

**the THIRD edition**

# **New Headway**

**Pre-Intermediate Study Companion  
for Swiss Learners (French version)**

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# Wordlist

## Unit 1

**adventure** *n* /əd'ventʃə(r)/ **aventure**  
Their safari holiday in Kenya was a great **adventure**.

**advice** *n* /əd'vaɪs/ **conseil, avis**  
When I have a problem, my sister usually gives me good **advice**.

**agony aunt** *n* /'ægəni ,a:nt/ **journaliste responsable du courrier du cœur**  
Beth is a radio **agony aunt**; she talks to people about their problems.

**art gallery** *n* /'ɑ:t ,gæləri/ **galerie d'art**  
There are some fantastic paintings in that **art gallery**.

**bar** *n* /bɑ:(r)/ **bar**  
The drinks in this **bar** are very expensive!

**blind date** *n* /blaɪnd 'deɪt/  
**rendez-vous avec un(e) inconnu(e)**  
Tim met his wife, Linda, after he went on a **blind date**.

**brave** *adj* /breɪv/ **courageux, brave**  
I'm frightened of horror films. I'm not very **brave**!

**can** *v, n* /kæn, kən, kæn/ **pouvoir, cannette**  
Paul **can** speak a little French.  
A **can** of cola costs 65 cents.

**casual** *adj* /'kæʒʊəl/ **décontracté**  
Kevin never wears a suit; he prefers **casual** clothes, like jeans.

**Cheers!** /tʃɪəz/ **Santé!**  
'Let's have a glass of champagne to celebrate.'  
'Cheers!'

**chewing gum** *n* /'tʃu:ɪŋ ,gʌm/ **chewing gum**  
You can't eat **chewing gum** or take drinks into class.

**club** *n* /klʌb/ **club**  
Martin is a member of the football **club**.

**comfortable** *adj* /'kʌmfətbəl/ **confortable**  
If you work eight hours at a computer, you need a **comfortable** chair.

**conference** *n* /'kɒnfərəns/ **conférence**  
This year, the company's annual **conference** is in Rome and 1,000 people are going.

**couple** *n* /'kʌpl/ **couple**  
Peter and Jill are a very happy **couple**.  
They've been married for 10 years.

**course** *n* /kɔ:s/ **cours**  
I'm doing a **course** to learn French.

**date** *n* /deɪt/ **rendez-vous**  
He took me to a great restaurant on our first **date**.

**designer** *n* /dɪ'zaɪnə(r)/ **créateur, couturier**  
Holly is a **designer**. She's very interested in fashion.

**diary** *n* /'daɪəri/ **agenda**  
I need to check that date in my **diary**.

**discover** *v* /dɪ'skʌvə(r)/ **découvrir**  
When did Fleming **discover** penicillin?

**diving** *n* /'daɪvɪŋ/ **le fait de plonger ; plongée (sous-marine)**  
**Diving** off the Great Barrier Reef can be dangerous.

**Don't mention it** /,dɒnt 'menʃn ,ɪt/ **Je vous't'en prie !**  
'Thanks for all your help'. 'That's fine. **Don't mention it.**'

**downtown** *n* /'daʊntaʊn/ **centre ville**  
We never go **downtown** in Los Angeles. It's too dangerous.

**environmental** *adj* /ɪn,vairən'mentl/ **lié à l'environnement, écologique**  
Global warming is a serious **environmental** problem.

**essay** *n* /'eseɪ/ **rédaction**  
Pete wrote a brilliant **essay**. He got 90%.

**everyday** *adj* /'evrɪdeɪ/ **quotidien, de tous les jours**  
Her **everyday** routine is quite boring.

**exchange** *v* /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ **échanger**  
'Can I **exchange** these pounds for euros, please?'

**Excuse me!** /ɪks 'kju:z ,mi:/ **Excusez-moi! Pardon !**  
'Excuse me! Can you tell me the time?'

**factory** *n* /'fæktəri/ **usine**  
Ted works in a **factory** which makes cars.

**foreign** *adj* /'fɔ:rən/ **étranger**  
Bill can speak two **foreign** languages: German and Russian.

**funny** *adj* /'fʌni/ **drôle, amusant**  
The film is a comedy, it's really **funny**.

**go clubbing** *v* /,gəʊ 'klʌbɪŋ/ **sortir en boîte**  
Alison doesn't **go clubbing**, she hates dancing.

**good fun** *adj* /,gʊd 'fʌn/ **divertissant, super**  
The party was **good fun**; we really enjoyed it.

**good looking** *adj* /,gʊd 'lʊkɪŋ/ **beau**  
Richard is very **good looking**. He's got green eyes and dark hair.

**graduate** *v* /'grædʒoʊeɪt/ **sortir de (université) ; finir ses études (universitaires)**  
When I **graduate** from university, I'm going to travelling.

**grow up** *v* /,grəʊ 'ʌp/ **grandir**  
Children who **grow up** in this area have a lot of problems.

**hairbrush** *n* /'heəbrʌʃ/ **brosse à cheveux**  
I've lost my **hairbrush** – my hair's a mess!

**hard (= difficult)** *adj* /hɑ:d/ **difficile**  
We thought English was difficult but Japanese is really **hard**!

**Have a good weekend** /,hæv ə ,gʊd 'wɪk'end/ **Passer un bon weekend**  
'I'll see you on Monday.' 'Yes. **Have a good weekend.**'

**information** *n* /,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ **information**  
You can find **information** about the train times on the website.

**It doesn't matter** /ɪt ,dʌznt 'mætə(r)/ **Ça ne fait rien; ce n'est pas grave**  
'I'm sorry I can't come to dinner.' 'Don't worry. **It doesn't matter.**'

**kid (child)** *n* /kɪd/ **enfant, gamin**  
When I was a **kid**, I hated vegetables.

**kind** *n, adj* /kaɪnd/ **sorte (n), bon (adj)**  
What **kind** of apples would you like?  
Luke is a **kind** and friendly person.

**last** *adj* /lɑ:st/ **dernier**  
Which runner was **last** in that race?

**last** *v* /lɑ:st/ **durer**  
Do you think their relationship will **last**?

**lawyer** *n* /'lɔ:jə(r)/ **avocat**  
Kate is a **lawyer**. She spends a lot of time in court.

**leave** *v* /li:v/ **partir**  
I arrive at work at 8 am and I **leave** at 5.30.

**meaning** *n* /'mi:nɪŋ/ **signification, sens**  
We don't understand the **meaning** of this word.

**mean** *v, adj* /mi:n/ **signifier (v), avare (adj)**  
What does this sentence **mean**?  
Carl hates spending money; he's very **mean**.

**medicine** *n* /'medsn/ **médicament**  
Can you go to the chemist's and buy some **medicine**?

**midnight** *n* /'mɪdnat/ **minuit**  
She has to be home by 12 pm. She can't stay out after **midnight**.

**mouse mat** *n* /'maʊs ,mæt/ **tapis de souris**  
I must buy a new **mouse mat** for my computer.

**Never mind** /'nevə ,maɪnd/ **Tant pis**  
'I'm sorry I can't come to the cinema.'  
'**Never mind.** We can go next week.'

**No problem** /,nəʊ 'prɒbləm/ **Pas de problème**  
'Can you lend me 50 euros until tomorrow?'  
'Sure. **No problem.**'

**object** *n* /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ **objet**  
Last night, a strange **object** was seen flying over the city.

**outgoing** *adj* /,aʊt'gəʊɪŋ/ **ouvert et sociable**  
Invite Claire to the party. She's really sociable and **outgoing**.

**pencil sharpener** *n* /'pensl ,ʃɑ:pneɪ(r)/ **taille-crayon**  
My pencil has broken. Can I borrow your **pencil sharpener**?

**Pleased to meet you** /,plɪzɪd tə 'mi:t ju:/ **Enchanté de vous connaître**  
'Let me introduce you to Mr Collins.'  
'Hello. **Pleased to meet you.**'

**poor** *adj* /pʊə(r)/ **pauvre**  
Rich countries should help **poor** countries more.

**problem** *n* /'prɒbləm/ **problème**  
When I have a **problem**, I usually ask my parents for advice.

**relationship** *n* /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ **relation**  
They met last year and now they're having a serious **relationship**.

**retired** *adj* /rɪ'taɪəd/ **à la retraite**  
Most people stop work and are **retired** by the age of 60.

**ring** *v, n* /rɪŋ/ **appeler (qun au téléphone (v)), bague (n)**  
Give me your phone number and I'll **ring** you later.  
Sue's got a beautiful, gold wedding **ring**.

**rubber** *n* /'rʌbə(r)/ **gomme**  
Can I borrow your **rubber**? I've made a mistake.

**ruler** *n* /'ru:lə(r)/ **règle**  
You need to use a **ruler** if you want to make that line straight.

**scissors** *n* /'sɪsəz/ **ciseaux**  
These **scissors** are terrible! I can't cut anything with them!

**See you later** /,si: ju: 'leɪtə(r)/ **A plus tard**  
Bye! **See you later.**

**separate** *adj* /'seprət/ **séparé, distinct, à part**  
The restaurant has **separate** areas for smokers and non-smokers.

**share** *v* /ʃeə(r)/ **partager**  
I share a flat with two students.

**single** *adj* /ˈsɪŋɡl/ **célibataire**  
Alan isn't married; he's **single**.

**snowboard** *v* /ˈsnəʊbɔ:d/ **faire du surf des neiges**  
In winter, you can usually ski and **snowboard** at this resort.

**sometimes** *adv* /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/ **quelquefois**  
She never eats meat but **sometimes** she has fish.

**star sign** *n* /ˈstɑː ˌsaɪn/ **signe du zodiac**  
He was born in September so his **star sign** is Virgo.

**store** *n* /stɔː(r)/ **magasin**  
They're building a big department **store** near my home.

**successful** *adj* /səkˈsesfəl/ **qui a du succès**  
Kim is a very **successful** businesswoman. She has her own company.

**sunglasses** *n* /ˈsʌŋɡləːsɪz/ **lunettes de soleil**  
It's a good idea to wear **sunglasses**, the light is very strong.

**surfing** *n* /ˈsɜːfɪŋ/ **surf**  
The waves are enormous at that beach so it's great for **surfing**.

**theatre** *n* /ˈθiətə(r)/ **théâtre**  
Is the new play at the Royal **theatre** any good?

**tissues** *n* /ˈtɪʃuːz/ **mouchoirs en papier**  
My nose is running; do you have any **tissues**?

**twin** *n* /twɪn/ **jumeau**  
Gary is Mark's **twin** but they are completely different from each other.

**vegetarian** *adj* /ˌvedʒəˈteəriən/ **végétarien**  
Maria is a strict **vegetarian**. She doesn't eat meat, fish or eggs.

**wallet** *n* /ˈwɒlɪt/ **portefeuille**  
My **wallet** has just been stolen so I've got no money or credit cards.

**wonderful** *adj* /ˈwʌndəfəl/ **merveilleux**  
We had a **wonderful** holiday. It was great.

## Unit 2

**24-hour** *adj* /ˈtwenti ˌfɔːr ˌaʊə(r)/ **24 heures**  
Living in a **24-hour** society can be very stressful.

**a handful (difficult to manage)** /ə ˈhændfʊl/ **ne pas être de tout repos ; être épuisant**  
Brian's kids are a real **handful**. They get out of control in minutes.

**abroad** *adv* /əˈbrɔːd/ **à l'étranger**  
This job involves travelling **abroad** to different countries.

**accent** *n* /ˈæksənt/ **accent**  
Petrina's from Bulgaria, she speaks with a strong **accent**.

**accident** *n* /ˈæksɪdənt/ **accident**  
I'm sorry I broke those glasses; it was an **accident**.

**act the part** *coll* /ˌækt ðə ˈpɑːt/ **jouer le jeu**  
Jack isn't really a policeman but he can certainly **act the part**.

**almost** *adv* /ˈɔːlməʊst/ **presque**  
I bought the dress, but I **almost** changed my mind.

**always** *adv* /ˈɔːlweɪz/ **toujours**  
We **always** leave at 6.30 so we can catch the train.

**at least** *adv* /ət ˈliːst/ **au moins**

Jim has got 4 sisters and **at least** 20 cousins!

**at the moment (= now)** /ət ðə ˈməʊmənt/ **en ce moment ; maintenant**  
At the **moment** I'm studying for my final exams.

**awful** *adj* /ˈɔːfl/ **affreux ; ne pas (se sentir) bien du tout**  
I feel **awful**! I've got a terrible headache!

**bedtime** *n* /ˈbedtaɪm/ **heure du coucher**  
At **bedtime**, the children like someone to read them a story.

**boss** *n* /bɒs/ **patron**  
That's my **boss**. He's not a very good manager.

**bring** *v* /brɪŋ/ **apporter**  
Would you like us to **bring** any drinks to the party?

**celeb (celebrity)** *n* /səˈleɪb (səˈleɪbrə ti)/ **célébrité**  
Paris Hilton is the worst kind of **celeb** – famous because of her money.

**clear up** *v* /ˌkliə ˈʌp/ **nettoyer**  
It took me 4 hours to **clear up** the mess you made!

**coast** *n* /kəʊst/ **côte**  
He lives by the sea, on the South **coast**.

**communication** *n* /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃn/ **communication**  
There is no **communication** in this office; nobody speaks to each other.

**competition** *n* /ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃn/ **compétition**  
Our team won the **competition** by one point.

**contact lenses** *n* pl /ˈkɒntækt ˌlenzɪz/ **lentilles de contact**  
I can see better now I've got these new **contact lenses**.

**conversation** *n* /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃn/ **conversation**  
That was a long **conversation**. What were you talking about?

**disadvantage** *n* /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ/ **inconvenient**  
One **disadvantage** of living here is that there is no public transport.

**distance** *n* /ˈdɪstəns/ **distance**  
What's the **distance** between Rome and Florence?

**divide** *v* /dɪˈvaɪd/ **diviser**  
If you **divide** 8 by 2 you get 4.

**divorced** *adj* /dɪˈvɔːst/ **divorcé**  
Ben and Sally were married but now they're **divorced**.

**do overtime** *v* /ˌduː ˈəʊvətəɪm/ **faire des heures supplémentaires**  
It's normal to **do overtime** and work extra hours in this company.

**dormitory** *n* /ˈdɔːmətri/ **dortoir**  
At that school, about 30 children slept in one **dormitory**.

**employ** *v* /ɪmˈplɔɪ/ **embaucher**  
We only **employ** the top people in this company.

**essential** *adj* /ɪˈsenʃl/ **essentiel**  
It's **essential** to wear good walking boots when you go to the mountains.

**European** *adj* /ˌjʊərəˈpiːən/ **européen**  
The **European** Union has recently expanded to include more countries.

**exchange** *v* /ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ **échanger**  
I'd like to **exchange** this book for another one.

**exhausting** *adj* /ɪgˈzɔːstɪŋ/ **épuisant**  
He's always very tired because his job is **exhausting**.

**factory** *n* /ˈfæktəri/ **usine**

This **factory** produces 12,000 new components a week.

**farmhouse** *n* /ˈfɑːmhaʊs/ **ferme**  
Last holiday, we stayed in a **farmhouse** because my children love animals.

**first things first!** /ˌfɜːst ˌθɪŋz ˈfɜːst/ **une chose à la fois !**  
We have to see who can come before we organise the party. **First things first!**

**flat** *adj* /flæt/ **plat**  
There aren't any mountains in this part of the country. The land is very **flat**.

**glamorous** *adj* /ˈglæməərəs/ **élégant, prestigieux**  
James Bond has a **glamorous** lifestyle: money, women and fast cars!

**Guess what!** /ˌges ˈwɒt/ **Devine ! Tu sais quoi !**  
'Guess what! I'm getting married!'  
'Congratulations!'

**guest** *n* /ɡest/ **invité**  
He doesn't live there. He's staying as a **guest** at their house.

**hairdresser** *n* /ˈheədresə(r)/ **coiffeur**  
My hair is a mess so I'm going to the **hairdressers**.

**have something in common (= to share interests or experiences)** /ˌhæv ˌsʌmθɪŋ ɪn ˈkɒmən/ **avoir quelque chose en commun**  
They **have something in common**, they both like travelling and sport.

**hundred** *n* /ˈhʌndrəd/ **cent (ans)**  
I can't believe Elsie is a **hundred**. She doesn't look that old!

**hurt** *v* /hɜːt/ **se faire mal à**  
She fell over and **hurt** her back so she had to go to hospital.

**impossible** *adj* /ɪmˈpɒsəbl/ **impossible**  
It's **impossible** to finish this work today because we haven't got time.

**interested** *adj* /ˈɪntrəstɪd/ **intéressé**  
They're **interested** in Cubist art, especially Picasso.

**just** *adv* /dʒʌst/ **juste**  
Can I call back soon, I've **just** got home.

**keep (us) busy** *v* /ˌkiːp (ə)s ˈbɪzi/ **(nous) occuper**  
We have to clean the kitchen so that should **keep us busy**.

**landscape** *n* /ˈlændskeɪp/ **paysage**  
I prefer these **landscape** paintings to the portraits.

**lifestyle** *n* /ˈlaɪfstɑɪl/ **style de vie**  
We travel a lot so we have a very transatlantic **lifestyle**.

**loft** *n* /lɒft/ **loft**  
We need more space; let's put these boxes in the **loft**.

**lonely** *adj* /ˈləʊnli/ **seul**  
She doesn't know anyone here yet so she feels quite **lonely**.

**lucky** *adj* /ˈlʌki/ **qui a de la chance**  
I was **lucky** to pass the exam; I didn't study very hard.

**make-up** *n* /ˈmeɪk ʌp/ **maquillage**  
Susana never wears **make-up**. She prefers to look natural.

**manicure** *n* /ˈmænikjʊə(r)/ **manicure**  
I went for a **manicure** because my nails were long.

**mess** *n* /mes/ **désordre**  
Can you tidy your room; it's a real **mess!**

**miss** *v* /mɪs/ **râter, manquer**

Don't be late tomorrow, you might **miss** the meeting.

**monthly** *adv* /'mʌnθli/ **une fois par mois**  
Dave goes to the doctor every four weeks for a **monthly** check-up.

**nail (= on the hand)** *n* /neɪl/ **ongle**  
I broke a **nail** opening a tin of soup.

**national park** *n* /,næʃnəl 'pɑ:k/ **parc national**  
Yosemite is a famous **national park** in California.

**never** *adv* /'nevə(r)/ **jamais**  
We **never** go to the beach in summer because we hate the hot weather.

**occupation** *n* /,ɒkjə'peɪʃn/ **profession**  
'What's your **occupation**?' 'I'm a designer.'

**often** *adv* /'ɒfn, 'ɒftən/ **souvent**  
She doesn't **often** do any exercise; she hasn't got time.

**pearl** *n* /pɜ:əl/ **perle**  
I don't like diamonds so I'd prefer the ring with a **pearl**.

**politician** *n* /,pɒlə'tɪʃn/ **homme / femme politique**  
Our local **politician** just won the election.

**poster** *n* /'pəʊstə(r)/ **affiche, poster**  
She loves football; she's got a huge **poster** of Ronaldo on her wall.

**practise** *v* /'præktɪs/ **s'entraîner**  
If you want to play well, you should **practise** the piano every day.

**prefer** *v* /'prɪ'fɜ:(r)/ **préférer**  
I **prefer** going to the cinema to watching a DVD at home.

**private** *adj* /'praɪvət/ **privé**  
You can't open that letter; it's marked **private**.

**province** *n* /'prɒvɪns/ **province**  
Is the largest **province** in Spain Andalucía or Cataluña?

**racing** *n* /'reɪsɪŋ/ **course**  
Formula 1 **racing** is becoming more and more popular.

**rent** *v* /rent/ **louer**  
We **rent** this flat for 550 euros a month.

**rooftop** *adj* /'ru:ftɒp/ **toit**  
There's a great view from the **rooftop** of this building.

**routine** *n* /ru:'ti:n/ **routine**  
Pauline doesn't have a regular **routine**. She does something different every day.

**sale** *n* /seɪl/ **vente**  
That house is for **sale**, but it costs a lot of money.

**send** *v* /send/ **envoyer**  
Can you **send** us a copy of the document by email?

**sip** *v* /sɪp/ **boire doucement**  
Don't drink so quickly! **Sip** your wine.

**situated** *pp* /'sɪtʃu'eɪtɪd/ **situé**  
The hotel is **situated** right by the sea and is easy to find.

**skills** *n* pl /skɪlz/ **compétences**  
You need good organisational **skills** to do this job.

**social life** *n* /'səʊʃl ,laɪf/ **vie sociale**  
She doesn't have a **social life**; she never has time to go out.

**society** *n* /sə'saɪətɪ/ **société**  
Living in a consumer **society** causes a lot of problems.

**sometimes** *adv* /'sʌmtaɪmz/ **quelquefois**  
They **sometimes** eat out at the weekend but not very often.

**strange** *adj* /streɪndʒ/ **curieux, bizarre**

The plot of the book was very **strange**; I couldn't understand it.

**surprise** *n* /sə'praɪz/ **surprise**  
Don't tell Sarah about the party. It's a **surprise**.

**technology** *n* /tek'nɒlədʒi/ **technologie**  
John isn't interested in modern **technology**; he hasn't even got a mobile phone!

**test** *v* /test/ **tester**  
We should **test** the theory before we say it works.

**text** *v* /tekst/ **texter**  
Don't ring Nigel. If you **text** him, it's cheaper.

**That's really kind of you** /,ðætɪs ,ri:əli 'kaɪnd əv ,ju: / **C'est vraiment aimable de votre part**  
'I'll carry that bag for you.' 'Thanks.**That's really kind of you.**'

**tiring** *adj* /'taɪərɪŋ/ **fatigant**  
The journey was very **tiring**; it took us hours to get here.

**transatlantic** *adj* /,trænzət'læntɪk/ **transatlantique; d'outre-atlantique**  
They love travelling from the US to England. They have a very **transatlantic** lifestyle.

**trendy** *adj* /'trendi/ **à la mode** Claire is always wearing the latest fashions. She's so **trendy**!

**twins** *n* /twɪnz/ **jumeaux**  
Are Yolanda and Marta **twins**? They look identical!

**uniform** *n* /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ **uniforme**  
Do you have to wear school **uniform**, or can you wear what you want?

**useful** *adj* /'ju:sfəl/ **utile**  
This map isn't very **useful**. It doesn't tell us where all the main attractions are.

**usually** *adv* /'ju:ʒuəli/ **normalement**  
I **usually** have cereal for breakfast but today I'm having toast.

**view of** *n* /'vju: əv/ **vue de**  
There is a lovely **view** of the sea from the top of the mountain

**voice** *n* /vɔɪs/ **voix**  
She can't sing because she's lost her **voice**.

**wage** *n* /weɪdʒ/ **paye, salaire**  
Nick works hard and he gets a weekly **wage** of about 250 euros.

**wear (your hair) up** *v* /,weə (jɔ: 'heə(r))'ʌp/ **porter ses cheveux en chignon / relevés**  
You'll look better if you **wear** your hair **up** for the wedding.

**wonderful** *adj* /'wʌndəfəl/ **merveilleux, superbe**  
We definitely recommend that restaurant; the food is **wonderful**.

**worst** *adj* /wɜ:st/ **pire**  
That was the **worst** concert I've been to. The singer was awful!

## Unit 3

**air-conditioning** *n* /'eə kən,dɪʃnɪŋ/ **climatisation**  
It's very hot in here. Shall I turn on the **air-conditioning**?

**aloud** *adv* /ə'laʊd/ **tout fort; à voix haute**  
Peter read the sentence **aloud** so everyone could hear him.

**amazed** *adj* /ə'meɪzd/ **étonné**  
Helen was **amazed** when she passed the test first time.

**angrily** *adv* /'æŋgrəli/ **avec colère**  
When he saw the broken window, he shouted **angrily** at the kids.

**angry (with sb)** *adj* /'æŋgri (wɪð ...)/ **en colère (avec qn)**  
I'm so **angry** with him; he never remembers my birthday.

**apartment** *n* /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ **appartement**  
She's buying a luxury **apartment** on the 5<sup>th</sup> floor.

**apologize** *v* /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ **s'excuser**  
Just say sorry for what you did. If you **apologize**, things will be ok again.

**appointment** *n* /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ **rendez-vous**  
I've made an **appointment** for 5 o'clock to get my hair cut.

**assassin** *n* /ə'sæsɪn/ **assassin**  
Do you believe that Lee Harvey Oswald was really JFK's **assassin**?

**bang** *v* /bæŋ/ **claquer**  
Don't **bang** the door and make a noise! The baby is asleep!

**big spender** /,bɪg 'spendə(r)/ **dépensier**  
George is a real **big spender**. He always buys the drinks when we go out.

**bowl** *n* /bəʊl/ **bol; saladier**  
You need a large **bowl** to mix all the ingredients.

**break into (forced entry)** *v* /'breɪk ,ɪntu:, ,ɪntə/ **cambríoler; entrer dans qch par effraction**  
Did burglars **break into** the building?

**breathe** *v* /bri:ð/ **respirer**  
If you feel nervous before the exam, **breathe** deeply and try to relax.

**bullet** *n* /'bʊlɪt/ **balle (pistolet)**  
The man fired two shots and a **bullet** hit the window.

**burglar** *n* /'bɜ:glə(r)/ **cambríoleur**  
A **burglar** has robbed 10 houses in this area.

**cage** *n* /keɪdʒ/ **cage**  
I hate zoos because I don't like seeing animals in a **cage**.

**canal** *n* /kə'næl/ **canal**  
Can you do a boat trip on the **canal**?

**capture** *v* /'kæptʃə(r)/ **capturer**  
Zookeepers used a net to **capture** the escaped tiger.

**carefully** *adv* /'keəfəli/ **soigneusement**  
Read the instructions **carefully** before you use the machine.

**connection** *n* /kə'nekʃn/ **connection; raccordement**  
My internet **connection** is terrible. I'm going to change my phone company.

**copy** *n* /'kɒpi/ **copie**  
Can you make a **copy** of the original document?

**credit card** *n* /'kredɪt ,kɑ:d/ **carte de crédit**  
Hardly anyone pays by cheque anymore; they use a **credit card**.

**creep** *v* /kri:p/ **entrer à pas de loup**  
Why did you **creep** into the room? You frightened me!

**crept (past tense of creep)** *v* /krept/ **est passé furtivement (devant...)**  
He **crept** past the door without making any noise.

**crime** *n* /kraɪm/ **crime**  
They were found guilty of the **crime** and went to prison.

**curse** *v* /kɜ:z/ **maudire**  
'What the hell are you doing?' she **cursed**.

**curtain** *n* /'kɜ:tn/ **rideau**

They put up a **curtain** over the window to stop the light coming in.

**date** *n* /dert/ **date**

Today's **date** is the 12<sup>th</sup> November.

**destroy** *v* /dr'stroi/ **détruire**

If we **destroy** the evidence, no-one will know we are responsible.

**documentary** *n* /,dɒkjə'mentri/ **documentaire**

There's a good **documentary** on TV tonight about the war in Iraq.

**downstairs** *adv* /,daʊn'steəz/ **en bas**

This flat is divided into two areas; the living room is upstairs and the kitchen is downstairs.

**dream (about sth)** *v* /'dri:m (ə,baʊt ...)/ **rêver (de qch)**

When I go to sleep, I often **dream** about strange things.

**engrave** *v* /m'grev/ **graver**

They decided to **engrave** their names on their rings to remember the special day.

**exactly** *adv* /ɪg'zæktli/ **exactement**

Where **exactly** did you put the keys?

**feel ill** *v* /,fi:l'ɪl/ **tomber malade**

If you **feel ill**, you should call the doctor now.

**felt (past tense of feel)** *v* /felt/ **s'est senti**

Paula **felt** ill so we sent her home.

**figure** *n* /'fɪgə(r)/ **chiffre, nombre; silhouette**

I could see a **figure** in the distance but I couldn't decide if it was a man or woman.

**fill** *v* /fi/ **remplir**

Please **fill** in this form with your personal details.

**fortunately** *adv* /'fɔ:tʃənətli/ **heureusement**

They nearly had an accident but **fortunately** they stopped in time.

**ghost** *n* /gəʊst/ **fantôme**

Julie says she's seen a **ghost** but I don't believe in the paranormal.

**golden** *adj* /'gəʊldən/ **doré; en or**

My favourite James Bond film is *The Man with the Golden Gun*.

**gradually** *adv* /'grædʒʊəli/ **au fur et à mesure**

As the days and weeks went by, he **gradually** learnt more about the job.

**guiltily** *adv* /'gɪltɪli/ **avec un sentiment de culpabilité**

She's looking at us **guiltily** because she's done something wrong.

**gunman** *n* /'gʌnmən/ **gangster; bandit armé**

There was one **gunman** and he shot at least 4 people.

**they lived happily ever after** /ðeɪ lɪvd hæpɪli evə 'ɑ:ftə(r)/ **ils vécurent heureux jusqu'à la fin de leurs jours**

At first, they had a lot of problems but in the end, **they lived happily ever after**.

**haunt** *v* /hɔ:nt/ **hanter**

The ghost came back to **haunt** them for the rest of their lives.

**heavily** *adv* /'hevəli/ **lourdement**

He put the bags down **heavily** on the floor with a loud bang.

**hide** *v* /haɪd/ **cacher**

If you **hide** in that room, I'm sure no-one will find you.

**hit man** *n* /'hɪt mæn/ **assassin**

In the film, Scaramanga is a **hit man** employed to kill Bond.

**HQ (= headquarters)** *n* /,ertʃ 'kju:/ **quartier général**

All the top officials work in the army **HQ**, not in the smaller offices.

**hungry** *adj* /'hʌŋgri/ **affamé**

I forgot to have breakfast this morning so now I'm **hungry**.

**immediate** *adv* /'ɪmɪdiət/ **immédiat**

We can't give them an **immediate** answer because it takes time to get the results.

**invitation** *n* /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ **invitation**

I didn't get an **invitation** to Sam's party, did you?

**joke** *n* /dʒəʊk/ **plaisanterie**

He said it was only a **joke** but she didn't find it funny.

**knock on the door** *v* /,nɒk ɒn ðə'dɔ:(r)/ **frapper à la porte**

Don't walk straight into the room. You should **knock on the door** first.

**laugh** *v* /lɑ:f/ **rire**

Why did you **laugh**; it wasn't funny at all?

**lazily** *adv* /'leɪzɪli/ **nonchalamment; paresseusement**

On Sundays I wake up late and read the newspaper **lazily** in bed.

**lead** *v* /li:d/ **diriger** I

'll go first and **lead** everyone to the top floor.

**let out** *v* /let'aʊt/ **laisser sortir**

Please keep the dog in the house; don't **let** him **out** into the garden.

**lock** *v* /lɒk/ **fermer à clef**

Don't forget to **lock** the door before you leave.

**lorry** *n* /'lɒri/ **camion**

I need to hire a **lorry** to take all my furniture to the new flat.

**lose** *v* /lu:z/ **perdre**

If you don't want to **lose** your keys, leave them with reception.

**lovingly** *adv* /'lʌvɪŋli/ **avec amour**

She looked **lovingly** into his eyes and kissed him.

**marks (get good marks in an exam)** *n* /mɑ:ks (,get 'gʊd mɑ:ks ɪn ən ɪg'zæm)/ **notes (d'un examen)**

My teacher didn't give us very good **marks** in the last exam.

**mend** *v* /mend/ **réparer**

My computer has broken but Dave says he can **mend** it for me.

**message** *n* /'mesɪdʒ/ **message**

I thought Janine would leave a **message** but there is nothing on the answering machine.

**midnight** *n* /'mɪdnaɪt/ **minuit**

He'll be in bed after 12 pm so ring him before **midnight**.

**missing** *adj* /'mɪsɪŋ/ **disparu**

I've lost my dog. It's been **missing** since Tuesday.

**movement** *n* /'mu:vmənt/ **mouvement**

The sea was completely calm; there was no **movement** anywhere.

**museum** *n* /mju:'zi:əm/ **musée**

If you go to London you must visit the Natural Science **Museum**.

**mystery** *n* /'mɪstri/ **mystère**

We don't know what happened. It's a **mystery**.

**nervously** *adv* /'nɜ:vəsli/ **nerveusement**

The thief looked around **nervously** to see if there was anyone in the house.

**noise** *n* /nɔ:z/ **bruit**

I can't hear anything you're saying because there is so much **noise**.

**outside** *adv* /aʊt'saɪd/ **à l'extérieur; dehors**

Let's have lunch indoors. If we sit **outside** it will probably rain.

**passport** *n* /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ **passport**

Kate forgot her **passport** so she couldn't get on the plane.

**peacefully** *adv* /'pi:sfəli/ **paisiblement**

It's so quiet; the children must be sleeping **peacefully**.

**perhaps** *adv* /pə'hæps/ **peut-être**

Could we meet on Friday or **perhaps** Saturday is better?

**pick up (the phone)** *v* /,pɪk ʌp (ðə 'fəʊn)/ **décroche (le téléphone)**

Can you **pick up** the phone? It's been ringing for ages!

**poem** *n* /'pəʊɪm/ **poème**

Do the lines in a **poem** always have to rhyme?

**point (straight at sth/sb)** *v* /,pɔɪnt ('streɪt ə t ...)/ **montrer du doigt**

Don't **point** straight at him. It's very rude!

**poker** *n* /'pəʊkə(r)/ **poker**

She's good at card games like **poker**.

**portrait** *n* /'pɔ:tret/ **portrait**

That **portrait** is of Picasso's first wife.

**printer** *n* /'prɪntə(r)/ **imprimante**

Would you recommend an Epson or HP **printer** with this computer?

**prison** *n* /'prɪzn/ **prison**

The bank robbers were sent to **prison** for 12 years.

**pull** *v* /pʊl/ **tirer**

Don't **pull** my hair! It hurts!

**quietly** *adv* /'kwaɪətli/ **en silence; sans (faire de) bruit**

You can't speak in the library; you have to study **quietly**.

**refuse (say no)** *v* /rɪ'fju:z/ **refuser**

If you prefer to say no, you can **refuse** the invitation.

**relief** *n* /rɪ'li:f/ **soulagement**

We were really tired so it was a **relief** to finally get home.

**reporters** *n pl* /rɪ'pɔ:təz/ **reporters**

The newspaper **reporters** got all the facts wrong in that story.

**run out of** *v* /rʌn 'aʊt əv/ **ne plus avoir de**

We've **run out of** milk so I'll go to the shops and get some.

**sadly** *adv* /'sædli/ **malheureusement**

She thought she'd won the prize but **sadly** she hadn't.

**secret agent** *n* /,sɪkrət 'eɪdʒənt/ **agent secret**

Was James Bond a **secret agent** for the British or US government?

**security guard** *n* /sɪ'kjʊərəti ,gɑ:d/ **agent de sécurité**

We need to employ a **security guard** to protect the building.

**shine** *v* /ʃaɪn/ **braquer**

I can't see anything. Can you **shine** the light in this direction?

**shoot** *v* /ʃu:t/ **tirer**

The robbers didn't **shoot** anyone; they didn't have guns.

**softly** *adv* /'sɒftli/ **doucement, gentilement**

If you want to talk in the library, please speak **softly**.

**spending spree** *n* /'spendɪŋ ,sprɪ/ **folie (de dépenses)**

Last weekend I went on a **spending spree**. I bought too much.

**staff** *n* /stɑːf/ **personnel**

The **staff** in this company work very hard.

**stand up** *v* /,stænd 'ʌp/ **se tenir debout**

Alison had to **stand up** and make a speech in front of the whole school.

**steal** *v* /stiːl/ **voler**

Did the robbers **steal** a lot of money from the bank?

**still** *adv* /stiːl/ **toujours ; encore**

I've been working hard all day but I **still** haven't finished this project.

**straight** *adv* /streɪt/ **tout droit**

She threw the ball **straight** – it hit him in the face.

**suddenly** *adv* /'sʌdnli/ **soudainement**

Kevin was going to bed when **suddenly** the phone rang.

**supper** *n* /'sʌpə(r)/ **dîner**

In England a lot of people have **supper** at 6 pm.

**switch off** *v* /,swɪtʃ'ɒf/ **éteindre**

It's time to **switch off** the TV; you've been watching it all evening!

**teenager** *n* /'tiːneɪdʒə(r)/ **adolescent**

My son was lovely until he was 13, but he's a horrible **teenager**.

**terrorist** *n* /'terərɪst/ **terroriste**

Travelling by plane is harder since the **terrorist** attack of September 11th.

**thief** *n* /θiːf/ **voleur ; cambrioleur**

The **thief** got into the building and stole all the money.

**throw** *v* /θrəʊ/ **jeter**

You should separate your rubbish before you **throw** it away.

**thump (of the heart)** *v* /θʌmp/ **battement (de cœur)**

It's normal for your heart to **thump** after doing physical exercise.

**title** *n* /'taɪtl/ **titre**

The **title** of the book is *Don't Look Back*.

**together** *adv* /tə'geðə(r)/ **ensemble**

They prefer to work **together** than to work alone.

**tragically** *adv* /'trædʒɪkli/ **tragiquement**

The actor James Dean died **tragically** in a car accident.

**turned on** *adj* /,tɜːnd 'ɒn/ **allumé**

She forgot to shutdown her computer last night; it's still **turned on**.

**twins** *n pl* /twɪnz/ **jumeaux**

Carl was born just before Ian but they are identical **twins**.

**unfortunately** *adv* /ʌn'fɔːtʃənə

tli/ **malheureusement** Susie wanted to go to the party but **unfortunately** she had to study for her exams.

**unlock** *v* /,ʌn'lɒk/ **ouvrir (qch qui est fermé à clef)**

Can you **unlock** the door because I can't get in?

**urgently** *adv* /'ɜːdʒəntli/ **d'urgence**

We have to finish this work quickly by 5 because the client needs it **urgently**.

**went off (a gun = fired)** *v* /,went 'ɒf/ **est parti (coup de feu)**

A gun **went off** but we don't know if anyone was hurt.

**whisper** *v* /'wɪspə(r)/ **chuchoter**

If you want to keep it a secret, **whisper** so no-one can hear you.

**with feeling** *n* /,wɪð 'fiːlɪŋ/ **avec passion**

He didn't sing **with feeling**; there was no emotion in his voice.

**worry** *v* /'wʌri/ **s'inquiéter**

They often get nervous and **worry** about the future.

**worth** *adj* /wɜːθ/ **digne**

I can't believe you spent £100 on those shoes; they're not **worth** it!

## Unit 4

**a book of stamps** *n* /ə ,bʊk əv'stæmps/ **un carnet de timbres**

Can you go to the post office and buy a **book of stamps**?

**a bunch of flowers** *n* /ə ,bʌntʃ əv'flaʊəz/ **un bouquet de fleurs**

That florist is cheap. **A bunch of flowers** only costs £2.

**a dozen eggs** *n* /ə ,dʌzn 'egz/ **une douzaine d'œufs**

I'm going to buy a **dozen eggs** because the kids love omelettes.

**a kilo of potatoes** *n* /ə ,kiːləʊ əv pə'tetəʊz/ **un kilo de pommes de terre**

We eat too many chips so don't buy a **kilo of potatoes**.

**a litre of petrol** *n* /ə ,liːtə əv 'petrəl/ **un litre d'essence**

They've stopped using the car because a **litre of petrol** costs so much at the moment.

**a loaf of bread** *n* /ə ,ləʊf əv 'bred/ **une miche de pain**

How much is a **loaf of bread** in that baker's?

**a spoonful** *n* /ə 'spuːnfl/ **une cuillerée**

She doesn't normally like sugar but she has a **spoonful** in black coffee.

**adult** *n* /'ædʌlt/ **adulte**

You have to be an **adult** to buy cigarettes or alcohol in this shop.

**allergic** *adj* /ə'lɜːdʒɪk/ **allergique**

Vince can't come to your house because you've got three cats and he's **allergic** to them.

**amazing** *adj* /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ **stupéfiant**

eBay is **amazing**. You can buy almost anything you want on it.

**ancient** *adj* /'emfnt/ **ancien**

There are some **ancient** buildings in the city from the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

**antique** *adj* /æn'tiːk/ **ancien**

Sheila bought an **antique** carpet in Morocco it is really old.

**anybody** *pron* /'eniɒdɪ/ **n'importe qui, personne**

We can't find **anybody** to help us, there is nobody here.

**anyone** *pron* /'eniwʌn/ **quelqu'un**

Is there **anyone** who can tell me what time the game starts?

**anything** *pron* /'eniθɪŋ/ **rien ; n'importe quoi**

They don't want **anything** to eat; they've just had lunch.

**aromatic** *adj* /,ærə'mætɪk/ **aromatique**

That coffee is very **aromatic**. It has a strong smell.

**aspirin** *n* /'æsprɪn/ **aspirine**

Have you got an **aspirin**; I've got a bad headache?

**backpack** *n* /'bækpæk/ **sac à dos**

If you're going to travel around the world for a year, you need a good **backpack**.

**baker's (shop)** *n* /'beɪkəz (,ʃɒp)/ **boulangier**

The cakes and bread in that **baker's** are really delicious.

**bargain (for sth)** *v* /'bɑːgɪn (fə ...)/ **marchander**

If you go to Istanbul, you have to **bargain** for things in the Grand Bazaar.

**be packed with** /bɪ 'pækt wɪð/ **être bondé de**

The **new restaurant** is always full. It is **packed with** young, trendy people.

**belt** *n* /belt/ **ceinture**

You need a **belt** with those trousers.

**bored** *adj* /bɔːd/ **ennuyé**

I'm **bored** of this game. Shall we play something else?

**brands** *n* /brændz/ **marques**

A lot of people think it's important to buy the top designer **brands**.

**bridge** *n* /brɪdʒ/ **pont**

To get to the other side of the river you have to cross over the **bridge**.

**businesses** *n pl* /'bɪznəsɪz/ **commerces**

Her uncle has got 2 different **businesses**: a shoe shop and a travel agent's.

**busy** *adj* /'bɪzi/ **occupé**

Can you call me back later because I'm **busy** at the moment?

**canal** *n* /kə'neɪl/ **canal**

Have you ever been on a **canal** trip in Venice?

**carpet** *n* /'kɑːpɪt/ **moquette**

They bought a new **carpet** to put on their living room floor.

**cash (a cheque)** *v* /,kæʃ (ə 'tʃek)/ **encaisser (chèque)**

You can **cash** those traveller's cheques in the hotel.

**cashier** *n* /kæ'ʃɪə(r)/ **caissier**

The **cashier** in the bank was helpful, she exchanged my Euros.

**cent (U.S currency)** *n* /sent/ **cent (monnaie américaine)**

Is one pence the same value as one **cent** in the US?

**certainly** *adv* /'sɜːtnli/ **certainement**

Marrakesh is **certainly** the best place to go shopping in Morocco.

**change** *n* /tʃeɪndʒ/ **monnaie**

Could you lend me some coins because I haven't got any **change**?

**changing room** *n* /'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ ru:m/ **cabine d'essayage**

If you want to try on that jacket there is a **changing room** over there.

**chemist's (shop)** *n* /'kemɪsts (,ʃɒp)/ **pharmacien**

Can you go to the **chemist's** and get me some aspirin?

**choose** *v* /tʃuːz/ **choisir**

There are so many beautiful clothes that it difficult to **choose**.

**clever idea** *n* /,klevər aɪ'diə/ **bonne idée**

What a **clever idea**! I would never have thought of it!

**cloth** *n* /klɒθ/ **tissu**

Could you make a jacket from that **cloth**?

**clothing** *n* /'kləʊðɪŋ/ **vêtement**

Let's buy some warm **clothing** for our mountain trip.

**collect** *v* /kə'lekt/ **collectionner**

He likes to **collect** souvenirs from different countries.

**colourful** *adj* /'kʌləfl/ **aux couleurs vives**

That market is so **colourful**: reds, greens and yellows!

**commission** *n* /kə'mɪʃn/ **commission**

It isn't a good idea to exchange money at the airport; they will charge us **commission**.

- contrast** *n* /'kɒntrɑːst/ **contraste**  
There is a big **contrast** between European and North African lifestyles.
- cooker** *n* /'kʊkə(r)/ **cuisinière**  
I can't make you lunch because my **cooker** has broken.
- cost** *n, v* /kɒst/ **coût, coûter**  
How much does that hat **cost**?  
The **cost** of living isn't very high in the South.
- count (your money)** *v* /,kaʊnt (jɔː 'mʌni)/ **compter**  
When they give you back your change, you should **count** your money carefully.
- covered (with sth)** *adj* /'kʌvd (wið ...)/ **(re-)couvert (de qch)**  
The mountains were completely **covered with snow**.
- create** *v* /kri'eɪt/ **créer**  
To make the restaurant a success, we need to **create** the right atmosphere.
- currency** *n* /'kʌrənsi/ **devise, monnaie**  
Is the **currency** of Japan called the yen?
- customer** *n* /'kʌstəmə(r)/ **client**  
If you are a shop assistant, remember the **customer** is always right.
- delicious** *adj* /dɪ'liʃəs/ **délicieux**  
We love Thai food. It's really **delicious**.
- deodorant** *n* /di'əʊdərənt/ **déodorant**  
Don't forget to have a shower and put some **deodorant** on after you've been running.
- desert** *n* /'dezət/ **désert**  
Marrakesh is in the middle of a **desert**.
- dollar (U.S currency)** *n* /'dɒlə(r)/ **dollar**  
What's the exchange rate between the euro and the US **dollar**?
- doughnut** *n* /'dəʊnʌt/ **beignet**  
He mustn't eat cakes, sugar or jam; so don't give him a **doughnut**.
- endless** *adj* /'endləs/ **interminable**  
We've been travelling for weeks. This journey seems **endless**.
- euro (European currency)** *n* /'jʊərəʊ/ **euro**  
The British still use the pound. I don't know why they won't change to the **euro**.
- everything** *pron* /'evriθɪŋ/ **tout**  
She has a beautiful house, a great family and lots of money so she has **everything** she needs.
- exactly** *adv* /ɪg'zæktli/ **exactement**  
My car is a white Mercedes which is **exactly** the same as yours.
- exchange rate** *n* /ɪk'stʃeɪndʒ ,reɪt/ **taux de change**  
It's expensive to travel to England because the **exchange rate** is bad at the moment.
- fascinating** *adj* /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ **fascinant**  
We've never seen anything like this before. It's really **fascinating**.
- film set** *n* /'fɪlm ,set/ **plateau de tournage**  
*The Beach*, which starred Leonardo DiCaprio, had a very exotic **film set**.
- fine (= good quality)** *adj* /faɪn/ **bon**  
There are some **fine** restaurants in the area.
- float** *v* /fləʊt/ **flotter**  
Have you ever seen the markets in Bangkok which **float** on water?
- for goodness sake!** /fə ,gʊdnəs 'seɪk/ **pour l'amour de Dieu !**  
Hurry up, **for goodness sake!** We're going to be late again!
- for sale** /fə 'seɪl/ **en vente**  
Is that house **for sale** or is it for rent?
- forget** *v* /fə'get/ **oublier**  
Don't **forget** to ring your parents when you arrive.
- furniture** *n* /'fɜːnɪtʃə(r)/ **meubles**  
Her flat is almost empty and she hasn't got much **furniture**.
- glasses** *n pl* /'glɑːsɪz/ **lunettes**  
I've lost my **glasses** and I can't see a thing without them.
- global** *adj* /'glɒbəl/ **global**  
Most countries in the world want to be part of a **global** economy.
- gold** *n* /gəʊld/ **or**  
Does Cathy prefer silver or **gold**; I want to buy her a ring?
- greengrocer's (shop)** *n* /'grɪːnɡrəʊsɪz (,ʃɒp)/ **marchand de fruits et de légumes**  
They usually buy fruit and vegetables at the **greengrocer's** near their house.
- grown** *pp* /grəʊn/ **cultivé**  
We don't like the vegetables at the supermarket. We prefer them if they are **grown** locally.
- half** *adj, n* /haːf/ **demi, à moitié; moitié**  
These apples cost 80p and those cost 40p so they're **half** the price.  
Can we buy **half** instead of the whole cake?
- herb** *n pl* /hɜːbz/ **herbes**  
Oregano isn't a spice; it's a **herb**.
- hobby** *n* /'hɒbi/ **passé-temps**  
Do you think many people collect stamps or coins as a **hobby**?
- huge** *adj* /hjuːdʒ/ **énorme**  
Ronaldhino earns a **huge** salary. He gets millions of dollars a week.
- interesting** *adj* /'ɪntrəstɪŋ/ **intéressant**  
This is an **interesting** book, full of new information.
- international** *adj* /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ **international**  
The Spanish clothes shop Zara started locally but now it is an **international** company.
- invented** *pp* /ɪn'ventɪd/ **inventé**  
This iPod was **invented** by Apple in 2001.
- jewellery** *n* /'dʒuːəlri/ **bijou**  
What kind of **jewellery** does she prefer: rings or necklaces?
- Let's see** /,lets 'siː/ **Voyons...**  
**Let's see** what's on TV before we decide to go out tonight.
- locally** *adv* /'ləʊkəli/ **dans la région/le coin, sur place**  
There is nothing to do **locally** so I usually go into the city.
- luxurious** *adj* /lʌg'ʒʊəriəs/ **luxueux**  
That five star hotel is really **luxurious**.
- market** *n* /'mɑːkɪt/ **marché**  
We normally go to the local **market** to buy fresh food.
- mechanic** *n* /mə'kænɪk/ **mécanicien**  
Do you know a good **mechanic**; my car has broken down again?
- nappy** *n* /'næpi/ **couche (bébé)**  
The baby is crying. Can you change his **nappy**?
- narrow** *adj* /'nærəʊ/ **étroit**  
You can't drive a car down that street. It is too **narrow**.
- noisy** *adj* /'nɔɪzi/ **bruyant**  
Shall we go somewhere quieter? It's too **noisy** in this bar.
- parcel** *n* /'pɑːsl/ **paquet**  
The post office sent me a note to say I had to collect a **parcel**.
- pavement** *n* /'peɪvmənt/ **trottoir**  
There are so many cars parked on this **pavement** that people can't walk along it.
- peaceful** *adj* /'piːsfl/ **paisible**  
We like the park near our house because it is **peaceful** and quiet.
- pick from (= choose from)** *v* /'pɪk frəm/ **choisir**  
There were so many different colours to **pick from**; she found it difficult to decide.
- picnic** *n* /'pɪknɪk/ **picque-nique**  
The weather is good so we could eat a **picnic** outside.
- pints** *n* /paɪnts/ **pintes**  
Can I have two **pints** of beer, please?
- pound (pounds sterling = British currency)** *n* /paʊndz (,pʌʊndz 'stɜːlɪŋ)/ **livres (sterling)**  
They only take euros not British **pounds**.
- product** *n* /'prɒdʌkt/ **produit**  
Which **product** is better, this DVD player or the other?
- quantities (pl of quantity)** *n* /'kwɒntəntɪz/ **quantités**  
If you eat large **quantities** of fruit and vegetables, you'll feel healthy.
- roll** *n* /rɒl/ **petit pain**  
I'd like a small, bread **roll** and a large loaf, please.
- rug** *n* /rʌg/ **tapis**  
There are no carpets in our room so we bought a **rug** for the floor.
- scales** *n pl* /skeɪlz/ **balance**  
You need to weigh it on the **scales** to see how heavy it is.
- scientist** *n* /'saɪəntɪst/ **scientifique**  
She's a **scientist** and she's researching animal cloning.
- seller** *n* /'selə(r)/ **vendeur**  
That book is a best **seller**. It has sold thousands of copies.
- shaving foam** *n* /'ʃeɪvɪŋ fəʊm/ **mousse à raser**  
Frank needs to shave but he hasn't got any **shaving foam**.
- shopping list** *n* /'ʃɒpɪŋ ,lɪst/ **liste de courses**  
I think we should write a **shopping list** because we need so many things.
- silver** *n* /'sɪlvə(r)/ **argent**  
When the moon shines it has a **silver** colour.
- size** *n* /saɪz/ **taille**  
Many top models are a **size** 36, which is too thin.
- soaps** *n pl* /səʊps/ **savons**  
These **soaps** smell lovely. I think I'll wash my hands.
- sore throat** /,sɔː'θrəʊt/ **mal de gorge**  
Sally can't speak. She's got a **sore throat**.
- spectacular** *adj* /spek'tækjələ(r)/ **spectaculaire**  
The view from the top of the mountain is **spectacular**.
- spice** *n* /spaɪs/ **épice**  
They haven't put any **spice** in that dish because they know you don't like hot food.
- square** *n* /skweə(r)/ **square, place**  
Have you ever been to Trafalgar **Square** in London?
- stalls** *n pl* /stoːlz/ **étales, stands**  
There are many cheap clothes **stalls** in that market.
- sterling (= British currency)** *n* /'stɜːlɪŋ/ **sterling**  
I'd like to change these euros in to pounds **sterling**, please.



**strange** *adj* /streɪndʒ/ **étrange**  
My neighbours are rather **strange**. They never speak to me.

**tissue** *n* /'tɪʃuː/ **mouchoir en papier**  
I can't stop sneezing have you got a **tissue**?

**traditional** *adj* /trə'dɪʃənəl/ **traditionnel**  
It's **traditional** to have a big lunch on Christmas Day.

**traveller's cheque** *n* /'trævələz ˌtʃek/  
**cheque de voyage**  
I'd like to cash a **traveller's cheque** for \$200.

**village** *n* /'vɪlɪdʒ/ **village**  
Caroline lives in a small **village**. She doesn't like big cities.

**website** *n* /'websaɪt/ **site web**  
MySpace is a very popular **website**.

**wooden** *adj* /'wʊdn/ **en bois**  
A **wooden** door is stronger than a glass one.

We're **bored** of doing the same thing everyday.

**boring** *adj* /'bɔːrɪŋ/ **ennuyant**  
The film was so **boring** we nearly fell asleep.

**brat** *n* /bræt/ **môme**  
My teenage daughter is a horrible, rebellious **brat**.

**bullying** *n* /'bʊlɪŋ/ **mauvais traitement ; intimidation**  
They are shocked by the number of children who are victims of **bullying** at school.

**camp** *n* /kæmp/ **camp**  
Some parents send their kids on a summer **camp** when school finishes.

**cheating** *n* /'tʃiːtɪŋ/ **tricherie**  
**Cheating** and copying in the exam is not acceptable.

**Cheer up!** /'tʃɪər ˌʌp/ **Courage !**  
**Cheer up!** I'm sure you'll pass the exam next time.

He hasn't worked before so he has no job **experience**.

**fascinated** *adj* /'fæsɪnətɪd/ **fasciné**  
We were **fascinated** by the painting because it was very unusual.

**fascinating** *adj* /'fæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ **fascinant**  
No-one in the audience moved because the speech was so **fascinating**.

**fault** *n* /fɔːlt/ **faute**  
The bus didn't come so it's not my **fault** if I'm late.

**be fed up with** /bi ˌfed ˈʌp wɪð/ **en avoir assez de**  
She's angry and **fed up with** John because he never helps at home.

**feel depressed** *adj* /ˌfiːl dɪˈprest/ **se sentir déprimé**  
If you **feel depressed**, do something you enjoy and you'll feel better.

## Unit 5

**affect** *v* /ə'fekt/ **affecter, avoir une incidence sur**  
Drugs and alcohol can **affect** a teenager's development.

**alcohol** *n* /'ælkəhɒl/ **alcool**  
You can't buy cigarettes or **alcohol** if you are under 18.

**ambition** *n* /æm'bɪʃn/ **ambition**  
Her **ambition** was to become the greatest tennis player.

**annoyed** *adj* /ə'nɔɪd/ **contrarié, agacé, fâché**  
She's **annoyed** because we forgot her birthday.

**annoying** *adj* /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/ **ennuyant, agaçant**  
It's **annoying** when people tell you what to do all the time.

**applicable** *adj* /ə'plɪkəbl/ **applicable, valable**  
This section isn't **applicable** to me. I'm not married.

**argue (with sb)** *v* /'ɑːgjuː (wɪð ...)/ **se disputer (avec qn)**  
It's normal for teenagers to **argue with** their parents about things.

**army** *n* /'ɑːmi/ **armée**  
1,000 soldiers from the British **army** were sent to Afghanistan.

**arrange** *v* /ə'reɪndʒ/ **arranger, convenir de**  
Why don't we **arrange** a time to meet next week?

**average** *adj* /'ævərɪdʒ/ **moyen**  
Jamie wasn't very clever at school, he was just **average**.

**be pleased for somebody** /bɪ ˈpliːzd fə/ **être heureux pour qn**  
I **am pleased for** Margie because normally she isn't a very lucky person.

**be responsible** *v* /ˌbiː rɪ'spɒnsəbl/ **être responsable**  
It was my mistake. I'm **responsible** for the damage.

**behaviour** *n* /bɪ'heɪvjə(r)/ **comportement**  
The **behaviour** of her children is terrible. They are always breaking things.

**blame** *v* /bleɪm/ **blâmer**  
You can't **blame** me because I didn't do it.

**body piercing** *n* /'bɒdi ˌpɪərɪŋ/ **piercing**  
My son has just had a **body piercing**. He's got a ring in his tongue.

**boots** *n pl* /buːts/ **bottes**  
She prefers to wear **boots** in the winter because they keep your feet warmer.

**bored** *adj* /bɔːd/ **qui s'ennuie ; ennuyé**

**chorus** *n* /'kɔːrəs/ **refrain**  
The main part of the song is good but the **chorus** is very repetitive.

**confused** *adj* /kən'fjuːzd/ **confus, troublé**  
She was **confused** and couldn't decide what to do.

**confusing** *adj* /kən'fjuːzɪŋ/ **peu clair**  
This maths problem is very **confusing**. We can't understand it.

**cried (past tense of cry)** *v* /kraɪd/ **a pleuré**  
I **cried** and felt sad for days after he left me.

**cruise** *n* /kruːz/ **croisière**  
They love ships; this year they're going on a **cruise** down the Nile.

**delete** *v* /dɪ'liːt/ **effacer**  
If you **delete** that line, the paragraph won't make sense.

**depressed** *adj* /dɪ'prest/ **déprimé**  
Rob felt **depressed** and unhappy after his parents died.

**depressing** *adj* /dɪ'presɪŋ/ **déprimant**  
I hate this cold, grey weather; it's very **depressing**.

**desperate** *adj* /'despəreɪt/ **desespéré**  
He was so **desperate** to see her that he waited outside her house all day.

**disappointed** *adj* /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪd/ **déçu**  
We were **disappointed** because only two people came to the party.

**disappointing** *adj* /ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntɪŋ/ **décevant**  
I didn't like the food or the service in that restaurant; it was quite **disappointing**.

**discuss** *v* /dɪs'kʌs/ **discuter**  
Let's talk about it and **discuss** all the possibilities first.

**divorced** *adj* /dɪ'vɔːst/ **divorcé**  
Bill got married but was separated and then **divorced** after 6 months.

**end up** *v* /ˌend ˈʌp/ **finir**  
I want to be a musician but I'll probably **end up** doing some normal job.

**exam** *n* /ɪg'zæm/ **examen**  
They did a test in January and the final **exam** is in May.

**excited** *adj* /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ **excité**  
I've just won £10,000! I'm so **excited!**

**exciting** *adj* /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ **excitant, passionnant**  
Have you tried snowboarding? It's really **exciting**.

**exhausting** *adj* /ɪg'zɔːstɪŋ/ **épuisant**  
I'm really tired after running the marathon; it was **exhausting**.

**experience** *n* /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ **expérience**

**feel sorry for** *v* /ˌfiːl ˈsɔːri fɔː(r), fə(r)/ **plaignre (qn)**  
We **feel sorry for** Helen because she's always on her own with no friends.

**fighting** *n* /'faɪtɪŋ/ **bagarre**  
**Fighting** isn't a good idea because you might get hurt.

**footsteps** *n pl* /'fʊtsteps/ **pas**  
She couldn't see anyone but she could hear **footsteps** coming towards her.

**frightened** *adj* /'fraɪtnd/ **apeuré**  
She isn't **frightened** of spiders but she hates snakes.

**frightening** *adj* /'fraɪtɪŋ/ **effrayant**  
We never watch horror films because they are **frightening**.

**get married** *v* /ˌget ˈmæɪrɪd/ **se marier**  
If you **get married**, will you invite me to the wedding?

**give sb a ring (= call sb on the phone)** *coll* /ˌɡɪv ... ə ˈrɪŋ/ **donner un coup de fil à qn**  
Here's my phone number so you can **give me a ring** when you get there.

**give up (= stop doing sth)** *v* /ˌɡɪv ˈʌp/ **abandonner**  
Paul is trying to **give up** smoking because it is so bad for his health.

**grade** *n* /ɡreɪd/ **grade, note**  
She got a good **grade** in the exam; about 78%.

**have a drug problem** *n* /hæv ə ˈdrʌɡ ˌprɒbləm/ **être toxicomane ; problème de toxicomanie**  
You smoke and drink so much! I think you **have a drug problem**.

**headaches** *n* /'hedɪks/ **maux de tête**  
Too much stress can cause **headaches** and other health problems.

**heartache** *n* /'hɑːteɪk/ **chagrin**  
When you finish a relationship, the **heartache** can be terrible.

**heavy** *adj* /'hevi/ **lourd**  
Carl had a **heavy** discussion with his dad. It was very serious.

**hike (= long walk)** *n* /haɪk/ **randonnée**  
They like walking, so we could go for a **hike** in the mountains.

**hope** *n* /həʊp/ **espoir**  
He left school too early but he has the **hope** he can go back one day.

**horrible (to sb)** *adj* /'hɒrəbl (tə ...)/ **méchant (avec qn)**  
When she was a child, Paula was a bully and she was **horrible** to other kids.

**hurt** *adj* /hɜ:t/ **blesé**  
She is sensitive and can be easily **hurt** by what you say.

**I'm thinking of (doing sth)** /,aɪm 'θɪŋkɪŋ əv .../ **J'envise de (faire qch)**  
I haven't decided about my holiday yet but **I'm thinking of** going to Australia.

**incredible** *adj* /ɪn'kredəbl/ **incroyable**  
It's **incredible** that they won because they played so badly.

**instruction** *n* /ɪn'strʌkʃn/ **instruction**  
If you read out the **instructions**, I'll try and connect the two parts.

**intelligent** *adj* /ɪn'telɪdʒənt/ **intelligent**  
Linda is brilliant at maths. She's so **intelligent**.

**invite** *v* /ɪn'vaɪt/ **inviter**  
Do you think Mark will come if I **invite** him to dinner?

**lend** *v* /lend/ **prêter**  
I can **lend** you the book but can you give it back tomorrow?

**lie** *n* /laɪ/ **mensonge**  
It's a **lie**; he isn't telling the truth!

**looking forward to (doing sth)** /'lʊkɪŋ ,fɔ:wəd tə .../ **attendre avec impatience (de faire qch)**  
We can't wait to go to the concert. We're really **looking forward to** it.

**marathon** *n* /'mæərəθən/ **marathon**  
You'll have to run a long distance every week if you want to win the **marathon**.

**marital status** *n* /'mæərɪtl ,steɪtəs/ **situation de famille**  
'What's your **marital status**?' 'I'm single.'

**nurse** *n* /nɜ:s/ **infirmière**  
Doctors work hard but a **nurse** also has a very difficult job.

**occupation** *n* /,ɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/ **profession**  
'Can I have your name and **occupation**?' 'Liz Jones. Dentist.'

**orders (follow orders)** *n pl* /'ɔ:dəz (fɒləʊ 'ɔ:dəz)/ **ordres**  
In the army you need discipline and you have to follow **orders**.

**out of control** /,aʊt əv kən'trəʊl/ **déchaîné; incontrollable**  
Be careful of that dog! It's **out of control** and might attack someone.

**permanent** *adj* /'pɜ:mənənt/ **permanent**  
He's looking for a **permanent** job because he's tired of working in so many different places.

**physical activity** *n* /,fɪzɪkl æk'tɪvəti/ **activité physique**  
If you don't do any exercise or **physical activity**, you'll get ill.

**piercings** *n pl* /'pɪəriŋz/ **piercings**  
He had two **piercings**, one in his nose, and another through his tongue.

**plan (to do sth)** *v* /,plæn (tə 'du: ...)/ **prévoir (de faire qch)**  
I've thought about where to live so I **plan** to find a house near the sea.

**play truant (= not go to school)** *v* /,pleɪ 'tru:ənt/ **faire l'école buissonnière**  
We will phone your parents mobile if you don't come to school and **play truant**.

**post (letters / parcels)** *v* /pəʊst/ **poster**  
Could you go to the post office and **post** this letter before 6?

**postcode** *n* /'pəʊstkeɪd/ **code postal**  
Their **post code** is Manchester, MA 5 7F J

**primary school** *n* /'praɪməri ,sku:l/ **école primaire**  
In this country, children stay at **primary school** until they are 11 and then go to secondary school.

**prison** *n* /'prɪzn/ **prison**  
They spent 25 years in **prison** for armed robbery.

**problem** *n* /'prɒbləm/ **problème**  
There is no easy solution to this **problem**.

**promise** *v* /'prɒmɪs/ **promettre**  
I never **promise** to do something if I don't think I can do it.

**psychologist** *n* /saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst/ **psychologue**  
She decided to analyse all her problems so she went to see a **psychologist**.

**rebel (against sb or sth)** *v* /rɪ'bel ə,ɡenst .../ **se rebeller (contre qn ou qch)**  
Teenagers love to **rebel** against their parents and annoy them.

**relaxing** *adj* /rɪ'læksɪŋ/ **relaxant**  
After such a **relaxing** weekend, they felt less stressed.

**remarried** *adj* /,rɪ:'mæərɪd/ **remarié**  
He was divorced but then he met Becky and now he's **remarried**.

**save money** /,seɪv 'mʌni/ **économiser de l'argent**  
Alice can't **save money**. She spends it all as soon as she has some.

**secret** *n* /'si:kret/ **secret**  
It's a **secret** so don't tell anyone.

**self-control** *n* /,self kən'trəʊl/ **maîtrise de soi**  
He always does what he wants; he hasn't got much **self-control**.

**seriously** *adv* /'sɪəriəsli/ **sérieusement**  
This isn't a joke. We need to talk **seriously**.

**shocked** *adj* /ʃɒkt/ **consterné**  
We were surprised and **shocked** to hear that he was so ill.

**shocking** *adj* /'ʃɒkɪŋ/ **choquant ; consternant**  
No-one could believe the terrorist attack in Madrid. It was very **shocking**.

**signature** *n* /'sɪɡnətʃə(r)/ **signature**  
Please put your **signature** at the bottom of the letter.

**situation** *n* /,sɪtʃə'ɪʃn/ **situation**  
We can't continue in this way; the **situation** is impossible.

**spy story** *n* /'spaɪ ,stɔ:ri/ **histoire d'espionnage**  
This is a **spy story** and it's about secret agents working for the Chinese government.

**steal** *v* /sti:l/ **voler**  
Someone tried to **steal** my wallet.

**sunshine** *n* /'sʌnʃaɪn/ **soleil**  
It will be a clear day with plenty of **sunshine** and no clouds or rain.

**surprised** *adj* /sə'praɪzd/ **surpris**  
We were **surprised** they had a dog because they said they didn't like animals.

**surprising** *adj* /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ **surprenant**  
Federer played brilliantly so it was **surprising** when Nadal beat him.

**swearing** *n* /'swɛərɪŋ/ **juron**  
At this school we won't tolerate bad language or **swearing**.

**take drugs** *v* /,teɪk 'drʌgz/ **se droguer**  
More boys smoke, drink and **take drugs** than girls.

**tell a lie** *v* /,tel ə 'laɪ/ **mentir**  
We could **tell a lie**, but I prefer to tell the truth.

**tell a secret** *v* /,tel ə 'sɪ:kret/ **dire un secret**  
If I **tell a secret**, will you promise to keep it?

**therapy** *n* /'θerəpi/ **thérapie**  
He decided to get **therapy** to try and cure his drug problem.

**be tired of** *adj* /bi 'taɪəd əv/ **être las de**  
They're **tired of** living in a cold climate so they're going to move to Sydney.

**tough** *adj* /tʌf/ **dur**  
He thinks he's **tough** but he's really quite a weak person.

**train** *v* /treɪn/ **(s') entraîner ; suivre une formation**  
Do you need to **train** a lot to be a good professional footballer?

**troubled** *adj* /'trʌblɪd/ **troublé ; soucieux ; inquiet ; agité ;**  
She was a **troubled** child who lived in a poor area with a lot of problems.

**trust** *v, n* /trʌst/ **confiance ; faire confiance à**  
We don't **trust** Michelle. She never tells the truth.  
A good relationship is normally based on **trust**.

**vet** *n* /vet/ **vétérinaire**  
Our cat isn't well so we'd better take her to the **vet**.

## Unit 6

**absolutely** *adv* /'æbsəlu:tli/ **absolument**  
I'm **absolutely** certain the Eiffel Tower is in Paris.

**advantage** *n* /əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ/ **avantage**  
The **advantage** of living in the centre is that you have everything near you.

**afford** *v* /ə'fɔ:d/ **se permettre (avoir les moyens de)**  
We can't **afford** to go on holiday this year; we haven't got much money.

**amazing** *adj* /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ **incroyable**  
The pyramids are **amazing**. How did they build them?

**angry** *adj* /'æŋɡri/ **en colère**  
Mary was late for work again so her boss is very **angry**.

**be accepted** *v* /,bi: ək'septɪd/ **être accepté**  
Steve won't **be accepted** for the job; he hasn't got much experience.

**birthplace** *n* /'bɜ:θpleɪs/ **lieu de naissance**  
She hasn't been back to her **birthplace** since she was a small child.

**book (a room)** *v* /,bʊk (ə 'ru:m)/ **réserver**  
We'd like to **book** a double room for the weekend.

**booking fee** *n* /'bʊkɪŋ ,fi:/ **droit de réservation**  
If you buy the tickets on the internet there is a **booking fee** of £2.50.

**break up** *v* /,breɪk 'ʌp/ **se séparer**  
He didn't want to **break up** with her, but he met another woman.

**brilliant** *adj* /'brɪljənt/ **fantastique ; génial ; super (fam.)**  
That book is **brilliant**. It's the best I've ever read.

**building** *n* /'bɪldɪŋ/ **bâtiment**  
The **building** next to the post office is the oldest in this street.

- character** *n* /'kærəktə(r)/ **caractère**  
In the series *Friends*, Jennifer Aniston plays the **character** called Rachel.
- check in** /'tʃek in, 'tʃek 'in/ **enregistrer**  
They arrive at 9 pm so they plan to **check in** at the hotel at about 9.30.
- comedy** *n* /'kɒmədi/ **comédie**  
The play is a **comedy** and it's very funny.
- community** *n* /kə'mju:nəti/ **communauté**  
The immigrant **community** where we live has a lot of vitality.
- contemporary** *adj* /kən'tempərəri/ **contemporain**  
Do you like modern, **contemporary** architecture?
- cosmopolitan** *adj* /,kɒzmə'pɒlɪtən/ **cosmopolite**  
This area is very **cosmopolitan**. There's a mixture of Asians, Latin Americans and Africans.
- diverse** *adj* /daɪ'vɜ:s/ **divers**  
London is a **diverse** city where many different nationalities live together.
- expiry date** *n* /'ɪk'spaɪəri ,deɪt/ **date d'expiration**  
We shouldn't eat this food because the **expiry date** on the packet has passed.
- fashionable** *adj* /'fæʃnəbl/ **à la mode**  
Beth has always got the latest clothes. She's really **fashionable**.
- be fed up (with)** *adj* /bi ,fed 'ʌp (wɪð)/ **en avoir assez (de)**  
He's going to look for another job because he's **fed up with** this one.
- fluency** *n* /'flu:ənsi/ **aisance**  
My teacher thinks **fluency** is more important than accuracy when we speak English.
- foreigner** *n* /'fɔ:rənə(r)/ **étranger**  
Christophe is a **foreigner** because he definitely isn't from around here.
- friendliest** *adj* /'frendliəst/ **le plus amical**  
Mario is very sociable. He's the **friendliest** person I know.
- friendship** *n* /'frendʃɪp/ **amitié**  
Their **friendship** began because they had a lot of things in common.
- gender** *n* /'dʒendə(r)/ **sexe (féminin ou masculin)**  
We're studying women's equality and **gender** issues this term.
- general knowledge** *n* /,dʒenrəl 'nɒlɪdʒ/ **connaissances générales**  
Here's a difficult **general knowledge** question: Which is the smallest state in Europe?
- generous** *adj* /'dʒenərəs/ **généreux**  
Yolanda is always paying for everyone. She's very **generous**.
- get better** /,get 'betə(r)/ **se sentir mieux**  
I'm sorry you don't feel well and I hope you **get better** soon.
- get on well** /,get ,ɒn 'wel/ **bien s'entendre**  
We **get on well** because we like the same things.
- hippopotamus** *n* /,hɪpə'pɒtəməs/ **hippopotame**  
Which is bigger and heavier; an elephant or a **hippopotamus**?
- historical** *adj* /hɪ'stɒrɪkl/ **historique**  
You must visit the old **historical** centre of the city while you are there.
- homeland** *n* /'həʊmlænd/ **terre natale**  
If you lived abroad for many years, would you forget your **homeland**?
- hostel** *n* /'hɒstəl/ **auberge**  
If we don't have much money, we can stay in a **hostel** instead of a hotel.
- human** *n* /'hju:mən/ **humain**  
An adult **human** has a more developed brain than most animals.
- immigrant** *n* /'ɪmɪgrənt/ **immigrant**  
The **immigrant** population of this city is increasing and the majority are from China.
- impolite** *adj* /,ɪmpə'laɪt/ **malpoli**  
We were surprised that Paul was so rude because he isn't normally **impolite**.
- independence** *n* /,ɪndɪ'pendəns/ **indépendance**  
When did India get **independence** from the British Empire?
- industrial** *adj* /ɪn'dʌstriəl/ **industriel**  
That part of town has a lot of factories and it's the **industrial** area.
- interest** *n* /'ɪntrəst/ **intérêt**  
He finally became a painter because of his **interest** in art.
- jazz** *n* /dʒæz/ **jazz**  
One of the most influential **jazz** musicians was Miles Davis.
- leaflet** *n* /'li:fli:t/ **dépliant**  
This **leaflet** gives you all the basic information about prices.
- mean** *adj* /mi:n/ **avare ; mesquin**  
Eddie never spends any money. He's really **mean**.
- mentioned** *pp* /'menʃnd/ **mentionné**  
I haven't **mentioned** the problem to Bill because he's very sensitive.
- messy** *adj* /'mesi/ **en désordre**  
Can you tidy up the kitchen? It's so **messy** after you cook!
- miserable** *adj* /'mɪzrəbl/ **misérable ; affreux**  
We didn't enjoy the weekend away because the weather was cold, wet and **miserable**.
- modern** *adj* /'mɒdn/ **moderne** She works in a **modern** office with all the latest technology.
- music scene** *n* /'mju:zɪk ,si:n/ **monde de la musique**  
There are no places for concerts here and the **music scene** is rather boring.
- nationality** *n* /,næʃə'næləti/ **nationalité**  
If you change your **nationality**, you can't keep your British passport.
- neighbour** *n* /'neɪbə(r)/ **voisin**  
When we go away on holiday our next door **neighbour** looks after our pets.
- online** *adj* /ɒn 'laɪn/ **en ligne**  
You can check the website for information if you go **online** now.
- owner** *n* /'əʊnə(r)/ **propriétaire**  
He's the **owner** of that new Mercedes.
- passion** *n* /'pæʃn/ **passion**  
They love animals and they have a **passion** for dogs.
- pleasure** *n* /'pleʒə(r)/ **plaisir**  
Thanks you for coming, it's a **pleasure** to meet you.
- polite** *adj* /pə'laɪt/ **poli**  
If you are invited to dinner, it is **polite** to take a present.
- population** *n* /,pɒpjə'leɪʃn/ **population**  
The **population** of this area has increased. About 5 million people live here.
- principle** *n* /'prɪnsəpl/ **principe**  
One **principle** her parents taught her was to work hard.
- rap** *n* /ræp/ **rap**  
*Outkast* are popular **rap** artists.
- romance** *n* /rəʊ'mæns/ **romance**  
She likes a bit of **romance** in a relationship, so buy her flowers.
- rude** *adj* /ru:d/ **malpoli**  
That waiter wasn't very helpful; in fact he was quite **rude**.
- run** *v* /rʌn/ **courir**  
Only the best athletes can **run** in the marathon.
- science fiction** *n* /,saɪəns 'fɪkʃn/ **science fiction**  
Do you like **science fiction** films, like *Matrix* or *Star Wars*?
- sculpture** *n* /'skʌlptʃə(r)/ **sculpture**  
*David* is a famous **sculpture** by Michelangelo.
- second hand** *adj* /,sekənd 'hænd/ **d'occasion**  
We don't have enough money for a new car so we're going to buy a **second hand** one.
- separate** *adj* /'seprət/ **séparé ; à part**  
Do you share a room with your brother or do you have **separate** bedrooms?
- shark** *n* /ʃɑ:k/ **requin**  
The great white **shark** can be seen off the East coast of Australia.
- shocking** *adj* /'ʃɒkɪŋ/ **choquant ; consternant**  
The news was so **shocking** that we almost didn't believe it.
- sights** *n pl* /saɪts/ **attractions touristiques**  
What are the best **sights** to see in New York?
- sightseeing** *n* /'saɪtsi:ŋ/ **(faire du) tourisme**  
**Sightseeing** in a city is fine if you like visiting monuments and museums.
- sightseeing tour** *n* /'saɪtsi:ŋ ,tʊə(r)/ **excursion touristique**  
The **sightseeing tour** was expensive but we saw all the interesting places.
- spicy** *adj* /'spaisi/ **épicé**  
They like hot, **spicy** food like Indian or Thai.
- stare** *v* /steə(r)/ **fixer du regard**  
Don't look at her like that! It's rude to **stare**!
- stick together (=stay together)** *v, coll* /,stɪk tə'geðə(r)/ **se serrer les coudes**  
The Chinese community in this area **stick together** and don't mix much with other people.
- sunset** *n* /'sʌnset/ **coucher de soleil**  
The sun goes down at about 7 pm so you might see a beautiful **sunset**.
- talented** *adj* /'tæləntɪd/ **talentueux**  
James is a brilliant and **talented** painter.
- temple** *n* /'templ/ **temple**  
Tanah Lot is a famous **temple** by the sea in Bali.
- terms and conditions** *n pl* /,tɜ:mz ən kən'dɪʃnz/ **termes et conditions**  
Read the contract and check the **terms and conditions** before you sign it.
- thief** *n* /θi:f/ **voleur**  
The **thief** stole all their money and bags.
- thriller** *n* /'θrɪlə(r)/ **film (ou roman) policier**  
The film we saw was a **thriller** and it was very exciting.
- tour** *n* /tʊə(r)/ **tour, visite**  
They bought a caravan and went on a **tour** round France.
- trip** *n* /trɪp/ **voyage**  
Let's go on a day **trip** to London and visit all the famous sights.
- untidy** *adj* /ʌn'taɪdi/ **désordonné**  
Sally leaves things all over her room in a mess; she's very **untidy**.

**vitality** *n* /vaɪ'tæləti/ **vitalité**

The West Indian community have a lot of **vitality**. They love music and dance.

## Unit 7

**accident** *n* /'æksɪdənt/ **accident**

We saw a terrible car **accident** on the way to work this morning.

**account** *n* /ə'kaʊnt/ **compte**

Open an **account** with that bank, they offer good rates.

**accountant** *n* /ə'kaʊntənt/ **comptable**

We need to employ an **accountant** to manage the company finances.

**advertise** *v* /'ædvətaɪz/ **faire passer une annonce**

It's better to **advertise** the product on TV if you want it to sell.

**advertisement** *n* /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ **annonce ; publicité**

More people will buy a product if there is a famous person in an **advertisement**.

**album** *n* /'ælbəm/ **album**

The band's last **album** won four music awards.

**alive** *adj* /ə'laɪv/ **vivant ; en vie**

The police thought everyone was dead after the train accident but two people were still **alive**.

**ambitious** *adj* /æm'bɪʃəs/ **ambitieux**

If you want to get to the top, you have to be **ambitious**.

**art** *n* /ɑ:t/ **art**

The new **art** gallery has some fantastic paintings.

**artist** *n* /'ɑ:tɪst/ **artiste**

He's a graffiti **artist** and he painted the walls in this street.

**attend** *v* /ə'tend/ **prendre part à ; assister**

We hope to **attend** the meeting but we are not sure if we can come.

**bad-tempered** *adj* /'bæd'tempəd/ **de mauvaise humeur**

Don't speak to me early in the morning. I'm often irritable and **bad-tempered**.

**band** *n* /bænd/ **groupe (de musique)**

Who is the singer in that **band**?

**bass** *n* /beɪs/ **basse**

She plays the **bass** guitar and he plays the drums.

**bodyguard** *n* /'bɒdɪgɑ:d/ **garde du corps**

Many famous people employ a **bodyguard** for protection.

**calm** *adj* /kɑ:m/ **calme**

Try not to get nervous, stay **calm** before the exam.

**camping** *n* /'kæmpɪŋ/ **camping**

We want to go **camping** so we need to buy a tent.

**career** *n* /kə'riə(r)/ **carrière**

Colin is studying medicine; he wants a **career** as a doctor.

**chauffeur** *n* /'ʃəʊfə(r)/ **chauffeur**

She's rich and famous and she has a **chauffeur** to drive her everywhere.

**chef** *n* /ʃef/ **chef**

The food at that restaurant is better since they got a new **chef**.

**corridor** *n* /'kɒrɪdɔ:(r)/ **couloir**

The dining room and the kitchen are separated by a long **corridor**.

**courage** *n* /'kʌrɪdʒ/ **courage**

He's not very brave so he didn't have the **courage** to tell her.

**danger** *n* /'deɪndʒə(r)/ **danger**

They went parachuting because they like risk and **danger**.

**decide** *v* /dɪ'saɪd/ **décider**

I can't **decide** whether to wear a skirt or dress to the party.

**decision** *n* /dɪ'sɪʒn/ **décision**

She usually spends a long time thinking about it before she makes a **decision**.

**decorate** *v* /'dekəreɪt/ **refaire (la décoration)**

We wanted to paint and **decorate** the house in a different way.

**decorator** *n* /'dekəreɪtə(r)/ **peintre-décorateur**

I don't like the style of this room, so I'm going to find a **decorator** to change it.

**dietician** *n* /,daɪə'tɪʃn/ **diététicien**

If you are worried about your weight, you should go and see a **dietician**.

**difference** *n* /'dɪfrəns/ **différence**

There is a great **difference** between your version and my version of the story.

**disaster** *n* /dɪ'zɑ:stə(r)/ **désastre**

The Tsunami in Indonesia is a natural **disaster** no-one will forget.

**disastrous** *adj* /dɪ'zɑ:stərəs/ **désastreux**

The elections were **disastrous**. Almost nobody voted.

**drama queen** *n* /'drɑ:mə ,kwɪ:n/ **un peu tragédien(ne) sur les bords**

Julia is always shouting and crying about something. She's a right **drama queen**.

**drums** *n pl* /drʌmz/ **batterie ; tambours**

That banging noise you can hear is my son playing the **drums** in his room.

**easy-going** *adj* /,i:zi 'gəʊɪŋ/ **accueillant**  
I really like Dave because he's so relaxed and **easy-going**.

**electric** *adj* /'lektrɪk/ **électrique**

Jimi Hendrix was one of the most famous **electric** guitar players of all time.

**electrician** *n* /ɪ,lek'trɪʃn/ **électricien**

Do you know a good **electrician** because the lights aren't working in this building?

**employ** *v* /ɪm'plɔɪ/ **embaucher**

We decided to **employ** the first candidate we interviewed for the job.

**employer** *n* /ɪm'plɔɪə(r)/ **employeur**

It's his company and he has a good reputation as an **employer**.

**employment** *n* /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/ **emploi**

It's difficult to find **employment** in this city as all the best jobs have been taken.

**entourage** *n* /'ɒntə:ʒ/ **entourage**

As usual, Victoria Beckham arrived with an **entourage** of people including her personal trainer.

**explain** *v* /ɪk'spleɪn/ **expliquer**

Ask the teacher to **explain** it if you don't understand the problem.

**explanation** *n* /,eksplə'neɪʃn/ **explication**

Please give your boss a written **explanation** of why you want to take time off.

**fame** *n* /feɪm/ **renommée**

Her **fame** for being a brilliant actor increased as she got older.

**famous** *adj* /'feɪməs/ **célèbre**

People go on programmes like *Big Brother* because they want to be **famous**.

**film premiere** *n* /'fɪlm ,premiə(r)/ **première**

No-one has seen the film yet but it will be shown at the next **film premiere**.

**fire (from a job)** *v* /,faɪə (frəm ə 'dʒɒb)/ **renvoyer, saquer**

They decided to **fire** Sarah because she was always late for work.

**flopped (= been unsuccessful)** *pp* /flɒpt/ **a fait un four**

Everyone thought the record would be a success but it **flopped**.

**founder member** *n* /'faʊndə ,membə(r)/ **membre fondateur**

He was the **founder member** of the group when it started in 1999.

**friendly** *adj* /'frendli/ **amical**

Our neighbours are very **friendly** and they often invite us over for dinner.

**governed** *pp* /'gʌvnd/ **gouverné**

Which state in the US is **governed** by the President's brother?

**great granddaughter** *n* /,greɪt 'grændɔ:tə(r)/ **arrière petite fille**

Helen's grand daughter has just had a baby girl so now she has got a **great granddaughter**.

**guitar** *n* /gr'tɑ:(r)/ **guitare**

Which do you prefer, electric or acoustic **guitar**?

**have a break (= have a rest)** /,hæv ə 'breɪk/ **faire une pause**

I've been working for 5 hours so now I'm going to stop and **have a break** for 10 minutes.

**havoc (play havoc with sth)** *n* /'hævək

(,plɪə 'hævək wɪð ...)/ **chambouler qch**  
He's very temperamental and plays **havoc** with the press.

**heir** *n* /eə(r)/ **héritier**

Prince Charles is **heir** to the throne in England.

**hire** *v* /'haɪə(r)/ **louer**

When we arrive in Mallorca, we'll **hire** a car and drive round the island.

**imagination** *n* /ɪ,mædʒɪ'neɪʃn/ **imagination**

To be a good writer you need creativity and **imagination**.

**including** *prep* /ɪn'klu:dɪŋ/ **y compris**

The whole team was at the football match, **including** Gerry who was still injured.

**industry** *n* /'ɪndəstri/ **industrie ; secteur**

Not many people work in the car **industry** because everything is done by robots.

**influenced (by sb/sth)** *pp* /'ɪnfluənst (,baɪ ...)/ **influencé (par qn / qch)**

Many British bands have been **influenced** by the Beatles.

**interpret** *v* /ɪn'tɜ:prɪt/ **interpréter**

She's too young to **interpret** this part in the play.

**interpreter** *n* /ɪn'tɜ:prɪtə(r)/ **interprète**

We need an **interpreter** because we don't speak German.

**invitation** *n* /,ɪnvɪ'teɪʃn/ **invitation**

We didn't get a formal **invitation** to the wedding so we didn't go.

**journalist** *n* /'dʒɜ:nəlɪst/ **journaliste**

Ted is a **journalist** and he works for the *Times* newspaper

**keyboard** *n* /'ki:bɔ:d/ **clavier**

The **keyboard** on the piano is out of tune.

**kind** *adj* /kaɪnd/ **bon, gentil**

Vince is a very generous and **kind** person who always helps other people.

**kindness** *n* /'kaɪndnəs/ **bonté**

We'd like to thank you for all your help and **kindness**.

**law** *n* /lɔ:/ **loi**

Zoe studies **law** at university; she wants to become a judge.

**librarian** *n* /laɪ'breəriən/ **bibliothécaire**  
He loves books so he's decided to get a job as a **librarian**.

**library** *n* /'laɪbrəri/ **bibliothèque**  
When you go to the **library**, can you take back these books I borrowed?

**lighting** *n* /'laɪtɪŋ/ **éclairage**  
It's too dark in this room because the **lighting** isn't very good.

**manicurist** *n* /'mænikjʊərɪst/ **manicure**  
She went to a **manicurist** because her hands and nails were in bad condition.

**member** *n* /'membə(r)/ **membre**  
How much does it cost to be a **member** of this sports club?

**misfortunes** *n pl* /,mɪs'fɔ:tʃu:nz/ **malheurs**  
Many gossip magazines publish stories about the bad luck and **misfortunes** of celebrities.

**model** *v* /'mɒdl/ **(se) modeler (sur)** ;  
Some teenage girls try to copy and **model** themselves on famous singers and actors.

**moody** *adj* /'mu:di/ **lunatique**  
Be careful with Gina because she's temperamental and **moody**.

**movie (= film)** *n* US /'mu:vi/ **film**  
The British say 'film' but the Americans say **movie**.

**music business** *n* /'mju:zɪk ,bɪznəs/ **secteur de la musique**  
The **music industry** is trying to protect artists and stop people downloading music off the internet.

**musical instrument** *n* /'mju:zɪkl 'ɪnstrəmənt/ **instrument de musique**  
I can sing but I can't play a **musical instrument**.

**musician** *n* /'mju:zɪn/ **musicien**  
She gave up work, learnt to play the piano and became a famous **musician**.

**nervous breakdown** *n* /,nɜ:vəs 'breɪkdaʊn/ **dépression nerveuse**  
Andy is in hospital because he was very depressed and had a **nervous breakdown**.

**noisy** *adj* /'nɔ:zi/ **bruyant**  
I'm going to live somewhere quiet in the countryside because this city is so **noisy**.

**novel** *n* /'nɒvl/ **roman**  
His books have sold millions of copies and his new **novel** is out next week.

**organization** *n* /,ɔ:gənaɪ'zeɪʃn/ **organisation, organisme**  
Oxfam is a non-government **organisation** with projects in many developing countries.

**organize** *v* /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ **organiser**  
It's a good idea to make a plan and **organize** your work before you start it.

**PA (personal assistant)** *n* /,pi: 'et, ,pɜ:sənəl ə'sɪstənt/ **Secrétaire de Direction Générale**  
She is **PA** to the Managing Director and she organizes all his work agenda.

**paparazzi** *n pl* /,pæpə'rætsɪ/ **paparazzi**  
Robbie Williams is coming which is why there are hundreds of **paparazzi** photographers at the door.

**patient** *adj* /'peɪjnt/ **patient**  
Try to be **patient** and not get angry with the children because they are very young.

**patient** *n* /'peɪjnt/ **patient**  
The doctor told the **patient** he could go home.

**perform** *v* /pə'fɔ:m/ **jouer**  
The group are going to **perform** live in all the big cities.

**performance** *n* /pə'fɔ:məns/ **représentation ; spectacle**  
They didn't give a very good **performance** and a lot of the audience left early.

**personal trainer** *n* /,pɜ:sənəl 'treɪnə(r)/ **entraîneur personnel**  
She's going to employ a **personal trainer** to help her exercise and get fit.

**photographer** *n* /fə'tɒgrəfə(r)/ **photographe**  
The **photographer** sold the picture to the newspapers for thousands of pounds.

**politician** *n* /,pɒlə'tɪʃn/ **homme (ou femme) politique**  
My dad is a **politician** and he won the local elections.

**politics** *n pl* /'pɒlətɪks/ **politique**  
She's been in **politics** for many years and she's done a lot of work for the council.

**principality** *n* /,prɪnsɪ'pæləti/ **principauté**  
The **principality** of Monaco is very small.

**private jet** *n* /,praɪvət 'dʒet/ **avion personnel**  
He's very rich and usually flies everywhere in his **private jet**.

**psychoanalysis** *n* /,saɪkəʊə'næləsɪs/ **psychoanalyse**  
**Psychoanalysis** may help some people solve problems in their lives.

**reception** *n* /rɪ'sepʃn/ **réception**  
Please check in at the hotel **reception** desk when you arrive.

**refer to** *v* /rɪ'fə: tu:, tə/ **se reporter à ; mentionner**  
She's going to talk about the environment and **refer to** the issue of pollution.

**related** *adj* /rɪ'leɪtɪd/ **lié**  
This problem seems to be **related** to the last one because there are a lot of similarities.

**sack** *n* /sæk/ **se faire mettre à la porte**  
They discovered Pete was stealing things from the office so he got the **sack**.

**saxophone** *n* /'sæksəfəʊn/ **saxophone**  
Many jazz musicians play the trumpet or the **saxophone**.

**science** *n* /'saɪəns/ **sciences**  
At school, I hated **science**, especially physics and chemistry.

**selfish** *adj* /'selfɪʃ/ **égoïste**  
She's very **selfish** and only thinks about herself all the time.

**series** *n* /'sɪəri:z/ **feuilleton**  
In the last few years the best TV **series** have been made in the US.

**sidewalk (= pavement)** *n* US /'saɪdwɔ:k/ **trottoir**  
Do American speakers say pavement or **sidewalk**?

**spoil** *adj* /spɔɪlt/ **gâté**  
As a child he was always given what he wanted so he became very **spoilt**.

**staff** *n* /sta:f/ **personnel**  
All the **staff** in this company have asked for a pay rise.

**temperamental** *adj* /,temprə'mentl/ **capricieux**  
You never know what she might say or do because she's so **temperamental**.

**ten pound note** *n* /,ten ,paʊnd 'nəʊt/ **billet de dix livres sterling**  
Have you got a **ten pound note** for these two fives?

**thoughtful** *adj* /'θɔ:tfʊl/ **prévenant**  
You didn't need to send flowers but it was really **thoughtful**.

**tragedy** *n* /'trædʒədi/ **tragédie**  
The death of so many civilians in the war was a real **tragedy**.

**tragic** *adj* /'trædʒɪk/ **tragique**  
Many people believe that the invasion of Iraq was a **tragic** mistake.

**trumpet** *n* /'trʌmpɪt/ **trompette**  
Fats Domino was a famous **trumpet** player.

**unkind** *adj* /,ʌn'kaɪnd/ **méchant**  
When he was a kid he was often cruel and **unkind** to other children.

**upset** *adj* /ʌp'set/ **contrarié ; fâché ; vexé ; bouleversé**  
I know you feel sad and **upset** at the moment but things will get better.

## Unit 8

**ability** *n* /ə'biləti/ **capacité**  
She's very sociable and has the **ability** to get on with anyone.

**ache** *v* /eɪk/ **faire mal ; être douloureux**  
He shouldn't drink any more wine if he doesn't want his head to **ache** tomorrow.

**agency** *n* /'eɪdʒənsi/ **agence**  
The travel **agency** has some very good offers at the moment.

**ankle** *n* /'æŋkl/ **cheville**  
He twisted his **ankle** while he was playing football.

**apologize** *v* /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ **s'excuser**  
If I were you, I would say sorry and **apologize**.

**application** *n* /,æplɪ'keɪʃn/ **demande (emploi)**  
I don't know if they received my **application** for the job but I sent it a week ago.

**apply** *v* /ə'plai/ **postuler (emploi)**  
He's decided to **apply** for that job he saw in the newspaper.

**architect** *n* /'ɑ:kɪtekt/ **architecte**  
The **architect** who designed that building has no idea of what people need.

**assistance** *n* /ə'sɪstəns/ **assistance**  
If we can help and you need **assistance**, please call us.

**be on call** /bi ,ɒn'kɔ:l/ **être de garde**  
Doctors have to **be on call** in case of an emergency.

**behave** *v* /br'heɪv/ **se comporter**  
Those children don't know how to **behave**. They are very rude and noisy.

**bill** *n* /bɪl/ **addition**  
Can you ask the waiter for the **bill** so I can pay?

**blow your nose** /,bləʊ jɔ: 'nəʊz/ **mouche-toi your nose**.  
You've got a cold. Have a tissue and **blow your nose**.

**builder** *n* /'bɪldə(r)/ **maçon**  
This construction site is dangerous and a **builder** had an accident here last week.

**bully** *n* /'bʊli/ **tyran ; brute**  
Chris hits other children and shouts at them. He's a real **bully**.

**career** *n* /'kæəriə(r)/ **carrière**  
She has always wanted a **career** in politics since she left university.

**chat** *v* /tʃæt/ **chatter**  
If I got the internet at home, my daughter would **chat** all day to her friends on messenger.

**childcare** *n* /'tʃaɪldkeə(r)/ **garde d'enfant d'âge préscolaire**

We don't have a nanny because **childcare** is very expensive.

**country** *n* /'kʌntri/ **pays**

Is Australia a continent or a **country**?

**coward** *n* /'kaʊəd/ **lâche**

Ron is a **coward** because he won't admit what he did.

**definition** *n* /,defɪ'nɪʃn/ **définition**

The **definition** of this word in the dictionary isn't very clear.

**detective** *n* /drɪ'tektɪv/ **détective**

He left the police force and became a private **detective**.

**development** *n* /drɪ'veləpmənt/ **évolution**

We can't see any **development** in his ideas. They haven't changed at all.

**diarrhoea** *n* /,daɪə'rɪə/ **diarrhée**

She was sick and she had **diarrhoea**.

**enclosed** *adj* /ɪn'kləʊzd/ **inclus, (ci-)joint**

There is a copy of the document **enclosed** with the package.

**engineering** *n* /,endʒɪ'nɪərɪŋ/ **ingénierie ; engineering ; construction mécanique**

Not many women work in building and **engineering** which are still traditionally jobs for men.

**enquire** *v* /ɪn'kwaɪə(r)/ **se renseigner (sur)**

He went to **enquire** about the job vacancy.

**equal opportunities** *n* /,iːkwəl ɒpə'tjuːnətiz/ **chances égales**

We employ as many women as men in this company so there are **equal opportunities**.

**ex-boyfriend** *n* /,eks ˈbɔɪfrend/ **ex petit ami**

After they broke up, Denise's **ex-boyfriend** still phoned her for months.

**fall in love** /,fɔːl ɪn 'lʌv/ **tomber amoureux**

Did you **fall in love** with him as soon as you met him?

**farmer** *n* /'fɑːmə(r)/ **fermier**

He wants to be a **farmer** because he loves animals and the countryside.

**feed** *v* /fiːd/ **nourrir ; donner à manger à**

Did you **feed** the dog because he seems to be hungry?

**fire fighter** *n* /'faɪə ˌfɑɪtə(r)/ **pompier**

A **fire fighter** has a dangerous job and you need to be physically strong.

**food poisoning** *n* /'fuːd ˌpɔɪzənɪŋ/ **intoxication alimentaire**

She thinks she got **food poisoning** from that restaurant because she's been sick all day.

**gardener** *n* /'gɑːdnə(r)/ **jardinier**

I'm interested in plants and trees so I might become a **gardener** in the future.

**gender gap** *n* /'dʒendə ˌgæp/ **fossé entre les sexes**

There are more male nurses now so the **gender gap** is decreasing.

**glands** *n* pl /glændz/ **glandes**

He's got a sore throat and his **glands** are swollen.

**hairdresser** *n* /'heədresə(r)/ **coiffeur**

I must go to the **hairdresser** and get my hair cut.

**have a sore throat** /,hæv ə ˌsɔː 'θrəʊt/ **avoir mal à la gorge**

If you can't speak because you **have a sore throat**, you should go to the doctor's.

**have a temperature** /,hæv ə'tempərəʃə(r)/ **avoir de la température**

She doesn't **have a temperature** but her body aches.

**ignore** *v* /ɪg'nɔː(r)/ **ignorer**

If you look in the other direction and **ignore** him, he'll stop annoying you.

**inform** *v* /ɪn'fɔːm/ **informer**

We are sorry to **inform** you that there will be delays on the Northern train line.

**interview** *n, v* /ɪntə'vjuː/ **entretien (n), faire passer un entretien ; interviewer (v)**

The **interview** went well, so she got the job. They agreed to **interview** him, although he wasn't a good candidate for the job.

**liquid** *n* /'lɪkwɪd/ **liquide**

Drink plenty of **liquid** if you have a cold.

**mechanic** *n* /mə'kænik/ **mécanicien**

The **mechanic** at the garage said there was nothing he could do to fix their car.

**message** *n* /'mesɪdʒ/ **message**

Send me a text **message** to say where we're going to meet later.

**nanny** *n* /'næni/ **bonne, nounou**

Both parents are working so they need a **nanny** to look after their children.

**necessary** *adj* /'nesəsəri/ **nécessaire**

It's really **necessary** that you read the instructions before you start.

**night shift** *n* /'naɪt ʃɪft/ **poste de nuit**

Linda is sleeping today because she did the **night shift** at work yesterday.

**non-traditional** *adj* /,nɒn trə'dɪʃənəl/ **non traditionnel**

She's a politician with quite radical and **non-traditional** ideas.

**obligation** *n* /,ɒblɪ'geɪʃn/ **obligation**

You don't have to sign this if you don't want to as you are under no **obligation**.

**opinion** *n* /ə'pɪnjən/ **opinion**

We thought she was unfriendly but our **opinion** of her changed later.

**optician** *n* /ɒp'tɪʃn/ **opticien**

I'm going to the **optician** to have a test because my eyes seem to be getting worse.

**painter** *n* /'peɪntə(r)/ **peintre**

They didn't have time to paint the house so they employed a **painter** to do it.

**plumber** *n* /'plʌmə(r)/ **plombier**

There is water all over the kitchen so I think we need to call a **plumber** to fix the problem.

**possession** *n* /pə'zeʃn/ **possession**

She's got a lot of dresses but this 1940's dress is her favourite **possession**.

**prejudice** *n* /'predʒʊdɪs/ **préjugé**

People are often surprised when she says she is a plumber because there is still a lot of **prejudice** against women at work.

**prescribe** *v* /prɪ'skraɪb/ **prescrire**

What medicine did the doctor **prescribe** for your illness?

**prescription** *n* /prɪ'skrɪpʃn/ **ordonnance**

Could you take this **prescription** from the doctor to the chemist's and get me the medicine, please?

**profession** *n* /prə'feʃn/ **profession**

Being an actor isn't easy, because it's hard to get to the top in this **profession**.

**psychology** *n* /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/ **psychologie**

She studies **psychology** because she is interested in how the mind functions.

**racism** *n* /'reɪsɪzəm/ **racisme**

There is no **racism** in that company. They employ people of all nationalities.

**regret (to inform you)** *v* /rɪ'gret (tuː ɪn'fɔːm juː)/ **(avoir le) regret (de vous informer)**

We **regret** to inform you that you didn't get the job.

**satisfaction** *n* /,sætɪs'fækʃn/ **satisfaction**

Many people agree that to be happy at work and have job **satisfaction** is important.

**seat belt** *n* /'siːtbelt/ **ceinture de sécurité**

I can't start driving the car until you put your **seat belt** on.

**sexism** *n* /'seksɪzəm/ **sexisme**

Both girls and boys have exactly the same opportunities at this school. There is no **sexism**.

**sneeze** *v* /sniːz/ **éternuer**

I know you've got a bad cold but please put your hand over your mouth when you **sneeze**.

**soldier** *n* /'səʊldʒə(r)/ **soldat**

Guy wants to join the army and become a **soldier**.

**stay calm** /,steɪ 'kɑːm/ **rester calme ; garder son sang froid**

Try to **stay calm** and don't panic before you got to the interview.

**stomach-ache** *n* /'stʌmək ˌeɪk/ **mal de ventre**

I ate too much cake and chocolate so now I've got a **stomach-ache**.

**strangely** *adv* /'streɪndʒli/ **bizarrement**

He looked at me **strangely**, as if he didn't recognise me.

**surgery** *n* /'sɜːdʒəri/ **cabinet (médical)**

My aunt is a doctor and she works in the **surgery** on Castle Street.

**swallow** *v* /'swɒləʊ/ **avaler**

If you have a sore throat, be careful when you **swallow** the medicine.

**swollen** *pp* /'swɒləʊn/ **gonflé, enflé**

She's got flu and her glands have **swollen**.

**symptom** *n* /'sɪmptəm/ **symptôme**

Is a high temperature a **symptom** of flu?

**take care of** *v* /,teɪk 'keər əv/ **prendre soin de**

You need to stay in bed and **take care of** yourself for a few days.

**taxi-driver** *n* /'tæksi ˌdraɪvə(r)/ **conducteur de taxi**

Bill is a **taxi driver**. He normally drives the route between the airport and the city centre.

**tough** *adj* /tʌf/ **difficile ; dur**

The training course wasn't very hard. It wasn't as **tough** as we expected.

**traditionally** *adv* /trə'dɪʃənəli/ **traditionnellement**

In the past, being a nanny was **traditionally** a woman's job but now men are also doing it.

**twist** *v* /twɪst/ **tordre**

Did he **twist** his ankle playing tennis?

**unsocial** *adj* /,ʌn'səʊʃl/ **asocial**

A fire fighter's job is very difficult and you have to work **unsocial** hours.

**workplace** *n* /'wɜːkpleɪs/ **lieu de travail**

They spend a lot of time at the office so it's important to have a nice atmosphere in the **workplace**.

## Unit 9

**addict** *n* /'ædɪkt/ **toxicomane**

He had to have special therapy because he was a drug **addict**.

**answerphone** *n* /'ɑːnsəfəʊn/ **répondeur automatique**

I can't leave her a message because her **answer phone** isn't on.

**as soon as** /əz 'suːn əz/ **dès que**

We'll call you **as soon as** we arrive at the hotel.

**awful** *adj* /'ɔ:fl/ **horrible**

This food is **awful**! It tastes disgusting!

**brochure** *n* /'brɔʊʃə(r)/ **brochure**

Let's look in the holiday **brochure** and check the prices of hotels.

**carefree** *adj* /'keəfri:/ **insouciant**

Margie never seems to be stressed or worried about things. She's a very **carefree** person.

**chase** *v* /tʃeɪs/ **poursuivre; chasser**

Leave your dog at home because it will **chase** my cats round the garden.

**consultant** *n* /kən'sʌltənt/ **consultant; conseiller**

Pete is a financial **consultant**. He gives people advice about what to do with their money.

**crowded** *adj* /'kraʊdɪd/ **plein, bondé**

This restaurant is very **crowded**. Shall we go somewhere with fewer people?

**debt** *n* /det/ **dette**

We spent more money than we had last year so now we are in **debt**.

**delayed** *adj* /dr'i'eɪd/ **en retard; qui a été retardé**

Sorry I'm late but the train was **delayed** for an hour.

**desire** *n* /dr'i:zə(r)/ **désir**

They want to travel and their greatest **desire** is to see the pyramids.

**destination** *n* /,desti'neiʃn/ **destination**

We're flying via New York but our final **destination** is L.A.

**distance** *n* /'dɪstəns/ **distance**

Is the **distance** very far between his house and yours?

**environment** *n* /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ **environnement**

Pollution and greenhouse gases are destroying the **environment**.

**escape** *v* /ɪ'skeɪp/ **échapper**

He wants to get away for a while and **escape** from his everyday routine.

**favour** *n* /'feɪvə(r)/ **faveur**

Can you do me a **favour** and go shopping today because I haven't got time?

**firework** *n* /'faɪəwɜ:k/ **feu d'artifice**

Don't light that **firework** until I've put the baby to bed because she's scared of loud noises.

**flight** *n* /flaɪt/ **vol**

British Airways **flight** 409 has been delayed.

**be fluent (in a language)** *adj* /bi 'flu:ənt/

**parler (une langue) couramment**  
She's **fluent** in French but she can't speak Spanish so well.

**fortune (= a lot of money)** *n* /'fɔ:tʃu:n/ **fortune**

Most professional footballers make a **fortune** these days. I think they get too much money.

**freedom** *n* /'fri:dəm/ **liberté**

My parents don't give me much **freedom**. I have to do what they say and be home early at night.

**gap year** *n* /'gæp jɪə(r)/ **intervalle d'une année**

They're going to take a **gap year** between school and university.

**gate** *n* /geɪt/ **barrière**

Please shut the **gate** when you leave the field or the animals might escape.

**get on well (with sb)** *v* /,get ɒn'wel (wɪð ...)/ **bien s'entendre (avec qn)**

We **get on well** with our boss. He's very friendly and easygoing.

**I can't see the point** *coll* /aɪ ,kɑ:nt ,si: ðə 'pɔɪnt/ **Je ne vois pas l'intérêt**

Why do we have to do this? **I can't see the point**.

**insect** *n* /'ɪnsɛkt/ **insecte**

The mosquito is a very dangerous **insect**.

**join** *v* /dʒɔɪn/ **s'inscrire à; devenir membre de**

If you want to **join** the gym, you need to fill in this form and get a member's card.

**mess** *n* /mes/ **désordre**

My desk is a **mess**. I should tidy it before tomorrow.

**message** *n* /'mesɪdʒ/ **message**

They've just sent us a **message** by email.

**navy** *n* /'neɪvi/ **marine de guerre**

My uncle is in the **navy** and he has been made captain of the ship.

**normal** *adj* /'nɔ:ml/ **normal**

We don't think her behaviour was **normal**; in fact, it was rather strange.

**old people's home** *n* /,əʊld 'pi:plz ,həʊm/ **maison de retraite**

George is 95 and has no family so he has to live in an **old people's home**.

**path** *n* /pɑ:θ/ **chemin**

You can get to her house if you walk up the **path**.

**plan** *n* /plæn/ **plan**

We should get organised and make a **plan** before we start.

**pond** *n* /pɒnd/ **mare**

My grandparents have got a **pond** in their garden with goldfish and ducks.

**pros and cons** /,prəʊz ən 'kɒnz/ **le pour et le contre**

Before we reach a conclusion, we need to consider the **pros and cons** of the argument.

**put sb off sth (= stop sb liking sth)** *v* /,pʊt ...'ɒf .../ **dégoûter**

I hate insects so it **put** me **off** going on holiday to the Amazon jungle.

**readjust** *v* /,ri:ə'dʒʌst/ **se réadapter**

After he retired, it took Tom some time to adapt and **readjust** because he had so much time.

**ruin** *v* /'ru:ɪn/ **gâcher**

If you cook the food too fast, you'll **ruin** the dinner and it will taste horrible.

**run away** *v* /,rʌn ə'weɪ/ **fuir**

She wanted to escape and **run away** from all the problems in her life.

**sailor** *n* /'seɪlə(r)/ **marin**

My cousin is a **sailor** and she works for the Royal Navy.

**salary** *n* /'sæləri/ **salaire**

Nurses have asked for a **salary** increase as they think they aren't paid enough.

**save** *v* /seɪv/ **économiser**

Do you spend all your money when you get it or do you **save** some?

**settle** *v* /'setl/ **se fixer**

It's difficult to stay in one place and **settle** when you've been travelling.

**stressful** *adj* /'stresfl/ **stressant**

Carol's life is so **stressful**. She never has time to rest.

**sunburnt** *adj* /'sʌnbɜ:nt/ **bronzé; qui a attrapé un coup de soleil**

He stayed in the sun all day so now he is **sunburnt**.

**tablet** *n* /'tæblət/ **comprimé**

Take half an aspirin **tablet**, not a whole one.

**Take care!** /,teɪk 'keə(r)/ **Fais attention! A bientôt!**

Don't forget to write while you are away and **take care!**

**the bush (= African/Australian**

**countryside)** *n* /ðə 'bʊʃ/ **la brousse**  
You'll definitely see kangaroos if you go to the Australian **bush**.

**traffic jam** *n* /'træfɪk ,dʒæm/ **embouteillage**

We almost never get to work on time because we are often in a **traffic jam** on the motorway.

**travel brochure** *n* /'trævl ,brɔʊʃə(r)/ **brochure de voyages**

We've got a holiday in a month so I'm going to the travel agent's to ask for a **travel brochure**.

**unwillingness** *n* /ʌn'wɪlɪŋnəs/ **réticence**

She often refuses to help and her **unwillingness** makes people angry.

**wild** *adj* /waɪld/ **sauvage**

You'll see a lot of **wild** animals if you visit that national park in South Africa.

**without doubt** /wɪ,ðaʊt 'daʊt/ **sans aucun doute**

We definitely enjoyed the trip to Patagonia. It was the best, **without doubt**.

**wood** *n* /wʊd/ **bois**

I prefer the table which is made of **wood** and not plastic.

## Unit 10

**a cure** *n* /ə 'kjʊə(r)/ **remède; cure**

Do you think scientists will ever find a **cure** for serious illnesses?

**accurate** *adj* /'ækjʊrət/ **exact**

We estimated there were 2,000 people there but that might not be **accurate**.

**annoy** *v* /ə'noɪ/ **contrarier**

Does it **annoy** you when people answer their mobile phone in the cinema?

**automated** *adj* /'ɔ:təmeɪtɪd/ **automatisé, automatique**

What would we do without **automated** answer phones?

**awarded** *pp* /ə'wɔ:ɪdɪd/ **(lui a) décerné, remis**

She was **awarded** first prize in the young writer's competition.

**be broke (= have no money)** *v* /,bi'brəʊk/ **être fauché**

Could you lend me some money until Friday because I'm **broke**?

**be related to (sb)** *v* /,bi rɪ'leɪtɪd tə .../ **être apparenté à**

I think Chris might **be related to** Donna because they look similar.

**body** *n* /'bɒdi/ **corps**

Police have found the **body** of a man under a bridge and suspect it is murder.

**bone** *n* /bəʊn/ **os**

I broke a **bone** in my arm so now I can't write.

**borrow** *v* /'bɒrəʊ/ **emprunter**

Could I **borrow** your notes? I'll give them back later.

**briefcase** *n* /'bri:fkɛɪs/ **serviette, porte-documents**

He was carrying all his papers in his **briefcase**, which he lost on the way home.

**cell** *n* /sel/ **cellule**

One **cell** in your body contains your DNA.

- century** *n* /'sentʃəri/ **siècle**  
The Arabs brought paper to Europe in the 10<sup>th</sup> **century**.
- chemical** *adj* /'kemɪkl/ **chimique**  
If we mix these two substances we'll get a **chemical** reaction.
- climb** *v* /klaɪm/ **grimper, faire l'escalade de**  
He wants to **climb** Mount Everest next year.
- cloth** *n* /klɒθ/ **tissu**  
The Chinese made paper from plants and **cloth**.
- commit (a crime)** *v* /kə'mɪt/ **commettre (un crime)**  
If you **commit** a crime and get caught, you'll probably go to prison.
- company** *n* /'kʌmpəni/ **compagnie, société**  
We work for a multinational **company** in the city centre.
- complain** *v* /kəm'pleɪn/ **faire une réclamation**  
If you don't like it, why don't you **complain** and ask for your money back?
- complaint** *n* /kəm'pleɪnt/ **plainte, réclamation**  
Please ask to see the manager if you wish to make a **complaint**.
- contain** *v* /kən'teɪn/ **contenir**  
How many genes does human DNA **contain**?
- criminal** *n* /'krɪmɪnl/ **criminel**  
DNA can help identify a **criminal** at the scene of the crime.
- cure** *n* /kjʊə(r)/ **cure**  
We hope they will find a **cure** for cancer in the future.
- cut open** *v* /,kʌt'əʊpən/ **ouvrir**  
Check the X-ray before you **cut open** the patient.
- develop** *v* /drɪ'veləp/ **mettre au point**  
Did he **develop** the theory by accident?
- dialogue** *n* /'daɪəlɒg/ **dialogue**  
I can't understand what they're saying in this film. I wish the **dialogue** was in my own language.
- discovered** *pp* /drɪ'skʌvəd/ **découvert**  
X-rays were **discovered** by Wilhelm Roentgen.
- discovery** *n* /drɪ'skʌvəri/ **découverte**  
The **discovery** of penicillin has changed our lives.
- disease** *n* /drɪ'zi:z/ **maladie**  
Cancer is a **disease** which scientists are still researching.
- DNA** *n* /,di: en'eɪ/ **ADN**  
You can find out about your family, health and personality from your **DNA**.
- domestic** *adj* /də'mestɪk/ **domestique ; d'intérieur**  
She hates cooking and doing housework. She's not a very **domestic** person.
- dream of** *v* /'dri:m əv/ **rêver de**  
They really love travelling and they **dream of** visiting India.
- electricity** *n* /ɪ,lek'trɪsəti/ **électricité**  
Can you imagine life without light or **electricity**?
- experiment** *v* /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ **expérience**  
The students did an **experiment** in the chemistry lesson.
- fault** *n* /fɔ:lt/ **faute**  
He didn't do anything wrong. It isn't his **fault**.
- government official** *n* /,gʌvənmənt ə'fɪʃl/ **fonctionnaire**  
Nick doesn't work for a private company. He's a **government official** at the national bank.
- graveyard** *n* /'grɛvjɑ:d/ **cimetière**  
He was buried with his wife in the **graveyard** behind the church.
- guilty** *adj* /'gɪlti/ **coupable**  
Are they innocent or **guilty** of the crime?
- gun** *n* /gʌn/ **fusil**  
There were no shots fired so he didn't have a **gun**.
- heartbroken** *adj* /'hɑ:tbrəʊkən/ **qui a le cœur brisé**  
After her marriage broke up she was totally **heartbroken**.
- helicopter** *n* /'helɪkɒptə(r)/ **hélicoptère**  
Is it more dangerous to fly in a plane or a **helicopter**?
- be homesick** *adj* /bi 'həʊmsɪk/ **s'ennuyer de ses parents**  
Most young people are **homesick** when they first live away from their family.
- illegal** *adj* /ɪ'li:gl/ **illégal**  
You can't park your car in this street. It's **illegal**.
- imaging** *n* /'ɪmədʒɪŋ/ **imagerie**  
Computer **imaging** was first introduced in the 1970's.
- immediately** *adv* /ɪ'mi:diətli/ **immédiatement**  
She doesn't want to wait for the results of the test; she wants to know **immediately**.
- invention** *n* /ɪn'venʃn/ **invention**  
Which is the better **invention**, the TV or the telephone?
- item** *n* /'aɪtəm/ **article**  
You can take more than 1 **item** of clothing into the changing rooms.
- keep a secret** *v* /,ki:p ə 'sɪkrət/ **garder un secret**  
Don't tell Jennifer anything because she can't **keep a secret**.
- lie** *n* /laɪ/ **mensonge**  
We know it's not the truth because he finally told us it was a **lie**.
- give sb a lift** *v* /,gɪv ... ə 'lɪft/ **déposer qn**  
I've got the car so I can **give** you **lift** to the station.
- litter** *n* /'lɪtə(r)/ **ordures ; détritrus**  
People often throw **litter** on the street near our house.
- luggage** *n* /'lʌdʒɪz/ **baggages**  
I had three suitcases so my **luggage** was very heavy and I had to pay extra on the flight.
- machine** *n* /mə'ʃi:m/ **machine**  
The photocopy **machine** has broken again.
- make a complaint** *v* /,meɪk ə kəm'pleɪnt/ **porter plainte**  
We're going to **make a complaint** because the service is terrible.
- match** *v* /mætʃ/ **(faire) correspondre**  
They tried to **match** the DNA to the suspect of the crime.
- memory** *n* /'meməri/ **mémoire**  
My **memory** is worse than ever; I'm always forgetting things.
- miracle** *n* /'mɪrəkl/ **miracle**  
It was a **miracle** that they survived the accident because it was terrible.
- monster** *n* /'mɒnstə(r)/ **monstre**  
The kids don't like that cartoon because there's a **monster** in it which frightens them.
- novel (= book)** *n* /'nɒvl/ **roman**  
I'm reading a great **novel** at the moment.
- operation** *n* /,ɒpə'reɪʃn/ **opération**  
He's just had an **operation** and he's still recovering in hospital.
- paper mill** *n* /'peɪpə ,mɪl/ **fabrique de papier**  
After the Arabs brought paper to Europe, where was the first **paper mill** built?
- papyrus** *n* /'pæpɪrəs/ **papyrus**  
The Egyptians made **papyrus**, which was similar to paper.
- passenger** *n* /'pæsɪndʒə(r)/ **passager**  
We're waiting for one last **passenger** to get on this plane.
- penicillin** *n* /,penə'sɪlɪn/ **pénicilline**  
One medicine which has cured many illnesses is **penicillin**.
- pick** *v* /pɪk/ **choisir**  
With DNA, we can **pick** the best person for a job if we want.
- plastic** *n* /'plæstɪk/ **plastique**  
That supermarket sells everything in **plastic** packets.
- plot** *n* /plɒt/ **intrigue, histoire**  
The **plot** of the film was so predictable; the same story has been told many times.
- poet** *n* /'pəʊt/ **poète**  
Was Federico García Lorca a Spanish or South American **poet**?
- popularity** *n* /,pɒpjə'lærəti/ **popularité**  
That band has thousands of fans and their **popularity** is increasing daily.
- press** *v* /pres/ **presser**  
To make paper out of wood, they **press** it at a paper mill.
- produce** *v* /prə'dju:s/ **produire**  
The company will **produce** and sell more cars next year.
- project** *n* /'prɒdʒekt/ **projet**  
We're doing a computer **project** to see which are the most visited websites.
- published** *pp* /'pʌblɪʃt/ **publié**  
Her novel was **published** last month and it's already sold over 20,000 copies.
- rarely** *adv* /'reəli/ **rarement**  
He **rarely** does any exercise because he doesn't have enough time.
- recently** *adv* /'ri:səntli/ **récemment**  
This wasn't discovered a long time ago; they've only found it **recently**.
- result** *n* /rɪ'zʌlt/ **résultat**  
Did you get the final **results** of your exams?
- search engine** *n* /'sɜ:tʃ ,endʒɪn/ **moteur de recherche**  
Google is a very popular internet **search engine**.
- structure** *n* /'strʌktʃə(r)/ **structure**  
Is the **structure** of each cell exactly the same?
- successful** *adj* /sək'sesfl/ **qui a du succès**  
Google is **successful** because it's fast, easy and accurate.
- suspect** *n* /'sʌspekt/ **suspect**  
Did the test show the **suspect** of the crime is guilty?
- the truth** *n* /ðə 'tru:θ/ **la vérité**  
There is no point in lying; you have to tell us **the truth**.
- translated** *pp* /træns'leɪtɪd/ **traduit**  
Her novel has been **translated** into many different languages.
- unique** *adj* /ju:'ni:k/ **unique**  
Paper was a **unique** invention which the Chinese kept secret.



**weblink** *n* /'weblɪŋk/ **lien internet**

We were looking for information on the internet and we found a good **weblink** to another site.

**weight** *n* /weɪt/ **poids**

He's lost **weight** since he's been doing exercise.

**work of art** *n* /'wɜ:k əv 'ɑ:t/ **œuvre d'art**  
Some people say his painting is a **work of art** but I think it's awful.

**worldwide** *adv* /'wɜ:ldwaɪd/ **dans le monde entier**

The great thing about internet is you can contact people everywhere and make friends **worldwide**.

**X-ray** *n* /'eks ,reɪ/ **radio (médicale)**

The doctor gave me an **X-ray** to see if my bones were broken.

## Unit 11

**a talk** *n* /ə 'tɔ:k/ **un discours, un débat**

We went to a **talk** at the conference about space travel.

**accept** *v* /ək'sept/ **accepter**

I hope you'll **accept** the invitation to come to dinner with us.

**active** *adj* /'æktɪv/ **actif**

Ruth does a lot of sport and exercise. She's very **active**.

**afterwards** *adv* /'ɑ:təwədz/ **ensuite, après**

They have to go to a meeting until 8 pm but they might come to the party **afterwards**.

**agree** *v* /ə'gri:/ **convenir de**

We all **agree** that English is a very useful language to learn.

**ambition** *n* /æm'biʃn/ **ambition**

She really wants to continue her studies and her main **ambition** is to go to university.

**ambitious** *adj* /æm'biʃəs/ **ambitieux**

Judith is really **ambitious** and she wants to get to the top of her profession.

**ash** *n* /æʃ/ **cendre**

There was a lot of **ash** left after the volcano erupted.

**at the last minute** /ət ðə ,lɑ:st 'mɪnɪt/ **au dernier moment, à la dernière minute**

We thought they weren't going to come but they finally arrived **at the last minute**.

**ban** *v* /bæn/ **interdire**

It's impossible to **ban** smoking in all the bars and restaurants because there'll be no customers.

**be made redundant** /bi ,meɪd rɪ'dʌndənt/ **être mis au chômage**

The workers won't lose their jobs and **be made redundant** because the company has finally decided they need them.

**billion** *n* /'bɪljən/ **milliard**

It's impossible to win a **billion** on the lottery; maybe he won a million pounds.

**blocked** *pp* /blɒkt/ **bloqué**

Police have **blocked** the road because the volcano might erupt.

**break down** *v* /,breɪk 'daʊn/ **tomber en panne**

Did your car **break down** because it doesn't have enough oil or petrol?

**can't stand** /,kɑ:nt 'stænd/ **ne pas supporter**

I really hate reality TV shows; I **can't stand** *Big Brother*.

**carry on** *v* /,kæri 'ɒn/ **continuer**

If you **carry on** driving down this road, you'll arrive in the town centre.

**certain** *adj* /'sɜ:tn/ **certain**

They're not sure if this is the right thing to do but I'm **certain** it is.

**chatter** *v* /'tʃætə(r)/ **bavarder**

They talk and **chatter** too much in class and they don't listen to the teacher.

**cloud** *n* /klaʊd/ **nuage**

There's a big, black **cloud** over us, so I think it's going to rain any minute now.

**contaminated** *adj* /kən'tæmɪneɪtɪd/ **contaminé**

It's not a good idea to drink that water because it might be **contaminated**.

**control** *v* /kən'trəʊl/ **contrôler**

We think we are prepared but we can't **control** most natural disasters.

**crazy** *adj* /'kreɪzi/ **fou**

He's always doing mad things, like dangerous sports. We think he's **crazy**.

**crops** *n pl* /krɒps/ **cultures ; récoltes**

The weather has been bad so farmers are worried about their **crops**.

**crossroads** *n pl* /'krɒsrəʊdz/ **carrefour**

Pete doesn't know what to do. He's at a **crossroads** in life.

**currently** *adv* /'kʌrəntli/ **en ce moment**

No-one was interested before, but environmental problems are **currently** in the news.

**decision** *n* /dɪ'sɪʒn/ **décision**

It's difficult to make a **decision** when you haven't got all the facts.

**dream of something** /'dri:m əv '.../ **rêver de quelque chose**

I love the mountains and I **dream of** buying a house there one day.

**earth** *n* /ɜ:θ/ **terre**

How many volcanoes are there on planet **earth**?

**education** *n* /,edʒə'keɪʃn/ **éducation**

In developing countries, many children can't go to school and don't have access to **education**.

**erupt** *v* /ɪ'rʌpt/ **entrer en éruption**

Did the volcano **erupt** in the winter or the summer?

**eventually** *adv* /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ **finalement**

He didn't like her at first but they **eventually** became friends.

**excitedly** *adv* /ɪk'saɪtɪdli/ **avec animation**

They told us **excitedly** about their incredible, new discovery.

**expression** *n* /ɪk'spreʃn/ **expression**

After she heard the bad news, she had a very sad **expression** on her face.

**extinct** *adj* /ɪk'stɪŋkt/ **disparu**

Many species will soon disappear and become **extinct** if we don't take care of our planet.

**fail** *v* /feɪl/ **échouer**

We don't want to **fail** the exam so we're studying hard to pass it.

**famine** *n* /'fæmɪn/ **famine**

If temperatures increase and there is less water, more countries may suffer a **famine**.

**floor** *n* /flɔ:(r)/ **sol**

We had to sit on the **floor** because there weren't any chairs.

**for short (a nickname)** /fə'ʃɔ:t/ **diminutif**

His name's Nicholas but people call him Nick **for short**.

**freeze** *v* /fri:z/ **geler**

If the temperature goes below zero, everything starts to **freeze**.

**give away** *v* /,gɪv ə'weɪ/ **donner**

She must be very generous to **give away** all her money and have almost nothing for herself.

**global** *adj* /'glɔ:bl/ **global**

Many of the world's problems are **global** but some people think we should act locally.

**greenhouse** *n* /'gri:nhaʊs/ **serre**

We grew the tomatoes in a **greenhouse** because it's too cold to grow them outside.

**have a row (= argument)** *v* /,hæv ə 'raʊ/ **se disputer**

Jane and Anthony aren't speaking again because they **have a row** everyday.

**heating** *n* /'hi:tiŋ/ **chauffage**

You should turn down the **heating** because it isn't that cold and it costs a lot of money.

**housing** *n* /'haʊzɪŋ/ **logement**

**Housing** in this area is expensive, especially those new blocks of flats

**huge** *adj* /hju:dʒ/ **immense**

After she'd won the Oscar as best film director, she became a **huge** success.

**impressed** *adj* /ɪm'prest/ **impressionné**

They were **impressed** by his speech. It was very good.

**junk** *n* /dʒʌŋk/ **camelote ; vieilleries**

That sculpture is made of old pieces of furniture and recycled **junk** from the street.

**leader** *n* /'li:də(r)/ **dirigeant**

Who do you think is the greatest political **leader** of all time?

**lie down** *v* /,laɪ 'daʊn/ **se coucher**

She's got a headache so she's going to **lie down** on the sofa and have a rest.

**literature** *n* /'lɪtrətʃə(r)/ **littérature**

He studied English **literature** and language at university.

**look for** *v* /'lʊk fɔ:(r), fə(r)/ **(re)chercher**

Why don't we **look for** more information on the internet to see if we're correct?

**Look out!** /'lʊk 'aʊt/ **Attention !**

**Look out!** Those books are going to fall off the shelf and hit you!

**look up** *v* /'lʊk 'ʌp/ **chercher qch (dans un livre)**

If you don't know the word, **look it up** in the dictionary.

**might** *v* /maɪt/ **pourrait**

They can't decide what to buy for her birthday. They **might** get her a ring.

**ordinary** *adj* /'ɔ:dɪnəri/ **ordinaire**

Before he became a famous star, he lived in a simple and **ordinary** way.

**oven** *n* /'ʌvən/ **four**

Cook the chicken in the **oven** for about two hours.

**pick up** *v* /,pɪk 'ʌp/ **ramasser**

He told the children to **pick up** the litter they left on the floor.

**possibility** *n* /,pɒsə'bɪləti/ **possibilité**

There is a **possibility** that it might rain this afternoon; we should stay at home.

**put off** *v* /,pʊt 'ɒf/ **remettre à plus tard**

He has **put off** the meeting until next week as not many people could come.

**recycle** *v* /,ri:'saɪkl/ **recycler**

Can we **recycle** glass and paper anywhere in this area?

**row** *n* /rəʊ/ **rang ; dispute**

She's had another **row** with her parents. They never stop arguing.

**run (a company)** *v* /,rʌn (ə 'kʌmpəni)/ **diriger (une compagnie)**

I really want to **run** my own company because I'm tired of working for others.

**run out of** *v* /ˌrʌn 'aʊt əv/ **ne plus avoir de**  
Some countries might use solar energy if they **run out** of other energy sources.

**shanty town** *n* /'ʃænti ˌtaʊn/ **bidonville**  
Her parents were very poor and she lived in a **shanty town** outside the city.

**shock** *n* /ʃɒk/ **choc**  
They were surprised when Dave arrived but they got a big **shock** when his ex-girlfriend turned up.

**shoot up** *v* /ˌʃu:t 'ʌp/ **jaillir**  
If the volcano erupts, ash and rock will **shoot up** into the air.

**so** /səʊ/ **si**  
We're **so** tired that we are going to bed right now.

**stranger** *n* /'streɪndʒə(r)/ **étranger**  
We were friends when we were young but I haven't seen her for many years so now she's a **stranger**.

**such** /sʌtʃ/ **tellement, si**  
It was **such** a fantastic place to stay that we'd really recommend it.

**sunlight** *n* /'sʌnlaɪt/ **lumière (du soleil)**  
Plants don't grow if they don't get enough **sunlight**.

**take off** *v* /ˌteɪk 'ɒf/ **décoller**  
Did the plane **take off** on time? They still haven't arrived.

**throw away** *v* /θrəʊ ə'weɪ/ **jeter**  
Before you **throw away** your rubbish you can separate and recycle it.

**try on** *v* /ˌtraɪ 'ɒn/ **essayer**  
Is there a changing room where I can **try on** these clothes?

**turn around** *v* /ˌtɜːn ə'reaʊnd/ **se retourner; se tourner**  
I'm not going to **turn around** because I don't want them to see me.

**turn off** *v* /ˌtɜːn 'ɒf/ **éteindre**  
Don't forget to **turn off** all the computers before you leave the office.

**unlikely** *adv* /ˌʌn'laɪkli/ **improbable, peu probable ;**  
It's midnight so if they haven't phoned by now, it is **unlikely** they will.

**volcano** *n* /ˌvɒl'keɪnəʊ/ **volcan**  
There is no evidence that the **volcano** will erupt.

## Unit 12

**autobiography** *n* /ˌɔːtəbaɪ'ɒgrəfi/ **autobiographie**  
She has had a very interesting life, you should read her **autobiography**.

**break (a record)** *v* /ˌbreɪk ə'rekɔːd/ **battre le record**  
Did he **break** the Olympic record?

**brief** *adj* /brɪf/ **bref, court**  
They didn't have a relationship for a very long time; it was only **brief**.

**brought** *pp* /brɔːt/ **apporté**  
Martin is so kind. We invited him for lunch and he has **brought** a bottle of wine.

**challenge** *n* /'tʃælɪndʒ/ **challenge, défi**  
If you want to do something difficult, try walking in the Arctic – it's a real **challenge**.

**climb** *v* /klaɪm/ **grimper**  
We need to do a lot of training before we **climb** the mountain.

**Congratulations!** /kən,grætʃu'leɪʃnz/ **Félicitations !**  
'We've just had a baby'. 'Congratulations! A boy or a girl?'

**continent** *n* /'kɒntɪnənt/ **continent**  
Africa isn't a country, it's a **continent**.

**copies (pl of copy)** *n* /'kɒpiːz/ **exemplaires**  
We've sold 10,000 **copies** of this book in a week.

**daughter** *n* /'dɔːtə(r)/ **filie**  
Bill Clinton took his **daughter**, Chelsea, with him on a trip.

**delighted** *adj* /dɪ'laɪtɪd/ **enchanté**  
I've heard a lot about you so I'm **delighted** to meet you at last.

**delivery** *n* /dɪ'lɪvəri/ **livraison**  
You don't have to carry your shopping home. We offer a **delivery** service.

**dirty** *adj* /'dɜːti/ **sale**  
Have you been painting because your clothes are really **dirty**?

**disguise** *n* /dɪs'gaɪz/ **déguisement**  
I'll have to make a **disguise** for my daughter because tomorrow is Halloween.

**disguise** *v* /dɪs'gaɪz/ **cacher**  
He tried not to show his feelings for her but he couldn't **disguise** them.

**explore** *v* /ɪk'splɔː(r)/ **explorer**  
They have been to the South Pole and now they want to **explore** the Arctic.

**explorer** *n* /ɪk'splɔːrə(r)/ **explorateur**  
To be a good **explorer**, you have to train hard before the journey.

**flat** *n* /flæt/ **appartement**  
We live in a **flat** on the fourth floor of that building.

**follow** *v* /'fɒləʊ/ **suivre**  
You go first and we'll **follow** you because you know where they live.

**fresh air** *n* /ˌfrefʃ 'eə(r)/ **air frais**  
It's great to get out to the countryside and breathe some **fresh air**.

**frozen** *adj* /'frəʊzn/ **gelé**  
It was so cold we couldn't start the car because the engine was **frozen**.

**get used to sth** *v* /ˌget 'juːst tə .../ **s'habituer à qch**  
Did he **get used to** living on his own or did it take him a long time?

**hard** *adj* /hɑːd/ **dur**  
This hike was very **hard**. Let's do an easier one next time.

**Have a good trip!** /ˌhæv ə ˌgʊd 'trɪp/ **Bon voyage !**  
'Here's my bus'. 'Bye. **Have a good trip!**'

**hero** *n* /'hɪərəʊ/ **héro**  
Many kids admire sports stars and think of them as a **hero**.

**hide** *v* /haɪd/ **cacher**  
Can I **hide** in the other room because I don't want him to see me?

**homeless** *adj* /'həʊmləs/ **sans abri**  
When the weather is bad, I often think of **homeless** people who have to sleep on the streets.

**honest** *adj* /'ɒnɪst/ **honnête**  
It's better to be **honest** and tell him the truth.

**in somebody's footsteps** /ɪn ˌsʌmbɔːdi 'fʊtstɛps/ **(suivre) les traces de qn**  
Alicia decided to become an explorer and follow in her dad's **footsteps**.

**income** *n* /'ɪnkʌm/ **revenu**  
Jack had an **income** of £12,000 a year but now he earns a lot more.

**journey** *n* /'dʒɜːni/ **voyage**  
It was a long **journey** but they finally reached their destination.

**let** *v* /let/ **laisser (permettre)**  
Her parents won't **let** her stay out late. They are very strict.

**Oh, what a pity!** /ˌəʊ ˌwɒt ə 'pɪti/ **Oh, quel dommage !**  
I've got to work until late on Friday' 'Oh, what a **pity!** We wanted to invite you to our party.'

**outdoor** *adj* /'aʊtdɔː(r)/ **de/en plein air**  
The kids prefer **outdoor** activities like sports, walking or climbing.

**Pardon?** /'pɑːdn/ **Pardon**  
**Pardon?** What did you say? I can't hear you.

**peak (of a mountain)** *n* /piːk/ **sommet**  
When they reached the **peak** of the mountain they could see for miles.

**physical education** *n* /ˌfɪzɪkəl ˌedʒʊ'keɪʃn/ **éducation physique**  
Her favourite subject at school is **physical education** and she's very good at running.

**pretty (= quite)** *adv, coll* /'prɪti/ **Alison is pretty** attractive, with green eyes and long dark hair.

**reason** *n* /'riːzn/ **raison**  
The **reason** why I am calling is to arrange an appointment as soon as possible.

**record books** *n* /'rekɔːd ˌbʊks/ **registres**  
We usually write everything down but there is nothing here in the **record books**.

**remind** *v* /rɪ'maɪnd/ **rappeler**  
We must **remind** him to lock the door because he always forgets.

**seat** *n* /siːt/ **place**  
I think you're in the wrong **seat**. My ticket says 41A.

**silly** *adj* /'sɪli/ **bête, stupide**  
He told me a very **silly** joke. It was so stupid, I couldn't stop laughing.

**subway station (= underground station)** *n* US /'sʌbweɪ ˌsteɪʃn/ **métro**  
We got lost in the **subway station** in New York because we didn't know where we were going.

**succeed** *v* /sək'sɪd/ **réussir**  
You have to work very hard to **succeed** in this job.

**successful** *adj* /sək'sesfl/ **réussi**  
They had a very **successful** trip and everything went as planned.

**swear (= I promise)** *v* /swɛə(r)/ **jurer**  
We honestly didn't steal any money; we **swear** it.

**sympathetic** *adj* /ˌsɪmpə'tetɪk/ **compréhensif ;**  
When I need someone to listen to all my problems, I call my friend James who is very **sympathetic**.

**take drugs** *v* /ˌteɪk 'drʌgz/ **se droguer**  
He started to drink and **take drugs** when he was only 15.

**take it easy** /ˌteɪk ɪt 'iːzi/ **ne pas s'en faire ;**  
He was so stressed that the doctor said he should rest and **take it easy** for a while.

**toast** *v* /təʊst/ **lever son verre à**  
Shall we **toast** the happy couple with champagne, now they are married?

**trip** *n* /trɪp/ **excursion**  
When we visited London we went on a boat **trip** on the River Thames.

**well-prepared** *adj* /ˌwel prɪ'peəd/ **bien préparé**  
To go on a trip as difficult as this you must train and be **well-prepared** before you leave.

# Grammar Reference

## Unité 1

### 1.1 Temps

Cette unité présente des exemples du présent simple et continu/ progressif, du prétérit et de deux formes particulières du futur : celle formée à partir de *going to* et celle employant le présent continu. Chacun de ces temps est abordé à nouveau dans les unités suivantes:

Les différentes formes du présent Unité 2  
 Les différentes formes du passé Unité 3  
 Les différentes formes du Futur Unités 5 et 9

L'objectif de cette unité est de réviser ce que vous connaissez déjà.

**présent** **passé**  
*He lives with his parents.* *He went to America last year.*  
*I'm enjoying the course.* *I started learning English two years ago.*

**futur**  
*I'm going to work as a doctor.*  
 What **are** you **doing** tonight?

### 1.2 Verbes auxiliaires

#### Le présent continu (ou progressif)

Le présent continu (ou progressif) emploie le verbe auxiliaire *to be* à l'affirmatif, au négatif et à l'interrogatif.

**Affirmatif** **Interrogatif**  
*I'm studying medicine.* *Are you enjoying the course?*  
*She's living at home.*

**Négatif**  
 We **aren't** learning French.

#### Le présent simple et le prétérit

Le présent simple et le prétérit emploient l'auxiliaire *do* dans les phrases interrogatives et négatives. Les phrases affirmatives n'ont toutefois recours à aucun auxiliaire.

**Affirmatif** **Interrogatif**  
*He lives in Spain.* *Where does she work?*  
*We went out last night.* *Who did you see yesterday?*

**Négatif**  
*I don't have a job.*  
*They didn't watch TV.*

### 1.3 Questions

- Les questions du type *Yes/No* n'utilisent pas de mots d'interrogation.  
*Are you hot?* *Does he smoke?*
- Certaines questions commencent toutefois par un mot d'interrogation, tels que.

what where which how who when why whose.

*Where's the station?*  
*Why are you laughing?*  
*Whose is this coat?*  
*How does she go to work?*

- What, which, et whose* peuvent être suivis d'un nom.  
**What time** is it?  
**Which coat** is yours?  
**Whose book** is this?
- On emploie *which* lorsque l'on veut exprimer un choix limité.  
*Which is your pen? The black one or the blue one?*  
 Cette règle n'est cependant pas toujours vraie.

What	newspaper do you read?
Which	

- How* peut être suivi d'un adjectif ou d'un adverbe.  
*How big is his new car?*  
*How fast does it go?*  
*How* peut également précéder *much* ou *many*.  
*How much is this sandwich?*  
*How many brothers and sisters have you got?*

## Unité 2

### 2.1 Présent simple

#### Formation

##### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I		near here.
We	live	
You	don't live	
They		
He	lives	
She	doesn't live	
It		

##### A l'interrogatif

Where	do	I we you they	live?
	does	he she it	

#### Réponse courte

Do you like Peter?	Yes, I do.
Does he speak French?	No, he doesn't.

#### Emploi

On emploie le présent simple pour exprimer:

- une habitude ;  
*I get up at 7.30.*  
*He smokes too much.*
- un fait irrévocable ;  
*Vegetarians don't eat meat.*  
*We come from Spain.*
- un fait qui a été établi depuis longtemps.  
*I live in Oxford.*  
*She works in a bank.*

### 2.2 Présent Continu

#### Formation

*am/is/are + -ing* (participe présent)

##### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I	'm	
	'm not	
He	's	working.
She	isn't	
It		
We	're	
You	aren't	
They		

### A l'interrogatif

What	am	I	wearing?
	is	he	
		she	
		it	
	are	we	
		you they	

### Réponses courtes

Are you going?	Yes, I <b>am</b> ./No, I'm <b>not</b> .
Is Anna working?	Yes, she <b>is</b> ./No, she <b>isn't</b> .

### Emploi

On emploie le présent continu pour exprimer :

- une activité en cours de déroulement :  
*They're **playing** football in the garden.*  
*She can't talk now because she's **washing** her hair.*
- une activité qui se passe actuellement même si celle-ci n'a pas lieu exactement au moment où l'on en parle :  
*She's **studying** maths at university.*  
*I'm **reading** a good book by Henry James.*
- une action future :  
*I'm **meeting** Jane at 10.00 tomorrow.*  
*What **are** you **doing** this evening?*

### 2.3 Présent Simple et Continu

- Étudiez la différence entre les phrases correctes et les phrases incorrectes suivantes:  
*Hans **comes** from Germany.*  
*ET NON PAS ~~Hans is coming~~ from Germany.*  
*It's a great party. Everyone **is having** fun.*  
*ET NON PAS ~~It's a great party. Everyone has~~ fun.*
- Les verbes qui expriment un état, et non pas une activité, s'emploient généralement au présent simple :  
*I **like** Coke.*  
*ET NON PAS ~~I'm liking~~ Coke.*  
*I **know** what you mean.*  
*ET NON PAS ~~I'm knowing~~ what you mean.*  
Les verbes *think, agree, understand, love* sont d'autres verbes qui se construisent de la même façon.

### 2.4 have/have got

#### Formation

##### A l'affirmatif

I	have 've got	two sisters.
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##### Au négatif

She	doesn't have hasn't got	any money.
-----	----------------------------	------------

##### A l'interrogatif

Do they have Have they got	a new car?
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##### Réponses courtes

Do you have a camera?	Yes, I <b>do</b> ./No, I <b>don't</b> .
Have you got a camera?	Yes, I <b>have</b> ./No, I <b>haven't</b> .

### Emploi

- Have* et *have got* ont la même signification.  
*Have got* est plus décontracté. Cette forme est employée à l'oral plus souvent qu'à l'écrit.  
*'Have you **got** a light?'*  
*England **has** a population of 60 million.*

- Lorsque le verbe *have* exprime une activité ou une habitude, on emploiera *have* (plutôt que *have got*).  
*I **have** a shower every day.*  
*ET NON PAS ~~I've got a shower~~ every day.*  
*What time **do** you **have** lunch?*  
*ET NON PAS ~~What time have you got~~ lunch?*  
*We **don't have** wine with our meals.*  
*ET NON PAS ~~We haven't got~~ wine with our meals.*
- Au passé, on emploie *had* à l'affirmatif (et *did* et *didn't* suivi de *have* à l'interrogatif et au négatif).  
*I **had** a bicycle when I was young.*  
***Did** you have a nice weekend?*  
*They **didn't have** any money.*

## UNITE 3

### 3.1 Prétérit simple

#### Formation

La forme du prétérit est immuable, quelque soit la personne du sujet.

##### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I	arrived	yesterday.
He	went	
She	_____	
It	didn't arrive	
We	didn't go	
You		
They		

##### A l'interrogatif

When	did	she/you/they/etc.	arrive?
------	-----	-------------------	---------

##### Réponses courtes

Did you go to work yesterday?	Yes, I <b>did</b> ./No, I <b>didn't</b> .
-------------------------------	---

#### Orthographe des verbes réguliers

- La règle générale est d'ajouter *-ed* ou *-d* à la base verbale.  
*worked started lived loved*
- Il convient toutefois de doubler la consonne finale, dans le cas de verbes courts, constitués d'une seule syllabe.  
*stopped planned*
- En revanche pour les verbes qui se terminent par une consonne, suivie d'un *-y*, on remplace le *-y* par *-ied*.  
*studied carried*

Reportez-vous à la page 158, pour la liste des verbes irréguliers les plus courants.

#### Emploi

- Le prétérit simple exprime une action effectuée dans le passé et qui est révolue.  
*We **played** tennis last Sunday.*  
*I **worked** in London from 1994 to 1999.*  
*John **left** two minutes ago.*
- Prenez note des expressions de temps qui accompagnent l'utilisation du prétérit, telles que :

I did it	last year.
	last month.
	five years ago.
	yesterday morning.
	in 1985.

### 3.2 Prétérit continu ou progressif

#### Formation

was/were + verbe + -ing (participe présent)

#### A l'affirmative et au négatif

I	was	working.
He		
She		
It	wasn't	
We	were	
You		
They		
	weren't	

#### A l'interrogatif

What	was	I he she it	doing ?
	were	we you they	

#### Réponses courtes

Were you working yesterday?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
-----------------------------	---------------------------

#### Emploi

- Le prétérit continu (ou progressif) exprime la durée d'une activité dans le passé :  
*I had a good time while I **was living** in Paris.*  
*You **were making** a lot of noise last night. **Were you having** a party?*
- Il permet également de décrire une activité qui se déroulait avant, et a probablement continué à se dérouler après, un moment donné dans le passé :  
*'What **were you doing** at 8.00 last night?' 'I **was watching** TV.'*  
*When I woke up this morning, the sun **was shining**.*

### 3.3 Prétérit simple et le prétérit continu (ou progressif)

- Le prétérit simple décrit des actions révolues tandis que le prétérit progressif décrit des activités en train de se dérouler. Comparez :  
*It **rained** every day of our holiday.*  
*We went for a swim even though it **was raining**.*
- Une action décrite au prétérit simple peut interrompre une activité (plus longue) décrite au prétérit progressif et qui était en cours de déroulement.  
*When I **phoned** Simon he **was having** a shower.*  
*I **was doing** my homework when Jane **arrived**.*
- Dans les narrations, on emploie le prétérit progressif pour décrire une scène. En revanche on aura recours au prétérit simple pour parler d'une action précise.  
*It was a beautiful day. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing**, so we **decided** to go for a picnic. We **put** everything in the car ...*
- Remarquez comment les questions se rapportent à différentes périodes dans le temps :  
*What **were you doing** when you lost your passport?*  
*I **was shopping**.*  
*What **did you do** when you lost your passport?*  
*I **went** to the police station.*

### 3.4 Prépositions dans les expressions de temps

at	in	on
at six o'clock at midnight at Christmas at the weekend	in 2007 in the morning/ afternoon/ evening in December in summer in two weeks' time	on Saturday on Monday morning on Christmas Day on January 18
sans préposition		
yesterday (evening) the day before yesterday		last night/week two weeks ago

## UNITE 4

### 4.1 Expressions de quantité

#### Noms dénombrables et indénombrables

- Il est important de comprendre la différence qui existe entre les noms dénombrables et les noms indénombrables.

Noms dénombrables	Noms indénombrables
a cup	water
a girl	sugar
an apple	milk
an egg	music
a pound	money

On peut parler de *three cups*, *two girls*, *ten pounds*, car on peut les compter. On ne peut toutefois pas dire ~~*two waters*~~, ~~*three musics*~~, ~~*one money*~~ car l'on ne peut pas dénombrer ces entités.

- Les noms dénombrables peuvent être utilisés au singulier comme au pluriel.  
*This **cup is** full.*  
*These **cups are** empty.*  
Mais les noms indénombrables ne peuvent être employés qu'au singulier.  
*The **water is** cold.*  
*The **weather was** terrible.*

#### Much et many

- Much* s'emploie avec les noms indénombrables dans les phrases interrogatives ou négatives.  
*How **much money** have you got?*  
*There isn't **much milk** left.*
- On utilisera toutefois *many* avec les noms dénombrables dans les phrases interrogatives ou négatives.  
*How **many people** were at the party?*  
*I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.*

#### Some et any

- On emploie *some* dans les phrases affirmatives.  
*I'd like **some** sugar.*
- En revanche, *any* s'emploie dans les phrases interrogatives ou négatives.  
*Is there **any** sugar in this tea?*  
*Have you got **any** brothers and sisters?*  
*We don't have **any** washing-up liquid.*  
*I didn't buy **any** apples.*
- Lorsqu'une question est une requête ou une offre, on emploiera *some*.  
*Can I have **some** cake?*  
*Would you like **some** tea?*
- On applique les mêmes règles aux mots formés sur *some* ou *any*, tels que: *someone*, *anything*, *anybody*, *somewhere*, etc.  
*I've got **something** for you.*  
*Hello? Is **anybody** there?*  
*There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.*

### A few et a little

- 1 A few s'emploie avec les noms dénombrables.  
*There are a few cigarettes left, but not many.*
- 2 tandis qu'a little accompagne les noms indénombrables.  
*Can you give me a little help?*

### A lot/lots of

- 1 On emploie a lot/lots of avec les noms dénombrables ou indénombrables.  
*There's a lot of butter.*  
*I've got lots of friends.*
- 2 A lot/lots of peuvent s'employer tout aussi bien dans les phrases interrogatives que dans les phrases négatives.  
*Are there lots of tourists in your country?*  
*There isn't a lot of butter, but there's enough.*

### 4.2 Articles – a et the

- 1 L'article indéfini a ou an s'emploie avec les noms dénombrables (chose ou idée) au singulier lorsque ceux-ci sont mentionnés pour la première fois.  
*We have a cat and a dog.*  
*There's a supermarket in Adam Street.*
- 2 L'article défini the accompagne les noms dénombrables et indénombrables au singulier comme au pluriel, lorsque le locuteur et son auditeur savent déjà de quoi il s'agit.  
*We have a cat and a dog. The cat is old, but the dog is just a puppy.*  
*I'm going to the supermarket. Do you want anything?* (Nous savons tous les deux de quel supermarché on parle)

#### Article indéfini

On a recours à l'article indéfini

- 1 lorsque l'on fait référence à une profession  
*I'm a teacher.*  
*She's an architect.*
- 2 dans certaines expressions de quantité  
*a pair of a little a couple of a few*
- 3 dans les exclamations composées de what + un nom dénombrable.  
*What a lovely day!*  
*What a pity!*  
*What clever children!*

#### Article défini

L'article défini est employé :

- 1 avant les noms de mers, de rivières, d'hôtels, de pubs, de théâtres, de musées, et de journaux.  
*the Atlantic the British Museum*  
*The Times the Ritz*
- 2 si l'entité dont on parle est unique.  
*the sun the Queen the Government*
- 3 avec les adjectifs au superlatif.  
*He's the richest man in the world.*  
*Jane's the oldest in the class.*

#### Absence d'article

On utilise aucun article :

- 1 avant les noms au pluriel ou les noms indénombrables lorsque l'on parle de choses en général  
*I like potatoes.*  
*Milk is good for you.*
- 2 avant les noms de pays, de villes, de rues, de langues, de magazines, de repas, d'aéroports, de gares et de montagnes.  
*I had lunch with Paul.*  
*I bought Cosmopolitan at Paddington Station.*
- 3 avant certains noms de lieux et avant les noms de certains types de transport.

at	home	in/to bed	by car
at/to	school/university	by bus	by plane
at/to	work	by train	on foot

*She goes to work by bus.*

*I was at home yesterday evening.*

- 4 dans les exclamations composées de what + un nom indénombrable.  
*What beautiful weather!*  
*What loud music!*

### Note

Dans l'expression *go home*, il n'y a ni article, ni préposition.  
*I went home early.* ET NON PAS *I went to home early.*

## UNITE 5

### 5.1 Types de constructions verbales

Voici quatre types de constructions verbales. Pour une liste de ces types de constructions, se reporter à la p. 158.

- 1 Verbe + to + infinitif  
*They want to buy a new car.*  
*I'd like to go abroad.*
- 2 Verbe + -ing  
*We love going to parties.*  
*I enjoy travelling abroad.*
- 3 Verbe + -ing ou + to + infinitif sans modification du sens  
*It started to rain/raining.*  
*I continued to work/working in the library.*
- 4 Verbe + préposition + -ing  
*We're thinking of moving house.*  
*I'm looking forward to having more free time.*

#### like doing et would like to do

- 1 Like + doing et love + doing expriment un plaisir général.  
*I like working as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.*  
*I love dancing. = This is one of my hobbies.*
- 2 Would like to do et would love to do exprime une préférence dans le présent ou à un point donné dans le temps.  
*I'd like to be a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.*  
*Thanks. I'd love to dance. = At a party. I'm pleased you asked me.*
- 3 Remarquez bien les réponses courtes :  
*Would you like to dance? Yes, I'd love to./No, thanks.*

### 5.2 Formes du futur

#### will

#### Formation

will + infinitif sans to

Will est un verbe (auxiliaire) modal. Une introduction aux verbes auxiliaires modaux figure à la p.136. Will est immuable, quelque soit la personne du sujet.

#### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I		
He		
She	'll (will)	come.
It	won't	help you.
We		invite Tom.
You		
They		

#### A l'interrogatif

*What time will you be back?*

#### Emploi

Will s'emploie :

- 1 pour formuler une intention future, exprimée au moment de la conversation.  
*'It's Jane's birthday.' 'Is it? I'll buy her some flowers.'*  
*I'll give you my phone number.*  
*'Do you want the blue or the red pen?' 'I'll take the red one.'*
- 2 pour exprimer une offre.  
*I'll carry your suitcase. We'll do the washing-up.*

Pour d'autres emplois de *will*, reportez-vous à l'Unité 9.

### going to

#### Formation

*am/is/are + going + to + infinitif*

##### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I	'm 'm not	going to leave.
He She It	's isn't	
We You They	're aren't	

##### A l'interrogatif

<i>What's he going to do?</i>
<i>When are you going to leave?</i>

##### Réponses courtes

<i>Are they going to get married?</i>	<i>Yes, they are./No, they aren't.</i>
---------------------------------------	--

#### Emploi

On emploie *going to* :

- pour exprimer une décision, une intention, ou un plan futur, formulé avant leur déclaration  
*I'm going to study hard.*  
*What are you going to do after college?*
- lorsque l'on peut constater ou que l'on se rend compte, dans le présent, que quelque chose va sûrement avoir lieu.  
*Look at these clouds! It's going to rain.*  
*Watch out! That box is going to fall.*

#### Will ou going to ?

Comparez l'utilisation de *will* et de *going to* dans les phrases suivantes :

*I'm going to make a chicken casserole for dinner.*  
(J'en ai convenu ce matin et ai donc acheté tout ce dont j'ai besoin pour le faire.)  
*What shall I cook for dinner? Er ... I know! I'll make a chicken casserole!*  
(J'ai pris la décision au moment au je parlais.)

#### Présent continu (ou progressif)

Le Présent continu (ou progressif) est utilisé pour indiquer un futur dans les cas suivants :

- lorsque l'on veut exprimer un projet futur.  
*'What are you doing on Saturday?'*  
*'We're having a party. Can you come?'*
- avec les verbes *go* et *come*.  
*My parents are coming for dinner.*  
*We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come?'*

## UNITE 6

### 6.1 What ... like?

#### Construction

- Étudiez les questions et réponses suivantes :  
A *What's your teacher like?*  
B *She's very nice – kind and patient.*  
A *What are his parents like?*  
B *They're strict and a bit frightening.*  
A *What was your holiday in Turkey like?*  
B *Great, thanks. Good weather, good food.*  
A *What were the people like?*  
B *Fabulous. Friendly and welcoming.*

#### Note

On ne réutilise pas *like* dans la réponse.

*She's very nice. ET NON PAS She's like very nice.*

- Dans la question *What ... like?*, *like* est une préposition.  
*'What's Jim like?'*  
*'He's intelligent and kind, and he's got lovely blue eyes.'*  
Par contre, dans ces phrases, *like* est un verbe :  
*'What does Jim like?'*  
*'He likes motorbikes and playing tennis.'*

#### Emploi

- What ... like?* signifie « Décrivez-moi quelqu'un (ou quelque chose). Parlez m'en car j'ignore tout à leur sujet. »  
*What's Megan's new boyfriend like?*
- La question *How's your mother?* demande des renseignements sur sa santé. Elle ne demande pas à ce que l'on en fasse une description.  
*'How's your mother?'* *'She's very well, thank you.'*

### 6.2 Adjectifs au comparatif et superlatif

#### Formation

- Examinez le diagramme.

		Comparatif	Superlatif
Adjectifs courts	cheap	cheaper	cheapest
	small	smaller	smallest
	*big	bigger	biggest
Adjectifs qui se terminent en	funny	funnier	funniest
	early	earlier	earliest
	heavy	heavier	heaviest
Adjectifs de deux syllabes ou plus	careful	more careful	most careful
	boring	more boring	most boring
	expensive	more expensive	most expensive
	interesting	more interesting	most interesting
Adjectifs irréguliers	far	further	furthest
	good	better	best
	bad	worse	worst

\*En ce qui concerne les adjectifs courts qui se terminent par une voyelle suivie d'une consonne, il est nécessaire de doubler la consonne : *hot/hotter/hottest; fat/fatter/fattest.*

- Un adjectif au comparatif entraîne souvent l'utilisation de *than*.  
*I'm younger than Barbara.*  
*Barbara's more intelligent than Sarah.*  
*Much* peut aussi apparaître avant le comparatif afin d'en renforcer le sens.  
*She's much nicer than her sister.*  
*Is Tokyo much more modern than London?*
- On emploie *the* avant les adjectifs au superlatif.  
*He's the funniest boy in the class.*  
*Which is the tallest building in the world?*

#### Emploi

- Les comparatifs comparent une chose, une personne ou une action avec une autre.  
*She's taller than me.*  
*London's more expensive than Rome.*
- Les superlatifs comparent une personne ou une entité avec un ensemble.  
*She's the tallest in the class.*  
*It's the most expensive hotel in the world.*
- As ... *as* indique que quelque chose est identique à, ou aussi important que, quelque chose d'autre.  
*Jim's as tall as Peter.*  
*I'm as worried as you are.*
- En revanche, *not as/so ... as* indiquent que quelque chose n'est pas identique à, ou est moins important que, quelque chose d'autre.  
*She isn't as tall as her mother.*  
*My car wasn't so expensive as yours.*

# UNITE 7

## 7.1 Le present perfect

### Formation

have/has + -ed (participe passé)

Le participe passé des verbes réguliers se termine en -ed. Il existe toutefois de multiples participes passés irréguliers.

#### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I	've (have)	lived abroad.
We/You/They	haven't	
He/She/It	's (has) hasn't	

#### A l'interrogatif

Have	I	been to the United States?
	we/you/they	
Has	he/she/it	

#### Réponses courtes

Have you been to Egypt?	Yes, I <b>have</b> ./No, I <b>haven't</b> .
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### Emploi

- Le *present perfect* parle du passé à partir du présent. L'action ainsi décrite a lieu à un moment indéterminé dans le passé.

*I've met a lot of famous people.* (auparavant)

*She has won awards.* (au cours de sa vie)

*She's written twenty books.* (jusqu'à maintenant)

L'action peut se continuer dans le présent et se continuera sans doute à l'avenir.

*She's lived here for twenty years.* (elle y vit toujours)

- Le *present perfect* exprime un bilan du vécu.

*I've travelled a lot in Africa.*

*They've lived all over the world.*

L'utilisation de *ever* et *never* est courante dans ce cas.

*Have you ever been in a car crash?*

*My mother has never flown in a plane.*

- Le *present perfect* annonce une action ou un état qui débute dans le passé et continue dans présent.

*I've known Alice for six years.*

*How long have you worked as a teacher?*

Les expressions de temps *for* et *since* sont couramment employées avec cet emploi du temps. On emploiera *for* lorsqu'on se réfère à une période de temps et *since* quand on se rapporte à un point donné dans le temps.

*We've lived here for two years.* (une période de temps)

*I've had a tattoo since I was a teenager.* (un point donné dans le temps)

#### Note

Ce sens est souvent rendu dans plusieurs langues par un présent. Cependant, en Anglais on dira :

*Peter has been a teacher for ten years.*

ET NON PAS *Peter is a teacher for ten years.*

- Le *present perfect* exprime une action révolue qui a des répercussions dans le présent. Il s'agit alors souvent d'une action passée récente.

*I've lost my wallet.* (Je ne l'ai plus.)

*The taxi's arrived.* (Il attend dehors maintenant.)

*Has the postman been?* (Ai-je du courrier ?)

Les adverbes *just*, *already*, et *yet* sont courants avec cet emploi du temps.

Yet s'emploie dans les phrases interrogatives et négatives.

*She's just had some good news.*

*I've already had breakfast.*

*Has the postman been yet?*

*It's 11.00 and she hasn't got up yet.*

## 7.2 Le present perfect et le prétérit

- Comparez le prétérit au present perfect

### Prétérit

- Le prétérit décrit une action qui a eu lieu à un moment précis du passé.

*He died in 1882.*

*She got married when she was 22.*

*L'action est terminée.*

*I lived in Paris for a year* (mais plus maintenant).

- Expressions de temps

I did it	in 1999. last week. two months ago. on March 22. for two years.
----------	---

### Present perfect

- Le present perfect décrit une action qui s'est passé à un moment imprécis du passé.

*She has written short stories.*

*He's made five albums.*

*I've never been to America.*

L'action peut continuer dans le présent.

*She's lived there for twenty years* (et elle y vit toujours.)

- Expressions de temps

I've worked here	for twenty years. since 2002. since I left school.
We've never been to America.	

- Comparez les bonnes et mauvaises phrases.

*I broke my leg last year.*

ET NON PAS *I've broken my leg last year.*

*He has worked as a musician all his life.*

ET NON PAS *He works as a musician all his life.*

*When did you go to Greece?*

ET NON PAS *When have you been to Greece?*

*How long have you had your car?*

ET NON PAS *How long do you have your car?*

# UNITE 8

## 8.1 have to

### Formation

has/have + to + infinitif

#### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I	have	to	work hard.
We/You/They	don't have		
He/She/It	has doesn't have		

#### A l'interrogatif

*Do you have to work hard?*

*Does he have to get up early?*

#### Réponses courtes

<i>Do you have to wear a uniform?</i>	Yes, I <b>do</b> ./No, I <b>don't</b> .
---------------------------------------	---

#### Note

Le prétérit de *have to* est *had to*. Aux formes interrogative et négative, on emploiera *did* et *didn't*.

*I had to get up early this morning.*

*Why did you have to work last weekend?*

*They liked the hotel because they didn't have to do any cooking.*



## Emploi

1 *Have to* exprime une forte obligation. Le sens d'obligation provient d'une source extérieure à soi-même – telles que l'exigence d'une loi, d'un règlement à l'école ou au travail, ou provenant d'une personne en charge.  
*You have to have a driving licence if you want to drive a car.* (C'est la loi.)

*I have to start work at 8.00.* (La société pour laquelle je travaille l'exige.)

*The doctor says I have to do more exercise.*

2 *Don't/doesn't have to* exprime une absence d'obligation (soit, il n'est pas nécessaire de faire quelque chose).

*You don't have to do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.*

*She doesn't have to work on Monday. It's her day off.*

### Note

*Have got to* exprime une obligation ressentie à un moment donné.

*I'm going to bed. I've got to get up early tomorrow.*

*She's got to work hard. Her exams start next week.*

En revanche, lorsque l'on veut exprimer une obligation en tant qu'habitude, on emploiera *have to*, et non pas *have got to*.

*I have to write two essays a week.*

*Do you have to wear a uniform?*

## 8.2 Présentation des verbes auxiliaires

Les verbes suivants sont des verbes auxiliaires modaux.

can could must shall should will would

1 Ils accompagnent un autre verbe et ajoutent au sens.

*She can drive.*

*I must get my hair cut.*

2 Ces verbes ne prennent pas de -s à la troisième personne du singulier :

*He can dance very well.*

*It will rain tomorrow.*

3 A la forme interrogative, on n'aura pas recours à *do/does*.

*Can she sing?*

*Shall we go?*

4 De même on n'emploiera pas *don't/doesn't* à la forme négative.

*I won't have a cup of tea, thank you.*

*I can't speak French.*

5 La plupart des verbes modaux s'emploient au présent et au futur.

*Can* est le seul qui ait un prétérit, *could*.

*I could swim when I was three.*

## 8.3 Should

### Formation

*should* + infinitif

*Should* est immuable et ne change donc pas de forme selon la personne du sujet.

#### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I	should	do more exercise.
He/She	shouldn't	tell lies.
We/You/They		

#### A l'interrogatif

*Should I see a doctor?*

*Do you think I should see a doctor?*

### Emploi

1 On emploie *Should* pour indiquer ce qui serait la meilleure chose à faire ou ce qui serait correct de faire. Le verbe exprime une obligation légère ou un conseil.

*I should do more work.* (C'est mon opinion.)

*You should do more work.* (Je te dis ce que je pense.)

*Do you think we should stop?* (Je vous demande votre opinion.)

2 *Shouldn't* exprime un conseil à la forme négative.

*You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.*

3 *Should* traduit l'opinion du locuteur et est souvent précédé de *I think* ou *I don't think*.

*I think politicians should listen more.*

*I don't think people should get married until they're 21.*

## 8.4 must

### Construction

*Must* + infinitif

*Must* est immuable et ne change donc pas de forme selon la personne du sujet.

#### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I	must	try harder.
He/She	mustn't	steal.
We/You/They		

#### A l'interrogatif

*Must* peut être employé dans les questions, mais en général *have to* est plus courant.

*What time do I have to start?*

### Emploi

1 *Must* exprime une forte obligation. En général, ce sentiment d'obligation provient de l'orateur même.

*I must get my hair cut.* (Je pense que ceci est nécessaire.)

2 Comme *must* exprime une autorité provenant de la personne même du locuteur, on doit employer *You must...* avec caution. En effet cela semble autoritaire.

*You must help me.* (Je vous donne un ordre.)

*Could you help me?* est mieux

3 *You must ...* peut traduire une forte suggestion.

*You must see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.*

*You must give me a call when you're next in town.*

## UNITE 9

### 9.1 Propositions subordonnées de temps

1 Examinez cette phrase.

*I'll give her a call when I get home.*

Elle est composée de deux propositions, d'une principale *I'll give her a call*, et d'une proposition subordonnée *when I get home*.

2 Les conjonctions de temps suivantes introduisent les propositions subordonnées :

when while as soon as after before until

Bien qu'elles fassent allusion à un temps dans le futur, elles sont suivies du présent

*When I get home, I'll ... ET NON PAS ~~When I'll get ...~~*

*While we're away, ... ET NON PAS ~~While we'll be away ...~~*

*As soon as I hear from you, ... ET NON PAS ~~As soon as I'll hear ...~~*

*Wait here until I get back. ET NON PAS ... ~~until I'll get back.~~*

### 9.2 Will

#### Formation

Se reporter à la p. 132.

#### Emploi

1 *Will* exprime une décision ou intention formulée au moment de l'intervention.

*Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.*

2 Il peut également décrire un fait futur. Le locuteur déclare que « ceci va avoir lieu, sans aucun doute »

*Manchester will win the cup.*

*Tomorrow's weather will be warm and sunny.*

Cet emploi de *will* est comme un futur neutre. Le locuteur prédit l'avenir sans exprimer d'intention, de projet, ou de jugement personnel.

### 9.3 Premier conditionnel

#### Formation

If + Présent Simple, will + infinitif sans le « to »

##### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

If I work hard, I'll (will) pass my exams.

If we don't hurry up, we'll (will) be late.

##### A l'interrogatif

What will you do if you don't go to university?

#### Note

- On n'emploie normalement pas *will* dans les propositions subordonnées conditionnelles (introduites par *if*)  
*If it rains ... ET NON PAS If it will rain ...*
- Les propositions subordonnées conditionnelles (introduites par *if*) ... peuvent être placées en début ou en fin de phrase.  
*If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.*  
*I'll pass my exams if I work hard.*

#### Emploi

Le premier conditionnel s'emploie pour exprimer une condition possible entraînant un résultat probable à l'avenir. En anglais, on utilise le présent dans la proposition conditionnelle (introduites par *if*), mais un futur dans la proposition résultante.

*If my cheque comes, I'll buy us all a meal.*

*You'll get wet if you don't take an umbrella.*

#### Note

*If* exprime le fait que quelque chose peut avoir lieu tandis que *when* exprime ce qui est sûr d'arriver.

*If I find your book, I'll send it to you.*

*When I get home, I'll have a bath.*

## UNITE 10

### 10.1 La voix passive

#### Formation

am/is/are	+ -ed (participe passé)
was/were	
has/have been	
will	

Le participe passé des verbes réguliers se terminent en *-ed*. Il existe toutefois plusieurs participes passés irréguliers.

#### Présent

*English is spoken all over the world.*

*Nikon cameras are made in Japan.*

*Coffee isn't grown in England.*

*Are cars made in your country?*

#### Prétérit

*My car was stolen last night.*

*The animals were frightened by a loud noise.*

*He wasn't injured in the accident.*

*How was the window broken?*

#### Present perfect

*I've been robbed!*

*X-ray machines have been used for many things.*

*They haven't been invited to the party.*

*Has my car been repaired?*

#### will

*10,000 cars will be produced next year.*

*The cars won't be sold in the UK.*

*Will the children be sent to a new school?*

#### Réponses courtes

*Are cars made in your country? Yes, they are./No, they aren't.*

*Has my car been repaired? Yes, it has./No, it hasn't.*

#### Note

L'infinitif à la voix passive (to be + -ed) s'emploie après les verbes auxiliaires modaux et d'autres verbes qui se construisent avec un infinitif.

*Driving should be banned in city centres.*

*The house is going to be knocked down.*

#### Emploi

- Les règles d'utilisation des temps sont les mêmes à la voix passive qu'à la voix active.  
Le présent simple exprime les habitudes :  
*My car is serviced regularly.*  
Le prétérit exprime une action du passé, révolue :  
*America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.*  
Le present perfect exprime une action, commencée dans le passé, qui continue dans le présent :  
*Diet Coke has been made since 1982.*
- Le complément d'objet d'un verbe à la voix active devient le sujet d'un verbe à la voix passive. Remarquez bien l'emploi de *by* à la voix passive.  
**Voix active** Shakespeare wrote .  
**Voix passive** was written by Shakespeare.
- La voix passive n'est pas simplement une autre façon d'exprimer la même phrase qu'à la voix active. On choisira entre la voix active et la voix passive selon ce qui nous intéresse le plus.  
*Hamlet was written in 1600.* (On est surtout intéressé ici par la pièce Hamlet.)  
*Shakespeare wrote comedies, histories, and tragedies.* (En revanche, c'est Shakespeare qui retient ici notre attention.)

#### Note

- Le sujet d'une phrase à la voix active sera omis à la voix passive s'il n'est pas vraiment important.  
**Voix active** They built this house in 1937.  
**Voix passive** This house was built in 1937.  
ET NON PAS *This house was built in 1937 by them.*  
**Voix active** People speak German in parts of Italy.  
**Voix passive** German is spoken in parts of Italy.  
ET NON PAS *German is spoken in parts of Italy by people.*
- Certains verbes, par exemple, *give, send, show*, ont deux compléments d'objets, une personne et une chose.  
*She gave me a book for my birthday.*  
A la voix passive, on emploiera la personne comme sujet plutôt que l'objet.  
*I was given a book for my birthday.*  
*She was sent the information by post.*  
*You'll be shown where to sit.*

## UNITE 11

### 11.1 Second conditionnel

#### Formation

If + Prétérit, would + infinitif

*Would* est un verbe auxiliaire modal.

*Would* est immuable et ne change donc pas de forme selon la personne du sujet.

##### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

*If I had more money, I'd (would) buy a CD player.*

*If she knew the answer, she'd (would) tell us.*

*If we didn't have to, we wouldn't work so hard.*

##### A l'interrogatif

*What would you do if you had a year off?*

##### Réponses courtes

*Would you travel round the world? Yes, I would./No, I wouldn't.*

#### Note

- La proposition subordonnée conditionnelle peut se placer en début ou en fin de phrase.  
*If I had more time, I'd help.*  
*I'd help if I had more time.*
- Were* peut remplacer *was* dans la subordonnée conditionnelle.  
*If I were you, I'd go to bed.*  
*If he were here, he'd know what to do.*

## Emploi

Le second conditionnel s'emploie pour exprimer une condition improbable ou irréaliste et sa résultante. Les formes au passé sont utilisées pour indiquer que cette condition diffère de la réalité.

La condition est irréaliste car elle ne correspond pas aux faits établis. On peut toujours dire « Mais... ».

*If I were Prime Minister, I'd increase tax for rich people.* (Mais je ne suis pas Premier ministre.)

*If they lived in a big house, they'd have a party.* (Mais ils vivent dans une petite maison.)

*What would you do if you saw a ghost?* (Mais je ne pense pas que vous verrez un fantôme.)

## 11.2 Might

### Formation

*might* + infinitif

*Might* est un verbe auxiliaire modal.

*Might* est immuable et ne change donc pas de forme selon la personne du sujet.

#### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I		go to the party.
He/She	might	be late.
We/You/They	might not	rain tomorrow.
		go out for a meal tonight.

#### A l'interrogatif

La question inversée *Might you ... ?* est inhabituelle. Il est plus courant de formuler une question avec *Do you think ... + will ... ?*

Do you think	you'll get here on time?
	it'll rain?
	they'll come to our party?

#### Réponses courtes

<i>Do you think he'll come?</i>	<i>He might.</i>
<i>Do you think it'll rain?</i>	<i>It might.</i>

## Emploi

1 *Might* s'emploie pour traduire une possibilité future. Il diffère de *will*, qui, selon l'opinion du locuteur, exprime une certitude dans les temps à venir.

*England will win the match.*

(Je suis sûr de cela.)

*England might win the match.*

(C'est possible, mais je ne sais pas.)

2 Remarquez qu'au négatif, ces phrases expriment la même possibilité.

*It might not rain this afternoon.*

*I don't think it'll rain this afternoon.*

## 11.3 so, such (a), so many, so much

### Construction

*so* + adjectif / adverbe

*I was so scared!*

*He always drives so fast.*

*such a* + adjectif + nom au singulier

*She's such a nice person.*

*such* + adjectif + nom au pluriel/nom indéterminable

*The Smiths are such friendly neighbours.*

*so many* + noms au pluriel

*Some children have so many toys!*

*so much* + noms indéterminables

*Footballers earn so much money these days.*

## Emploi

*So* et *such* s'emploient plus souvent à l'oral qu'à l'écrit. Ils s'emploient pour renforcer la signification d'un adjectif, d'un adverbe ou d'un nom. La phrase s'accompagne souvent d'un point d'exclamation (!).

*He works so hard!* est plus fort que *He works very hard.*

# UNITE 12

## 12.1 Present perfect continu ou progressif

### Formation

*has/have* + *been* + *-ing* (participe présent)

#### A l'affirmatif et au négatif

I		been working.
We	've (have)	
You	haven't	
They		
He	's (has)	
She	hasn't	
It		

#### A l'interrogatif

<i>How long have you been working?</i>
<i>How long has he been learning English?</i>

#### Réponses courtes

<i>Have you been running?</i>	<i>Yes, I have./No, I haven't.</i>
-------------------------------	------------------------------------

## Emploi

Le present perfect continu ou progressif s'emploie:

- pour exprimer une activité qui a débuté au passé et continue dans le présent.  
*We've been waiting here for hours!*  
*It's been raining for days.*
- pour se rapporter à une activité qui a une répercussion dans le présent.  
*I'm hot because I've been running.*  
*I haven't got any money because I've been shopping.*

### Note

1 Quelquefois, il existe peu ou aucune différence de signification entre le present perfect simple et continu.

*How long have you worked here ?*

*How long have you been working here ?*

2. Certains verbes, tels que *wait, work, learn, live*, sont associés à une longue durée de temps. On les trouve ainsi plus souvent employés au present perfect continu.

*I've been playing tennis since I was a boy.*

D'autres verbes, tels que *find, start, buy, die, lose, break, stop* sont associés à une action courte. On les trouvera ainsi rarement employés au present perfect continu.

*I've bought a new dress.*

*My cat has died.*

*My radio's broken.*

3. Les verbes qui expriment un état, tels que *like, love, know, have* (possession), ne s'emploient pas au present perfect continu.

*We've known each other for a few weeks.*

*ET NON PAS We've been knowing each other for a few weeks.*

4. Le present perfect simple s'applique à une action terminée, ce qui explique pourquoi ce temps est employé lorsque la phrase contient un nombre ou une quantité

*I've written three letters today.*

*ET NON PAS I've been writing three letters today.*

# Irregular verbs

Base Form		Past Simple	Past Principle
be	être	was/were	been
become	devenir	became	become
begin	commencer	began	begun
break	casser	broke	broken
bring	amener	brought	brought
build	construire	built	built
buy	acheter	bought	bought
can	pouvoir	could	been able
catch	attraper	caught	caught
choose	choisir	chose	chosen
come	venir	came	come
cost	coûter	cost	cost
cut	couper	cut	cut
do	faire	did	done
drink	boire	drank	drunk
drive	conduire	drove	driven
eat	manger	ate	eaten
fall	tomber	fell	fallen
feel	sentir	felt	felt
fight	combattre	fought	fought
find	trouver	found	found
fly	voler	flew	flown
forget	oublier	forgot	forgot
get	obtenir	got	got
give	donner	gave	given
go	aller	went	been/gone
grow	grandir, pousser	grew	grown
have	avoir	had	had
hear	entendre	heard	heard
hit	frapper	hit	hit
keep	garder	kept	kept
know	savoir	knew	known
learn	apprendre	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	laisser, partir	left	left
lose	perdre	lost	lost
make	faire	made	made
meet	rencontrer	met	met
pay	payer	paid	paid
put	mettre	put	put
read	lire	read	read
ride	monter à cheval, aller à cheval, vélo, etc	rode	ridden
run	courir	ran	run
say	dire	said	said
see	voir	saw	seen
sell	vendre	sold	sold
send	envoyer	sent	sent
shut	fermer	shut	shut
sing	chanter	sang	sung
sit	(s') asseoir, être assis	sat	sat
sleep	dormir	slept	slept
speak	parler	spoke	spoken
spend	dépenser, passer	spent	spent
stand	se lever, être debout	stood	stood
steal	voler	stole	stolen
swim	nager	swam	swum
take	prendre	took	taken
tell	raconter	told	told
think	penser	thought	thought
understand	comprendre	understood	understood
wake	(se) réveiller	woke	woken
wear	porter (un habit)	wore	worn
win	gagner	won	won
write	écrire	wrote	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	<b>pen</b> /pen/
2	/b/	as in	<b>big</b> /bɪg/
3	/t/	as in	<b>tea</b> /ti:/
4	/d/	as in	<b>do</b> /du:/
5	/k/	as in	<b>cat</b> /kæt/
6	/g/	as in	<b>go</b> /gəʊ/
7	/f/	as in	<b>four</b> /fɔ:/
8	/v/	as in	<b>very</b> /'veri/
9	/s/	as in	<b>son</b> /sʌn/
10	/z/	as in	<b>zoo</b> /zu:/
11	/l/	as in	<b>live</b> /lɪv/
12	/m/	as in	<b>my</b> /maɪ/
13	/n/	as in	<b>near</b> /nɪə/
14	/h/	as in	<b>happy</b> /'hæpi/
15	/r/	as in	<b>red</b> /red/
16	/j/	as in	<b>yes</b> /jes/
17	/w/	as in	<b>want</b> /wɒnt/
18	/θ/	as in	<b>thanks</b> /θæŋks/
19	/ð/	as in	<b>the</b> /ðə/
20	/ʃ/	as in	<b>she</b> /ʃi:/
21	/ʒ/	as in	<b>television</b> /'telɪvɪʒn/
22	/tʃ/	as in	<b>child</b> /tʃaɪld/
23	/dʒ/	as in	<b>German</b> /'dʒɜ:mən/
24	/ŋ/	as in	<b>English</b> /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/

Vowels			
25	/i:/	as in	<b>see</b> /si:/
26	/ɪ/	as in	<b>his</b> /hɪz/
27	/i/	as in	<b>twenty</b> /'twenti/
28	/e/	as in	<b>ten</b> /ten/
29	/æ/	as in	<b>stamp</b> /stæmp/
30	/ɑ:/	as in	<b>father</b> /'fɑ:ðə/
31	/ɒ/	as in	<b>hot</b> /hɒt/
32	/ɔ:/	as in	<b>morning</b> /'mɔ:nɪŋ/
33	/ʊ/	as in	<b>football</b> /'fʊtbɔ:l/
34	/u:/	as in	<b>you</b> /ju:/
35	/ʌ/	as in	<b>sun</b> /sʌn/
36	/ɜ:/	as in	<b>learn</b> /lɜ:n/
37	/ə/	as in	<b>letter</b> /'letə/

Diphthongs (two vowels together)			
38	/eɪ/	as in	<b>name</b> /neɪm/
39	/əʊ/	as in	<b>no</b> /nəʊ/
40	/aɪ/	as in	<b>my</b> /maɪ/
41	/aʊ/	as in	<b>how</b> /haʊ/
42	/ɔɪ/	as in	<b>boy</b> /bɔɪ/
43	/ɪə/	as in	<b>hear</b> /hɪə/
44	/eə/	as in	<b>where</b> /weə/
45	/ʊə/	as in	<b>tour</b> /tʊə/