What do you prefer, **orange juice** or coke?

own *v* /əʊn/
 ● posséder ■ possedere ▲ besitzen
 My parents only **own** one car.

Pacific Ocean *n* /pə'sɪfɪk 'əʊʃən/
 ● océan Pacifique ■ Oceano Pacifico
 ▲ Pazifik
 She was nearly at the end of her journey when she and her plane disappeared near Howland Island in the **Pacific Ocean**.

personal computer *n* /ˌpɜːsənəl kəm'pjʊ:tə/
 ● ordinateur personnel, pc
 ■ personal computer ▲ PC, Computer
 Apple Macintosh made a new **personal computer** that year.

pilot *n* /'paɪlət/
 ● pilote ■ pilota ▲ Pilot(in)
 She wanted to be a **pilot** when she was a child.

politician *n* /ˌpɒlə'tɪʃn/
 ● homme/femme politique ■ politico
 ▲ Politiker(in)
 My father is a **politician**. He works in the government.

politics *n* /'pɒlətɪks/
 ● politique ■ politica ▲ Politik
 Karl Marx wrote about **politics**.

popular *adj* /'pɒpjələ/
 ● apprécié, en vogue ■ popolare, gradito
 ▲ beliebt
 She was still a good actor but her films weren't so **popular** anymore.

present *n* /'preznt/
 ● cadeau ■ regalo ▲ Geschenk
 Did you buy Jo a birthday **present**?

president *n* /'prezɪdnt/
 ● président ■ presidente ▲ Präsident(in)
 Abraham Lincoln was the **President** of the United States.

Prime Minister *n* /ˌpraɪm 'mɪnɪstə/
 ● Premier ministre ■ Primo ministro
 ▲ Premierminister(in)
 In Britain, the **Prime Minister** is the most important person in the government.

public holidays *n* /'pʌblɪk/
 ● jours fériés ■ giorno festivo
 ▲ gesetzlicher Feiertag
 What are the dates of the **public holidays** in your country?

remember *v* /rɪ'membə/
 ● se souvenir de, se rappeler
 ■ ricordarsi di, ricordare ▲ sich erinnern an
 My grandmother can **remember** when she was a child.

retire *v* /rɪ'taɪə/
 ● quitter, se retirer
 ■ ritirarsi, andare in pensione
 ▲ sich zurückziehen
 When she was twenty, she **retired** from the cinema.

rich *adj* /rɪtʃ/
 ● riche, aisé ■ ricco ▲ reich
 She came from a **rich** family.

satellite *n* /'sætələɪt/
 ● satellite ■ satellite ▲ Satellit
 When the first Russian **satellite** went into space, he wanted to become an astronaut.

secret *adj* /'si:kri:t/
 ● secret ■ segreto ▲ geheim
 After two years of **secret** training, the doctors chose Yuri because he was the best in all the tests.

sell *v* /sel/
 ● vendre ■ vendere ▲ verkaufen
 How many albums did Michael Jackson's 'Thriller' **sell**?

September *n* /sep'tembə/
 ● septembre ■ settembre ▲ September
 His birthday is the seventeenth of **September**.

shoes *n* /ʃu:z/
 ● chaussures ■ scarpe ▲ Schuhe
 He bought some new **shoes**.

short *adj* /ʃɔ:t/
 ● bref ■ breve ▲ kurz
 He had a **short** but exciting life.

sleep *v* /sli:p/
 ● dormir ■ dormire ▲ schlafen
 I didn't **sleep** very well last night.

soon *adv* /su:n/
 ● bientôt ■ presto, tra poco ▲ bald
Soon, it will be Christmas.

space *n* /speɪs/
 ● espace ■ spazio ▲ Weltraum
 On 12 April 1961, when he was 27, he finally went into **space**.

star *n* /stɑ:t/
 ● vedette, star ■ star, stella del cinema
 ▲ Star
 Do you know anything about the film **star**, Shirley Temple?

start *v* /stɑ:t/
 ● commencer ■ cominciare
 ▲ anfangen (start school = in die Schule kommen)
 When did you **start** school?

study *v* /'stʌdi/
 ● étudier ■ studiare ▲ lernen, studieren
 Did you **study** a lot for your exam?

subject *n* /'sʌbdʒekt/
 ● matière ■ materia ▲ Fach
 Geography is my favourite **subject**.

sure *adj* /ʃʊə/, /ʃɔ:/
 ● sûr ■ sicuro ▲ sicher
 Are you **sure** the answer's correct?

survive *v* /sə'veɪv/
 ● survivre à, réchapper de ■ sopravvivere
 ▲ überleben
 No one **survived** the bomb.

temple *n* /'templ/
 ● temple ■ tempio ▲ Tempel
 They worship at the **temple** every day.

test flight *n* /'test flaɪt/
 ● vol d'essai ■ volo di collaudo ▲ Testflug
 He died when his fighter jet crashed on a **test flight**.

test pilot *n* /'test paɪlət/
 ● pilote d'essai ■ pilota collaudatore
 ▲ Testpilot(in)
 He was also a **test pilot** for new Air Force aeroplanes.

Thank goodness! /'θæŋk 'gʊdnəs/
 ● Dieu merci! ■ Grazie al cielo!
 ▲ Gott sei Dank!
 You're OK! **Thank goodness!**

think *v* /θɪŋk/
 ● penser ■ pensare ▲ denken
 What do you **think**?

tomorrow *adv* /tə'mɒrəʊ/
 ● demain ■ domani ▲ morgen
 She's getting married **tomorrow**.

travel *v* /'trævl/
 ● voyager ■ viaggiare ▲ reisen
 When he came back to Earth, he **travelled** around the world to talk about his experiences.

war *n* /wɔ:/
 ● guerre ■ guerra ▲ Krieg
 My grandfather fought in the First World **War**.

win *v* /wɪn/
 ● gagner ■ vincere ▲ gewinnen
 If we **win** this game, we'll be in the final.

Unit 8

advice *n* /əd'vaɪs/
 ● conseil ■ consiglio ▲ Rat
 My mum always gives me good **advice**.

afraid *adj* /ə'freɪd/
 ● effrayé, (avoir) peur de ■ che ha paura
 ▲ Angst haben vor
 Did you know that Napoleon was **afraid** of cats?

(3 years) **ago** *adv* /ə'gəʊ/
 ● il y a (trois ans) ■ (3 anni) fa
 ▲ vor (3 Jahren)
 We moved to the USA three years **ago**.

all the time *adv* /ɔ:l ðə 'taɪm/
 ● tout le temps, continuellement
 ■ tutto il tempo ▲ ständig
 When it rained or snowed, drivers got out of their cars **all the time** to clean their windows.

arrive *v* /ə'raɪv/
 ● arriver ■ arrivare ▲ ankommen
 When did you **arrive** at school?

break *n* /breɪk/
 ● pause ■ pausa ▲ pause
 We often take a **break** in the afternoon.

bicycle *n* (bike) /'baɪsɪkl/
 ● bicyclette ■ bicicletta (bici) ▲ Fahrrad
 When did you learn to ride a **bicycle**?

birthday *n* /'bɜ:θdeɪ/
 ● anniversaire ■ compleanno ▲ Geburtstag
 I'll make a cake for your **birthday**.

call *v* /kɔ:l/
 ● appeler quelqu'un (au téléphone), passer voir quelqu'un ■ chiamare, telefonare
 ▲ anrufen
 I just **called** to say I love you.

Christmas Day *n* /ˌkrɪsməs 'deɪ/
 ● jour de Noël ■ giorno di Natale
 ▲ erster Weihnachtstag
 We give cards and presents on **Christmas Day**.

clean *v* /kli:n/

- nettoyer ■ pulire, lavare ▲ putzen
- In 1893, she began designing something to clean the windows from inside the car.

couple *n* /'kʌpl/

- couple ■ coppia ▲ Paar
- The **couple** have two children: one son and a daughter.

cry *v* /krai/

- pleurer ■ piangere ▲ weinen
- I cried and **cried** at the end of the film.

date *n* /deɪt/

- date ■ data ▲ Datum
- 'What's today's **date**?' 'It's October 26th.'

design *n* /di'zain/

- concept ■ progetto, modello ▲ Entwurf
- In 1540, Leonardo da Vinci drew a **design** for the modern bicycle.

driver *n* /'draɪvə/

- conducteur ■ automobilista ▲ Fahrer(in)
- In winter, **drivers** got out of their cars to clean their windows.

easy *adj* /'i:zi/

- facile ■ facile, semplice ▲ einfach
- Our story is **easy**. We didn't do anything.

Easter Day *n* /i:stə 'deɪ/

- jour de Pâques ■ giorno di Pasqua ▲ Ostersonntag
- On **Easter Day**, we have a nice meal.

everyone *pron* /'evriwʌn/

- tout le monde ■ tutti ▲ jeder
- In 1825, the bike became cheap and **everyone** could have one.

experiment *n* /ɪk'spɛrɪmənt/

- expérience, essai ■ esperimento
- ▲ Experiment
- He started his **experiments** in the 1920s.

fall *n* US (autumn) /fɔ:l/

- automne ■ autunno ▲ Herbst
- Our wedding is in the **fall**.

fall in love *v* /fɔ:l ɪn lʌv/

- tomber amoureux ■ innamorarsi
- ▲ sich verlieben
- Many people never forget the first person they **fall in love** with.

feelings *n* pl /'fi:lɪŋz/

- sentiments, sensations
- sentimenti, sensazioni ▲ Gefühle
- All the old **feelings** came back.

forget *v* /fə'get/

- oublier ■ dimenticare ▲ vergessen
- Many people never **forget** the first person they fall in love with.

get engaged *v* /,get ɪn'geɪdʒd/

- se fiancer ■ fidanzarsi ▲ sich verloben
- We **got engaged** on Valentine's Day. It was very romantic.

get married *v* /,get 'mæriɪd/

- se marier ■ sposarsi ▲ heiraten
- We're planning to **get married** in church.

give *v* /gɪv/

- donner, offrir ■ dare ▲ geben
- We **give** cards and presents to celebrate birthdays.

good luck! /,gʊd 'lʌk/

- bonne chance! ■ in bocca al lupo
- ▲ viel Glück!
- 'I'm starting a new job on Monday.' '**Good luck!**'

government *n* /'gʌvənmənt/

- gouvernement, Etat ■ governo
- ▲ Regierung
- He sold his idea to the French **government** in 1935.

green *adj* /gri:n/

- vert ■ verde ▲ grün
- The trees are **green** in spring.

Halloween *n* /,hæləʊ'i:n/

- Halloween ■ Halloween, vigilia di Ognissanti ▲ Halloween
- Children wear special clothes on **Halloween**.

horse *n* /hɔ:s/

- cheval ■ cavallo ▲ Pferd
- He bought his daughter eight white **horses** for Christmas.

idea *n* /ai'diə/

- idée ■ idea ▲ Idee
- Daguerre gave his **idea** to the French government.

(be) in a hurry /,ɪn ə 'hʌri/

- (être) pressé ■ (avere) fretta ▲ in Eile
- I'm **in a hurry**. I'm late.

incredible *adj* /ɪn'kredəbl/

- incroyable ■ incredibile ▲ ungläublich
- 'Did you watch that documentary on TV?' 'Yes, what an **incredible** story!'

inside *prep* /'ɪnsaɪd/

- intérieur ■ dentro ▲ innen
- She began designing something to clean the windows from **inside** the car.

invent *v* /ɪn'vent/

- inventer ■ inventare ▲ erfinden
- When were cars **invented**?

invention *n* /ɪn'venʃn/

- invention ■ invenzione ▲ Erfindung
- The telephone was a fantastic **invention**.

invitation *n* /ɪnvi'teɪʃn/

- invitation ■ invito ▲ Einladung
- Didn't you get your **invitation**?

jeans *n* pl /dʒi:nz/

- jean ■ jeans ▲ Jeans
- I love your **jeans**, Jess! Where did you get them?

laugh *v* /lɑ:f/

- rire ■ ridere ▲ lachen
- They didn't **laugh** for long.

long ago *adv* /lɒŋ ə'gəʊ/

- Il y a longtemps ... ■ molto tempo fa
- ▲ vor langer Zeit
- Long ago** in 1540, Leonardo da Vinci drew a design for the modern bicycle.

midnight *n* /'mɪdnɑ:t/

- minuit ■ mezzanotte ▲ Mitternacht
- 'It's **midnight!**' 'Happy new year everybody!'

mistake *n* /mɪs'teɪk/

- erreur ■ errore ▲ Fehler
- It was a big **mistake**.

Mother's Day *n* /'mʌðəz deɪ/

- Fête des mères ■ la festa della Mamma
- ▲ Muttertag
- He bought flowers for **Mother's Day**.

New Year's Eve *n* /nju: jɪz 'i:v/

- la veille du Nouvel An
- Vigilia di Capodanno ▲ Silvester
- The fireworks were amazing on **New Year's Eve**.

notice *v* /'nəʊtɪs/

- remarquer ■ notare ▲ bemerken
- In winter, she **noticed** that when it rained or snowed, drivers got out of their cars to clean their windows.

nowadays *adv* /'naʊədeɪz/

- de nos jours ■ oggi giorno
- ▲ heute, heutzutage
- Almost everyone has a television **nowadays**.

opera *n* /'ɒpə/

- opéra ■ opera ▲ Oper
- Louis Daguerre was a painter for the French **opera**.

painter *n* /'peɪntə/

- peintre ■ pittore ▲ Maler(in)
- Louis Daguerre was a **painter** for the French opera.

phone call *n* /'fəʊn ,kɔ:l/

- coup de téléphone ■ telefonata
- ▲ (Telefon)anruf
- If I miss your **phone call**, will you leave me a message?

same to you /seɪm tə 'ju:/

- toi aussi ■ altrettanto ▲ gleichfalls
- 'Have a nice day!' '**Same to you.**'

send *v* /send/

- envoyer ■ mandare ▲ schicken
- Send** me a postcard when you arrive!

snow *v* /snəʊ/

- neiger ■ nevicare ▲ schneien
- When it rained or **snowed**, drivers got out of their cars to clean their windows.

spaghetti *n* /spə'geti/

- spaghetti ■ spaghetti ▲ Spagetti
- Did you know that Marco Polo bought **spaghetti** back from China?

studio *n* /'stju:diəʊ/

- studio ■ studio ▲ Studio
- By 1940, there were 70 daguerreotype **studios** in New York City.

sweet *n* /swi:t/

- bonbon ■ caramella ▲ Süßigkeit
- The children got a bag of **sweets** after the party.

term *n* /tɜ:m/

- trimestre ■ trimestre
- ▲ Trimester, Halbjahr
- Our **term** ends tomorrow and we have two weeks' holiday.

Thanksgiving *n* /θæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/

- (jour d')Action de Grâce
- festa del Ringraziamento ▲ Erntedankfest
- Families usually get together at **Thanksgiving**.

tomorrow *n* /tə'mɔ:rəʊ/

- demain ■ domani ▲ morgen
- Tomorrow**, it's my birthday.

type *n* /taɪp/

- genre ■ tipo ▲ Art
- He wanted to make a new **type** of picture.

unhappy *adj* /ʌn'hæpi/

- malheureux ■ scontento ▲ unglücklich
- John was **unhappy** because he lost the race.

Valentine's Day *n* /'væləntaɪnz deɪ/

- la Saint Valentin
- (giorno di) San Valentino ▲ Valentinstag
- He bought me chocolates on **Valentine's Day**.

wedding day *n* /'wedɪŋ deɪ/

- jour de mariage ■ giorno delle nozze
- ▲ Hochzeitstag
- My **wedding day** was the happiest day of my life.

windscreen wiper *n* /'wɪndskri:n ,waɪpə/

- essuie-glace ■ tergicristallo
- ▲ Scheibenwischer
- All cars had **windscreen wipers** by 1916.

Unit 9

a bit *n* /ə 'bit/

- un peu ■ un po' ▲ ein bisschen
- It's a **bit** cold in here. Is the heating on?

all sorts *n pl* /'ɔ:l 'sɔ:ts/

- toutes sortes ■ ogni genere, tutti i tipi
- ▲ alle Arten
They sell **all sorts** of things at the shop in my street.

anybody *pron* /'eni'bɒdi/

- personne, n'importe qui ■ nessuno
- ▲ keinen, niemand
I didn't know **anybody** at the party.

anything else? /eniθɪŋ 'els/

- et avec ceci? (désirez-vous autre chose?)
- altro? ▲ sonst noch etwas?
'I'd like some bread.' 'Here you are. **Anything else?**'

anyway *adv* /'eniweɪ/

- de toute façon, en tout cas ■ comunque
- ▲ sowieso
She isn't beautiful but I love her **anyway**.

apple juice *n* /'æpl dʒu:s/

- jus de pomme ■ succo di mela ▲ Apfelsaft
- Would you like a glass of **apple juice**, Oliver?

away from *adv* /ə'wei frəm/

- à ... de ■ lontano da, a distanza da
- ▲ entfernt von
Janice only lives two minutes **away from** here.

bacon *n* /'beɪkən/

- bacon ■ pancetta ▲ Schinkenspeck
- We often eat **bacon** for breakfast in Britain.

banana *n* /bə'nɑ:nə/

- banane ■ banana ▲ Banane
- I'd like some **bananas**.

beef *n* /bi:f/

- boeuf ■ manzo ▲ Rindfleisch
- How often does Madalena eat **beef**?

beer *n* /biə/

- bière ■ birra ▲ Bier
- My dad often has a **beer** with dinner.

biscuit *n* /'bɪskɪt/

- biscuit ■ biscotto ▲ Keks
- Would you like a **biscuit** with your tea?

book *v* /bʊk/

- livre ■ libro ▲ Buch
- I like **books** by John Grisham.

borrow *v* /'bɒrəʊ/

- emprunter ■ prendere in prestito ▲ leihen
- Could I **borrow** your newspaper for five minutes?

bottle *n* /'bɒtl/

- bouteille ■ bottiglia ▲ Flasche
- We'd like a **bottle** of Italian red wine.

box *n* /bɒks/

- boîte ■ scatola ▲ Schachtel
- Let's buy her a **box** of chocolates for her birthday.

bread *n* /bred/

- pain ■ pane ▲ Brot
- Is there any **bread**? I want to make a sandwich.

Caribbean *n* /kæri'bi:ən/

- les Antilles ■ Caraïbi ▲ Karibik
- Our bananas come from the **Caribbean**.

carrot *n* /'kærət/

- carotte ■ carota ▲ Möhre, Karotte
- A **carrot** is a long, orange vegetable.

central *adj* /'sentrəl/

- central ■ centrale, in centro
- ▲ Mittel-, zentral

The new school is quite **central**.

check in/out *v* /,tʃek 'ɪn / 'aʊt/

- remplir la fiche / quitter
- fare il check-in / il check out
▲ einchecken/auschecken
What time do we need to **check in / out** of the hotel?

cheese *n* /tʃi:z/

- fromage ■ formaggio ▲ Käse
- Brie is a French **cheese**.

Chile *n* /'tʃɪli/

- Chili ■ Cile ▲ Chile
- Our strawberries come from **Chile** or Spain.

chilli *n* /'tʃɪli/

- piment rouge ■ peperoncino ▲ Chili
- Do you like **chilli** in your food?

China *n* /'tʃaɪnə/

- Chine ■ Cina ▲ China
- Do they eat much rice in the north of **China**?

Chinese *adj* /tʃaɪ'ni:z/

- chinois(e) ■ cinese ▲ chinesisch
- I love **Chinese** food.

chocolate *n* /'tʃɒklət/

- chocolat ■ ciocolato ▲ Schokolade
- I eat more **chocolate** when I'm on holiday.

chopsticks *n pl* /'tʃɒpstɪks/

- baguettes ■ bastoncini (cinesi)
- ▲ Esstäbchen
We often use **chopsticks** when we go to a Japanese restaurant.

close *v* /kləʊz/

- fermer ■ chiudere ▲ zumachen
- Close** your mouth when you are eating.

coffee *n* /'kɒfi/

- café ■ caffè ▲ Kaffee
- Coffee** comes from Brazil.

control *v* /kən'trəʊl/

- contrôler, maîtriser
- tenere sotto controllo
▲ unter Kontrolle halten, beherrschen
She can't **control** her class. She's a terrible teacher.

course (of a meal) *n* /kɔ:s/

- plat ■ portata, piatto ▲ Gang
- We had chicken for our main **course**.

cream *n* /kri:m/

- crème (fraîche) ■ panna ▲ Sahne
- Apple pie and **cream** is very nice.

delicious *adj* /dɪ'lɪʃəs/

- délicieux ■ squisito ▲ köstlich
- Chocolate is **delicious**.

depend *v* /dɪ'pend/

- dépendre ■ dipendere ▲ abhängig sein
- Babies **depend** on their parents for everything.

dessert *n* /dɪ'zɜ:t/

- dessert ■ dessert, dolce
- ▲ Dessert, Nachtisch
Would you like ice-cream for **dessert**?

disgusting *adj* /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/

- dégoûtant, répugnant ■ schifoso
- ▲ widerlich, ekelhaft
What a **disgusting** meal! I can't eat it.

dollar *n* /'dɒlə/

- dollar ■ dollaro ▲ Dollar
- How many **dollars** do you have on you?

double room *n* /,dʌbl 'rʊm/

- chambre double / pour deux personnes
- camera doppia, camera matrimoniale
▲ Doppelzimmer
I would like to book a **double room** please.

egg *n* /eg/

- oeuf ■ uovo ▲ Ei
- How many **eggs** are there in the cupboard?

either *adv* /'aɪðə/

- soit, ou ■ o ▲ entweder
- I will do the shopping **either** later today or tomorrow.

environment *n* /m'veɪrənmənt/

- environnement ■ ambiente ▲ Umwelt
- Recycling paper and bottles can help save the **environment**.

especially *adv* /sɪ'speʃəli/

- surtout ■ specialmente ▲ besonders
- I like Italian wine, **especially** red wine.

farm *v* /fɑ:m/

- exploiter ■ coltivare ▲ bewirtschaften
- About 10,000 years ago, people learned to **farm** the land.

finger *n* /'fɪŋɡə/

- doigt ■ dito ▲ Finger
- He cut his **finger** on the knife.

fish *n* /fɪʃ/

- poisson ■ pesce ▲ Fisch(e)
- Fish** and chips is a popular English dinner.

for example /,fə(r) ɪg'zɑ:mpl/

- par exemple ■ per esempio
- ▲ zum Beispiel
I'm not good at some subjects, **for example**, Latin and Greek.

foreign *adj* /'fɔ:rn/

- étranger ■ straniero ▲ ausländisch
- Do you like **foreign** food?

fruit *n* /fru:t/

- fruits, fruit ■ frutta, frutto
- ▲ Obst, Früchte
I eat a lot of **fruit**, especially apples.

full *adj* /fʊl/

- plein, bondé ■ pieno ▲ voll
- The restaurant was **full**, so we went to a different one.

garlic *n* /'gɑ:lk/

- ail ■ aglio ▲ Knoblauch
- I use a lot of **garlic** in my cooking.

glad *adj* /glæd/

- content ■ contento ▲ froh
- I'm so **glad** that George is better.

ham *n* /hæm/

- jambon ■ prosciutto ▲ Schinken
- I often have a **ham** sandwich for my lunch.

herring *n* /'herɪŋ/

- hareng ■ aringa ▲ Hering
- Herring** is popular in Scandinavia.

history *n* /'hɪstəri/

- histoire ■ storia ▲ Geschichte
- My sister studies **history** at university.

homework *n* /'həʊmwɜ:k/

- devoirs ■ compiti ▲ Hausaufgaben
- Can you help me with my **homework** please?

horrible *adj* /'hɒrəbl/

- horrible, affreux ■ terribile ▲ scheusslich
- I don't like hamburgers. They have a **horrible** taste.

human *adj* /'hju:mən/

- humain ■ umano ▲ menschlich
- The police said the accident was the result of **human** error.

hungry *adj* /'hʌŋɡri/
 ● *faim* ■ *affamato*, che ha fame ▲ *hungrig*
 I'm **hungry**. Can I have something to eat?

ice-cream *n* /aɪs 'kri:m/
 ● *glace* (dessert) ■ *gelato* ▲ *Eis*
 No thanks. I don't like **ice-cream**.

India *n* /'ɪndiə/
 ● *Inde* ■ *India* ▲ *Indien*
 In parts of **India** and the Middle East, people use their fingers to pick up the food.

kilo *n* /'ki:ləʊ/
 ● *kilo* ■ *chilo* ▲ *Kilo*
 I'd like a **kilo** of potatoes please.

land *n* /lænd/
 ● *terrain*, *terres* ■ *terreno* ▲ *Land*
 We own all the **land** from the house to the river.

lend *v* /lend/
 ● *prêter* ■ *prestare* ▲ *leihen*
 Can you **lend** me some money please?

lunch *n* /lʌntʃ/
 ● *repas de midi* ■ *pranzo* ▲ *Mittagessen*
 Is **lunch** or dinner the main meal of the day?

main *adj* /meɪn/
 ● *principal* ■ *principale* ▲ *Haupt-*
 Most people have their **main** meal in the evening.

meat *n* /mi:t/
 ● *viande* ■ *carne* ▲ *Fleisch*
 Vegetarians do not eat **meat**.

menu *n* /'menjuː/
 ● *carte* ■ *menü* ▲ *Speisekarte*
 Can I see the **menu** please?

(the) Middle East *n* /('ðə) 'mɪdl 'iːst/
 ● *Moyent-Orient* ■ (il) *Medio Oriente*
 ▲ (der) *Nahe Osten*
 In parts of India and **the Middle East**, people use their fingers to pick up the food

milk *n* /mɪlk/
 ● *lait* ■ *latte* ▲ *Milch*
 Do you take **milk** in your tea?

move on *v* /mu:v 'ɒn/
 ● *partir*, *se mettre en route* ■ *spostarsi*
 ▲ *weiterziehen*
 They ate all they could find then **moved on**.

mushroom *n* /'mʌʃrʊm/
 ● *champignon* ■ *fungo* ▲ *Pilz*
 Do you like **mushrooms** on your pizza?

noodles *n pl* /'nu:dlz/
 ● *nouilles* ■ *tagliatelle cinesi* ▲ *Nudeln*
 It is difficult to eat **noodles** with chopsticks.

north *n* /nɔ:θ/
 ● *nord* ■ *nord* ▲ *Norden*
 In the **north** of China, they eat noodles.

orange *n* /'ɒrɪndʒ/
 ● *orange* ■ *arancia* ▲ *Orange*, *Apfelsine*
 Does anybody want another apple or **orange**?

part (of the world) *n* /pɑ:t/
 ● *région* ■ *parte* ▲ *Teil*
 What **part** of South America are you from?

pass (= give) *v* /pɑ:s/
 ● *passer* ■ *passare* ▲ (herüber)reichen
 Gavin, can you **pass** me the salt?

pasta *n* /'pæstə/
 ● *pâtes* ■ *pasta* ▲ *Nudeln*
 When I lived in Italy, we often had **pasta** for dinner.

pea *n* /piː/
 ● *petit pois* ■ *pisello* ▲ *Erbse*
Peas are my favourite vegetable.

petrol *n* /'petrəl/
 ● *essence* ■ *benzina* ▲ *Benzin*
 How much **petrol** is there in the car?

poor *adj* /pʊə/
 ● *pauvre* ■ *povero* ▲ *arm*
 People in **poor** countries are still hungry.

possible *adj* /'pɒsəbl/
 ● *possible* ■ *possibile* ▲ *möglich*
 I'll try to come as soon as **possible**.

potatoes *n pl* /'pə'tetəʊz/
 ● *pommes de terre* ■ *patate* ▲ *Kartoffeln*
 Chips are made from **potatoes**.

recipe *n* /'resəpi/
 ● *recette* ■ *ricetta* ▲ *Rezept*
 Can you give me the **recipe**?

rice *n* /raɪs/
 ● *riz* ■ *riso* ▲ *Reis*
Rice is often served with Indian food.

right now *adv* /,raɪt 'naʊ/
 ● *tout de suite*, *maintenant*
 ■ *proprio ora*, *subito*
 ▲ *jetzt*, *zu diesem Zeitpunkt*
 Sorry, I can't come **right now**. Perhaps this afternoon?

salt *n* /sɔ:lt/, /sɒlt/
 ● *sel* ■ *sale* ▲ *Salz*
 I always put **salt** on my chips.

sardine *n* /sa:'di:n/
 ● *sardine* ■ *sardina* ▲ *Sardine*
Sardines are a kind of fish.

sausages *n pl* /'sɔ:sɪdʒɪz/
 ● *saucisses* ■ *salsicce* ▲ *Würste*, *Würstchen*
 My dad likes to have **sausages** with his eggs at breakfast.

Scandinavian *adj* /skændr'nervɪən/
 ● *Scandinave* ■ *scandinavo*
 ▲ *Skandinavier* (in)
 Why do the **Scandinavians** and the Portuguese eat a lot of fish?

shopping list *n* /'ʃɒpɪŋ 'lɪst/
 ● *liste des courses* ■ *lista della spesa*
 ▲ *Einkaufszettel*
 I usually make a **shopping list** before I go to the supermarket.

single room *n* /,sɪŋgl 'rʊm/
 ● *chambre pour une personne*
 ■ *camera singola* ▲ *Einzelzimmer*
 I am travelling alone. Do you have a **single room** free?

south *n* /saʊθ/
 ● *sud* ■ *sud* ▲ *Süden*
 Monte Carlo is in the **south** of France.

sparkling water *n* /spa:kliŋ 'wɔ:tə/
 ● *eau pétillante*, *gazeuse* ■ *acqua frizzante*
 ▲ *Wasser mit Kohlensäure*, *Sprudelwasser*
 Would you prefer still or **sparkling water**?

still water *n* /'stɪl 'wɔ:tə/
 ● *eau plate* ■ *acqua naturale*
 ▲ *Wasser ohne Kohlensäure*
 'Can I get you anything to drink Madam?' 'Just a glass of **still water**, please.'

strawberry *n* /'strɔ:bəri/
 ● *fraise* ■ *fragola* ▲ *Erdbeere*
 We're having ice-cream and **strawberries** for dessert.

sugar *n* /'ʃʊgə/
 ● *sucre* ■ *zucchero* ▲ *Zucker*
 I don't want any **sugar** in my tea, thanks.

table *n* /teɪbl/
 ● *table* ■ *tavola*, *tavolo* ▲ *Tisch*
 Come on! The dinner is on the **table**.

tea *n* /tiː/
 ● *thé* ■ *tè* ▲ *Tee*
 Would you like some **tea**?

toast *n* /təʊst/
 ● *pain grillé* ■ *pane tostato* ▲ *Toast* (brot)
 Would you like some jam on your **toast**?

together *adv* /tə'geðə/
 ● *ensemble* ■ *insieme* ▲ *zusammen*
 In China, there is only one course. All the food is put **together** on the table.

tomato *n* /tə'mɑ:təʊ/
 ● *tomate* ■ *pomodoro* ▲ *Tomate*
 I hope to grow **tomatoes** in my garden this year.

trainers *n pl* /'treɪnəz/
 ● *tennis*, *baskets* (chaussures)
 ■ *scarpe da ginnastica* ▲ *Turnschuhe*
 I'm looking for a pair of **trainers** as I play tennis a lot these days.

transport *n* /'trænspɔ:t/
 ● *transport* ■ *mezzo di trasporto*
 ▲ *Transport* (mittel), *Verkehr* (smittel)
 What form of **transport** do you prefer: bus or train?

typical *adj* /'tɪpɪkl/
 ● *typique* ■ *tipico* ▲ *typisch*
 John is a **typical** British name.

vegetable *n* /'vedʒtəbl/
 ● *légume* ■ *verdura* ▲ *Gemüse*
 My favourite **vegetables** are carrots.

washing-up *n* /,wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/
 ● *vaisselle* ■ (lavare) *i piatti* ▲ *Abwasch*
 You cooked so I'll do the **washing-up** after dinner.

yoghurt *n* /'jɒgət/
 ● *yaourt* ■ *yogurt* ▲ *Jogurt*
Yoghurt is a popular breakfast food.

yours faithfully /,jɔ:z 'feɪθfəli/
 ● *Je vous prie d'agrèer*, *Monsieur* (ou *Madame*), *l'expression de mes salutations distinguées* ■ *distinti saluti*
 ▲ *mit freundlichen Grüßen*
 He ended the letter '**Yours faithfully**'.

Unit 10

air *n* /eə/
 ● *air* ■ *aria* ▲ *Luft*
 The **air** is cleaner in the countryside.

Arab *n* /'ærəb/
 ● *Arabe* ■ *arabo* ▲ *Araber* (in)
 The **Arabs** ruled the city from 711 to 1248.

bank (of the river) *n* /bæŋk/
 ● *rive* ■ *sponda*, *riva* ▲ *Ufer*
 It stands on the **banks** of the Guadalquivir river.

birthplace *n* /'bɜ:θpleɪs/
 ● *berceau* ■ *città natale*, *patria* ▲ *Geburtsort*
 Buenos Aires is the **birthplace** of tango.

bridge *n* /brɪdʒ/
 ● *pont* ■ *ponte* ▲ *Brücke*
 They're building a new **bridge** across the River Thames.

building *n* /'bɪldɪŋ/
 ● *bâtiment* ■ *edificio* ▲ *Gebäude*
 What do you think of that modern office **building**?

busy *adj* /'bɪzi/
 ● *active* ■ *impegnato* ▲ *beschäftigt*
 I have a **busy** life in the city.

capital city *n* /ˌkæpɪtl 'sɪti/
 ● capitale ■ capitale ▲ Hauptstadt
 Seville is the **capital city** of Andalucía.

car park *n* /'kɑː ,pɑːk/
 ● parc de stationnement, parking
 ■ parcheggio ▲ Parkplatz
 I left the car in the station **car park**.

cathedral *n* /kə'tiːdrəl/
 ● cathédrale ■ basilica (cattedrale, duomo)
 ▲ Kathedrale
 The biggest **cathedral** in the world is St Peter's in Rome.

church *n* /tʃɜːtʃ/
 ● église ■ chiesa ▲ Kirche
 A **church** is smaller than a cathedral.

clean *adj* /kliːn/
 ● propre, sain ■ pulito ▲ sauber
 The air is **clean** in the countryside.

coast *n* /kəʊst/
 ● côte ■ costa ▲ Küste
 I would prefer to live on the **coast**, then I could go surfing every day.

commercial *adj* /kə'mɜːʃl/
 ● commercial ■ commerciale ▲ Geschäfts-
 It is also a big **commercial** centre and visitors love its beautiful shops.

composer *n* /kəm'pəʊzə/
 ● compositeur ■ compositore
 ▲ Komponist(in)
 Astor Piazzolla, the famous **composer** of modern tango, still lives there.

concert *n* /'kɒnsət/
 ● concert ■ concerto ▲ Konzert
 You can go to a **concert** by Astor Piazzolla.

cosmopolitan *adj* /ˌkɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/
 ● cosmopolite ■ cosmopolitano
 ▲ kosmopolitisch
 London is a very **cosmopolitan** city.

cottage *n* /'kɒtɪdʒ/
 ● petite maison, cottage ■ villetta, cottage
 ▲ Cottage, Häuschen
 They live in a little **cottage** in the country.

country *n* /'kʌntri/
 ● campagne ■ campagna ▲ Land
 Do you prefer the **country** or the city?

corner *n* /'kɔːnə/
 ● coin, région ■ angolo ▲ Ecke
 For a long time, Buenos Aires was a small port in the furthest **corner** of the Spanish Empire.

cultural centre *n* /'kʌltʃərəl ,sentə/
 ● centre culturel ■ centro culturale
 ▲ kulturelles Zentrum
 New York is the **cultural centre** of the USA.

dirty *adj* /'dɜːti/
 ● sale ■ sporco ▲ schmutzig
 I need to wash my clothes. They're **dirty**.

district *n* /'dɪstrɪkt/
 ● district, quartier ■ quartiere, zona
 ▲ Viertel
 One of the first flamenco schools began in the famous Triana **district** in Seville.

exhibition *n* /ˌeksɪ'brɪʃn/
 ● exposition ■ mostra ▲ Ausstellung
 Last century, there were two international **exhibitions** in Seville.

expensive *adj* /ɪk'spensɪv/
 ● cher, coûteux ■ caro, costoso ▲ teuer
 Your car was more **expensive** than my car.

factory *n* /'fæktəri/
 ● usine ■ fabbrica ▲ Fabrik
 They make cars at that **factory**.

field *n* /fiːld/
 ● champ ■ campo ▲ Feld
 There are some horses in the **field** behind my house.

fiesta *n* /fiː'estə/
 ● fête, fiesta ■ festa, sagra ▲ Fiesta
 Tourists also come for its famous **fiesta** in April.

group *n* /gruːp/
 ● groupe ■ gruppo ▲ Gruppe
 U2 are a famous Irish rock **group**.

gypsy *n* /'dʒɪpsi/
 ● bohémien, gitan ■ zingaro ▲ Zigeuner(in)
 Arabs and **gypsies** were the biggest influence on flamenco.

hand clapping *n* /'hænd ,klæpɪŋ/
 ● claquement de mains ■ battimani
 ▲ Klatschen
 Flamenco is a song and dance with very fast **hand clapping**.

hill *n* /hɪl/
 ● colline ■ collina ▲ Hügel
 You can see the sea from the top of that **hill**.

historical *adj* /hɪs'tɒrɪkəl/
 ● historique ■ storico ▲ historisch
 It is one of Europe's largest **historical** centres.

immigrant *n* /'ɪmɪgrənt/
 ● immigré ■ immigrato
 ▲ Einwanderer, Einwanderin
 Tango began in San Telmo, the poor **immigrant** area of the city.

independent *adj* /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/
 ● indépendant ■ indipendente
 ▲ unabhängig
 It became **independent** from Spain in 1816.

influence *n* /'ɪnfluːəns/
 ● influence ■ influenza, influo ▲ Einfluss
 It's biggest **influence** was flamenco guitar.

intelligent *adj* /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/
 ● intelligent ■ intelligente ▲ intelligent
 She's so **intelligent**. She got 98% in the exam.

lake *n* /leɪk/
 ● lac ■ lago ▲ See
 The Caspian Sea is the largest **lake** in the world.

Latin *adj* /'læɪtɪn/
 ● latiné ■ latino ▲ lateinamerikanisch
 Do you know any **Latin** dances?

library *n* /'laɪbrəri/
 ● bibliothèque ■ biblioteca
 ▲ Bibliothek, Bücherei
 I borrowed the book from the **library**.

mixture *n* /'mɪkstʃə/
 ● mélange ■ miscuglio ▲ Mischung
 Oh no! I didn't put any sugar in the cake **mixture** before I cooked it.

mountain *n* /'maʊntɪn/
 ● montagne ■ montagna ▲ Berg
 The highest **mountain** in the world is Everest.

mud *n* /mʌd/
 ● boue ■ fango ▲ Schlamm
 Our boots were covered with **mud** after our walk in the country.

museum *n* /'mjuː'ziəm/
 ● musée ■ museo ▲ Museum
 On Ellis Island in New York there's a **museum** about the first immigrants.

noisy *adj* /'nɔɪzi/
 ● bruyant ■ rumoroso ▲ laut
 The children are so **noisy**. Tell them to be quiet.

off *prep* /ɒf/
 ● (Pas de traduction directe. Signifie quitter on partir de quelque chose.) ■ fuori da
 ▲ von ... ab
 I drove **off** the road into a lot of mud.

open *v* /'əʊpən/
 ● ouvrir ■ aprire ▲ aufmachen
Open the gate and walk through.

park *n* /pɑːk/
 ● parc ■ parco ▲ Park
 London has a lot of **parks**.

past *prep* /pɑːst/
 ● devant, après ■ oltre ▲ an ... vorbei
 I drove along the road, **past** the pub and up the hill.

population *n* /pɒpjə'leɪʃn/
 ● population ■ popolazione ▲ Bevölkerung
 Buenos Aires has a **population** of three million.

port *n* /pɔːt/
 ● port ■ porto ▲ Hafen
 The ship came into the **port**.

practise *v* /'præktɪs/
 ● pratiquer, s'entraîner ■ esercitarsi in
 ▲ üben
Practise the conversation with a partner.

pretty *adj* /'prɪti/
 ● joli ■ carina ▲ hübsch
 Lara is a very **pretty** girl.

quiet *adj* /'kwaɪət/
 ● tranquille, silencieux ■ basso ▲ leise
 The music's very **quiet**. I can't hear it.

resort *n* /rɪ'zɔːt/
 ● lieu de villégiature
 ■ località (di villeggiatura) ▲ Ferienort
 Which holiday **resort** do you like best?

river *n* /'rɪvə/
 ● rivière, fleuve ■ fiume ▲ Fluss
 I drove along the road by the **river**.

rule *v* /ruːl/
 ● gouverner, contrôler ■ governare
 ▲ regieren
 The Arabs **ruled** the city from 711 to 1248.

safe *adj* /seɪf/
 ● en sécurité ■ al sicuro ▲ sicher
 Your secret is **safe** with me.

sail *v* /seɪl/
 ● partir/aller ■ navigare, partire (per)
 ▲ segeln
 Seville became the most important port in Spain for ships **sailing** to South America.

salsa *n* /'sælsə/
 ● salsa ■ salsa (danza afro-cubana) ▲ Salsa
 Havana was the birthplace of many Afro-Cuban dance styles, including **salsa**.

second *adj* /'sekənd/
 ● second ■ secondo ▲ zweite(r,s)
 Go over the **second** bridge and you will see our house on the right.

ship *n* /ʃɪp/
 ● bateau, navire ■ nave ▲ Schiff
 The Queen Mary is a famous **ship**.

slave *n* /sleɪv/
 ● esclave ■ schiavo ▲ Sklave, Sklavin
 African **slaves** came to work in the countries' sugar and tobacco fields.

socialist revolution /ˌsəʊʃəlɪst revə'ljuːʃn/
 ● révolution socialiste
 ■ rivoluzione socialista
 ▲ sozialistische Revolution
 In 1960, Fidel Castro led a **socialist revolution** and became president.

song *n* /sɒŋ/

- chanson ■ canzone ▲ Lied
- Her favourite **song** is 'Imagine' by John Lennon.

spice *n* /'spɑːs/

- épice ■ spezie ▲ Gewürz
- I will add some **spices** to improve the taste of the dish.

stand *v* /stænd/

- être/se tenir debout ■ stare in piedi ▲ stehen
- We had to **stand** on the bus because it was so full.

street *n* /stri:t/

- rue ■ strada, via ▲ Strasse
- What **street** does Danielle live on?

surfboard *n* /'sɜːfbɔːd/

- planche (de surf) ■ (tavola da) surf ▲ Surfbrett
- I've got a **surfboard** now and I go surfing at weekends.

tall *adj* /tɔːl/

- grand, haut ■ alto ▲ gross
- The Empire State Building is very **tall**.

tango *n* /'tæŋɡəʊ/

- tango ■ tango ▲ Tango
- There are still many **tango** bars which tourists still visit.

tobacco *n* /tə'bækəʊ/

- tabac ■ tabacco ▲ Tabak
- African slaves came to work in the sugar and **tobacco** fields.

village *n* /'vɪlɪdʒ/

- village ■ paese ▲ Dorf
- They live in a very small **village** in the mountains.

wide *adj* /waɪd/

- large ■ largo ▲ breit
- The road is **wide** here.

wood *n* /wʊd/

- bois ■ bosco ▲ Wald
- I love walking in the **wood** in autumn because the trees are so beautiful.

Unit 11

baby *n* /'berbi/

- bébé ■ neonato, bambino, bambina ▲ Baby
- She's going to have a **baby** in June.

ballet shoe *n* /'bælətʃuː/

- pointe (ballet) ■ scarpetta da ballo ▲ Ballettschuh
- 'Whose are these **ballet shoes**?' 'They're Mary's. She's going dancing tonight.'

baseball cap *n* /'beɪsbɔːl,kæp/

- casquette de base-ball ■ berretto da baseball ▲ Baseballmütze
- The teacher asked the boy to remove his **baseball cap** in class.

boot *n* /buːt/

- botte ■ stivale ▲ Stiefel
- I need a pair of **boots** for the winter.

changing rooms *n pl* /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ,ruːmz/

- cabines d'essayage ■ camerino, cabina di prova ▲ Umkleidekabine
- 'Can I try on these jeans?' 'Yes, the **changing rooms** are over there.'

cherish *v* /'tʃerɪʃ/

- entretenir, nourrir ■ tenerci caro
- ▲ in Ehren halten
- A good friendship is something you **cherish** all your life.

chewing gum *n* /'tʃuːɪŋ ,ɡʌm/

- chewing-gum ■ chewing-gum, gomma da masticare ▲ Kaugummi
- I usually have some **chewing gum** after I drink coffee.

choose *v* /tʃuːz/

- choisir ■ scegliere
- ▲ (aus)wählen, aussuchen
- Can you help me **choose** a present for Lucy?

coat *n* /kəʊt/

- manteau ■ cappotto ▲ Mantel
- 'Whose is this **coat**?' 'It's Jane's. She's going for a walk soon.'

credit card *n* /'kredɪt ,kɑːd/

- carte de crédit ■ carta di credito ▲ Kreditkarte
- Can I pay by **credit card**?

dark *adj* /dɑːk/

- sombre ■ buio, scuro ▲ dunkel
- It was a **dark** night, with no moon.

deny *v* /dɪ'naɪ/

- nier ■ negare ▲ bestreiten
- Who can **deny** the joy it brings.

dress *n* /dres/

- robe ■ vestito, abito (da donna) ▲ Kleid
- She wore a beautiful, long **dress** at her wedding.

fair (hair) *adj* /feə/

- blond ■ biondo, chiaro ▲ hell, blond
- Scandinavians often have **fair** hair.

fresh *adj* /frefʃ/

- frais ■ fresco ▲ frisch
- We buy **fresh** milk each day.

good-looking *adj* /,ɡʊd'lʊkɪŋ/

- beau ■ bello, piacente ▲ gut aussehend
- 'Janine's a **good-looking** girl!' 'Yes, she's very pretty.'

grey *adj* /greɪ/

- gris ■ grigio, bianco ▲ grau
- Mary's about 65 and her hair's **grey** now.

hair *n* /heə/

- cheveux ■ capelli ▲ Haar(e)
- Dan has blue eyes and blond **hair**.

handsome *adj* /'hænsəm/

- beau ■ bellissimo ▲ gut aussehend
- Sally's new husband is quite **handsome**.

happiness *n* /'hæpɪnəs/

- bonheur ■ felicità ▲ Glück
- He was filled with **happiness** as he watched the sunrise.

hat *n* /hæt/

- chapeau ■ cappello ▲ Hut
- Wear your **hat** to keep your head warm.

jacket *n* /'dʒæktɪ/

- veste ■ giacca ▲ Jacke, Jackett
- I'm going to buy a new denim **jacket**.

joy *n* /dʒɔɪ/

- joie ■ gioia ▲ Freude
- 'Who can deny the **joy** it brings. When you find that special thing.'

juniper *n* /'dʒɪmpə/

- pull, pull-over ■ maglione, maglia ▲ Pullover
- If you're cold, put on your **juniper**.

kiss *v* /kɪs/

- embrasser ■ baciare, dare un bacio
- ▲ küssen
- He wanted to **kiss** her goodnight.

long *adj* /lɒŋ/

- long ■ lungo ▲ lang
- Alice is tall and she's got **long** black hair.

pay *v* /peɪ/

- payer ■ pagare ▲ bezahlen
- My dad **pays** me to wash his car every week.

shirt *n* /ʃɜːt/

- chemise ■ camicia ▲ (Ober)hemd
- He wore a smart suit and a **shirt** and tie to the job interview.

shoe *n* /ʃuː/

- chaussure ■ scarpa ▲ Schuh
- My new **shoes** hurt my feet!

shorts *n pl* /ʃɔːts/

- short ■ shorts, pantaloncini ▲ kurze Hose
- I prefer to wear **shorts** in the summer.

size *n* /saɪz/

- taille, pointure ■ misura ▲ Grösse
- What **size** are your feet?

skirt *n* /skɜːt/

- jupe ■ gonna ▲ Rock
- Girls have to wear a **skirt** at my school.

smile *v* /smaɪl/

- sourire ■ sorridere ▲ lächeln
- Please **smile** for the photo.

solitary *adj* /'sɒlətri/, 'sɒlətəri/

- solitaire ■ solitario ▲ einsam
- She didn't have many friends and lived a very **solitary** life.

something *n* /'sʌmθɪŋ/

- quelque chose ■ qualcosa ▲ etwas
- Give **something** of yours to the teacher.

suit *n* /suːt/

- costume, complet ■ abito, completo ▲ Anzug
- Nigel wore a new **suit** to the wedding.

suitcase *n* /'suːtkeɪs/

- valise ■ valigia ▲ Koffer
- I'm taking this **suitcase** on holiday tomorrow.

sunglasses *n pl* /'sʌŋɡləːsɪz/

- lunettes de soleil ■ occhiali da sole ▲ Sonnenbrille
- I always take my **sunglasses** to the beach.

sunrise *n* /'sʌnraɪz/

- lever du soleil ■ alba, spuntar del sole ▲ Sonnenaufgang
- For me, it's waking up beside you. To watch the **sunrise** on your face.

T-shirt *n* /'tiːʃɜːt/

- tee-shirt ■ maglietta ▲ T-Shirt
- I usually wear **T-shirts** on holiday.

talk *v* /tɔːk/

- parler ■ parlare ▲ reden
- Did you **talk** to your mother last night?

tie *n* /taɪ/

- cravatte ■ cravatta ▲ Krawatte
- I'm looking for a **tie** to go with this shirt.

tennis racket *n* /'tenɪs ,ræktɪ/

- raquette de tennis ■ racchetta da tennis ▲ Tennisschläger
- 'Whose is this **tennis racket**?' 'It's mine.'

trainers *n pl* /'treɪnəz/

- tennis, baskets ■ scarpe da ginnastica ▲ Turnschuhe
- I didn't have any football boots, so I wore my **trainers**.

trousers *n pl* /'traʊzəz/

- pantalon ■ pantaloni ▲ Hose
- Is your teacher wearing **trousers**?

try on *v* /,traɪ 'ɒn/

- essayer ■ provare ▲ anprobieren
- I'd like to **try on** these trousers, please.

umbrella *n* /ʌm'brɛlə/

- parapluie ■ ombrello ▲ Regenschirm
- Oh no! It's raining and I left the **umbrella** in the car!

whose? *pron* /hu:z/

- à qui? ■ di chi? ▲ wessen?
- '**Whose** bag is this?' 'It's mine.'

wing *n* /wɪŋ/

- aile ■ ala ▲ Flügel
- You're flying without **wings**.

Unit 12

adventure *n* /əd'ventʃə/

- aventure ■ avventura ▲ Abenteuer
- Our holiday in the States was quite an **adventure**!

art *n* /ɑ:t/

- art ■ arte ▲ Kunst
- We are going to take our **art** to the world and show people how to move.

bottom *n* /'bɒtəm/

- fond ■ fondo ▲ Grund, Boden
- At the **bottom** of the sea, I'm calm.

breathe *n* /'breθ/

- respiration, souffle ■ respiro ▲ Atemzug
- She can swim underwater for nearly six minutes with just one **breath**!

breathe *v* /bri:ð/

- respirer ■ respirare ▲ atmen
- Human beings can't **breathe** underwater.

calm *adj* /kɑ:m/

- calme ■ calmo ▲ ruhig
- At the bottom of the sea, I'm **calm**.

catch (a bus) *v* /kætʃ/

- prendre (un bus) ■ prendere (l'autobus) ▲ nehmen
- Are you going to **catch** a bus to go home?

climb *v* /klaɪm/

- grimper ■ scalare ▲ besteigen
- I'm going to Nepal to **climb** Mount Everest.

cloudy *adj* /'klaʊdi/

- nuageux, couvert ■ nuvoloso
- ▲ wolkig, bewölkt
- It's **cloudy** today. I'll take some photos tomorrow if it's sunny.

continue *v* /kən'tɪnju:/

- continuer ■ continuare ▲ weitermachen
- He liked running, jumping, and climbing trees when he was a child. When he moved house, David **continued** to jump and climb.

cool *adj* /ku:l/

- frais ■ fresco, freddo ▲ kühl, kalt
- Take a jumper if the weather is **cool**.

conservation *n* /kɒnsə'veɪʃn/

- protection, défense ■ conservazione, tutela
- ▲ Erhaltung
- In the future, I'm going to work for sea-life **conservation**.

degrees *n pl* /dr'grɪ:z/

- degrés ■ gradi ▲ Grad
- It's so hot! It's about 40 **degrees**!

deep *adj* /di:p/

- profond ■ profondo ▲ tief
- She could always dive the **deepest** for sea shells.

discover *v* /dr'skʌvə/

- découvrir ■ scoprire ▲ entdecken
- Tanya **discovered** her diving abilities in 1997.

drive *v* /draɪv/

- conduire; se rendre en voiture
- andare in macchina ▲ fahren
- I'm going to **drive** to the dance.

due *adj* /dju:/

- prévu; qui doit arriver ■ atteso
- ▲ (ein Kind) wird erwartet
- They are having a baby. It's **due** next month.

fall *v* /fɔ:l/

- tomber ■ cadere ▲ (herunter)fallen
- 'Look! Jack's on the wall. He's going to **fall**.'

foggy *adj* /'fɒgi/

- brumeux ■ nebbioso ▲ neblig
- It's not a good idea to drive when it's really **foggy**, because you can't see well.

free-diving *n* /'fri: daɪvɪŋ/

- plongée libre
- immersioni libere (in apnea) ▲ Freitauchen
- Free-diving** is a new sport.

free-running *n* /'fri: rʌnɪŋ/

- Parkour, ou art du déplacement
- sport del parkour, tecnica di movimento
- ▲ Le Parkour
- As a teenager in 1989, David invented the sport of Le Parkour or '**free-running**'.

freedom *n* /'fri:dəm/

- liberté ■ libertà ▲ Freiheit
- David Belle grew up in the countryside and he always loved the feeling of **freedom** there.

grow up *v* /,grəʊ 'ʌp/

- grandir, devenir adulte ■ diventare grande
- ▲ erwachsen werden
- When my children **grow up**, they will leave home.

gymnastics *n* /dʒɪm'næstɪks/

- gymnastique ■ ginnastica ▲ Gymnastik
- He loved doing **gymnastics** at school.

join *v* /dʒɔɪn/

- s'inscrire à, devenir membre de
- iscriversi a ▲ mitmachen
- When are you going to **join** a diving class?

jump *v* /dʒʌmp/

- sauter ■ saltare ▲ springen
- They run and **jump** over walls, roofs, and buildings.

lion *n* /'laɪən/

- lion ■ leone ▲ Löwe
- I was afraid when we saw a **lion** on safari.

meeting *n* /'mi:tɪŋ/

- réunion ■ riunione ▲ Besprechung, Treffen
- Look at the time! We are going to be late for the **meeting**.

metre *n* /'mi:tə/

- mètre ■ metro ▲ Meter
- She dived 121 **metres** with one breath.

move *v* /mu:v/

- se déplacer ■ muoversi ▲ sich bewegen
- They try to **move** like cats.

Oh my goodness! /əʊ maɪ 'gʊdnəs/

- Oh, mon Dieu! ■ mamma mia!
- ▲ Ach du meine Güte!
- 'Why are you going to Nepal?' 'To climb Mount Everest!' 'Oh my **goodness**!'

outside *prep* /'aʊtsaɪd/

- en dehors de, à l'extérieur de ■ fuori di
- ▲ ausserhalb von
- At the age of nine, he and his family went to live in Lisses, a town **outside** Paris.

oxygen *n* /'ɒksɪdʒən/

- oxygène ■ ossigeno ▲ Sauerstoff
- It's very dangerous because you dive with no **oxygen**.

pain *n* /peɪn/

- douleur ■ dolore ▲ Schmerzen
- Coming up again is very difficult. You can't think about the **pain**!

peace *n* /pi:s/

- paix ■ pace ▲ Ruhe
- I love the **peace** and quiet down there.

philosophy *n* /fɪ'lɒsəfi/

- philosophie ■ filosofia ▲ Philosophie
- Le Parkour is an art and a **philosophy**, not a sport.

plan *n, v* /plæn/

- plan, objectif; planifier
- progetto, progettare ▲ N = Plan V = planen
- 'What are his future **plans**?' (n) 'He **plans** to join a diving class.' (v)

quiet *n* /'kwaɪət/

- silence ■ tranquillità ▲ Stille
- At the bottom of the sea, I'm calm. I love the **peace** and **quiet** down there.

rainforest *n* /'reɪmfɒrɪst/

- forêt tropicale humide ■ foresta pluviale
- ▲ Regenwald
- I want to visit the **rainforest** in Brazil.

retire *v* /rɪ'taɪə/

- se retirer, prendre sa retraite
- andare in pensione ▲ sich zurückziehen
- I'll **retire** when I'm 65.

roof *n* /ru:f/

- toit ■ tetto ▲ Dach
- The runners run and jump over walls, **roofs**, and buildings.

safe *adj* /seɪf/

- sûr ■ sicuro ▲ sicher
- Is hitch-hiking a **safe** way to travel?

scuba-dive *v* /'sku:bədaɪv/

- faire de la plongée
- fare immersioni subacquee ▲ tauchen
- I'm going to the Great Barrier Reef to go **scuba-diving**.

sneeze *v* /sni:z/

- éternuer ■ starnutire ▲ niesen
- I **sneeze** a lot when I have a cold.

snowy *adj* /'snəʊi/

- neigeux ■ c'è la neve (it's snowy)
- ▲ es schneit (it's snowy)
- 'What's the weather like today?' 'It's **snowy**.'

stay *v* /steɪ/

- rester ■ restare ▲ bleiben
- I'm not going to **stay** at home and watch TV.

suggestion *n* /sə'dʒestʃən/

- suggestion ■ suggerimento ▲ Vorschlag
- His **suggestion** was to all go swimming.

sunbathe *v* /'sʌnbæɪð/

- prendre un bain de soleil ■ prendere il sole
- ▲ sich sonnen
- Let's go to the beach to **sunbathe**.

swimming costume *n* /'swɪmɪŋ 'kɒstju:m/

- maillot de bain ■ costume da bagno
- ▲ Badezeug, -anzug
- Oh no! I've forgotten my **swimming costume** and now I can't go swimming!

try *v* /traɪ/

- essayer ■ provare ▲ ausprobieren
- I'm going to **try** new things.

umbrella *n* /ʌm'brɛlə/

- parapluie ■ ombrello ▲ Regenschirm
- It's raining again. Let's take an **umbrella**.

underwater *adj, adv* /ʌndə'wɔ:tə/

- sous l'eau ■ sott'acqua, in immersione
- ▲ Unterwasser-, unter Wasser
She can swim **underwater** for nearly six minutes with just one breath!

view *n* /vju:/

- vue ■ vista ▲ Sicht, Blick
- There's amazing **view** from the top of the Empire State Building.

weather *n* /'weðə/

- temps ■ tempo (atmosferico) ▲ Wetter
- The **weather** was terrible. It rained every day.

windy *adj* /'wɪndi/

- de grand vent ■ ventoso ▲ windig
- The washing dried quickly because it was so **windy**.

Unit 13

annoyed *adj* /ə'noɪd/

- en colère, agacé ■ seccato, irritato
- ▲ ärgerlich, verärgert
I will be quite **annoyed** if Jan and Sue are late again this evening.

annoying *adj* /ə'noɪɪŋ/

- agaçant ■ seccante, irritante
- ▲ unangenehm
The child's behaviour was really **annoying**.

asleep *adj* /ə'sli:p/

- endormi ■ addormentato ▲ schlafen
- I was fast **asleep** when suddenly a noise downstairs woke me up.

badly *adv* /'bædli/

- mal ■ male ▲ schlecht
- Alicia did **badly** in the exam, and only got 21%.

belong *v* /br'lɒŋ/

- appartenir ■ appartenere ▲ gehören
- He had a beautiful gold watch that once **belonged** to his father.

burglar *n* /'bɜ:glə/

- cambrioleur ■ ladro, ladra ▲ Einbrecher
- The **burglar** took my TV and video.

careful *adj* /'keəfl/

- prudent ■ attento ▲ vorsichtig
- Jane's a **careful** driver.

carefully *adv* /'keəfəli/

- attentivement ■ attentamente
- ▲ vorsichtig
Please drive **carefully** in the city.

cent *n* /sent/

- centime ■ centesimo ▲ Cent
- She saved every **cent** possible.

chain *n* /tʃeɪn/

- chaîne ■ catena ▲ Kette
- Jim loved his watch but it had no **chain**.

comb *n* /kəʊm/

- peigne ■ pettine ▲ Kamm
- There were the **combs** for her beautiful hair.

count *v* /kaʊnt/

- compter ■ contare ▲ zählen
- Della carefully **counted** the money again.

create *v* /kri:'eɪt/

- créer ■ creare ▲ schaffen
- Who **created** Mickey Mouse?

cry *n* /kraɪ/

- cri ■ grido ▲ Schrei
- A second later, there was a **cry** of unhappiness.

cut *v* /kʌt/

- couper ■ tagliare ▲ schneiden
- Madame slowly touched the hair with her hand. 'Twenty dollars', she said. 'Quick! **Cut** it off! Give me the money!'

deodorant *n* /di:'əʊdərənt/

- déodorant ■ deodorante ▲ Deodorant
- 'Hello, can I help you?' 'Yes, I'd like some **deodorant** please.'

dwarf *n* /dwɔ:ɪ/

- nain ■ nano ▲ Zwerg
- How many **dwarfs** are there in Snow White?

explain *v* /ɪk'spleɪn/

- expliquer ■ spiegare ▲ erklären
- The teacher **explained** the meaning of the word.

fast *adv* /fa:st/

- rapidement ■ velocemente, in fretta
- ▲ schnell
'You sold your hair?', he said quietly. 'Yes, I told you. But don't worry. It grows so **fast**.'

fluently *adv* /'flu:əntli/

- couramment ■ correntemente ▲ fließend
- He speaks Spanish **fluently**.

fortunately *adv* /'fɔ:tʃənəti/

- heureusement ■ per fortuna
- ▲ glücklicherweise
It started to rain, but **fortunately** she had her umbrella.

gun *n* /gʌn/

- fusil ■ pistola ▲ Gewehr
- I saw a man with a **gun** outside the bank.

habit *n* /'hæbɪt/

- habitude ■ abitudine ▲ Angewohnheit
- Smoking is a bad **habit**.

immediately *adv* /ɪ'mi:diətli/

- immédiatement ■ subito ▲ sofort
- When Jim came home, she **immediately** put her arms around him.

it doesn't matter /ɪt ,dʌznt 'mætə/

- cela ne fait rien, peu importe
- non importa ▲ es macht nichts
It doesn't matter if your hair is long or short.

marathon *n* /'mæɪrəθɒn/

- marathon ■ maratona ▲ Marathonlauf
- I ran a **marathon** you run 42 km.

mirror *v* /'mɪrə/

- copier ■ riflettere, copiare ▲ nachmachen
- Mirroring** the monkey's movements was not easy but it made us laugh.

nationality *n* /næʃə'næləti/

- nationalité ■ nazionalità ▲ Nationalität
- What **nationality** are Don Quixote and Sancho Panza?

plaster *n* /'plɑ:stə/

- elastoplaste, sparadrap ■ cerotto
- ▲ Pflaster

Do you have any **plasters**?

please *v* /pli:z/

- plaire, faire plaisir ■ far piacere ▲ gefallen
- I studied medicine to **please** my mother, who's a doctor.

quietly *adv* /'kwaɪətli/

- silencieusement, doucement
- silenziosamente ▲ leise
Close the door **quietly** so you don't wake up the baby.

quiz *n* /kwɪz/

- série de questions ■ quiz ▲ Quiz
- Underline all the question words in the **quiz**.

rose *n* /rəʊz/

- rose ■ rosa ▲ Rose
- 'Which flowers did you buy?' 'Some **roses**.'

scream *n* /skri:m/

- cri ■ grido ▲ Schrei
- She gave a little **scream** of happiness.

shampoo *n* /ʃæm'pu:/

- shampooing ■ shampoo ▲ Shampoo
- I would like some **shampoo** as well please.

slowly *adv* /'sləʊli/

- lentement ■ lentamente ▲ langsam
- The old woman walked **slowly** down the street.

special *adj* /'speʃl/

- spécial ■ speciale ▲ besondere(r,s)
- Jim had one **special** thing. He had a beautiful gold watch that once belonged to his father.

suddenly *adv* /'sʌdnli/

- soudainement ■ improvvisamente
- ▲ plötzlich
Suddenly, Jim put his arms around Della. 'I love you Della.'

suncream *n* /'sʌnkri:m/

- crème solaire ■ crema solare
- ▲ Sonnencreme
I'm going on holiday. Do you have any **suncream**?

support *v* /sə'pɔ:t/

- être supporter de ■ tifare per
- ▲ unterstützen, sich einsetzen für
Which football team do you **support**?

tiring *adj* /'taɪrɪŋ/

- fatigant ■ faticoso ▲ anstrengend
- That game of tennis was very **tiring**.

toothbrush *n* /'tu:θbrʌʃ/

- brosse à dent ■ spazzolino da denti
- ▲ Zahnbürste
You need a good **toothbrush** to clean your teeth properly.

toothpaste *n* /'tu:θpeɪst/

- dentifrice ■ dentifricio ▲ Zahnpasta
- Which flavour **toothpaste** do you prefer?

typical *adj* /'tɪpɪkl/

- typique ■ tipico ▲ typisch
- It was **typical** of John to be late again.

unhappiness *n* /'ʌnhæpɪnəs/

- tristesse; mécontentement
- infelicità, tristezza ▲ Kummer
A second later, there was a cry of **unhappiness**.

worried *adj* /'wɒrɪd/

- inquiet ■ preoccupato
- ▲ beunruhigt, besorgt
I'm **worried** because I can't find my keys.

worrying *adj* /'wɒrɪɪŋ/

- inquietant ■ preoccupante
- ▲ beunruhigend, Besorgnis erregend
The news was so **worrying** that we couldn't sleep.

Unit 14

abroad *adv* /ə'brɔ:d/

- à l'étranger ■ all'estero ▲ im Ausland
- I worked **abroad** for a year in Spain.

airport *n* /'eəpɔ:t/

- aéroport ■ aeroporto ▲ Flughafen
- What time do you need to be at the **airport** to catch your plane?

attack *v* /ə'tæk/

- attaquer, aggraver ■ aggredire
- ▲ angreifen, überfallen
- She had only one really frightening experience. A man **attacked** her in Bulgaria.

announcement *n* /ə'naʊnsmənt/

- announce ■ annuncio ▲ Ankündigung
- We heard the **announcement** saying that our plane was late.

arrival hall *n* /ə'raɪvl ,hɔ:l/

- salon des arrivées ■ sala arrivi
- ▲ Ankunftsalle
- The girl's parents met her in the **arrival hall**.

Belgium *n* /'beldʒəm/

- Belgique ■ Belgio ▲ Belgien
- Tudor's first journey abroad was to France and **Belgium** in 1947.

board *v* /bɔ:d/

- embarquer ■ imbarcarsi ▲ einsteigen
- We **boarded** the plane and sat down.

boarding pass *n* /'bɔ:diŋ ,pɑ:s/

- carte d'embarquement ■ carta d'imbarco
- ▲ Bordkarte
- I had to show my **boarding pass** when I got on the plane.

boat ride *n* /'bəʊt ,raɪd/

- promenade en bateau ■ giro in barca
- ▲ Bootsfahrt
- My cousin took me for a **boat ride** across the lake.

business class *n* /'bɪznəs ,klɑ:s/

- classe affaires ■ business class
- ▲ Businessclass
- You pay more to fly in **business class**.

check in *v* /,tʃek 'ɪn/

- se présenter à l'enregistrement
- fare il check-in ▲ einchecken
- We need to **check in** early to get a good seat on the plane.

check-in desk *n* /'tʃek ɪn ,desk/

- enregistrement
- accettazione bagagli, check-in ▲ Check-in
- There was a long queue at the **check-in desk**.

comfort *n* /'kʌmfət/

- confort ■ comodità ▲ Komfort
- He has enjoyed the **comfort** of a Rolls Royce in Germany.

competition *n* /kəmpe'tɪʃn/

- concours, compétition ■ gara, concorso
- ▲ Wettbewerb
- I entered the swimming **competition** but I finished last!

cycle *v* /'saɪkl/

- aller en bicyclette ■ andare in bicicletta
- ▲ mit dem Rad fahren
- At the moment, she's planning to **cycle** around New Zealand.

deliver *v* /dɪ'lɪvə/

- livrer ■ consegnare ▲ liefern
- I cooked three-course meals and **delivered** them by bike!

departures board *n* /dɪ'pɑ:tʃəz ,bɔ:d/

- panneau des départs
- tabellone delle partenze ▲ Abflugtafel
- 'Do you know if our flight is on time?' 'No. We'll have to check the **departures board**.'

departure gate *n* /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə ,geɪt/

- porte d'embarquement ■ uscita, gate
- ▲ Gate
- You check the departures board for your gate number, then you can go to the **departure gate**.

departure lounge *n* /dɪ'pɑ:tʃə ,laʊndʒ/

- salle d'embarquement ■ sala partenze
- ▲ Abflughalle
- We waited in the **departure lounge** for two hours before they announced we could board the plane.

excellent *adj* /'eksələnt/

- excellent ■ ottimo ▲ ausgezeichnet
- I started hitch-hiking in the 1940s. I think it's an **excellent** way to visit places and meet people.

execute *v* /'eksɪkjət/

- exécuter ■ giustiziare ▲ hinrichten
- She was in Romania on Christmas day when President Ceaușescu was **executed** by the Government.

flag *n* /flæg/

- drapeau ■ bandiera ▲ Fahne, Flagge
- The British **flag** is red, white, and blue.

flight *n* /flaɪt/

- vol ■ volo ▲ Flug
- We found a cheap **flight** with British Airways.

fly *v* /flaɪ/

- prendre l'avion/rentrer par avion
- volare, andare in aereo ▲ fliegen
- We're having a wonderful holiday but we **fly** home tomorrow.

gate (in an airport) *n* /geɪt/

- porte ■ uscita, gate ▲ Gate
- Please go to **gate 7** for boarding.

(the) **Government** *n* /'gʌvənmənt/

- le Gouvernement ■ (il) governo
- ▲ (die) Regierung
- She was in Romania on Christmas day when President Ceaușescu was executed by **the Government**.

hand luggage *n* /'hænd ,lʌɡɪdʒ/

- bagage à main ■ bagaglio a mano
- ▲ Handgepäck
- Have you got much **hand luggage**?

hearse *n* /hɜ:s/

- corbillard ■ carro funebre
- ▲ Leichenwagen
- He has sat in the back of a **hearse** in France.

hitch-hike *v* /'hɪtʃ ,haɪk/

- faire de l'autostop ■ fare l'autostop
- ▲ per Anhalter fahren
- Do people cycle a lot or **hitch-hike** in your country?

honeymoon *n* /'hʌnɪmu:n/

- lune de miel ■ luna di miele
- ▲ Flitterwochen
- We're going to Thailand on **honeymoon** after the wedding.

horse and cart *n* /,hɔ:s ən 'kɑ:t/

- charrette tirée par un cheval
- cavallo e carretto ▲ Pferdewagen
- He has hitch-hiked with a **horse and cart** in Hungary.

hurt *v* /hɜ:t/

- se faire mal ■ farsi male ▲ verletzen
- In 1997, she **hurt** her knee very badly, so she started writing books about her journeys.

jumbo jet *n* /,dʒʌmbəʊ 'dʒet/

- gros porteur; jumbo jet ■ jumbo jet
- ▲ Jumbo(jet)
- I have flown in a **jumbo jet** – lots of times actually.

kill *v* /kɪl/

- tuer ■ uccidere ▲ töten
- She was nearly **killed** in a road accident.

knee *n* /ni:/

- genou ■ ginocchio ▲ Knie
- In 1997, she hurt her **knee** very badly, so she started writing books about her journeys.

last call *n* /,lɑ:st 'kɔ:l/

- dernier appel ■ ultimo avviso
- ▲ letzter Aufruf
- This is the **last call** for all passengers for flight 569 to Geneva.

lie *v* /laɪ/

- mentir ■ mentire ▲ lügen
- I **lied** to him. I did nothing with my time. I could not tell the truth.

lift *n* /lɪft/

- (L'acte d'emmener quelqu'un.) ■ passaggio
- ▲ Mitfahrgelegenheit
- The longest he has waited for a **lift** is twelve hours.

locust *n* /'ləʊkəst/

- grande sauterelle ■ locusta ▲ Heuschrecke
- She has cycled through millions of **locusts** in the Moroccan desert.

loud *adj* /laʊd/

- fort ■ forte, ad alto volume ▲ laut
- What was that **loud** noise?

luggage *n* /'lʌɡɪdʒ/

- bagages ■ bagagli ▲ Gepäck
- How much **luggage** do you have, madam?

mad *adj* /mæd/

- fou; fou de rage ■ furibondo, arrabbiato
- ▲ wütend
- He was so **mad** and I don't think he's coming back.

miss *v* /mɪs/

- manquer ■ perdere ▲ verpassen
- I **missed** the TV programme because I had to work late.

motorbike *n* /'məʊtəbaɪk/

- moto ■ motocicletta ▲ Motorrad
- He has ridden a **motorbike** across Spain.

now boarding /,nəʊ 'bɔ:diŋ/

- embarquement immédiat
- imbarco immediato
- ▲ fertig zum Einsteigen
- American Airlines Flight 323 to Cleveland is **now boarding** at Gate 5.

pack (a bag) *v* /pæk/

- faire (sa valise) ■ fare (la valigia)
- ▲ packen
- I need to **pack** my bag before my trip tomorrow.

passenger *n* /'pæsɪndʒə/

- passager ■ passeggero ▲ Passagier
- I was the only **passenger** on the bus.

passport control *n* /'pɑ:spɔ:t kən'trəʊl/

- contrôle des passeports
- controllo passaporti ▲ Passkontrolle
- After we checked in, we went through **passport control** and then to the gate.

primary school *n* /'praɪməri sku:l/

- école primaire ■ scuola elementare
- ▲ Grundschule

She was still at **primary school** when she decided she wanted to travel.

(the) **Pyramids** *n pl* /ðə 'pɪrəməɪdz/

- les Pyramides ■ (le) Piramidi
- ▲ (die) Pyramiden

He has been to the **Pyramids** in Egypt.

quarrel *n* /'kwɒrəl/

- dispute ■ litigio ▲ Streit

I had a **quarrel** and I let myself go.

reason *n* /'ri:zən/

- raison ■ ragione ▲ Grund

He told the teacher his **reason** for being late.

retired *adj* /rɪ'taɪəd/

- en retraite ■ in pensione ▲ pensioniert

Tudor, a **retired** teacher from South Wales, has spent 60 years hitch-hiking all over the world.

seat *n* /si:t/

- siège, place ■ posto ▲ Platz

I'd like a window **seat**.

secondary school *n* /'sekəndri sku:l/

- collège/lycée ■ scuola secondaria
- ▲ weiterführende Schule

Josie says 'the only good thing about **secondary school** was cycling there and back.'

stay *v* /steɪ/

- séjourner ■ stare ▲ wohnen

'Have I **stayed** in an expensive hotel?' 'No, never.'

three-course meal *n* /θri: kɔ:s 'mi:l/

- trois plats repas ■ pasto di tre portate
- ▲ Essen mit drei Gängen

I cooked **three-course meals** and delivered them by bike!

tornado *n* /tɔ:'neɪdəʊ/

- tornade ■ tornado ▲ Wirbelsturm

She has travelled through **tornados** in the USA.

trolley *n* /'trɒli/

- chariot ■ carrello ▲ (Gepäck)wagen

We put our suitcases on a **trolley** because they were heavy.

washing-up *n* /,wɒʃɪŋ 'ʌp/

- vaisselle ■ (lavare) i piatti ▲ Abwasch

Let's do the **washing-up** then we can have dessert.

waste (of time) *v* /'weɪst/

- perdre (son temps) ■ sprecare
- ▲ verschwenden

'I'm very busy. Don't **waste** my time!'

Grammar Reference

Unit 1

1.1 Verb to be

- Le verbe être
- Il verbo *be*
- ▲ Das Verb *to be*

Positive

I	am	from the USA.	I'm = I am
He She It	is		He's = He is She's = She is It's = It is
We You They	are		We're = We are You're = You are They're = They are

Question

	am	I	from?
Where	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

I'm 20.

- J'ai vingt ans.
- Ho vent'anni.
- ▲ Ich bin 20 Jahre alt.

I'm 20. NOT ~~*I'm 20 years.*~~
I'm 20 years old. NOT ~~*I have 20 years.*~~

1.2 Possessive adjectives

- Les adjectifs possessifs
- Aggettivi possessivi
- ▲ Adjektivisch gebrauchte Possessivpronomen

What's	my your his her its	name?	What's = What is
This is	our your their	house.	

1.3 Question words

- Les pronoms et adjectifs interrogatifs
- Gli interrogativi
- ▲ Fragewörter

What is your phone number?
Where are you from?
How are you?

1.4 a/an

- L'article indéfini *a/an*
- Gli articoli indeterminativi *a/an*
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *a/an*

It's a	ticket. newspaper. magazine.
--------	------------------------------------

- *an* s'emploie devant les voyelles a, e, i, o, u.
- Si usa *an* davanti alle vocali a, e, i, o, u.
- ▲ Vor einem Vokal, z.B. a, e, i, o, u, sagt man *an*.

It's an	apple. envelope. English dictionary.
---------	--

- On emploie toujours *a/an* devant un nom de métier.
- Quando si parla della mestiere di qualcuno, si usa sempre *a/an*.
- ▲ Vor Berufsbezeichnungen verwendet man den unbestimmten Artikel.
I'm a doctor. NOT ~~*I'm doctor.*~~
I'm a student. NOT ~~*I'm student.*~~

1.5 Plural nouns

- Le pluriel des noms
- Il plurale dei sostantivi
- ▲ Der Plural der Nomen

1

- La plupart des noms prennent un *-s* au pluriel.
- La maggior parte dei sostantivi aggiunge *-s* alla forma del singolare.
- ▲ Bei den meisten Nomen wird der Plural mit *-s* gebildet.

stamps
keys
cameras

2

- Si le nom se termine en *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, ou *-ch*, il prend *-es* au pluriel.
- Se il sostantivo termina in *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh*, o *-ch*, si aggiunge *-es*.
- ▲ Wenn das Nomen auf *-s*, *-ss*, *-sh* oder *-ch* endet, bildet man den Plural mit *-es*.

bus buses
class classes
wish wishes
match matches

3

- Si le nom se termine par une consonne + *-y*, *-y* devient *-ies*.
- Se il sostantivo termina in *-y* preceduta da consonante, si cambia *-y* in *-ies*.
- ▲ Wenn das Nomen auf einen Konsonanten + *-y* endet, wird das *-y* im Plural zu *-ies*.

country countries
party parties

Mais si le nom se termine par une voyelle + *-y*, le *-y* reste.
 Ma se il sostantivo termina in *-y* preceduta da vocale, la *-y* non cambia.
 Aber wenn das Nomen auf einen Vokal + *-y* endet, bleibt das *-y* unverändert.

key keys
day days

4

- Certains noms ont un pluriel irrégulier. En cas de doute, vérifier dans le dictionnaire.
- Alcuni sostantivi hanno un plurale irregolare. In caso di dubbio, è meglio controllare sul dizionario.
- ▲ Manche Nomen sind unregelmässig. Wenn man sich nicht sicher ist, kann man die Pluralform in einem Wörterbuch nachschlagen.

child children
person people
woman women
man men

1.6 Numbers 1–20

- Les nombres de 1 à 20 ■ I numeri 1–20 ▲ Die Zahlen 1–20

1	one	11	eleven
2	two	12	twelve
3	three	13	thirteen
4	four	14	fourteen
5	five	15	fifteen
6	six	16	sixteen
7	seven	17	seventeen
8	eight	18	eighteen
9	nine	19	nineteen
10	ten	20	twenty

1.7 Prepositions

- Les prépositions *from* et *in* ■ Le preposizioni *from* e *in*

▲ Die Präpositionen *from* und *in*

Where are you **from**?
I live **in** a house in Fortaleza.
What's this **in** English?

Unit 2

2.1 Verb to be

- Le verbe être ■ Il verbo *be* ▲ Das Verb *to be*

Questions with question words Answers

What	is her surname? is his job? is her address?	Jefferson. He's a policeman. 34, Church Street.
Where	is she are you are they from?	Mexico.
Who	is Lara? is she?	She's Patrick's daughter.
How old	is he? are you?	Twenty-two.
How much	is an ice-cream?	One pound 50p.

Yes/No questions

Short answers

Is	he she it	young?	Yes, he is. No, she isn't. Yes, it is.
Are	you they	married?	No, I'm not./No, we aren't. Yes, they are./No, they aren't.

Negative

I	'm not	from the States.	I'm = I am not NOT I am 't
He She It	isn't		He isn't = He is not She isn't = She is not It isn't = It is not
We You They	aren't		We aren't = We are not You aren't = You are not They aren't = They are not

2.2 Possessive 's

- Le 's marquant la possession ■ La 's del caso possessivo

▲ Der s-Genitiv

My wife's name is Judy.
That's Andrea's dictionary.

2.3 Numbers 21–100

- Les nombres de 21 à 100 ■ I numeri 21–100

▲ Die Zahlen 21–100

21	twenty-one	30	thirty
22	twenty-two	31	thirty-one
23	twenty-three	40	forty
24	twenty-four	50	fifty
25	twenty-five	60	sixty
26	twenty-six	70	seventy
27	twenty-seven	80	eighty
28	twenty-eight	90	ninety
29	twenty-nine	100	one hundred

2.4 Prepositions

- Les prépositions *of*, *for*, *at* et *in* ■ Le preposizioni *of*, *for*, *at* e *in*

▲ Die Präpositionen *of*, *for*, *at* und *in*

This is a photo **of** my family.
It's good practice **for** you.
I'm **at** home. My mother and father are **at** work.
I'm **at** The Embassy Language School.
I'm **in** Brighton. I'm **in** a class with eight students.
I live **with** an English family **in** an old house.

Unit 3

3.1 Present Simple *he, she, it*

- Le présent simple: *he, she, it* ■ Il *Present Simple*: *he, she, it*

▲ Das *Present Simple* mit *he, she, it*

1

- Le présent simple s'emploie pour exprimer une vérité permanente ou quasi-permanente.
- Il *Present Simple* si usa per parlare di fatti che sono sempre veri, o di lunghissima durata.
- ▲ Das *Present Simple* beschreibt eine Tatsache, die immer zutrifft oder ein Dauerzustand ist.

He **comes** from Switzerland.
She **works** in a bank.

2

- Le présent simple s'emploie aussi pour les actions habituelles.
- Il *Present Simple* esprime anche azioni abituali.
- ▲ Das *Present Simple* drückt auch eine Gewohnheit aus.

She **goes** skiing in winter.
He never **has** a holiday.

Positive

He She It	lives	in Australia.
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- *Have* est un verbe irrégulier.
- *Have* è un verbo irregolare.
- ▲ *Have* ist ein unregelmässiges Verb.

She **has** a dog. NOT ~~she~~ ~~haves~~

Negative

He She It	doesn't live	in France.	doesn't = does not
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Question

Where does	he she it	live?
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Yes/No questions

Short answers

Does	he she it	live	in Australia?	Yes, he does.
			in France?	No, she doesn't. Yes, it does.

She lives **in** Kenya.

He plays tennis **in** his free time.

A nurse looks **after** people in hospital.

He lives **on** an island **in** the west of Scotland.

He collects the post **from** the boat.

He drives the children **to** school.

Tourists come **by** boat.

It's **about** 6.30.

Unit 4

4.1 Present Simple

- Le présent simple
- Il Present Simple
- ▲ Das Present Simple

Positive

I You We They	start	at 6.30.
He She It	starts	

Negative

I You We They	don't	start	at 6.30.
He She It	doesn't		

Question

When	do	I you we they	start?
	does	he she it	

Yes/No questions

Short answers

Do	you they	have	a camera?	No, I don't./No, we don't. Yes, they do.
Does	he she it	like	Chinese food?	Yes, he does. No, she doesn't. Yes, it does.

3.2 Spelling of the third person singular

- La troisième personne du singulier du présent simple
- Regole ortografiche per la terza persona singolare
- ▲ Die Schreibung der dritten Person Singular

1

- La plupart des verbes prennent un -s à la troisième personne du singulier.
- La maggior parte dei verbi aggiunge -s alla forma base.
- ▲ Bei den meisten Verben wird die dritte Person Singular mit -s gebildet.

wear wears
speak speaks
live lives

- Mais les verbes *go* et *do* sont différents. Ils prennent -es.
- Ma i verbi *go* e *do* aggiungono -es.
- ▲ Aber bei *go* und *do* wird die dritte Person Singular mit -es gebildet.

go goes
do does

2

- Si le verbe se termine en -s, -sh, ou -ch, il prend -es.
- Se il verbo termina in -s, -sh, o -ch, si aggiunge -es.
- ▲ Wenn das Verb auf -s, -sh oder -ch endet, wird die dritte Person Singular mit -es gebildet.

finish finishes
watch watches

3

- Si le verbe se termine par une consonne + -y, le -y devient -ies.
- Se il verbo termina in -y preceduta da consonante, si cambia -y in -ies.
- ▲ Wenn das Verb auf einen Konsonanten + -y endet, wird das -y zu -ies.

fly flies
study studies

- Mais si le verbe se termine par une voyelle + -y, le -y reste, il prend juste -s.
- Ma se il verbo termina in -y preceduta da vocale, la -y non cambia. Si aggiunge soltanto -s.
- ▲ Aber wenn das Verb auf einen Vokal + -y endet, bleibt das -y unverändert und -s wird einfach angehängt.

play plays

4

- *Have* est un verbe irrégulier.
- *Have* è un verbo irregolare.
- ▲ *Have* ist ein unregelmässiges Verb.

have has

3.3 Prepositions

- Les prépositions *in, on, from, to, for, as, by* et *about*
- Le preposizioni *in, on, from, to, for, as, by* e *about*
- ▲ Die Präpositionen *in, on, from, to, for, as, by* und *about*

4.2 Adverbs of frequency

- Adverbes de temps ■ Avverbi di frequenza

▲ Häufigkeitsadverbien

0%		50%		100%
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

1

- En général, les adverbes de temps précèdent le verbe.
- Gli avverbi di frequenza di solito precedono il verbo.
- ▲ Diese Adverbien stehen normalerweise vor dem Hauptverb.

*She **never** eats meat.*

*I **sometimes** play tennis on Saturdays.*

*I **don't often** go swimming.*

*I **usually** go to bed at about 11.00.*

*We **always** have wine in the evenings.*

2

- *Sometimes* et *usually* peuvent se trouver soit au début soit à la fin de la phrase sans en changer le sens.
- *Sometimes* e *usually* possono anche trovarsi all'inizio o alla fine della frase. Il significato non cambia.
- ▲ *Sometimes* und *usually* können auch am Anfang oder am Ende des Satzes stehen. Die Bedeutung ändert sich nicht.

***Sometimes** we play cards. OR We play cards **sometimes**.*

***Usually** I walk to school. OR I walk to school **usually**.*

3

- *Never* et *always* ne peuvent jamais se trouver ni au début ni à la fin de la phrase.
- *Never* e *always* non possono mai trovarsi all'inizio o alla fine della frase.
- ▲ *Never* und *always* können nicht am Anfang oder am Ende des Satzes stehen.

*I **never** go to the theatre.*

NOT ~~*Never I go to the theatre.*~~

*I **always** have tea in the morning.*

NOT ~~*Always I have tea in the morning.*~~

4.3 like/love + verb + -ing

- like/love + forme en -ing ■ like/love + forma in -ing

▲ like/love + Verb + -ing

- Quand *like* et *love* sont suivis d'un verbe, celui-ci prend le plus souvent la forme en -ing.
- Quando *like* e *love* sono seguiti da un verbo, di solito si usa la forma in -ing.
- ▲ Wenn auf *like* und *love* ein Verb folgt, steht es normalerweise in der -ing Form.

*I **like** cooking.*

*She **loves** listening to music.*

4.4 Prepositions

- Les prépositions *on*, *at* et *in* ■ Le preposizioni *on*, *at* e *in*

▲ Die Präpositionen *on*, *at* und *in*

*She gets up early **on** weekdays.*

*She goes to the gym **on** Friday mornings.*

*They never go out **on** Saturday evenings.*

*Do you relax **at** weekends?*

*She gets up **at** six o'clock.*

*She gets up early **in** the morning.*

*We go out **in** the evening.*

*She goes surfing **in** (the) summer.*

Unit 5

5.1 There is/are

- Il y a ■ *There is* = C'è, *There are* = Ci sono

▲ Die Verwendung von *There is/are* = Es gibt

Positive

There	is	a sofa.	(singular)
	are	two books.	(plural)

Negative

There	isn't	an armchair.	(singular)
	aren't	any flowers.	(plural)

Yes/No questions

Short answers

Is	there	a table?	Yes, there is. No, there isn't.
Are		any photos?	Yes, there are. No, there aren't.

5.2 How many ... ?

- Combien ...? ■ = Quanti? Quante? ▲ Wie viele ...?

How many books do you have?

5.3 some/any

- Les adjectifs indéterminés *some* et *any*

- Gli aggettivi indeterminati *some* e *any*

▲ Die Verwendung von *some* und *any*

Positive

*There are **some** flowers.*

- *some* + nom au pluriel
- *some* + sostantivo plurale
- ▲ *some* + Nomen im Plural

Negative

*There aren't **any** cups.*

- *any* + nom au pluriel
- *any* + sostantivo plurale
- ▲ *any* + Nomen im Plural

Question

*Are there **any** books?*

- *any* + nom au pluriel
- *any* + sostantivo plurale
- ▲ *any* + Nomen im Plural

5.4 this, that, these, those

- Les adjectifs démonstratifs *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*

- I dimostrativi *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*

▲ Die Verwendung von *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*

- On emploie *this* = ce/cette/cet et *these* = ces pour désigner des personnes ou des choses qui se trouvent à proximité.
- Si usano *this* = questo/a e *these* = questi/e per riferirsi a persone o cose vicine.

- ▲ Man verwendet *this* und *these*, wenn man von Menschen oder Dingen ganz in der Nähe spricht.

*I like **this** ice-cream.*

- Cette glace dans ma main.
- Questo gelato che ho in mano.
- ▲ Das Eis, das ich in der Hand halte.

*I want **these** shoes.*

- Ces chaussures que je regarde.
- Queste scarpe che guardo.
- ▲ Die Schuhe, die ich sehe.

- On emploie *that* = ce/cette/cet ...-là et *those* = ces ...-là pour désigner des personnes ou des choses qui se trouvent plus éloignées.

- Si usano *that* = quel, quello, quella e *those* = quei, quegli, quelle per riferirsi a persone o cose che non sono vicine.
- ▲ Man verwendet *that* und *those*, wenn man von Menschen oder Dingen spricht, die weiter weg sind.
*Do you like **that** picture on the wall?*
*Who are **those** children outside?*

5.5 Prepositions

- Les prépositions *in, at, under, on, opposite, next to, near* et *in front of*
- Le preposizioni *in, at, under, on, opposite, next to, near* e *in front of*
- ▲ Die Präpositionen *in, at, under, on, opposite, next to, near* und *in front of*

*He lives **in** the south of France.*
*There is a photo **on** the television.*
*There are two pictures **on** the wall.*
*The cinema is **on** the left, **opposite** the flower shop.*
*The bank is **next to** the supermarket.*
*The bus stop is **near** the park.*
*There is a post box **in front of** the chemist's.*
*There are magazines **under** the table.*

Unit 6

6.1 can/can't

- savoir, pouvoir ■ Il verbo modale *can/can't*
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *can* und *can't*
- *Can* et *can't* ont la même forme à toutes les personnes.
Can n'a pas de forme avec *do* ou *does*.
Can est suivi de l'infinitif sans *to*.
- *Can* e *can't* hanno la stessa forma per tutte le persone.
Non usano mai *do* o *does*.
Sono seguiti dalla forma base del verbo = infinito senza *to*.
- ▲ *Can* und *can't* haben in allen Personen die gleiche Form.
Do oder *does* wird nicht verwendet.
Nach *can* steht der Infinitiv ohne *to*.

could/couldn't

- ne pas savoir, ne pas pouvoir
- Il verbo modale *could/couldn't*
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *could* und *couldn't*
- *Could* est le passé de *can*.
Could et *couldn't* ont la même forme à toutes les personnes.
Could est suivi de l'infinitif sans *to*.
- *Could* è il passato di *can*. *Could* e *couldn't* hanno la stessa forma per tutte le persone.
Sono seguiti dalla forma base del verbo = infinito senza *to*.
- ▲ *Could* ist die Vergangenheit von *can*. *Could* und *couldn't* haben in allen Personen die gleiche Form.
Nach *could* steht der Infinitiv ohne *to*.

Positive

I He/She/It We You They	can could	swim.	NOT We do can swim.
-------------------------------------	--------------	-------	--------------------------------

Negative

I He/She/It We You They	can't couldn't	dance.	NOT He doesn't can dance.
-------------------------------------	-------------------	--------	--------------------------------------

Question

What	can could	I you he/she/it we they	do?
------	--------------	-------------------------------------	-----

Yes/No questions

Can Could	you she they	drive? cook?
--------------	--------------------	-----------------

Short answers

No, I can't./No, we couldn't.
 Yes, she can/could.
 Yes, they can/could.

NOT ~~Do you can~~ drive?

6.2 was/were

- Le verbe *was/were* ■ Il verbo *was/were*
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *was* und *were*
- *Was* et *were* sont les formes du passé de *am/is/are*.
- *Was* e *were* sono le forme del passato di *am/is/are*.
- ▲ *Was* und *were* sind die Vergangenheitsformen von *am/is/are*.

Positive

I He/She/It	was	in Paris yesterday. in England last year.
We You They	were	

Negative

I He/She/It	wasn't	at school yesterday. at the party last night.
We You They	weren't	

Question

Where	was	I? he/she/it?
	were	we? you? they?

Yes/No questions

Was Were	he she you they	at work? at home?
-------------	--------------------------	----------------------

Short answers

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

was born

● = je suis né/e, il/elle est né/e ■ = sono/sei/è nato/a

▲ bin/bist/ist geboren

Where	was	she he	born?
	were	you they	

① ● Pour dire où ou quand on est né, on emploie toujours **was born**.

■ Quando si parla di quando si è nato, si usa sempre **was born**.

▲ Man sagt immer **was born**, um zu sagen, wann oder wo man geboren ist.

I was born in Manchester in 1980. NOT ~~I am born in 1980.~~

6.3 Prepositions

● Les prépositions **in, at, to, for** et **until**

■ Le preposizioni **in, at, to, for** e **until**

▲ Die Präpositionen **in, at, to, for** und **until**

*They were **in** England in 1998.*

*I was **at** a party.*

*Yesterday there was a party **at** my house.*

*Can I speak **to** you?*

*She sells pictures **for** \$10,000.*

*She paints **for** two hours **until** bedtime.*

Unit 7

7.1 Past Simple – spelling of regular verbs

● Le prétérit des verbes réguliers

■ Il **Past Simple** – regole ortografiche per i verbi regolari

▲ **Das Past Simple** – die Schreibung bei regelmässigen Verben

1

● Pour la plupart des verbes, on ajoute **-ed** à la forme infinitive.

■ La maggior parte dei verbi aggiunge **-ed** alla forma base.

▲ Bei den meisten Verben wird **-ed** angehängt.

worked started

2

● Si le verbe se termine en **-e**, il prend seulement **-d**.

■ Se il verbo termina in **-e**, si aggiunge solo **-d**.

▲ Wenn das Verb auf **-e** endet, wird nur **-d** angehängt.

lived loved

3

● Pour les verbes monosyllabiques finissant par une consonne précédée d'une voyelle, on redouble cette dernière consonne et on ajoute **-ed**.

■ Se il verbo è monosillabo e termina con una vocale + una consonante, si raddoppia la consonante.

▲ Wenn das Verb nur aus einer Silbe besteht und auf einen Vokal und einen Konsonanten endet, wird der Konsonant verdoppelt.

stopped planned

4

● Si le verbe se termine par une consonne + **-y**, **-y** devient **-ied**.

■ Se il verbo termina in **-y** preceduta da consonante, si cambia **-y** in **-ied**.

▲ Wenn das Verb auf einen Konsonanten + **-y** endet, wird **-y** zu **-ied**.

studied carried

7.2 Past Simple

● Le prétérit ■ Il **Past Simple** ▲ **Das Past Simple**

● Le prétérit sert à exprimer une action passée et accomplie.

■ Si usa il **Past Simple** per parlare di un'azione conclusa nel passato.

▲ **Das Past Simple** drückt eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit aus, die beendet ist.

*I **lived** in Rome when I was 6.* ● Je n'habite plus à Rome maintenant.

■ Non abito a Roma adesso.

▲ Ich wohne jetzt nicht in Rom.

*She **started** work when she was 8.*

● Le prétérit a la même forme à toutes les personnes.

■ Il **Past Simple** ha la stessa forma per tutte le persone.

▲ Die Form des **Past Simple** ist in allen Personen gleich.

Positive

I He/She/It We You They	moved went	to London in 1985.
-------------------------------------	---------------	--------------------

Negative

● On emploie **didn't** + infinitif sans **to** à toutes les personnes.

■ Si usa **didn't** + forma base del verbo per tutte le persone.

▲ Man verwendet **didn't** + Infinitiv ohne **to** in allen Personen.

I He/She/It We You They	didn't	move go	to London.
-------------------------------------	--------	------------	------------

Question

● On emploie **did** + infinitif sans **to** à toutes les personnes.

■ Si usa **did** + forma base del verbo per tutte le persone.

▲ Man verwendet **did** + Infinitiv ohne **to** in allen Personen.

When	did	I you he/she/it we they	go?
Where			

Yes/No questions

Short answers

Did	you she they etc.	like enjoy	the film? the party?	No, I didn't./No, we didn't. Yes, she did. No, they didn't.
-----	----------------------------	---------------	-------------------------	---

● La listes des verbes irréguliers se trouve à la page 38.

■ La lista dei verbi irregolari è a pag.38.

▲ Eine Liste mit unregelmässigen Verben steht auf S.38.

7.3 Time expressions

● Expressions de temps ■ Espressioni di tempo ▲ Zeitangaben

last	night Saturday week month year
------	--

yesterday	morning afternoon evening
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7.4 Prepositions

- Les prépositions
- Le preposizioni
- ▲ Die Präpositionen

She travelled **around** the world.
 She acted **in** over 50 films.
 She worked **for** 20th Century Fox.
 She went **to** school when she was 12.
 She flew **across** the Atlantic.
 Are you interested **in** modern art?

Unit 8

8.1 Past Simple

- Le prétérit
- Il Past Simple
- ▲ Das Past Simple

Negative

- La forme négative du prétérit est la même à toutes les personnes.
- La forma negativa del Past Simple è uguale per tutte le persone.
- ▲ Die verneinte Form des Past Simple ist in allen Personen gleich.

I	didn't	go out see Tom	last night.
He/She			
We			
You			
They			

ago

- = il y a
- = fa
- ▲ vor

I went to the USA	ten years two weeks a month	ago.
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8.2 Time expressions

- Expressions de temps
- Espressioni di tempo
- ▲ Zeitangaben

in	the twentieth century 1924 the 1990s winter/summer the evening/the morning September
on	10 October Christmas Day Saturday Sunday evening
at	seven o'clock weekends night

8.3 Prepositions

- Les prépositions
- Le preposizioni
- ▲ Die Präpositionen

She travelled **around** the world.
 She acted **in** over 50 films.
 She worked **for** 20th Century Fox.
 She went **to** school when she was 12.
 She flew **across** the Atlantic.
 Are you interested **in** modern art?

Unit 9

9.1 Count and uncount nouns

- Noms dénombrables et non dénombrables
- Sostantivi numerabili e non numerabili
- ▲ Zählbare und nicht zählbare Nomen
- Les noms dénombrables désignent des choses que l'on peut compter.
- I sostantivi numerabili indicano cose che si possono contare.
- ▲ Manche Nomen sind zählbar. Man kann sie zählen.

a book two books
 an egg six eggs

- Les noms non dénombrables désignent des choses que l'on ne peut pas compter.
 - I sostantivi non numerabili indicano cose che non si possono contare.
 - ▲ Manche Nomen sind nicht zählbar. Man kann sie nicht zählen.
- bread rice
- Certains noms peuvent être à la fois dénombrables et non dénombrables selon le contexte.
 - Alcuni sostantivi possono essere sia numerabili che non numerabili, secondo il contesto.
 - ▲ Manche Nomen sind beides, je nach dem Zusammenhang.

Do you like ice-cream? ● la glace en général
 ■ il gelato in genere
 ▲ Eis allgemein

We'd like three ice-creams, please. ● trois glaces
 ■ tre gelati
 ▲ drei einzelne Eistüten

9.2 would like

- Le verbe *would like*
- Il verbo *would like*
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *would like*
- *Would* a la même forme à toutes les personnes. On emploie *would like* pour proposer ou demander quelque chose.
- *Would* è uguale per tutte le persone. Si usa *would like* per offrire o chiedere qualcosa in modo cortese.
- ▲ *Would* ist in allen Personen gleich. Man verwendet *would like* für Angebote und Bitten.

Positive

I	'd like	a drink.	'd = would
You			
He/She/It			
We			
They			

Yes/No questions

Would	you he/she/it they	like a biscuit?	Short answers Yes, please. No, thank you.
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9.3 some and any

- *some* et *any*
- Gli aggettivi indeterminati *some* e *any*
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *some* und *any*
- On emploie *some*, dans une phrase affirmative, avec les noms non dénombrables et les noms au pluriel.
- Si usa *some* nelle frasi affermative con sostantivi non numerabili e con sostantivi plurali.
- ▲ Man verwendet *some* in Aussagesätzen mit nicht zählbaren Nomen und Nomen im Plural.

There is	some	bread	on the table.
There are		oranges	

- On emploie *some* dans les questions, pour demander ou proposer quelque chose.
- Si usa *some* nelle domande quando si fa una richiesta o un'offerta.
- ▲ Man verwendet *some* in Fragesätzen, wenn man um etwas bittet oder etwas anbietet.

*Can I have **some** coffee, please?* ● (Je sais qu'il y a du café.)
 ■ (Lo so che c'è del caffè.)
 ▲ (Ich weiss, dass Kaffee da ist.)

*Would you like **some** biscuits?* ● (Je sais qu'il y a des biscuits.)
 ■ (Lo so che ci sono dei biscotti.)
 ▲ (Ich weiss, dass Kekse da sind.)

- On emploie *any* dans les questions et les phrases négatives, avec les noms non dénombrables et les noms au pluriel.
- Si usa *any* nelle domande e nelle frasi negative con sostantivi non numerabili e con sostantivi plurali.
- ▲ Man verwendet *any* in Fragesätzen und verneinten Sätzen mit nicht zählbaren Nomen und Nomen im Plural.

*Is there **any** water?* ● (Je ne sais pas s'il y a de l'eau.)
 ■ (Non so se c'è dell'acqua.)
 ▲ (Ich weiss nicht, ob es Wasser gibt.)

*Does she have **any** children?* ● (Je ne sais pas si elle a des enfants.)
 ■ (Non so se ha bambini.)
 ▲ (Ich weiss nicht, ob sie Kinder hat.)

*I can't see **any** rice.*
*There aren't **any** people.*

9.4 How much ...? and How many ...?

- Combien ...?
 - I pronomi interrogativi *How much...?* e *How many...?*
 - ▲ Die Verwendung von *How much...?* und *How many...?*
 - On emploie *How much ... ?* avec les noms non dénombrables.
 - Si usa *How much* = Quanto/a con sostantivi non numerabili.
 - ▲ Man verwendet *How much ... ?* mit unzählbaren Nomen.
- How much rice is there? There isn't much rice.*
- On emploie *How many ... ?* avec les noms dénombrables.
 - Si usa *How many* = Quanti/e con sostantivi numerabili.
 - ▲ Man verwendet *How many ... ?* mit zählbaren Nomen.
- How many apples are there? There aren't many apples.*

9.5 Prepositions

- Les prépositions ■ Le preposizioni ▲ Die Präpositionen
- I've got a book **by** John Grisham.*
*What do you have **for** breakfast?*
*Germany has many kinds **of** sausages.*

Unit 10

10.1 Comparative and superlative adjectives

- Les adjectifs comparatifs et superlatifs
 - Il comparativo e il superlativo degli aggettivi
 - ▲ Die Steigerung der Adjektive
- | | Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| ● Adjectifs mono-syllabiques | old | older | the oldest |
| ■ Aggettivi monosillabi | safe | safer | the safest |
| ▲ Einsilbige Adjektive | big | bigger | the biggest |
| | hot | hotter | the hottest |
- Les adjectifs qui se terminent par une voyelle suivie d'une consonne redoublent cette dernière consonne à la forme comparative et superlative.
 - Se l'aggettivo termina con una vocale + una consonante, si raddoppia la consonante.
 - ▲ Bei Adjektiven, die auf einen Vokal und einen Konsonanten enden, wird im Komparativ und Superlativ der Konsonant verdoppelt.

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
● Adjectifs en -y	noisy	noisier	the noisiest
■ Aggettivi terminanti in -y	dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest
▲ Adjektive, die auf -y enden			

● Adjectifs de deux syllabes ou plus	boring	more boring	the most boring
■ Aggettivi di due o più sillabe	beautiful	more beautiful	the most beautiful
▲ Zwei- oder mehrsilbige Adjektive			

● Adjectifs irréguliers	good	better	the best
■ Aggettivi irregolari	bad	worse	the worst
▲ Unregelmässige Adjektive	far	further	the furthest

*You're **older** than me.*
*New York is **dirtier** than Paris.*
*Prague is one of **the most beautiful** cities in Europe.*

10.2 have got and have

- *have got* et *have* ■ *have got* e *have*
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *have got* und *have*
- Lorsqu'il exprime la possession, *have got* a le même sens que *have*. *have got* est utilisé plus souvent dans l'anglais parlé que dans l'anglais écrit.
- Quando si parla di possesso, *have got* e *have* hanno lo stesso significato, ma le loro costruzioni sono diverse. *Have got* si usa spesso nella lingua parlata e non tanto nella lingua scritta.
- ▲ Um auszudrücken, dass jemand etwas besitzt, kann man *have got* oder *have* sagen. *Have got* wird oft im gesprochenen Englisch verwendet, seltener im geschriebenen Englisch.
- ❶ ● Les formes sont complètement différentes.
- Le forme sono completamente diverse.
- ▲ Die Formen sind ganz unterschiedlich.

have got

Positive			
I			
You	have		a cat.
We		got	
They			
He			a garden.
She	has		
It			

have

Positive			
I			
You	have		a cat.
We			
They			
He			a garden.
She	has		
It			

Negative

I			
You	haven't		a dog.
We		got	
They			
He			a garage.
She	hasn't		
It			

Negative

I			
You	don't		a dog.
We			
They		have	
He			a garage.
She	doesn't		
It			

Questions

Have	I			
	you			any money?
	we		got	
	they			
Has	he			a sister?
	she			
	it			

Questions

Do	I			
	you			any money?
	we		have	
	they			
Does	he			a sister?
	she			
	it			

*How many children **have they got**? How many children **do they have**?*

Short answers

Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

Short answers

Yes, I do./No, I don't.
Yes, she does./No, she doesn't.

- *have* et *have got* deviennent *had* au passé.
- Il passato di *have* e di *have got* è sempre *had*.
- ▲ Die Vergangenheitsform von *have* und von *have got* ist *had*.
I had a dog but it died. NOT ~~*I had got a dog but it died.*~~

10.3 Prepositions

- Les prépositions
- Le preposizioni
- ▲ Die Präpositionen

*The country is quieter **than** the city.*
*The house is 50 metres **from** the sea.*
*Everest is the highest mountain **in** the world.*
*He spends his time **on** the banks of the river.*
*He drove **round** the corner.*
*They ran **over** the bridge.*
*I walked **past** the pub.*
*He walked **up** the hill.*
*He ran **down** the hill.*
*The cat ran **through** the hedge.*
*He jumped **into** the lake.*

Unit 11

11.1 Present Continuous

- Le présent progressif
- Il *Present Continuous*
- ▲ Das *Present Continuous*

1

- On emploie le présent progressif pour décrire une action qui se déroule au moment où l'on parle.
- Il *Present Continuous* exprime un'action che avviene in questo momento, o un'azione temporanea.*
- ▲ Das *Present Continuous* beschreibt, was jetzt gerade stattfindet.

She's wearing jeans.
I'm studying English.

- ❗ ■ L'uso del *Present Continuous* in questo caso è obbligatorio. Invece in italiano si possono usare sia il presente sia 'stare + gerundio'.
I'm reading a book. = Leggo un libro./Sto leggendo un libro.

2

- On emploie aussi le présent progressif pour décrire une action qui va se dérouler dans un futur proche. Il s'agit en général d'un projet personnel et définitif.
- Il *Present Continuous* può anche esprimere un'azione in un immediato futuro, di solito un impegno o programma personale prestabilito.
- ▲ Das *Present Continuous* kann auch beschreiben, was bald stattfinden soll. Dabei handelt es sich normalerweise um ein festes Vorhaben oder eine Abmachung.

I'm playing tennis this afternoon.
Jane's seeing her boyfriend tonight.

Positive and Negative

I	am	(not) going	outside.
He She It	is		
We You They	are		

Question

Where	am	I	going?
	is	he/she/it	
	are	we you they	

Yes/No questions

Are you having a good time?
Is my English getting better?
Are they having a party?

Short answers

Yes, we are.
Yes, it is.
No, they aren't.

Spelling of verb + -ing

- La forme en *-ing*
- Regole ortografiche per la forma in *-ing*
- ▲ Die Schreibung von Verben in der *ing*-Form

1

- Pour la plupart des verbes, on ajoute *-ing* à l'infinitif.
- La maggior parte dei verbi aggiunge *-ing* alla forma base.
- ▲ Bei den meisten Verben wird einfach *-ing* angehängt.

wear wearing
go going
cook cooking

2

- Si l'infinitif se termine en *-e*, le *-e* est remplacé par *-ing*.
- Se la forma base del verbo termina in *-e*, si elimina *-e* e si aggiunge *-ing*.
- ▲ Wenn der Infinitiv auf *-e* endet, wird das *-e* weggelassen und dann *-ing* angehängt.

write writing
smile smiling

3

- Pour les verbes monosyllabiques qui se terminent par une consonne précédée d'une voyelle, on redouble la consonne finale et on ajoute *-ing*.
- Se il verbo è monosillabo e termina con una vocale + una consonante, si raddoppia la consonante.
- ▲ Wenn ein verb nur aus einer Silbe besteht und auf einen Konsonanten endet, wird der Konsonant verdoppelt und dann *-ing* angehängt.

sit sitting
get getting
run running

11.2 Present Simple and Present Continuous

- Le présent simple et le présent progressif
- Confronto tra il *Present Simple* e il *Present Continuous*
- ▲ *Present Simple* und *Present Continuous*

1

- Le présent simple est utilisé pour décrire des vérités permanentes ou de longue durée.
- Il *Present Simple* si usa per parlare di fatti che sono sempre veri, o di lunghissima durata.
- ▲ Das *Present Simple* beschreibt eine Tatsache, die immer zutrifft oder ein Dauerzustand ist.

I come from Switzerland. He works in a bank.

2

- Le présent progressif est utilisé pour décrire une action qui se déroule au moment où l'on parle ou une action temporaire.
- Il *Present Continuous* esprime un'azione che avviene in questo momento, o un'azione temporanea.
- ▲ Das *Present Continuous* beschreibt Aktivitäten, die gerade stattfinden, und vorübergehende Aktivitäten.

Why are you wearing a suit? You usually wear jeans.

11.3 Whose + possessive pronouns

- *Whose* + pronom possessif
- *Whose* + i pronomi possessivi
- ▲ *Whose* + Possessivpronomen
- On emploie *Whose ... ?* = à qui pour demander à qui appartient quelque chose.
- Si usa *Whose ... ?* = Di chi per chiedere a chi appartiene una cosa.
- ▲ *Whose ... ?* fragt nach dem Besitz.

Subject	Object	Adjective	Pronoun
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
We	us	our	ours
They	them	their	theirs

Whose is this book? Whose book is this? Whose is it?	It's	mine. yours. hers. his. ours. theirs.
--	------	--

- ● Attention! Ne pas confondre *who's* = qui est? et *whose* = à qui est?
- Attenzione a non confondere *who's* = chi è? e *whose* = di chi è?
- ▲ Vorsicht! Die beiden Wörter *who's* und *whose* kann man leicht verwechseln. *Who's* ist die Kurzform von *who is*. *Whose* fragt nach dem Besitz.

11.4 Prepositions

- Les prépositions
- Le preposizioni
- ▲ Die Präpositionen

*We've got this jumper in red.
He's talking to Mandy.
There's a girl with fair hair.
I'm looking for a jumper.
I always pay by credit card.*

Unit 12

12.1 going to

- *going to* (futur)
- *going to* per esprimere il futuro
- ▲ Die Verwendung von *going to*

1

- On emploie *going to* pour exprimer des projets ou intentions futurs.
- Si usa *going to* per esprimere progetti e intenzioni per il futuro.
- ▲ *Going to* beschreibt die Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft, die jemand hat.

She's going to be a ballet dancer when she grows up.

We're going to stay in a villa in France this summer.

2

- Souvent *going to* et le présent progressif peuvent s'utiliser indifféremment pour exprimer un projet ou une intention.
- Sia *going to* che il *Present Continuous* esprimono progetti e intenzioni per il futuro, spesso senza differenza di significato. Si può usare entrambi le forme.
- ▲ Oft besteht kein Unterschied zwischen *going to* and dem *Present Continuous*, wenn man über Pläne und Absichten für die Zukunft spricht. Man kann beide Formen verwenden.

I'm seeing Peter tonight.

I'm going to see Peter tonight.

3

- On emploie *going to* lorsqu'une action va avoir lieu de façon certaine.
- Si usa *going to* quando si vede o si sa che qualcosa succederà di sicuro.
- ▲ Man verwendet *going to* auch, wenn man jetzt schon absehen kann, dass etwas ganz bestimmt in der Zukunft geschehen wird.

Careful! That glass is going to fall! ● Je vois bien maintenant qu'il va tomber.

■ Vedo che sta per cadere.

▲ Ich kann jetzt sehen, dass es bestimmt herunterfallen wird.

Positive and negative

I	am	(not) going to	have a break. be at home.
He/She/It	is		
We You They	are		

Question

When	am	I	going to	have a break? be at home?
	is	he/she/it		
	are	we you they		

- Avec les verbes *to go* et *to come*, c'est le présent progressif qui est utilisé et non pas *going to* pour exprimer les projets futurs.
- Con i verbi *to go* e *to come* di solito si usa il *Present Continuous* non *going to* per esprimere progetti per il futuro.
- ▲ Mit den Verben *to go* and *to come* verwendet man normalerweise das *Present Continuous* nicht *going to*, wenn es um Pläne für die Zukunft geht.

We're going to Paris next week.

Joe and Tim are coming for lunch tomorrow.

12.2 Infinitive of purpose

- L'infinitif pour exprimer le but
- L'infinito di scopo
- ▲ Der Infinitiv zur Beschreibung des Zwecks
- L'infinitif peut servir à exprimer le but ou la raison d'une action.
- L'infinito può esprimere la ragione o lo scopo per cui si fa qualcosa.
- ▲ Der Infinitiv kann den Zweck oder Grund beschreiben, warum jemand etwas tut.

I'm saving my money to buy a CD player.

- = parce que je veux acheter un lecteur de CD
- = perché voglio comprare un lettore di CD
- ▲ = weil ich einen CD-Spieler kaufen will

We're going to Paris to have a holiday.

- = parce que nous voulons prendre des vacances
- = perché vogliamo fare una vacanza
- ▲ = weil wir Urlaub machen wollen

NOT

I'm saving my money for to buy a CD player.

I'm saving my money for buy a CD player.

12.3 Prepositions

- Les prépositions *in, at, of, like et on*
- Le preposizioni *in, at, of, like e on*
- ▲ Die Präpositionen *in, at, of, like, und on*

What did he do as a child.

He grew up in the city.

I'm going to Florida in a year's time.

What's on TV tonight?

What's on at the cinema?

Unit 13

13.1 Question forms

- La forme interrogative : pronoms et adjectifs interrogatifs
- Formazione delle domande ▲ Fragen
- When did Shakespeare live?*
- Where did Hans Christian Andersen come from?*
- Who did she marry?*
- Who created Mickey Mouse?*
- How do you get to school?*
- What do you have for breakfast?*
- What happens at the end of the story?*
- Why do you want to learn English?*
- How many people are there in the class?*
- How much does she earn?*
- How far is it to the centre?*
- What sort of car do you have?*
- Which newspaper do you read?*

13.2 Adjectives and adverbs

- Adjectifs et adverbes
- Aggettivi e avverbi
- ▲ Adjektive und Adverbien
- Les adjectifs servent à décrire les noms.
- Gli aggettivi descrivono un sostantivo.
- ▲ Adjektive beschreiben Nomen.
- a big dog*
- a careful driver*

- Les adverbes servent à décrire les verbes.

- Gli avverbi descrivono un verbo.

- ▲ Adverbien beschreiben Verben.

She ran quickly.

He drives too fast.

- Les adverbes réguliers se forment en ajoutant *-ly* à l'adjectif.

- Gli avverbi regolari si formano aggiungendo *-ly* all'aggettivo.

- ▲ Um ein regelmässiges Adverb zu bilden, hängt man *-ly* an das Adjektiv an.

- Si l'adjectif se termine en *-y*, le *-y* devient *-i*, puis on ajoute *-ly*.

- Se l'aggettivo termina in *-y*, si cambia *-y* in *-i* e si aggiunge *-ly*.

- ▲ Wenn das Adjektiv auf *-y* endet, macht man aus dem *-y* ein *i* und hängt dann *-ly* an.

Adjective	Adverb
quick	quickly
bad	badly
careful	carefully
immediate	immediately
easy	easily

- Certains adverbes sont irréguliers.

- Alcuni avverbi sono irregolari.

- ▲ Manche Adverbien sind unregelmässig.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
hard	hard
early	early
fast	fast

13.3 Prepositions

- Les prépositions *about, at, of et from*

- Le preposizioni *about, at, of e from*

- ▲ Die Präpositionen *about, at, of und from*

What's the story about?

What happens at the end of the story?

Unit 14

14.1 Present Perfect

1

- Le Present Perfect ■ Il Present Perfect ▲ Das Present Perfect

- On emploie le *Present Perfect* pour exprimer une action qui s'est déroulée à un moment indéterminé dans le passé. On utilise souvent le *Present Perfect* pour parler d'expériences passées.

- Il *Present Perfect* si usa per esprimere un'azione avvenuta in un passato non specificato. Si usa anche per parlare delle esperienze che abbiamo fatto.

- ▲ Das *Present Perfect* bezieht sich auf eine Handlung, die irgendwann in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden hat. Man verwendet das *Present Perfect* oft, um über Erlebnisse, die man früher einmal hatte, zu sprechen.

She's travelled to most parts of the world.

Have you ever been in a car accident?

2

- Si l'on veut dire quand ces actions ont eu lieu, l'utilisation du prétérit est obligatoire.
- Se si dice quando è successa un'azione passata, è obbligatorio usare il *Past Simple*.
- ▲ Wenn man sagen will, wann diese Handlungen stattfanden, muss man das *Past Simple* verwenden.

She went to Russia two years ago.

NOT *She has been to Russia two years ago.*

I was in a crash when I was 10.

NOT *I have been in a crash when I was 10.*

3

- Avec le prétérit on utilise les expressions de temps suivantes.
- Con il *Past Simple* si usano queste espressioni di tempo.
- ▲ Beachten Sie die Zeitangaben, die mit dem *Past Simple* verwendet werden.

I left	last night. yesterday. in 1990. at three o'clock. on Monday.
--------	--

- On n'emploie jamais le *Present Perfect* pour des actions qui ont eu lieu dans le passé et qui sont terminés.
- **Attenzione!** Non si usa il *Present Perfect* per un'azione specifica conclusa nel passato.
- ▲ Das *Present Perfect* wird nicht für eine in der Vergangenheit abgeschlossene Handlung verwendet.

I went to school yesterday. = ● Je suis allé à l'école hier.

■ Sono andato a scuola ieri.

▲ Ich bin gestern zur Schule gegangen.

They saw a boring film. = ● Ils ont vu un film ennuyeux.

■ Hanno visto un film noioso.

▲ Sie haben einen langweiligen Film gesehen.

Positive and negative

I	have	(not) been to the States.	I've been = I have been
You			You've been = You have been
We			We've been = We have been
They			They've been = They have been
He	has		He's been = He has been
She			She's been = She has been
It			It's been = It has been

Question

Where	have	I you we they	been?
	has	she he it	

Yes/No questions

Short answers

Have you been to Russia?	Yes, I have. No, I haven't.
--------------------------	--------------------------------

ever and never

- *ever et never* ■ *ever e never*

▲ Die Verwendung von *ever* und *never*

- On emploie *ever* dans les questions et *never* dans les phrases négatives. Remarquer la place d'*ever* et de *never* dans la phrase.
- Si usa *ever* = mai nelle domande e *never* = non mai nelle frasi negative. Si noti la loro posizione nella frase.
- ▲ Man verwendet *ever* in Fragesätzen und *never* in verneinten Sätzen. Vorsicht bei der Stellung von *ever* und *never* im Satz.

Have you ever been to Russia?

I've never been to Russia.

14.2 yet and just

- *yet et just* ■ *yet e just*

▲ Die Verwendung von *yet* und *just*

- On emploie *just* = juste dans les phrases affirmatives. On emploie *yet* = pas encore dans les phrases négatives et interrogatives = déjà.
- Si usa *just* = appena nelle frasi affermative. Si usa *yet* nelle frasi negative = non ancora e nelle domande = già.
- ▲ Man verwendet *just* in Aussagesätzen. Man verwendet *yet* in verneinten Sätzen und Fragen.

Have you done your homework yet?

I haven't done it yet. ● mais je vais le faire

■ ma li farò

▲ aber ich werde sie noch machen

I have just done it. ● je viens juste de le finir il y a très peu de temps

■ li ho finito guisto un attimo fa

▲ ich bin gerade damit fertig geworden

14.3 been and gone

- *been et gone* ■ *been e gone*

▲ Die Verwendung von *been* und *gone*

She's gone to Portugal. ● elle y est toujours

■ ed è ancora là

▲ und sie ist immer noch dort

She's been to Portugal. ● elle y est allée et en est revenue

■ c'è stata ed è tornata

▲ früher einmal, aber jetzt ist sie wieder hier

14.4 Prepositions

- Les prépositions ■ Le preposizioni

▲ Die Präpositionen

She works for a big company.

Ryan and Tara are on honeymoon.

Hamlet is a play by Shakespeare.

Irregular verbs

Base Form

be ● être ■ essere ▲ sein
 become ● devenir ■ diventare ▲ werden
 begin ● commencer ■ cominciare ▲ beginnen
 break ● casser ■ rompere ▲ (zer) brechen
 bring ● amener ■ portare ▲ bringen
 build ● construire ■ costruire ▲ bauen
 buy ● acheter ■ comprare ▲ kaufen
 can ● pouvoir ■ potere ▲ können
 catch ● attraper ■ prendere ▲ fangen
 choose ● choisir ■ scegliere ▲ wählen
 come ● venir ■ venire ▲ kommen
 cost ● coûter ■ costare ▲ kosten
 cut ● couper ■ tagliare ▲ schneiden
 do ● faire ■ fare ▲ tun, machen
 drink ● boire ■ bere ▲ trinken
 drive ● conduire ■ guidare ▲ fahren
 eat ● manger ■ mangiare ▲ essen
 fall ● tomber ■ cadere ▲ fallen
 feel ● sentir ■ sentire ▲ fühlen
 fight ● combattre ■ lottare ▲ kämpfen
 find ● trouver ■ trovare ▲ finden
 fly ● voler ■ volare ▲ fliegen
 forget ● oublier ■ dimenticare ▲ vergessen
 get ● obtenir ■ ottenere, diventare, arrivare (a) ▲ bekommen
 give ● donner ■ dare ▲ geben
 go ● aller ■ andare ▲ gehen
 grow ● grandir, pousser ■ crescere ▲ wachsen
 have ● avoir ■ avere ▲ haben
 hear ● entendre ■ sentire ▲ hören
 hit ● frapper ■ colpire ▲ schlagen
 keep ● garder ■ tenere ▲ behalten
 know ● savoir ■ sapere, conoscere ▲ wissen, kennen
 learn ● apprendre ■ imparare ▲ lernen
 leave ● laisser, partir ■ lasciare, partire ▲ lassen, gehen
 lose ● perdre ■ perdere ▲ verlieren
 make ● faire ■ fare ▲ machen
 meet ● rencontrer ■ incontrare ▲ (sich) treffen
 pay ● payer ■ pagare ▲ (be) zahlen
 put ● mettre ■ mettere ▲ tun, legen, stellen
 read ● lire ■ leggere ▲ lesen
 ride ● monter à cheval, aller à cheval, vélo, etc ■ andare (in bici, a cavallo) ▲ reiten, fahren
 run ● courir ■ correre ▲ laufen
 say ● dire ■ dire ▲ sagen
 see ● voir ■ vedere ▲ sehen
 sell ● vendre ■ vendere ▲ verkaufen
 send ● envoyer ■ mandare ▲ schicken
 shut ● fermer ■ chiudere ▲ schliessen
 sing ● chanter ■ cantare ▲ singen
 sit ● (s') asseoir, être assis ■ sedersi ▲ sitzen
 sleep ● dormir ■ dormire ▲ schlafen
 speak ● parler ■ parlare ▲ sprechen
 spend ● dépenser, passer ■ spendere, passare ▲ ausgeben
 stand ● se lever, être debout ■ stare in piedi, sopportare ▲ stehen
 steal ● voler ■ rubare ▲ stehlen
 swim ● nager ■ nuotare ▲ schwimmen
 take ● prendre ■ prendere ▲ nehmen
 tell ● raconter ■ dire, raccontare ▲ sagen, erzählen
 think ● penser ■ pensare ▲ denken
 understand ● comprendre ■ capire ▲ verstehen
 wake ● (se) réveiller ■ svegliare, svegliarsi ▲ wecken
 wear ● porter (un habit) ■ indossare ▲ tragen
 win ● gagner ■ vincere ▲ gewinnen
 write ● écrire ■ scrivere ▲ schreiben

Past Simple

was/were
 became
 began
 broke
 brought
 built
 bought
 could
 caught
 chose
 came
 cost
 cut
 did
 drank
 drove
 ate
 fell
 felt
 fought
 found
 flew
 forgot
 got
 gave
 went
 grew
 had
 heard
 hit
 kept
 knew
 learned/learnt
 left
 lost
 made
 met
 paid
 put
 read
 rode
 ran
 said
 saw
 sold
 sent
 shut
 sang
 sat
 slept
 spoke
 spent
 stood
 stole
 swam
 took
 told
 thought
 understood
 woke
 wore
 won
 wrote

Past Principle

been
 become
 begun
 broken
 brought
 built
 bought
 been able
 caught
 chosen
 come
 cost
 cut
 done
 drunk
 driven
 eaten
 fallen
 felt
 fought
 found
 flown
 forgot
 got
 given
 been/gone
 grown
 had
 heard
 hit
 kept
 known
 learned/learnt
 left
 lost
 made
 met
 paid
 put
 read
 ridden
 run
 said
 seen
 sold
 sent
 shut
 sung
 sat
 slept
 spoken
 spent
 stood
 stolen
 swum
 taken
 told
 thought
 understood
 woken
 worn
 won
 written

Verb patterns

Verbs + <i>ing</i>	
like love enjoy hate finish stop	swimming cooking

Verbs + <i>to</i> + infinitive	
choose decide forget promise need help hope try want would like would love	to go to work

Verbs + <i>-ing</i> or <i>to</i> + infinitive	
begin start	raining/to rain

Modal auxiliary verbs	
can could shall will would	go arrive

Phonetic symbols

Consonants			
1	/p/	as in	pen /pen/
2	/b/	as in	big /bɪg/
3	/t/	as in	tea /ti:/
4	/d/	as in	do /du:/
5	/k/	as in	cat /kæt/
6	/g/	as in	go /gəʊ/
7	/f/	as in	four /fɔ:/
8	/v/	as in	very /'veri/
9	/s/	as in	son /sʌn/
10	/z/	as in	zoo /zu:/
11	/l/	as in	live /lɪv/
12	/m/	as in	my /maɪ/
13	/n/	as in	near /nɪə/
14	/h/	as in	happy /'hæpi/
15	/r/	as in	red /red/
16	/j/	as in	yes /jes/
17	/w/	as in	want /wɒnt/
18	/θ/	as in	thanks /θæŋks/
19	/ð/	as in	the /ðə/
20	/ʃ/	as in	she /ʃi:/
21	/ʒ/	as in	television /'telɪvɪʒn/
22	/tʃ/	as in	child /tʃaɪld/
23	/dʒ/	as in	German /'dʒɜ:mən/
24	/ŋ/	as in	English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Vowels			
25	/i:/	as in	see /si:/
26	/ɪ/	as in	his /hɪz/
27	/i/	as in	twenty /'twenti/
28	/e/	as in	ten /ten/
29	/æ/	as in	stamp /stæmp/
30	/ɑ:/	as in	father /'fɑ:ðə/
31	/ɒ/	as in	hot /hɒt/
32	/ɔ:/	as in	morning /'mɔ:nɪŋ/
33	/ʊ/	as in	football /'fʊtbɔ:l/
34	/u:/	as in	you /ju:/
35	/ʌ/	as in	sun /sʌn/
36	/ɜ:/	as in	learn /lɜ:n/
37	/ə/	as in	letter /'letə/

Diphthongs (two vowels together)			
38	/eɪ/	as in	name /neɪm/
39	/əʊ/	as in	no /nəʊ/
40	/aɪ/	as in	my /maɪ/
41	/aʊ/	as in	how /haʊ/
42	/ɔɪ/	as in	boy /bɔɪ/
43	/ɪə/	as in	hear /hɪə/
44	/eə/	as in	where /weə/
45	/ʊə/	as in	tour /tʊə/