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# English in Mind 11<sup>e</sup>

**Student's Book**



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Unit	Speaking and Functions	Listening	Reading
<b>Welcome!</b> pp 4–5	Talking about the past Describing school and school routines		
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<b>4 Growing up</b> pp 26–31	Talking about permission and obligation Talking about plans and decisions Describing feelings Everyday English: Giving thanks, apologising and responding	Dialogue: Preparing a homework quiz Dialogue: Taking part in an international volunteer programme Photostory: All over the place DVD: At home with Joel	Quiz: How old do you have to be? General interest article: When boys become men
<b>UNITS 3–4 ROUND UP</b> pp 32–33 <b>Song: Wonderful World</b> <b>Project: Create a TV show</b> <b>Self assessment</b> <b>WB</b> <b>Check your progress</b>			
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<b>8 That's entertainment!</b> pp 54–59	Talking about likes, dislikes and preferences Summarising and giving opinions about films Describing unfinished actions Everyday English: Situational phrases	Monologues: Media and entertainment Dialogue: Talking about a film Photostory: Talent? DVD: School presentation	Magazine article: It was really terrifying ... Job adverts <b>WB</b> Strategy: Answering multiple-choice questions
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<b>Communication in mind</b> Grammar reference Vocabulary bank	pp 62–70 pp 71–93 pp 94–97	<b>Irregular verbs and phonemic symbols</b> <b>Wordlist: anglais–français</b> <b>Wordlist: français–anglais</b>	p 98 pp 99–114 pp 115–128

Writing	Language Vocabulary	Grammar	Pronunciation
	Revision from <i>English in Mind 10<sup>e</sup></i>	Revision from <i>English in Mind 10<sup>e</sup></i>	
<p>Tips for tourists in Switzerland Notes for a tour: Directions</p> <p><b>WB</b> Description of a holiday Personal email giving directions</p> <p><b>WB</b> Strategy: Using bullet points</p>	<p>Travel and transport Opinion adjectives Prepositions of movement Vocabulary bank: Travel and transport</p>	<p><b>PER Niveau 1 Discovery</b> <i>should/shouldn't</i> Present simple and present continuous <i>What + be + like?</i></p>	Sounding polite
<p>Notes: A recent sports event</p> <p><b>WB</b> Report of a sports event</p> <p><b>WB</b> Strategy: Making your writing more interesting</p>	<p>Doing sports: adjectives Sporting events Vocabulary bank: Sporting events</p>	<p>Comparatives and superlatives Adverbs of manner Past simple: regular and irregular verbs</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2</b> <i>as ... as</i></p>	Silent and sounded <i>r</i>
<p>Article: Improving facilities</p> <p><b>WB</b> Opinion essay: Issues at school</p>	<p>The environment In town Vocabulary bank: Environment verbs</p>	<p><i>will/won't</i> for future predictions Zero and first conditional</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2 Discovery</b> <i>may</i> and <i>might</i></p>	/ʃ/
<p><b>WB</b> Informal emails: Invitation, thanks and apology</p> <p><b>WB</b> Strategy: Informal emails and letters</p>	<p>Stages of life Describing feelings: adjectives + <i>-ed</i> and <i>-ing</i> Vocabulary bank: Talking about age</p>	<p>Modal verbs <i>will</i> and <i>going to</i></p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2 Discovery</b> <i>had better</i></p>	<i>can</i> : weak and strong forms
<p>Notes: Instructions how to use a computer</p> <p><b>WB</b> Factual text: The story of an invention</p>	<p>Phrases with <i>get</i> Technology Vocabulary bank: Electrical matters</p>	<p>Past simple questions</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 1 Discovery</b></p> <p>Past continuous</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2</b></p> <p>Past simple and past continuous</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2 Discovery</b></p> <p>Passive</p>	<i>was/were</i> : weak and strong forms
<p><b>WB</b> Online discussion post: Describing an exciting experience</p>	<p>Irregular past participles Collocations Vocabulary bank: Collocations</p>	<p><b>PER Niveau 1 Discovery</b></p> <p>Present perfect Present perfect questions with <i>ever</i></p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2</b> Present perfect and past simple</p>	/h/
<p>Text summary: The Oregon Trail</p> <p><b>WB</b> Social media post about a holiday</p>	<p>North American and British English Personal objects Vocabulary bank: North American and British English</p>	<p>Question tags</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2</b></p> <p>Present perfect with <i>just</i>, <i>yet</i> and <i>already</i></p> <p><b>PER Niveau 1 Discovery</b></p> <p>Second conditional</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2 Discovery</b></p> <p>Past perfect</p>	Intonation in question tags
<p>Notes: Preparing for an interview</p> <p><b>WB</b> Film review</p>	<p>Media and entertainment Film genres Vocabulary bank: Media and entertainment</p>	<p>Verb + <i>-ing</i> form and verb + <i>to</i> + infinitive</p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2</b></p> <p>Present perfect with <i>for</i> and <i>since</i></p> <p><b>PER Niveau 2 Discovery</b> <i>used to</i>, present perfect continuous</p>	Silent consonants

# Welcome!

## 1 Past activities



**a** Look at the pictures. Did you do any of these activities during the holidays?

I did a two-week English language course in ...

I didn't do a language course, but I spoke English ...

**b** ▶ **CD1 T2** Listen to some people talking about their summer holidays. Match them with four of the activities in the pictures.

**c** ▶ **CD1 T2** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What doesn't Leo like doing?
- 2 How did Emily feel at the end of the course?
- 3 Did George spend a lot of money during the holidays?
- 4 How long did Laura go away for?

**d** Work with a partner. Talk about your holidays. Ask and answer questions about the things in the box.

the best thing you did  
the most boring thing you did  
something you learned

the most interesting thing you saw  
a new person you met  
a new place you visited

What was the best thing you did during the holidays?

I went to a concert in France.

What kind of concert was it?



## 2 School life

**a** **Communication in mind** Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about school.

**Student A** Turn to page 62. **Student B** Turn to page 64.

**b** Scan the website and choose the correct answer.

It's for students who want to ...

- study English abroad
- go to school in Britain
- go to school in an English-speaking country



### STUDENT EXCHANGE ABROAD

Think global and go far!

About SEA



Study in Britain



Study in the USA



Study in Australia

**Student Exchange Abroad** connects international exchange students with schools and host families in English-speaking countries around the world. Spend one to three terms studying in one of these countries and you'll open your mind to a true understanding of another culture.

LEARN MORE

**c** ▶ **CD1 T3** Listen to the first part of a dialogue between two students.

Why is Tom talking to Jay?

**d** ▶ **CD1 T4** Listen to the rest of the dialogue. Are these sentences true or false?

- 1 They study nine subjects.
- 2 Tom doesn't like most of the teachers.
- 3 They spend six hours a day at school.
- 4 They don't go home for lunch.
- 5 They do different sports depending on the season.

**e** ▶ **CD1 T3 and T4** Why do Tom and Jay have problems communicating?

Listen again and match the words that mean the same.

- 1 head   2 break   3 packed lunch   4 staff room   5 autumn   6 football  
a fall   b soccer   c teachers' lounge   d principal   e box lunch   f recess

**f** Imagine there is an exchange student from the United States in your class.

Prepare an introduction to your school. Talk about the topics below.

- the school building and facilities
- the timetable
- the subjects you study
- the extra activities you can do

# 1

# Travellers' tales

In this unit you can

- \* give advice
- \* describe habits and activities in the present
- \* ask for and give opinions
- \* give directions

## 1 Read and speak

### \* Giving advice

The British drive on the left.

- a** Talk about customs in Britain.
- b** Read the tips and match them with the pictures.



## Tips for tourists in the UK

The British are generally friendly and like to help tourists, but there are some things you should know so you don't make mistakes when you visit the UK.

- 1** At bus stops, in cinemas and in shops, the British usually stand in queues. When you are waiting, don't go to the front of the queue, even if you're in a hurry. Stand and wait like everyone else.
- 2** British people are polite and usually say *please* and *thank you* a lot. So when you're hungry, for example, you shouldn't say *Give me a sandwich*. You should say *Can I have a sandwich, please?*
- 3** When you don't understand what people say, you should say *Sorry?* and ask them to say it again. Don't say *What?* – it isn't polite.
- 4** In many countries people kiss each other on the cheek when they meet. In Britain people only kiss each other to say *Hello* if they are close friends or family. When people meet for the first time in Britain in formal situations, they shake hands.
- 5** Everyone knows that the British drive on the left-hand side of the road. Maybe you think this doesn't matter, but be careful! Before you cross the road, look to the right to see if any traffic is coming.

- c** Read the text again and look at the pictures. Talk about the mistakes the people are making and what they should do.

She's crossing the road. She shouldn't look to the left, she should look to the right.

- d** Make a list of tips for British tourists in Switzerland.  
*You should kiss friends three times when you say Hello.*

### FOCUS

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

\* *should/shouldn't*  
We use *should/shouldn't* to say it's correct or not correct to do something. Find examples in the text.

Grammar reference page 83

## 2 Focus on language

### \* Habits and present activities

- a** Read the examples and answer the questions.  
British people sometimes speak very fast.  
She's crossing the road.
- b** Here are the answers to some questions about Sophie. What are the questions?
- 1 From France.
  - 2 She lives in Toulouse.
  - 3 With her parents and younger brother.
  - 4 With a host family in Luton.
  - 5 She's staying there for a month.
  - 6 Five lessons a day.

- c** **Communication in mind** Work with a partner. Read about Lucy Young. Then ask questions to complete the information.

**Student A** Turn to page 62.

**Student B** Turn to page 64.

## FOCUS

### \* Present simple and present continuous

- 1 Which tense do we use for permanent situations and habits?
- 2 Which tense do we use to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking?

**Grammar reference page 72**



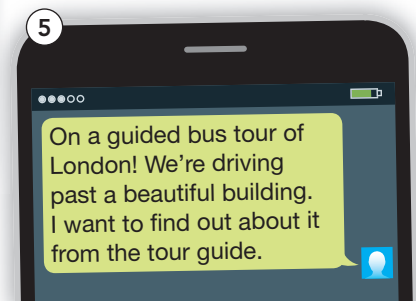
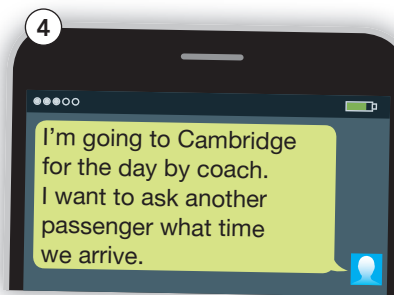
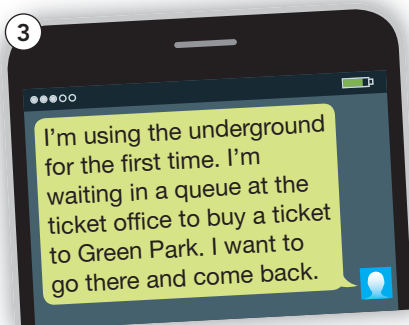
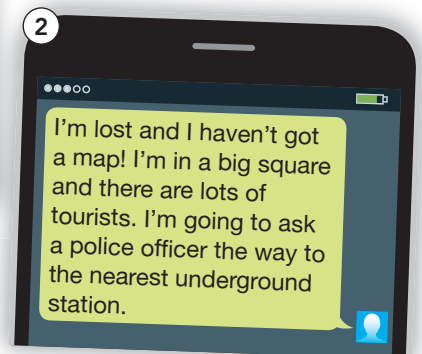
Sophie Roux, 15,  
French exchange student  
arriving in England

**LB** pages 7–8 **WB** pages 4–5

## 3 Read and speak

### \* Travel and transport

- a** Read the messages that Sophie sent from England. What do you think she said in each situation?



### \* Pronunciation: sounding polite

- b** **▶ CD1 T5** Listen, check and repeat the phrases. Imitate the pronunciation to sound polite.
- c** Read the messages again. Find the words connected to travel and transport. Write them in your Language Builder.
- d** Use the words to talk about your last holiday.

We didn't go abroad this summer.

**LB** pages 2–3 **WB** pages 5–6

**Vocabulary bank page 94**



## 4 Listen and speak



- a** What are the three most important things for you when you go on holiday?
- a luxury hotel
  - delicious food
  - exciting nightlife
  - good weather
  - free wifi
  - meeting new friends
  - interesting sightseeing
  - sports and activities
  - shopping
  - something else
- b** ▶ **CD1 T6** Listen to a sketch in a travel agent's. How do the customers feel? Why?
- c** ▶ **CD1 T6** Listen again and note down the things that the customers complain about.
- d** Act out the sketch.

## 5 Focus on language

### \* Opinions

- a** Read the examples and answer the question.  
What's the weather like in Switzerland?  
What were the waiters like?
- b** ▶ **CD1 T7** Are these adjectives positive or negative? Listen, check and repeat.
- amazing brilliant delicious disgusting dreadful  
dull fantastic horrible terrible terrific
- c** Which adjectives in Exercise 5b can you use to describe these things?
- |                  |               |           |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 a holiday      | 3 the weather | 5 a party |
| 2 a city or town | 4 a person    | 6 a meal  |
- d** Ask and answer questions with *What ... like?* about the things in the box.

the weather / last week last weekend  
the weather / today your holidays  
your home town your neighbours  
your last school trip

### FOCUS

How do we ask for an opinion about a person, a place or a thing?

Grammar reference page 87

What was the weather like last week?

It was brilliant! I ...



## 6 Read and listen

**a** Scan the article. What was the surprise?

News
Weather
Sport
More ...


### Holiday surprise

A Scottish family traveling around California had a close encounter with a bear yesterday. The meeting happened when Don and Karen White and their children, Luke (16) and Katie (14) walked out of their hotel to their car in the morning.

Luke White told a local radio station that he felt something touch his leg as he walked away from the hotel. He turned around and watched as a black bear walked past him.

The hotel surveillance camera captured a record of the meeting and clearly shows the bear climbing over the family car with the terrified family inside.

Click to listen to the full story



According to police, the bear is just passing through the neighborhood

**b** ▶ **CD1 T8** Listen to the radio news report and answer the questions.

- 1 What did the family do after they saw the bear?
- 2 What did the bear do?
- 3 Was the bear dangerous?

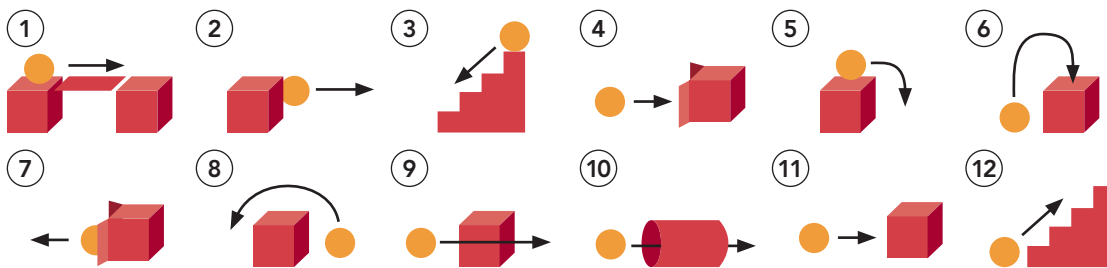
**c** ▶ **CD1 T8** Order the events (1c, ... 10h). Listen again and check.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a Mr White ran up the hotel steps.                             | f Luke jumped into the car.                                 |
| b The bear disappeared into the forest.                        | g The bear followed them.                                   |
| c The family walked through the hotel door and down the steps. | h Mr White and two other people ran across the parking lot. |
| d The bear walked past Luke.                                   | i The bear climbed onto the front of the car.               |
| e The bear climbed off the car.                                | j Luke turned around and started running to the car.        |

## 7 Focus on language

### \* Directions

**a** Find the phrases with these prepositions of movement in Exercise 6. Write the prepositions in your Language Builder.



LB page 5  
WB page 7

**b** Think of an interesting place for a tourist to visit near your home. Make notes about how to get there.

**c** Imagine you are a tour guide. Give directions to the place that you chose. Use your notes to help you.

Today we're visiting a beautiful cave in the mountains near my house. To get there ...

Place to visit: cave

How to get there from my house:

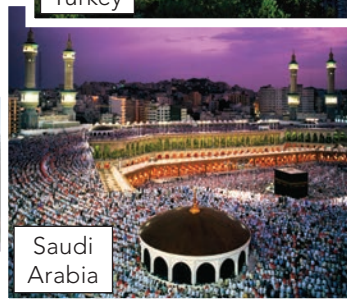
- turn right and walk up the hill
- walk past a big restaurant and turn left
- walk across the bridge
- go in through a long tunnel

# Culture in mind

## 8 Read and speak

**a** Look at the pictures and discuss in groups.

- 1 What do you know about the countries?
- 2 Do you know anything about their customs?



**b** Read the article and make notes about customs in the countries in the pictures.

*China – don't give a clock as a present*

## Customs around the world

**When you travel to a foreign country, you soon find out that the customs of the people there aren't always the same as yours. Before you go abroad, it's therefore a good idea to find out something about the people who live in the country that you are visiting, and about their customs, in case they are different from yours.**

Visiting people in their homes is a great way to see how they really live, but one of the most important areas to be aware of are the customs that surround how to behave when you visit someone in their home. In many countries, it's customary to take your hosts a gift, but there are important customs surrounding what you should, or shouldn't, give as a gift. In China, you shouldn't give a clock as a gift, whereas in India, you shouldn't give anything that is made of cow's leather. In Saudi Arabia, you need to be careful with cards as well as with gifts. You shouldn't ever give anyone a card with a dog on it, or a toy dog as a gift.

Once you're safely in your hosts' home, the cultural differences aren't over. We all like talking to our hosts and meeting their families, but in Turkey, you need to remember not to cross your arms when you're talking to someone, or they'll think that you are very rude and uninterested in them. You need to be careful too about touching people. In many countries, it isn't polite to kiss people that you don't know well, and in Thailand you shouldn't touch the top of someone's head, even a small child's.

So far we've talked a lot about people's homes, but what about school? If you ever go on an exchange trip to Japan, remember that you should bow to the teacher when he or she comes into the classroom.

Whether you're invited to someone's house or school, or you just meet people in the street, remember to check out the important customs beforehand so that you don't make any embarrassing mistakes.

**c** Read the article again and match these words from the text with the definitions.

behave host gift leather bow embarrassing

- 1 (noun) a material made from animal skin
- 2 (verb) to bend down the head and chest to show respect
- 3 (verb) to act towards other people
- 4 (adjective) describing something that makes you feel uncomfortable or shy
- 5 (noun) a present
- 6 (noun) a person who invites you to their home

**d** Make a list of unusual customs in the countries that you know. Tell the class.

### 9 Listen and read

- a** Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of maps and globes. You can use the words in the box.

accurate detail distorted flat round shape size

- b** ▶ **CD1 T9** Listen to part of a Geography lesson and compare your answers.

- c** Read the Geography exercise and look carefully at the map. Match the words with the gaps.



### Interpreting maps

To interpret a map, you need to understand the geographical terms below.

eastern and western    horizontal    latitude    longitude    meridian  
northern and southern    parallels    right    top    vertical

- The numbers at the ... of the map indicate degrees in longitude.
- The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into the ... hemispheres.
- ... is the position of a place east or west of the Prime Meridian.
- The Prime Meridian is a ... line.
- The numbers on the ... of the map indicate degrees in latitude.
- ... is the position of a place north or south of the Equator.
- The Equator is a ... line.
- The Equator divides the Earth into the ... hemispheres.
- The Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles are ...
- The line at Greenwich is a ...



- d** ▶ **CD1 T10** Listen to the next part of the Geography lesson and check your answers.

### 10 Speak

Discuss with a partner.

- Look at the map. What are the coordinates (degrees of latitude and longitude) of London, New York and Sydney?
- Find the countries in the pictures on page 10 on a map. Talk about where they are.

This country is in the northern hemisphere. It's north of the Tropic of Cancer. It's between the 90th and 120th meridians.



# 2

# Champions

In this unit you can

- \* make comparisons and express degrees of difference
- \* describe actions
- \* report past events
- \* talk about health issues

## 1 Speak and listen

**a** Discuss with a partner.

- 1 Who are your sports heroes?  
Why? What sports do they do?
- 2 Do you watch sports competitions?  
Which sports do you like watching?

**b** ▶ **CD1 T11** Look at the Olympic profiles. Listen for the missing information and make notes.

Presentation

## LONDON 2012 OLYMPICS

### My sports heroes

Tom Robson



Slide 1 of 1

Presentation

### LONDON 2012 OLYMPICS

## Jonnie Peacock

From:	...
Event:	...
Medal:	Gold
Time:	10.90 seconds




Presentation

### LONDON 2012 OLYMPICS

## Usain Bolt

From:	Jamaica
Event:	ATHLETICS Men's 100 m
Medal:	...
Time:	...



Slide 1 of 1

Presentation

### LONDON 2012 OLYMPICS

## Missy Franklin

From:	USA
Event:	SWIMMING Women's 100 m backstroke
Medal:	...
Time:	...



Slide 1 of 1

Presentation

### LONDON 2012 OLYMPICS

## Jacqueline Freney

From:	...
Event:	...
Medal:	Gold
Time:	1.22.84



Slide 1 of 1

**c** ▶ **CD1 T12** How did two athletes win the same events? Discuss your ideas. Then listen to the second part of Tom's presentation and check.

**d** ▶ **CD1 T12** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What are the Paralympics?
- 2 When were the first Paralympic Games?
- 3 How many athletes took part in the 2012 Paralympic Games?
- 4 What does Tom think of the Paralympic athletes?



## 2 Focus on language

### \* Comparisons

- a** ▶ **CD1 T13** What are the opposites of these adjectives? (Some adjectives have two opposites.) Listen and check. Then write them in your Language Builder.

easy (× 2) fit heavy nervous short (× 2) slow (× 2) successful unconfident

- b** Invent and act out short dialogues about sports using the adjectives.

- c** ▶ **CD1 T14** Match to make sentences. Then listen and check.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 Jonnie Peacock wanted to be   | a <b>a lot</b> longer than Missy Franklin's.  |
| 2 Usain Bolt is                 | b the most interesting sporting event ever.   |
| 3 Jonnie Peacock was            | c <b>a bit</b> faster.                        |
| 4 Jacqueline Freney's time was  | d <b>a little</b> slower than Usain Bolt.     |
| 5 Disabled athletes are         | e the youngest gold medal winner.             |
| 6 The London Olympic Games were | f <b>far</b> more amazing than ordinary ones. |
| 7 Missy Franklin wasn't         | g <b>much</b> more active lives.              |
| 8 We should all live            | h the world's fastest man.                    |

### Focus

#### \* Comparatives and superlatives

- Which sentences in Exercise 2c are comparative sentences? How do we make them?
- Which are superlative sentences? How do we make them?
- The **highlighted** words are intensifiers. What goes after them in the sentences?

**Grammar reference page 92**

- d** Look at the London 2012 information. Make sentences using the expressions in Exercise 2c.

Blake is a lot lighter than Bolt.

## LONDON 2012

<p><b>MISSY FRANKLIN</b></p>   <p>Height – 1.85 m (6'1") Weight – 75 kg Age – 17</p>	<p><b>SHIWEN YE</b></p>   <p>Height – 1.72 m (5'8") Weight – 64 kg Age – 17</p>
<p><b>USAIN BOLT</b></p>   <p>Height – 1.96 m (6'5") Weight – 93 kg Age – 26</p>	<p><b>YOHAN BLAKE</b></p>   <p>Height – 1.78 m (5'10") Weight – 64 kg Age – 17</p>

**LB** pages 12 and 16–17

**WB** pages 11–12

PER Niveau 2: as ... as

**LB** page 17 **WB** page 14

## 3 Speak

**Communication in mind** Turn to page 63 and play the game.

## 4 Read

**a** Scan the article. What is it about? What do you think of this sport?

# Tara's Last-Minute Win

US snowboarder Tara Dakides stormed home with a last-minute win on the slopes yesterday when she performed her winning jump in the last round of the Big Air competition.

More than 7,000 people watched the women's Big Air contest at Mount Snow, Vermont yesterday. Tara Dakides, the winner, only made her comeback in the very last jump of the competition. After the first two jumps, Barret Christy was in first place, with Dakides in tenth position.

In the last round, Tara watched nervously as Christy did her final jump. Christy jumped well, and Tara knew that her third and last jump had to be much more than good. In fact, it had to be far better than any of the other jumps in the competition. Tara rose to the challenge and she jumped brilliantly, doing a 540° turn.

When her scores came up onto the board, Tara was the clear winner and she won her first gold medal of the season.

'In the first two rounds I jumped really badly,' Dakides told us, 'but in the third round, when I heard the people shouting "Tara! Tara!" I was more relaxed, you know, and I jumped well, much better than before. It's amazing how everything can change so quickly. One minute I was in tenth position and then, a few minutes later, I was the winner.'

Dakides said that the most important thing about the last jump was that she was much more confident than in the previous two.



'I practise this jump regularly and I know I can do it. So I went down the hill a lot more quickly than the first two times, and it worked! I don't like waiting until the last jump to win, but it's OK, I won, and I'm really happy. It wasn't easy, but in these competitions you never win easily.'

Dakides is going to take it easy over the weekend and then she's training for the next big snowboarding event at Mammoth Mountain, California. Maybe she'll win more easily next time. Who knows? There are fewer snowboarders taking part in the Mammoth Mountain contest, but Christy will be there too. Who will be the winner? Check here to find out.

**b** Read the article. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 Tara was in second place after the first two jumps.
- 2 Tara's last jump was a 540° turn.
- 3 Tara's last jump was better because she felt less nervous.
- 4 Tara went much faster in her last jump.
- 5 Tara is going to practise hard all weekend.

## 5 Focus on language

### \* Describing actions

**a** Read the rule. Then find the sentences with adverbs in the article and answer the questions.

**b** Make true sentences about you and people you know using the adverbs in the box.

badly brilliantly confidently easily fast happily nervously slowly successfully well

I ski very badly. My friend Jessica skis brilliantly.

## Focus

### \* Adverbs of manner

We use adverbs to describe verbs:

*He runs slowly.*

- 1 How do we usually form adverbs?
- 2 Which adverbs are irregular?
- 3 Where do adverbs usually go?

**Grammar reference page 85**

## 6 Focus on language

### \* Sporting events

A ENGLAND 1 FRANCE 1

B  
1 Canada  
2 USA  
3 France

C  
England 2  
Scotland 1



a Match the sentences with the pictures.

- They're the **champions**.
- England **won**. The **score** was 2-1.
- England **lost** the **match**.
- We **drew** 1-1. It was our first **draw** of the year.
- Australia **beat** South Africa by six **points**.
- The **team** from the United States **came second**.
- The **referee** was angry with the **players**.
- He **scored** a great **goal**.



F  
ENGLAND 0  
GERMANY 3



H  
AUSTRALIA 25  
SOUTH AFRICA 19

b Use the **highlighted** words to make true sentences about recent sports events.

I watched a football match on TV last night. The score was 3-1.

\* Pronunciation: **the letter r**

c ▶ CD1 T15 Copy and complete the table with the words. Then listen and repeat.

referee score first free player important  
bronze rowing run draw world silver

with /r/	without /r/
referee	score

d ▶ CD1 T16 Listen and say the tongue twister.

Round and round the referee the rapid runner ran.

LB pages 13-14 WB page 13

Vocabulary bank page 94

## 7 Listen and speak

### \* Past events

a ▶ CD1 T17 Listen to a presentation about a sports event and answer the questions.

- What was the event?
- When was it?
- Where was it?
- What was the final score?

b Read the examples and answer the questions.

I went to a special match last week.  
They played brilliantly.  
I was so happy that England didn't lose!  
What kind of event did she go to?

c Write notes about a recent sports event that you took part in, saw or watched on TV.

Event: \_\_\_\_\_ When: \_\_\_\_\_ Where: \_\_\_\_\_  
What happened? \_\_\_\_\_ At the end: \_\_\_\_\_

d Talk about the event. Use your notes to help you.

### FOCUS

\* Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

- How do we make the past simple form of regular verbs?
- How do we make affirmatives with regular and irregular verbs?
- How do we make negatives?
- How do we make questions?

Grammar reference pages 75-76

LB page 19 WB page 14

UNIT 2

15

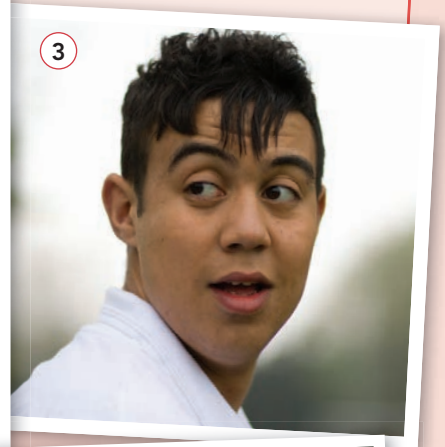




# Team Spirit

## 8 Speak and listen

### Keep on running



**a** ▶ CD1 T18 Match the phrases with the pictures. Then listen and check your ideas.

**a** Whatever you do – don't stop!

**b** Maybe we could stop in a minute?

**c** I'm a bit tired now.

**d** I'm going to stop.

**e** You have to keep on running.

**f** In fact, it's good fun!

**g** Don't be such a wimp!

**h** The pain has gone!

**i** It really hurts.

**j** I've got this pain, right here.

**b** ▶ CD1 T18 Listen again and correct the sentences.

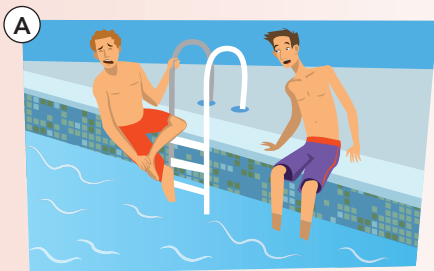
- 1 Joel thinks running is horrible.
- 2 Jess has got a pain in her leg.
- 3 Jess wants to run more slowly.

- 4 Joel tells Jess to stop running.
- 5 Jess keeps on running and feels worse.
- 6 Joel wants to stop running immediately.



## 9 Everyday English

**a** ▶ CD1 T19 Listen and match the pictures with the dialogues.



**b** ▶ CD1 T20 Match 1–5 with a–e to make short dialogues. Then listen and check.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Are you all right?                  | a No, she's got a headache.              |
| 2 I've hurt my leg.                   | b Take this and you'll feel better soon. |
| 3 Is your friend feeling OK?          | c No, I'm not feeling very well.         |
| 4 What's the matter with your foot?   | d Where does it hurt?                    |
| 5 How can I get rid of a sore throat? | e I've got a terrible pain in it.        |

**c** Work with a partner. Choose one of the dialogues and act it out.

WB page 14

## 10 Improvisation

Work in pairs. Prepare and act out a role play.

**Roles:** Two friends

**Place:** At the sports centre, doing a sport that you both enjoy

**Situation:** One of you suddenly has a health problem and the other is worried.

## 11 DVD Episode 1

**a** Look at the picture and discuss.

- 1 Why are Pete and Debbie running?      2 Do they like it?

**b** Watch the first part of Episode 1 and check your ideas.

**c** Answer the questions. Then watch the first part again and check your answers.

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 How far do they have to run?          | 4 What colour is Debbie's file?    |
| 2 How long can they take?               | 5 What does Pete think of running? |
| 3 Who is Jess sitting next to in class? | 6 What number is Debbie's house?   |

**d** Watch the rest of the episode and take notes. Write questions and test a partner.



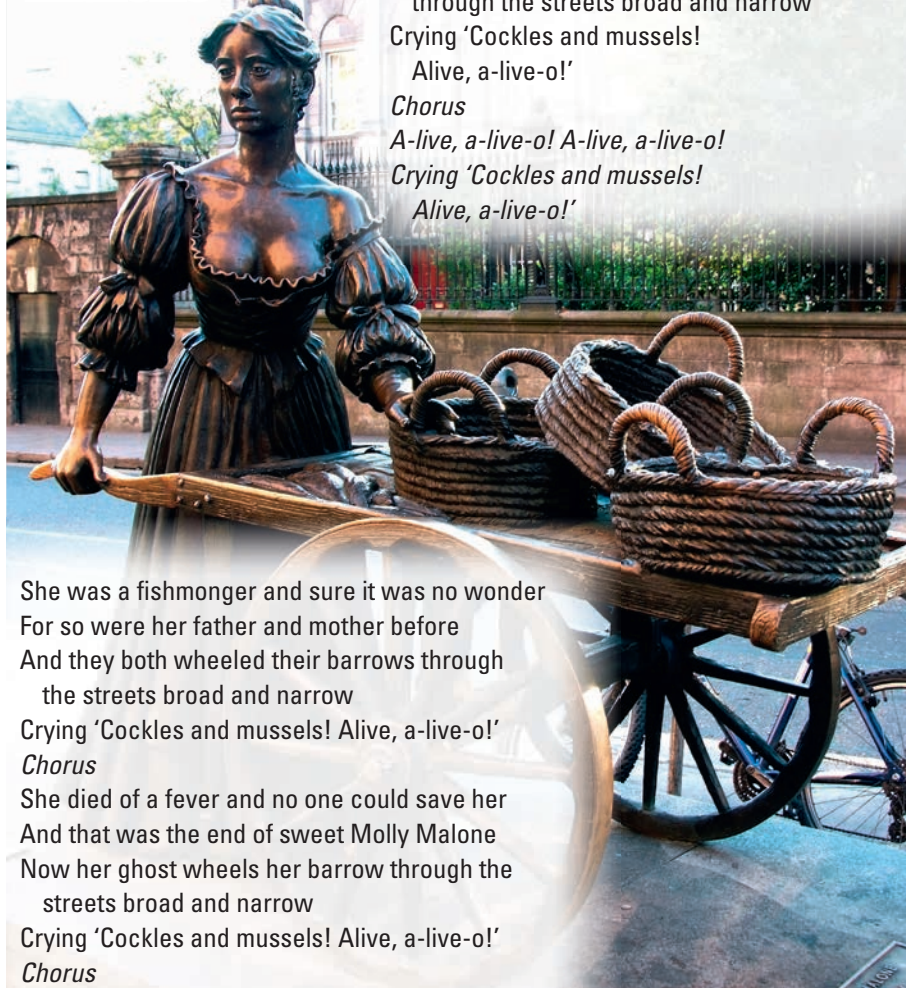
DVD-ROM Exercises Units 1–2 Video

# Units 1–2 Round up

## 1 Song

- a** What do you know about Ireland? Tell the class.
- b** ▶ **CD1 T21** Read and listen to the song. What is it about? Choose the correct summary.
- 1 It's about a young Irish woman who sails to England on a fishing boat.
  - 2 It's about a pretty Irish woman who sells fish in the streets and dies young.
  - 3 It's about a young woman who travels to Ireland and sees a ghost.
- c** Are the sentences true or false?
- 1 The singer saw Molly Malone in Dublin.
  - 2 Molly Malone worked in a shop.
  - 3 She sold fresh seafood.
  - 4 She had a high temperature and died.

## Molly Malone



In Dublin's fair city, where the girls  
are so pretty  
I first set my eyes on sweet Molly Malone  
As she wheeled her wheelbarrow  
through the streets broad and narrow  
Crying 'Cockles and mussels!  
Alive, a-live-o!'  
*Chorus*  
*A-live, a-live-o! A-live, a-live-o!*  
Crying 'Cockles and mussels!  
Alive, a-live-o!'

She was a fishmonger and sure it was no wonder  
For so were her father and mother before  
And they both wheeled their barrows through  
the streets broad and narrow  
Crying 'Cockles and mussels! Alive, a-live-o!'  
*Chorus*  
She died of a fever and no one could save her  
And that was the end of sweet Molly Malone  
Now her ghost wheels her barrow through the  
streets broad and narrow  
Crying 'Cockles and mussels! Alive, a-live-o!'  
*Chorus*

## 2 Speak

Work with a partner. Look at the information and imagine that you are doing the course. Act out a phone call.

Start like this:

Hi! How are you? What are you doing?

Hi! I'm doing a language course in Ireland. What are you doing?

Student A

**Malone's Language School**

*The best place to learn English in Dublin*

### Two-week courses

Live with a host family in the city

**9 am–12 pm** English classes

**1.30 pm–4.30 pm** Sports and activities

**Weekends** Sightseeing tours

Student B

**CHAMPIONS SPORTS CAMP**

*For the fastest and the fittest*

### Two-week sports camp near London

Live in the school

**9 am–12 pm** Swimming and diving

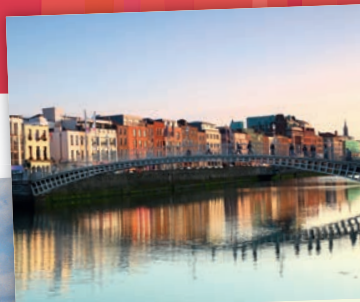
**1.30 pm–4.30 pm** Basketball, tennis or football lessons

**Weekends** Matches and competitions





The city with something for everyone!



### A special place

Dublin is Ireland's most popular tourist city because of its great sights, thousand-year history and warm and wonderful people.

The city walking tour takes you over the River Liffey, past the city's most beautiful sights, through the old town and into a number of world class museums.



### Top things to do

*Watch a Gaelic football match at Croke Park Stadium.*

Gaelic football is the most popular sport in Ireland.

Two teams of fifteen players play this sport. The goal looks like a rugby goal with a net. Players kick or punch the ball into the net to score three points. They kick the ball over the bar to score one point.



## 3 Project

- a** Work in groups. Choose a city that you know or would like to visit.
- b** Find out some facts about the place that you chose and make notes.
  - Why is the city special?
  - What interesting sights are there for tourists? Plan a walking tour.
  - What sports or festivals can you see there?
  - Which famous people come from the city?
- c** Use the information, some photos and a map to make a tourist leaflet.
  - Use a large photo and a slogan on the front cover.
  - Use smaller photos and write about an activity or a famous person in the middle.
  - Put a map on the back. Label and describe a walking tour.
- d** Present your leaflets to the class.
- e** Read the leaflets. Ask and answer questions.

## Self assessment

Check your progress **WB** pages 18–21



# 3

# Our planet

In this unit you can

- \* make predictions
- \* talk about conditions and results
- \* express opinions

## 1 Read

**a** Scan the article. What is the main topic?

- bad weather in the USA
- the world's changing climate
- natural disasters



terrifying tornadoes

## Our fragile planet

frequent floods



Winds inside tornadoes, or twisters, can move at up to 400 km per hour. In the USA, there are more than 1,000 tornadoes every year. They look fascinating and dramatic on TV, but they can kill and cause terrible destruction. In Britain, there were very few tornadoes in the past, but there are now more than 30 a year.

Tornadoes are only one sign of the world's climate changes and there are many others. The number of thunderstorms is increasing and there are also many more hurricanes. There are more floods in some parts of the world and there is much less rain in others. We know that many of these things happen because global temperatures are rising and many experts believe that the weather will get worse in the future. The problems of climate change won't go away unless we do something about the causes.

Scientists don't know the exact reasons for these temperature changes. Some say that they are natural, but most scientists think that human activity is the problem.

What will happen in the future? Many people say that the ice at the poles will melt. If large quantities of the ice melt, sea levels will rise. As a result, some islands might disappear completely and there may be frequent floods in coastal cities. All this means that unless we do something now, there will probably be other dramatic changes in our environment in the future.

violent hurricanes



**b** Are these sentences true or false? Discuss, then read the article again to check your ideas.

- 1 There aren't any tornadoes in Britain.
- 2 There are more hurricanes because of climate change.
- 3 Floods are now a problem all over the world.
- 4 All scientists agree that humans are causing climate change.



## 2 Focus on language

### \* Predictions

- a** Read the examples and answer the questions.  
 The weather will get worse in the future.  
 The problems of climate change won't go away.  
 There will probably be other changes in our environment.
- b** Use the words to make predictions about what will happen where you live in the future.

floods glaciers lakes rain rivers  
 snow storms temperatures

There will probably be worse floods in spring and autumn.

## FOCUS

### \* will/won't

- When do we use *will/won't* to talk about the future?
- Which verb form do we use after *will/won't*?
- What is the position of the adverb *probably*?

Grammar reference page 74

LB page 26 WB page 22

PER Niveau 2 Discovery: may and might

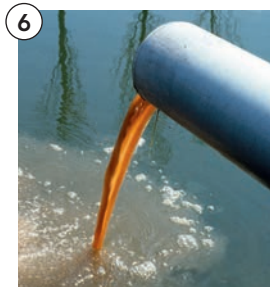
LB page 29 WB page 25

## 3 Speak

### \* The environment

- a** ▶ CD1 T22 Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.

a power station  
 a traffic jam  
 exhaust fumes  
 litter  
 pollution  
 recycling  
 rubbish  
 smog



### \* Pronunciation: /ʃ/

- b** ▶ CD1 T23 Read and find the /ʃ/ sounds. Then listen, check and repeat.

I'm sure there's a solution for the problem of pollution!  
 Climate change is an international issue!  
 I need some information about rubbish collection.

- c** Describe the environmental issues where you live.

There's some pollution in the river from factories.

There isn't much litter on the streets.

LB pages 22–23 WB page 23

Vocabulary bank page 95

# International Teen Hero Awards

## 4 Read and listen

**a** Scan the announcement and answer the questions.

- 1 Who can enter the competition?
- 2 What can you win?
- 3 How do you apply?

**b** ▶ **CD1 T24** Listen to two contestants, Rashida and Dylan. Match them with two of the project summaries 1–4.

**c** ▶ **CD1 T24** Listen again and take notes.

- Project name
- Activities
- Plans if they win

**d** Do you think Rashida or Dylan should win an award? Why?

Let the world know about its young heroes!

The International **Teen Hero Awards** are for young people from anywhere in the world who have made a difference to people and our planet.

Every year we award ten prizes to exceptional young people between age 12 and 18 who are responsible for projects to help their communities, people around the world or the environment.

★ **The top ten winners each receive \$2,000 to support their future work.**

We hope the prizes will act as an inspiration to young people everywhere to make a difference to our world.

To enter this year's awards, send us a short video of you talking about your project and fill in the online application at: [www.teenheroawards.com](http://www.teenheroawards.com)

This year's top projects so far:

- ★ 1 A paper recycling programme
- ★ 2 A green oasis in a very polluted city
- ★ 3 An organisation to help children with cancer
- ★ 4 City vegetable gardens to feed the homeless

## 5 Focus on language ★ Conditions and results

**a** Read the examples and answer the questions.

- a If you plant trees in a city, you clean the air.
- b What will we do if we win?
- c If a kid is very sick, we have a party at the hospital.
- d If I win, I won't use the money to go to Disney World.

**b** **Communication in mind**

Work with a partner. Match the clauses to make sentences.

**Student A** Turn to page 65.

**Student B** Turn to page 66.

### Focus

#### ★ Conditionals

Sentences a–d are conditional sentences. They have two clauses:

If clause = condition

,

main clause = result

To say that one thing always happens with another, we use the **zero conditional**.

To talk about things that are possible in the future, we use the **first conditional**.

- 1 Which examples are zero conditionals? Which are first conditionals?
- 2 What tense are the verbs in each clause in zero and first conditionals?

**Grammar reference pages 88–89**



## 6 Focus on language

### \* In town

**a** ▶ CD1 T25 Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.

block of flats   bottle bank   car park   cycle lane   pavement  
petrol station   public transport   skatepark   sports facilities



**b** Describe and guess the facilities in your town or neighbourhood.

There's a big one in the centre under the square.

A car park.

LB page 24 WB page 25

## 7 Read and write

**a** Scan the article from a school blog. How many ideas are there for improving the town for teenagers?

**b** Read the article again and make two lists of useful words and phrases:

To give opinions	To introduce ideas
In my opinion	First of all

**c** How can you improve the facilities in the place where you live? Make notes, then write a short article giving your opinions. Use the blog to help you.

www.haveriggigh.org.uk

**H H Haverigg High**

### A better town for teenagers

In my opinion there are many ways to make life in our town a lot better for teenagers.

First of all, I believe that our town needs more cycle lanes. A lot of teenagers here cycle everywhere, but it's very dangerous because of the heavy traffic. In my view, we need cycle lanes to make our town a safer place for all cyclists, whether young or old.

Secondly, I think that we need more places for teenagers to go. In my opinion, we need more youth clubs and other meeting places. Teenagers won't cause problems in the streets if there are more places for us to hang out.

In addition, our town needs more sports facilities. There's a big football pitch and there are some tennis courts, but there aren't any places for us to skateboard or rollerblade. If you ask me, our town really needs a skatepark.

Finally, in my view there's too much litter everywhere. We need more rubbish bins and much better recycling facilities such as bottle banks in all the different neighbourhoods.

To sum up, I believe our town will be much better in the future if we all do something to help now!



# Culture in mind

## 8 Speak and read

- a** Which big cities do you know? What is the traffic like? How do people get around the city?
- b** Scan the webpage. How is London trying to solve its traffic problems?

### TOUR LONDON ON WHEELS

#### DISCOVER LONDON BY BIKE

Like all big cities, London has a traffic problem: lots of cars, lots of traffic jams and lots of pollution from exhaust fumes. So in 2010, the city began a scheme to change the situation.

Under the 'Boris bikes' scheme (named after the Mayor of London who started the scheme, Boris Johnson) people can take a bike and use it to cycle where they want, leaving it at the same or another bike station. The first half hour on the bike is free, but if you don't return it after 30 minutes, you have to pay. The bikes are heavy (23 kg) and they all look the same with a small basket on the front.

London's public bike sharing scheme is available 24/7, 365 days a year. There are more than 11,500 bikes and over 750 bike stations across the city to help you get around quickly and easily. The bikes have made more than 43 million journeys since the beginning of the scheme.



#### CYCLE HIRE SCHEME FACTS

- 🌀 In the scheme's second year, more than half a million users made 7.4 million trips on London cycle hire bikes.
- 🌀 Almost 71% of cycle time in London in that year was by men.
- 🌀 Around the world in 2013, 636 cycle hire schemes were operating in 49 countries, using 600,000 bikes.
- 🌀 In December 2013, three friends took a Boris bike on a trip to the top of Mount Ventoux in southern France and returned it just 22 seconds before the 24-hour hire limit expired. They put the bike in a van, drove to a station and onto a train through the Eurotunnel and got off the train at Ventoux. One of the men then rode the bike to the top of the mountain while the other two drove up in the van. They did it to raise money for a cancer charity.

#### WHAT DO PEOPLE THINK?

'If people want to travel across the city, they won't use a bicycle – they'll still use their car. It won't solve all London's problems.'

'It's helping to reduce pollution levels in the atmosphere.'

'Boris bikes have helped me do more exercise.'

'They aren't a good idea. Cycling in London is very dangerous – both because of accidents and breathing in the exhaust fumes.'

#### **c** Read the webpage again. Are the sentences true or false?

- 1 In 2010 London started a scheme to stop climate change.
- 2 The bikes are called 'Boris bikes' because the Mayor who started the scheme was called Boris.
- 3 You only have to pay if you use a bike for more than an hour.
- 4 You can ride a Boris bike any day of the year.
- 5 Everyone thinks that the London cycle hire scheme is a good idea.
- 6 You can't use a Boris bike for more than 24 hours.

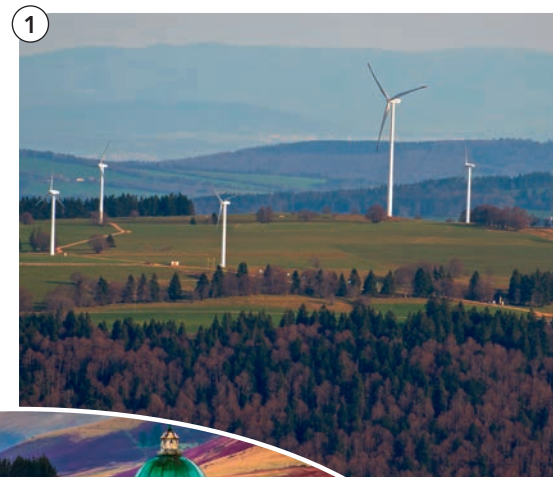
# Technology

## Energy

### 9 Listen and speak

- a** Make a list of the different things you use every day that use energy. What kinds of energy do they use?
- b** Look at the pictures. What do they show? Match them with the words. Which of these are forms of renewable energy? Which are examples of non-renewable energy?

solar energy   wind power   nuclear energy  
waves   coal   oil   hydroelectric dam



- c** ▶ CD1 T26 Listen to part of a radio interview and note down the different forms of energy that they talk about.
- d** ▶ CD1 T27 Listen to the second part of the interview. Take notes about the type of energy that these countries use.
- the USA
  - Sweden
  - Austria
  - France
  - Brazil
- e** Does Switzerland use enough renewable energy? Organise a class debate.



# 4

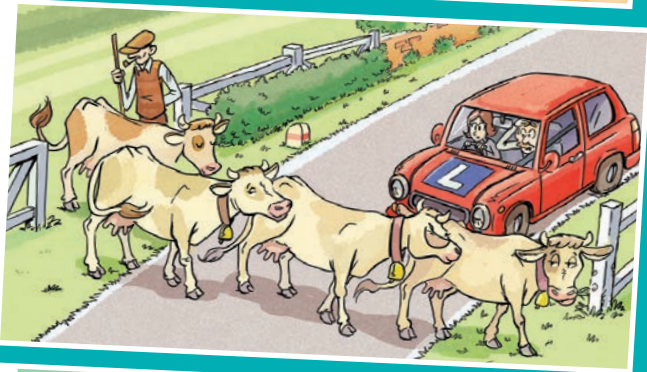
# Growing up

In this unit you can

- \* talk about permission and obligation
- \* describe feelings
- \* talk about plans and decisions
- \* give thanks, apologise and respond

## 1 Read and listen

- a** Look at the pictures in the quiz and discuss age limits in Switzerland. What are they? What do you think of them?
- b** Read and do the quiz. Then discuss your answers.



- c** ▶ **CD1 T28** Listen to Adam and Chloe doing their homework and check your answers.

# How old do you have to be?

Are you counting the days until you come of age and you can call yourself an adult? OK, so you're pretty normal. But did you know that age limits vary in different countries? Try our quiz and you might be surprised at some of the facts!

## In Britain

- 1** You can drive a car from the age of:  
a 16      b 17      c 18
- 2** You can get married when you are:  
a 16      b 17      c 18
- 3** You can't vote until you are:  
a 16      b 18      c 21

## In the USA

- 4** In most American states you can vote from the age of ..., but you don't have to.  
a 16      b 17      c 18
- 5** In most American states you can drive a car when you're:  
a 16      b 17      c 18
- 6** In New York you can get married from the age of:  
a 16      b 17      c 18

## Around the world

- 7** In Brazil you can vote when you are:  
a 21      b 18      c 16
- 8** In Japan girls can get married when they are:  
a 16      b 17      c 18
- 9** Japanese boys can get married when they are:  
a 16      b 17      c 18
- 10** In Australia you have to vote in every election when you reach the age of:  
a 16      b 18      c 21





## 4 Read and speak

**a** What are the people in the picture doing? Why? Scan the article and check.



# WHEN BOYS BECOME MEN

When does a teenager become an adult? In many countries it happens automatically on your eighteenth birthday. However, in some countries around the world, there are ancient rites of passage that teenagers have to complete before they become adults. One such ritual still exists on Pentecost Island, Vanuatu, where boys have to do a terrifying jump to demonstrate that they are men. Pentecost is a small island in the South Pacific, and every year in April and May, there's an important ceremony there. It's called Nanggol, or land diving. In the land diving ritual, teenage boys jump off wooden towers, which are 20 to 30 metres high, with two tree vines (or lianas) around their ankles. They make their dives without any safety equipment and can reach speeds of up to 70 km/h.

The ideal jump is for the diver to land with his shoulders brushing the ground. Everyone in the village watches the dives and the mothers hold a favourite childhood object belonging to their sons. After each boy completes the dive, his mother throws the object away to show that the boy is now a man. According to a legend, a man called Tamalie treated his wife very badly and she decided to run away. She was terrified of him, so she climbed a tall tree to hide, but he saw her and climbed up after her. Tamalie's wife tied lianas around her ankles. At the moment that he reached her, she jumped from the tree. She survived because of the lianas. Tamalie jumped after her without any lianas, hit the ground and died. The men of the tribe started the land diving ritual to show the women that they could survive the terrifying jump too. People in the West first found out about Nanggol in an article in the *National Geographic* magazine in 1955. However, it took nearly 25 years before a small group of people from a sports club in England, inspired by the Nanggol divers, jumped from a bridge with ropes tied around their ankles and bungee jumping was born.

**b** Read the article again. Decide whether these sentences are true, false, or the text doesn't say.

- 1 Boys from Pentecost Island have to take part in a special ceremony when they are 18.
- 2 In the land diving ritual, men and women dive 20 to 30 metres off a wooden tower.
- 3 Before they dive, they sing songs on the platform at the top of the tower.
- 4 When a boy dives from the tower, he mustn't touch the ground.
- 5 The ritual started after a woman jumped out of a tree with lianas around her ankles.
- 6 The first bungee jumpers got the idea from the Nanggol land divers of Pentecost Island.

**c** Is Nanggol more dangerous than bungee jumping? Why? Do you know any other ceremonies like this?

## 5 Focus on language

### \* Describing feelings

- a** Read the examples. Which adjective describes how a person feels? Which adjective describes the cause of the feeling?

Tamalie was **terrifying**. Tamalie's wife was **terrified** of him.

- b** ▶ **CD1 T31** Listen. How do the people feel? Why?

annoyed excited exhausted surprised terrified worried  
 annoying exciting exhausting surprising terrifying worrying

She's annoyed with her sister.

Her sister is annoying.

- c** Make true sentences about you using the adjectives in the box. **LB page 34** **WB page 31**

## 6 Listen and speak

- a** ▶ **CD1 T32** Listen to Jake talking to his grandmother about an international volunteer programme. Take notes to complete his application form.

### TeenPlanetOrg Summer Volunteer Programme



Name: Jake Shackleton	Age: 1 ...
Destination: 2 ...	When / start: 3 ...
Means of transport: 4 ... and 5 ...	
How long / stay: 6 ...	Volunteer work: 7 ...

- b** Do you do any volunteer work? What do you do?  
 Would you like to work as a volunteer? Where? Why?

**PER Niveau 2** Discovery: *had better*

**LB page 38** **WB page 32**

## 7 Focus on language

### \* Plans and decisions

- a** Find the verb forms in the examples and complete the rules.

We're going to fly to Beijing.

I'll check on the website.

It won't be very comfortable.

I'll give you some money to buy a pair.

I'll send you a postcard.

### FOCUS

\* *will* and *going to*

- 1 We use ... to talk about predictions.
- 2 We use ... to make offers.
- 3 We use ... to talk about plans and intentions.
- 4 We use ... to talk about decisions that we make at the moment of speaking.
- 5 We use ... to make promises.

**Grammar reference page 74**

- b** Read the situation then act out a dialogue using *will* and *going to*.

You're very excited. Your flight to New York leaves in two hours. It's your first time on a plane. Call a friend on your mobile from the airport.

**LB pages 37–38** **WB pages 31–32**



# Team Spirit

## 8 Speak and listen

**a** ▶ **CD1 T33** Look at the photostory. What do you think Pete and Joel are saying in the pictures? Brainstorm words and phrases. Then listen and compare your ideas.



1 Pete and Joel are revising for a test.

### All over the place



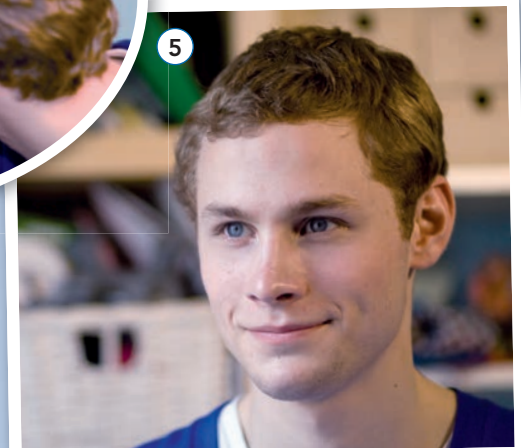
2 Pete makes a suggestion.



3 Joel is grateful to Pete.



4 Joel is looking for something.



5 Pete doesn't believe it.

**b** Complete the sentences about the story.

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Joel is worried because ...    | 4 Pete thinks Joel's room ... |
| 2 Pete suggests to Joel that ... | 5 Pete doesn't believe ...    |
| 3 Joel is grateful because ...   |                               |

**c** ▶ **CD1 T33** Listen again and complete the expressions. Who says them?

- |                        |                           |                             |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 There's no point ... | 2 I'm just ...            | 3 There's nothing wrong ... |
| 4 Why don't ... ?      | 5 But I think ...         |                             |
| 6 Anything else ...?   | 7 Your things are all ... | 8 I know ...                |

## 9 Everyday English

**a** Read the situations. In which ones would you give thanks? In which ones would you apologise? Think about what to say in each situation.

**A** You are walking down a busy street and you bump into someone by mistake.

**B** One of your friends phones you to invite you to a concert at the weekend.

**C** You are a member of a tennis club and there is a match tomorrow. You aren't feeling well and you can't play. Phone the club secretary.

**D** One of your classmates offers to lend you his English notes for you to copy.

**F** You are at a Tourist Information Centre. You asked for help finding your way to the Wax Museum and the woman has been extremely helpful.

**E** As you walk into your classroom, you swing your school bag off your shoulder and it hits one of your classmates.

**b** ▶ **CD1 T34** Listen and match the exchanges with the situations.

**c** ▶ **CD1 T35** Listen and repeat. Then respond with the expressions in the box.

Don't worry! It doesn't matter. Never mind. No problem.  
That's OK. You're welcome. It was a pleasure.

**d** Act out the scenes with a partner.

**WB** page 32

## 10 Improvisation

Work with a partner. Prepare and act out a role play.

**Roles:** Joel and Pete

**Place:** At school

**Situation:** It's a few days later. Pete and Joel have done the Maths test.

## 11 DVD Episode 2

**a** Look at the picture and guess. How does Joel feel? Why? Watch the beginning of Episode 2 and check your ideas.

**b** Copy the table below and make notes as you watch Episode 2. Then talk about the people and their feelings.

People	How they feel	Why
Joel's mum	angry	Joel is untidy



# Units 3–4 Round up

## 1 Song

**a** ▶ **CD1 T36** Listen to the song. Then discuss in groups.

- 1 Have you ever heard this song before?
- 2 What genre of music is it?
- 3 How does it make you feel?

**b** ▶ **CD1 T36** Listen again. Which of the words and phrases are in the song? Use them to note down phrases from the song lyrics.

beautiful better die everybody  
fight free hating I am sure  
I know live love maybe nobody  
pretty secret today tomorrow  
truth ugly worse

**c** ▶ **CD1 T36** Work in groups to write the song lyrics. Then listen again and check your answers.

**d** Discuss.

- 1 What is the singer worried about?
- 2 What kind of 'better way' does he want for the world?



## 2 Speak

**a** Make notes about the changes that there will be next year. Think about the topics in the box.

family free time friends home possessions school and studies

family – my sister is going to study in Lausanne  
– my mum wants to find a new job

**b** Talk about next year. When you find someone who shares one of your ideas, add their name to your notes.

Is anything exciting going to happen in your family next year?

My sister is going to get married and maybe my mum will get a new job.

**c** Report your findings to the class.

My sister and Luc's brother are both going to get married.



**Show title**

*This is my country!*

**Setting**

on location in two countries

**Participants**

- two – same age and gender
- live in different countries

**Show**

- participants swap homes and lives for three months
- film them with their new friends, families, schools, etc.
- funny – different languages and cultures
- educational – learn about life in different countries



### 3 Project

- a** Work in groups. Make a list of TV reality shows in the categories below. Which ones do you like watching? Why?
- shows about people living or working with different people
  - reality competitions and game shows
  - shows filmed in dangerous situations
  - shows which change something in people's lives (appearance, car, house, etc.)
- b** Your group is going to plan a new reality TV show. Discuss and take notes.
- Is it going to be funny, serious or educational?
  - Where is it going to take place: in a studio or on location?
  - Who are the participants going to be?
  - What is going to happen in each programme?
  - Is it going to be a competition? Who is going to choose the winner?
  - Why are people going to want to watch the show?
- c** Present your shows to the class. Take notes about the other shows.
- d** Discuss the things you like and dislike about each show. Decide which one you think will be the most successful and why.

## Self assessment

Check your progress  pages 36–39

# 5

# Great idea!

In this unit you can

- \* ask and answer about past events
- \* describe technology
- \* describe past actions
- \* follow and give simple instructions

## 1 Read and listen

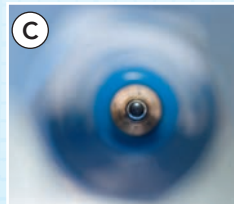
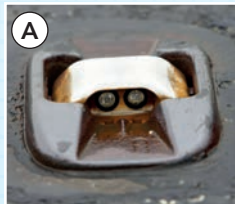
**a** What can you see in the pictures? Match them with the words in the box.

biro cat's eyes chewing gum crisps windscreen wipers

**b** Read the texts. What do you think each person invented?

SCIENCE 2DAY

## What did they invent?



Is necessity always the mother of invention? Many of the things that we use every day were the result of brilliant ideas that were inspired by difficult situations. However, others were just happy accidents. Which of these inventions were which?

In 1853, in an expensive restaurant in New York, there were a lot of customers. One of them, a man, ordered French fries (potato chips), but he sent them back to the kitchen repeatedly. He wanted them to be thinner and crispier, so he complained again and again. In the end, the chef, George Crum, lost his temper.

In 1869, Thomas Adams wanted to produce rubber out of the juice from Mexican sapodilla trees. He planned to use the rubber to make toys, rain boots and bicycle tyres. The experiment didn't work, and while he was thinking about what to do next, he broke off a piece of rubber and put it in his mouth.

In 1903, Mary Anderson and a friend were on their way to New York by car. It was raining heavily and they had to open the car windows and put their heads out to be able to see where they were going. Mary was cold, wet and tired of driving when suddenly she had an idea.

It was 1933 and Percy Shaw was in his car on a dark country road in England. It was night time and he was worried because it was raining and he couldn't see very well. Suddenly he noticed something in the middle of the road and it gave him a great idea.

In 1935, in a newspaper office in Budapest, a young Hungarian reporter was writing a story for the next day's paper. He was annoyed with his pen because while he was writing, he had to stop many times to fill it with ink. And so he started to think.

You can listen to the full stories in **SCIENCE 2DAY** on Friday at 18:10 on Radio4U.

**c** ▶ **CD2 T2** Listen to the radio programme and check your answers.

**d** ▶ **CD2 T2** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What did George Crum make for the customer?
- 2 Why did Thomas Adams add something to the rubber?
- 3 Why did people like Mary Anderson's invention?
- 4 What gave Percy Shaw his great idea?
- 5 What was the Hungarian reporter's surname?

## 2 Focus on language

### \* Asking about the past

**a** Read the examples and answer the questions.

George Crum invented crisps.

What did George Crum invent?

Who invented crisps?

**b** Make questions for the answers about the inventions in Exercise 1.

Who made the first crisps?

1 who / make

George Crum.

2 why / complain

Because the chips were too thick.

3 what / want

Cheap rubber.

4 what / happen / 1871

Adams opened a chewing gum factory.

5 when / invent

In 1903.

6 what / see / in the road

A cat.

7 who / invent / biros

A Hungarian reporter.

8 where / go / 1938

To Argentina.

**c** Read the sentences. What does get mean in each one?

1 The chef got angry.

2 They got home late.

3 She didn't get rich.

4 It was raining, so we got wet.

5 She got a phone call from a friend.

6 Mr Crum got a surprise.

7 You get ideas at strange moments.

8 Our teacher got to school late.

## FOCUS

### \* Past simple questions

1 Is *What* the subject or the object of the verb?

2 Is *Who* the subject or the object of the verb?

3 When **don't** we use *did* + infinitive in *What* and *Who* questions?

Grammar reference page 86

## FOCUS

### \* Phrases with get

The verb *get* can mean:

- arrive
- become
- receive


LB pages 42 and 46 WB pages 40–41

## 3 Speak

Do the questionnaire.  
Then discuss your  
answers in groups.

Technology questionnaire

## You and technology



- 1 What was the most important invention of the last hundred years?
- 2 What was the worst invention ever?
- 3 Which gadgets can't you imagine living without?
- 4 Which new gadgets would you really like to get?
- 5 Is there an invention that doesn't exist that you would really like?
- 6 How do you think computers will change in the future?

Slide 1 of 1



## 4 Read and speak

- a** Look at the title and the picture. What was the invention? Scan the article and check your ideas.

### Young girl wins prize

Local girl Freya Milton was one of thousands of young people who sent their ideas to Tekkispark.com, the web company that organised a competition for young inventors. Her invention was a 'binocam' – binoculars and a camera combined.

Freya was at a concert when she thought of her invention. 'I wasn't sitting near the stage, so I was watching the band through my binoculars. While I was watching, I thought, "I'd love to be able to take a photo of this!" Then I got an idea. Why not have binoculars with a camera inside them?'



When she got home, she took her binoculars and a small plastic camera and she put them together. Freya was making the binocam when her sister told her about the competition, so she

sent her idea to Tekkispark.com and two months later, she got a surprise. She got a phone call from Tekkispark.com in New York to say that she was a winner. She didn't win the top prize in the competition, but she got \$1,000 and a trip to New York.

People are already asking Freya what she is going to invent next. 'I don't know,' says Freya. 'If you just sit and think, you won't invent anything, because you get ideas at strange moments. The thing that I need to do is keep my eyes and ears open and hope another idea comes along!'

- b** Read the article, then ask and answer questions.

How many people entered the competition?

Thousands.

## 5 Focus on language

### \* Describing the past

- a** Read the examples and answer the questions.

I wasn't sitting near the stage.

I was watching the band through my binoculars.

While I was watching, I got an idea.

She was making the binocam when her sister got home.

**\* Pronunciation:** *was/were*

- b** ▶ **CD2 T3** Listen and repeat the sentences. What do you notice about the pronunciation of *was* and *were*?

- Where were you at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening? *I was hanging out with my friends.*
- Were you doing your homework? *No, we weren't. We were in the park.*
- Was it raining? *No, it wasn't.*

**LB** pages 47–48

**WB** pages 41–43

- c** Talk about different moments in your day yesterday.

While I was having breakfast, my phone rang.

- d** **Communication in mind** Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the Kaotix family.

**Student A** Turn to page 67. **Student B** Turn to page 69.

### FOCUS PER Niveau 1 Discovery

#### \* Past continuous

We use the past continuous for an action in progress at a certain time in the past.

How do we form the past continuous?

**Grammar reference page 77**

**PER Niveau 2** Past simple and past continuous

**LB** page 48 **WB** page 43

## 6 Focus on language

### \* Technology

- a** ▶ **CD2 T4** Match the words with the pictures. Then listen and check.

DVD drive keyboard mouse power lead printer  
router screen tablet USB port USB stick



- b** Play the definition game.

You put a disc in it to watch a film or play a game.

The DVD drive.

**LB** pages 43–44 **WB** page 44

**Vocabulary bank page 96**

## 7 Listen and write

- a** ▶ **CD2 T5** Listen to two dialogues. In each dialogue, what is the relationship between the people? What is the problem?

- b** ▶ **CD2 T5** Listen again and order the instructions.

#### Dialogue 1

- Switch off your router.
- Click on *Network*.
- Switch it on again.
- Type the password and press *Enter*.

#### Dialogue 2

- Click on *Yes* to install.
- Drag it into the folder.
- Open the files and choose *Print*.
- Double click on the *Download* link.

- c** Think of something that you do with computers at school. Write simple instructions to tell someone how to do it.

# Culture in mind

## 8 Speak and read

- a** ▶ **CD2 T6** Listen and match the instruments with the music that you hear. Then discuss.

accordion bagpipes banjo bells guitar steel drums

- 1 Which countries do you associate with each instrument?
  - 2 What other typical instruments do you know from different countries? How do you play them?
- b** Read and do the quiz. Choose one or more correct answers for each question.

## Music of the Caribbean

Music is as fundamental to a place as the food or the style of architecture. As cultures develop, so do the rhythms and melodies that help to define them. Lots of the popular musical genres in the world today originated in the Caribbean. Do this quiz to find out how much you know about them.

- ➔ **1** Which of the following islands are in the Caribbean?  
A the Bahamas B Cuba C Madagascar D Jamaica
- ➔ **2** Where did most of the inhabitants come from originally?  
A North America B Europe C Africa D China
- ➔ **3** Why did they go there?  
A as slaves B on holiday C to get rich D to start a new life
- ➔ **4** Which languages do people speak on the different Caribbean islands?  
A English B French C Italian D Spanish
- ➔ **5** Which of these musical genres come from the Caribbean?  
A calypso B reggae C jazz D salsa
- ➔ **6** What type of musical instrument is specific to calypso?  
A electric guitar B steel drum C trumpet D bass guitar
- ➔ **7** Which Caribbean island did reggae music come from?  
A Trinidad B Jamaica C Cuba D Puerto Rico
- ➔ **8** When did reggae music first become popular?  
A the 1960s B the 1970s C the 1990s D 2005
- ➔ **9** What are many reggae songs about?  
A love B politics C religion D everyday life
- ➔ **10** Who was the most famous reggae musician of all time?  
A John Lennon B Michael Jackson C Bob Marley D Kanye West

**Why don't you check your answers on the internet?**

- c** ▶ **CD2 T7** Compare your answers. Then listen and check.





# Music

## Musical inventions

### 9 Read and speak

**a** When do you listen to music?

I listen to music when ...

**b** Scan the encyclopedia entry and choose the best title.

**Musical instruments of the past**

**The history of listening to music**

**Listening to music 100 years ago**

People all over the world listen to music. Before the late nineteenth century, to enjoy a song or piece of music you either had to play it yourself or go to a concert. These musical inventions have changed society and the way that people listen to music.

1

#### The player piano

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, 'player pianos' were popular with rich families. A player piano plays music that is programmed on paper rolls with holes in them and you can also play it like a normal piano. In the mid 1920s, player pianos began to disappear – mainly because the radio got more popular.



2

#### The first phonograph

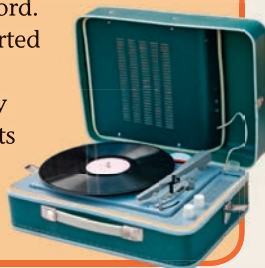
As early as 1877, people played music on phonographs and by the 1910s, many families had one. The music was on 'records' made of aluminium foil. People could only play them a few times before the foil broke. Later, the music was stored on wax cylinders. They held longer pieces of music (two to four minutes) and people could play them more often. The first phonograph was invented in 1877 by the American inventor, Thomas Edison.



3

#### The gramophone and record player

Gramophones were similar to the older phonographs, but the music was on flat vinyl discs. These discs were round and a steel needle 'took' the music off the record. In the 1950s, teenagers started to buy records and record players became very widely used. Some music specialists and DJs still use record players and vinyl records today.



4

#### The cassette and the Walkman®

In the 1960s, the first cassette recorders became popular. A big step towards modern technology was the invention of the first portable cassette player, the 'Walkman'®, by the Japanese company, Sony, in 1979. For the first time people could listen to their favourite music while they were travelling, doing sport or going for walks.



You probably know the rest of the story. Music is recorded and is played digitally on CDs, MP3 and MP4 players. But can you imagine what will come next?

**c** Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did people stop using player pianos?
- 2 What was the problem with the first records?
- 3 When did young people start to play records in their homes?
- 4 How did Sony change the way that people listened to music?

**d** How will people listen to music in the future? Work in groups to brainstorm your ideas.

PER Niveau 2 Discovery: Passive

LB page 49 WB page 44

## 6

## It's a crazy world!

In this unit you can

- \* talk about life experiences
- \* talk about the past
- \* make and respond to offers

### 1 Listen and speak

**a** Look at the website. What do you think George Brown's video shows?

The screenshot shows a website with a pink header. On the left, there is a registration form with a 'Register' button. The form fields are filled with 'George Brown' for the name and '\*\*\*\*\*' for the password. Below the form, there is a video player showing a man with glasses and a bird on his head. The video player has a play button and a progress bar showing 00:00/01:39.

**WACKY WORLD RECORDS**

Break a **wacky** record  
You can do it!

Is this your first application?  
Please register your details and then follow the instructions.

**Register**

Name

Password

Can you do something **wacky**?  
Have you got a weird and wonderful talent?  
Send us a video of you doing something really strange and you could become a **wacky** world record holder!

Upload your video [here](#)

**Submit your application**

00:00/01:39

- b** ▶ **CD2 T8** Listen to an interview with George Brown. Which record does he want to break?
- c** ▶ **CD2 T8** Listen again and take notes.
- 1 How many animals has he got? Which ones does he talk about?
  - 2 Why is it difficult to keep so many animals in the same house?
  - 3 Has he ever had any problems with the animals?
  - 4 Has he got enough animals to break the record?
- d** Discuss. Do you think this is a true story? Why? Why not?

## 2 Focus on language

### \* Life experiences

#### a Read the examples and complete the rules.

The alligator has eaten some of them.  
I haven't made a list of all the animals.

Have any of the pets ever escaped?  
The neighbours have never complained.

### Focus

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

#### \* Present perfect

We use the present perfect to talk about actions that happened some time in the past, but we don't say exactly when.

- 1 We form the present perfect with the present tense of the verb ... + the past participle.
- 2 We form the past participle of regular verbs by adding ... to the infinitive.
- 3 We use ... to ask about experiences at some time in people's lives.

You can check the past participles of irregular verbs on page 98.

Grammar reference pages 79–80

#### b ▶ CD2 T9 Listen to some present perfect sentences and guess the infinitives of the verbs that you hear.

#### c ▶ CD2 T9 Listen again and make true sentences about you.

You hear I've seen a whale.

You say

I've seen a whale too!

I've never seen a whale.

LB pages 52 and 56–57

WB pages 48–49

## 3 Speak

### \* Pronunciation: /h/

#### a ▶ CD2 T10 Listen and say the tongue twister.

#### b Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions about the pictures.

Harriet has had a haircut.  
It's a horrible haircut that Harriet has had.  
Have you ever had a horrible haircut?  
Harriet had hers half an hour ago at a horrible hairdresser's.

Have you ever been to New York?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

WB page 50





## 4 Read and speak

- a** Look at the pictures. What records do you think the people hold? Scan the article and match the paragraphs with the pictures.

# You've never seen **anything** like this!

People do some crazy things to become famous and appear in the record books. Here are a few examples. Have you ever seen anything as strange as this?

- 1** Len Vale-Onslow died in 2004 when he was 103 years old. He was the oldest man in Britain with a motorbike licence, and he never had an accident! When Len rode his first motorbike, the speed limit on British roads was 20 mph (32 kph).
- 2** Xie Qiuping, from China, holds the world record for the longest human hair. Her hair was 5.627 metres long on 8th May 2004 when Guinness World Records™ measured it. She started growing it in 1973 when she was 13 and she's never cut it.
- 3** On 31st October 2009, 1,061 people dressed up in gorilla suits and took part in the Denver Gorilla Run to raise money for the Mountain Gorilla Conservation Fund. The first run took place in 2004 and runners have raised more than \$1,000,000 since then.
- 4** The laziest woman in the world is Rhona Wilde from Philadelphia, USA. She's the Guinness World Record™ holder for 'Staying in Bed'. She hasn't left her bed for 27 years. Rhona fell out of bed five years ago and broke her arm, but since then the only problem she has is that she falls asleep all the time!
- 5** In 2014 Tony Glover grew an onion that weighed 8.5 kg and won first prize in a farm show in Yorkshire. Tony started growing onions when he was 16 and always wanted to break a world record. Now his dream has come true!



- b** Read the article again. Which text isn't true? How do you know?

- c** **Communication in mind** Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.

**Student A** Turn to page 67. **Student B** Turn to page 69.

PER Niveau 2 Present perfect and past simple

LB page 58 WB pages 50–51

## 5 Focus on language

### ★ Collocations

- a** Find the collocations with these verbs in the article. Match the verbs in the first box with the words in the second box.

break fall have  
raise take win

an accident an arm a prize  
asleep money part

- b** Make true sentences using the phrases.

I've never broken my arm.

I had a bike accident when I was 11.

## 6 Read and speak

- a** Who is the singer in the black and white picture? What do you know about him? Who are the other people? Scan the article and check your ideas.
- b** Read the article again. Find these numbers and places and say why they are important for Elvis fans.

1956 1977 Graceland Memphis Las Vegas 1,000,000,000

Elvis recorded his first hit song in 1956.

# ELVIS LIVES!

Elvis Presley recorded his first hit song in 1956. After that, he produced one hit song after another and he became 'The King' for millions of fans all over the world.

In 1977, Elvis died. Or did he? Thousands of his fans refuse to believe that he is dead and many people, in every continent, have reported 'sightings' of Elvis. There are also lots of people who say that they have seen his ghost at Graceland, his home in Memphis, Tennessee.

Elvis is alive in another way too. In many different countries there are people who try to sing, dance, dress, move and speak like him. Elvis 'look-alike' competitions take place all the time. The biggest one, in Memphis, is a huge international event and happens every summer.

There are Elvises of all nationalities and ages: middle-aged, teenage and child Elvises. There are also female Elvises, blind Elvises and Elvises in wheelchairs. In Las Vegas, you can get married at the Graceland Chapel by a look-alike who sings Elvis songs. There is even a group of sky-divers called the *Flying Elvises* who come down in parachutes and perform Elvis songs!

Some of the most successful Elvis impersonators stay 'in character' 24 hours a day – it seems that they have almost *become* Elvis. According to a popular joke, Elvis himself entered a look-alike competition before he died ... and he came third!

What is it about Elvis that makes him so popular over 35 years after his death? Today he's still the world's most successful singer with a sales record of over one billion albums. As one fan recently said, 'People love him and they just don't want to let go. He's still the King and always will be.'



- c** Find words in the article with these meanings.

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 people who love a famous person | 4 when a person can't see                  |
| 2 not living                      | 5 a moving chair for people who can't walk |
| 3 very large                      | 6 sing, dance or act in front of people    |

- d** Have you ever seen a look-alike performer? What was he/she like?





# Team Spirit

## 7 Speak and listen

**a** ▶ **CD2 T11** Look at the pictures and guess. Then listen and compare your ideas.

- 1 Who suggests going to the café?
- 2 Who offers to buy the drinks?
- 3 What do they talk about?

## What's the next thing?



**b** ▶ **CD2 T11** Listen again and match. Who says each sentence?

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| 1 Know what      | a I like to hear!                         |
| 2 Tell you what, | b what's the next thing in English class? |
| 3 That's what    | c I'm thinking?                           |
| 4 This is        | d and see!                                |
| 5 By the way –   | e I'll pay for the drinks today!          |
| 6 Wait           | f such good fun!                          |



## 8 Everyday English

- a** ▶ **CD2 T12** Listen and respond with the expressions in the box.

That's OK. I'll pay for the drinks today.      Never mind. I'll give you some of mine.  
No problem! I'll get one for you.              I can understand why. I'll talk to him.

- b** ▶ **CD2 T13** Listen and check. Then repeat the dialogues.

- c** What offers are the people in the pictures making? Act out the scenes.



WB page 52

## 9 Improvisation

Work in pairs. Prepare and act out a role play.

**Roles:** Debbie and Joel

**Place:** Joel's house.

**Situation:** Debbie wants to go out, but Joel has to do some housework. She helps him do everything, but then they aren't sure where to go.

## 10 DVD Episode 3

- a** Watch Episode 3 and answer the questions.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 What's Pete's problem?                  | 4 What does he make in the end? |
| 2 What does he have to do?                | 5 How did he get the idea?      |
| 3 Which ideas does he try unsuccessfully? |                                 |

- b** Watch Episode 3 again and put the phrases in order.

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a How's the design project going?              | f Congratulations!             |
| b I think I'm the worst designer in the world. | g Let's get thinking!          |
| c You're kidding!                              | h I was quite pleased with it. |
| d Can I hang onto it?                          | i What are you making now?     |
| e How are you getting on with the dustbin?     |                                |

- c** Watch Episode 3 without the sound. Say the phrases.



# Units 5–6 Round up

## 1 Mini sagas

- a** Read one of the mini sagas. Cover it and tell the story to your partner.

Student A

Student B

### An invention for the eye, not the ear

It was a cold dark night in Scotland in 1920. The man was bored. He called a friend on his new telephone. Afterwards he thought, 'That was great, but I've got a better idea!' The inventor started to make a machine. Five years later he produced the first television picture.



### Everything he knows, he learned at school

At school, naughty John had to balance books on his head. Later, as a builder, he carried bricks on his head. One day he balanced 101 bricks. It was a world record. Then he tried 62 books, 548 footballs and a Mini car. Now John holds 33 records for headbalancing.



- b** ▶ **CD2 T14** Listen to a teacher talking about mini sagas and take notes.
- c** Write a mini saga connected to one of these topics.  
Great idea!      It's a crazy world!

### Mini sagas

Type of text:

Number of words:

Number of words in title:

## 2 Speak

- a** Complete the sentences to make them true for you.

I've never ..., but I really want to.

I've never ... and I really don't want to.

I've never ..., but I'm sure I will one day.

I've never ... and I don't think that I ever will.

- b** Ask and answer questions about your sentences.

I've never been to New York, but I really want to go.

Why do you want to go to New York?

I'm sure it's a really cool city.

What would you like to do there?



### 3 Project

#### a Work in groups.

- Choose a group secretary.
- Brainstorm useful inventions.
- Choose the most useful invention for you.
- List the reasons why you think the invention is important.

#### The mobile phone

- it's a quick and easy way to communicate
- you can use it to talk to people or send messages
- you can use it anywhere you are
- it's very flexible – you can use it to send photos, play games, go on the internet, etc.

#### b Find out about the invention that you chose.

- Who invented it? Where? When?
- What were the early ones like?
- How has it developed over the years?
- How does it work?

#### c Prepare some visual material.

- Find some pictures of the invention from different years.
- Find and label a diagram of the invention.

#### d Work in your groups again. Put together all your information and organise your presentation like this. Write notes for each part.



#### e Give your presentation to the class. Ask and answer questions.

## Self assessment

Check your progress **WB** pages 56–59



# 7

# New world

In this unit you can

- \* check information
- \* describe recent actions

- \* ask and answer about the recent past
- \* talk about imaginary situations

## 1 Read and listen

- a** Have you ever been to North America? Where did you go? Where would you like to visit? Why?
- b** Read the facts about North America. One of them isn't true. Which do you think it is?



- 1 New York is the biggest city in the USA, but the capital is Washington DC.
- 2 The capital of Canada is Ottawa.
- 3 The three largest countries in the world are Russia, Canada and the United States.
- 4 There are 50 states in the USA.

- 5 Although Canada is the second largest country in the world, it has a small population. Italy has more inhabitants than Canada.
- 6 About 70% of the Canadian population are English speakers and 30% speak French.
- 7 The two most common languages spoken in Vancouver are English and Chinese.
- 8 The Rocky Mountains, known as The Rockies, are a mountain range that stretches from British Columbia in Canada to New Mexico in the United States.
- 9 The most popular sport in the USA is basketball.
- 10 Canada's most popular sport is ice hockey.



- c** ▶ **CD2 T15** Listen to a conversation about North America and check which fact isn't true.

## 2 Focus on language

### \* Checking information

**a** ▶ **CD2 T16** Match the sentence parts from Morgan and Sam's conversation. Then listen and check your answers.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1 You're the new exchange student, ...                      | a don't you?  |
| 2 You come from Canada, ...                                 | b are they?   |
| 3 You can tell me about the USA and Canada, ...             | c aren't you? |
| 4 Toronto isn't the capital of Canada, ...                  | d do you?     |
| 5 Montreal is the capital, ...                              | e is it?      |
| 6 You don't know much about North America, ...              | f can't you?  |
| 7 The USA has got a much bigger population than Canada, ... | g isn't it?   |
| 8 The Rockies aren't in the States, ...                     | h hasn't it?  |

**b** Look at the questions above and complete the rules.

### Focus

#### \* Question tags

'Tags' are short questions which we use to check facts or to make conversation.

- 1 With affirmative statements, we use a ... question tag.
- 2 With negative statements, we use an ... question tag.
- 3 We use ... verbs in the question tags.

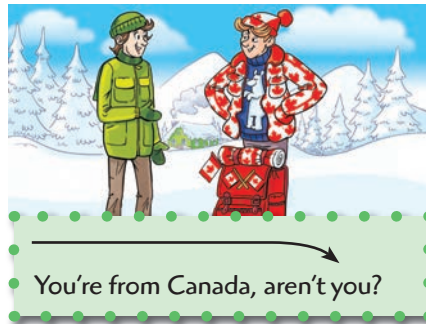
**Grammar reference page 87**

#### \* Pronunciation: intonation in question tags

**c** ▶ **CD2 T17** Listen and repeat. Notice the intonation.



= You aren't sure of the answer.



= You think you know the answer, but you want to make conversation.

**d** ▶ **CD2 T18** Listen. Does the intonation in the question tags go up or down?

**e** Work with a partner. Say these sentences with question tags. Is your partner sure or not?

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 You're tired today, ...?         | 5 She doesn't like football, ...?      |
| 2 It's time for break, ...?        | 6 Coldplay aren't from the USA, ...?   |
| 3 You can't come to my party, ...? | 7 She goes to your school, ...?        |
| 4 He's got two brothers, ...?      | 8 You can play tennis quite well, ...? |

You're tired today, aren't you?

You're sure. / You aren't sure.

### 3 Read and speak

- a** Look at the headline and write questions that you think the article will answer.

**\$1,000 FOR YOUNG VANCOUVER POET**

Sixteen-year-old Linda Ho from Richmond, near Vancouver, has just won the British Columbia 'Young Poet of the Year' competition, with her poem *Whale Song*. Linda, from Steveston High School, takes home a prize of \$1,000.

Linda has already written about 30 poems, but she has never entered a competition before now. 'It was a big surprise for me,' she says. 'I didn't expect to win.'

The prize-winning poet says that she thought of the poem when she came out of an elevator and saw an old painting of a whale hunt on a wall. 'But sometimes I get ideas for poems when I'm walking down the sidewalk, or when I'm on the subway,' she told us.

Linda has already decided how to spend the prize money: 'A tablet and some books of poems by my favorite poets.' She explained that she's thinking of studying Marine Biology. 'I'd sure like to work in something to do with the sea and conservation, but I haven't really decided about a career yet.'

**Whale Song**

Have you seen the whales yet?  
Have you heard their song?  
A quiet day. A boat. A whale.  
A sea of blood and death.  
A fight, a storm, their work is done.  
Twelve men are out of breath.  
"A thousand bucks for each of us.  
It's time to celebrate.  
The biggest one we've ever caught –  
We've never felt so great!"  
Have you heard the whale song?  
Have you felt the pain?

**The prize-winning poem**

- b** Read the article. How many of your questions does it answer?
- c** ▶ **CD2 T19** Read and listen to Linda's poem. What is it about? Do you like it?
- d** Work with a partner to ask and answer questions.
- Student A** Imagine you are a journalist. Interview Linda. Use question tags.
- Student B** You are Linda. Answer the questions. Invent the answers that you don't know.

### 4 Focus on language

#### ✳ North American and British English

- a** Find North American words in the article that mean the same as these British English words.

lift pavement underground

- b** Match the word pairs with the pictures. Which words are North American and which are British English? Write the word pairs in your Language Builder.

candy/sweets  
cookies/biscuits  
film/movie  
flat/apartment  
football/soccer  
garbage/rubbish  
pants/trousers  
rubber/eraser



- c** ▶ **CD2 T20** Listen and check your answers.

**LB** pages 62–63 **WB** page 61

**Vocabulary bank page 97**



## 5 Focus on language

### \* Recent past

- a** Read the examples and complete the rules.
- Linda has just won a competition.  
She has already decided how to spend the prize money.  
She hasn't decided about a career yet.  
Have you seen the whales yet?

## FOCUS

PER Niveau 2

\* Present perfect with *just*, *yet* and *already*

- 1 We use ... when something happened a very short time ago.
- 2 We use ... in negative sentences and questions when we think something will happen soon.
- 3 We use ... in affirmative sentences to stress that something happened earlier than expected.

Grammar reference page 81

- b** Talk about Dan and Zoe.

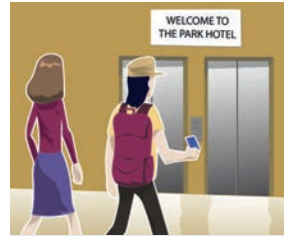
They've just landed at the airport, but they haven't got off the plane yet.



1 land / get off



2 collect / leave



3 check in / see



4 order / serve

- c** Dan and Zoe have been in London for two days. Look at the list and talk about their trip so far.

They've already seen Big Ben.

They haven't been on the London Eye yet.

- see Big Ben ✓
- go on the London Eye
- buy souvenirs
- take lots of photos ✓
- visit Buckingham Palace ✓
- eat fish and chips

LB page 67 WB page 62

## 6 Speak

### \* Personal objects

- a** Imagine you are going to London on a school trip next week. Which of the things are you going to take with you? Why? Why not?

alarm clock boarding pass credit card guide book identity card  
jewellery passport raincoat toilet bag umbrella

I'm not going to take an alarm clock because I haven't got one. I use my mobile phone instead.

I'm going to take a raincoat in case it rains.

- b** **Communication in mind** Work with a partner. Ask and answer questions.

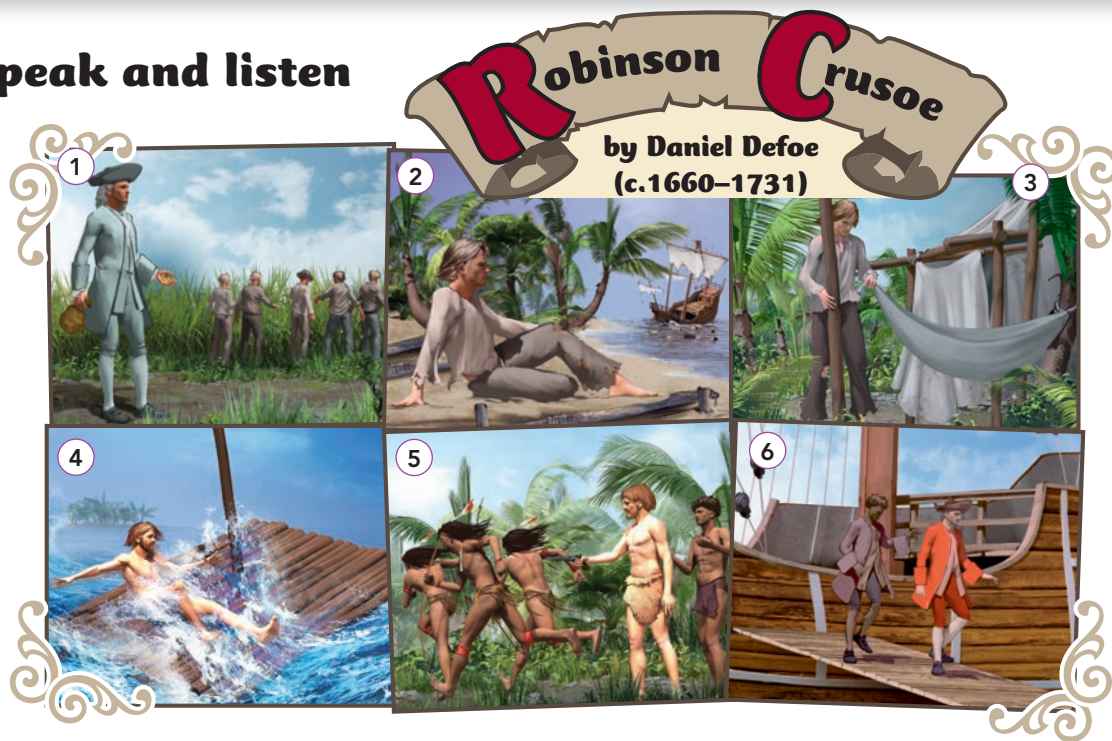
**Student A** Turn to page 65.

**Student B** Turn to page 66.

LB page 64 WB page 63

# Culture in mind

## 7 Speak and listen



- a** What do you know about *Robinson Crusoe*? Find the things in the pictures and answer the questions.

castaway desert island hammock plantation raft shipwreck slave

- |                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Where was Robinson Crusoe from? | 4 How did he survive?       |
| 2 What was his job?               | 5 Did he meet anyone?       |
| 3 What happened to him?           | 6 What happened in the end? |

- b** ▶ CD2 T21 Listen to Zak's presentation and check your answers.

## 8 Focus on language

### \* Imaginary situations

- a** Read the examples and answer the questions.

What would you take if you went to a desert island?

If I was on a desert island, I wouldn't know how to do anything.

I'd be bored if I didn't have the internet.

- b** Imagine you are in these situations. Talk about what you would do.

You can travel anywhere in the world.  
You meet a famous person.  
You don't have to go to school.

You win the lottery.  
You have more free time.  
You can do any job you like.

If I could travel anywhere in the world, I'd fly to Alaska.

I'd sail around the world if I could travel anywhere. I wouldn't fly!

## FOCUS

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

### \* Second conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about imaginary situations.

- 1 What tense is the verb in the *If* clause?
- 2 What structure do we use in the main clause?

Grammar reference page 89

### 9 Read and write

- a** Read the first paragraph of the text. What do you think? How long did a journey along the Oregon Trail take? What problems did people have?
- b** Read the rest of the text and check your ideas.

# THE OREGON TRAIL

- 1 Throughout the 19th century, millions of Europeans emigrated to the USA in search of a better life. At first, they usually lived in the cities, but by the mid-19th century, many of them couldn't find work in cities like New York, because too many new emigrants were arriving to live there. These people heard that there was a lot of land in the west, so they travelled through the mountains to find places to 'settle' – to build a home on and to farm. They became known as settlers.
- 2 Between 1841 and 1895 many thousands of Europeans travelled across the continent for this reason and the route they took became known as the 'Oregon Trail'.



- 3 In 1841 the first wagon train travelled the 3,200 kilometre-long Oregon Trail from Missouri to the north-west coast of America. These immigrants weren't the first white people to travel this route though. Before them, some mountain men had made the trails to the Rocky Mountains hunting for wild animals for fur. The settlers travelled in large groups for safety. They used covered wagons, pulled by oxen, horses or mules, to carry their belongings. These wagons were mostly filled with food as it took at least five months to make the journey. The pioneers were able to take very little with them and had to leave most of their belongings in their homes in the east.

- 4 A lot of 'westerns' – films about this period in the history of North America – were made. In most of them, Native Americans ('Indians') attack the wagon trains, killing settlers and stealing their belongings. The truth is that the 'Indians' were not the biggest problem for the white settlers at all. In fact, many tribes helped the settlers find their way and survive the journey. However, it is true that travelling the Oregon Trail was both difficult and dangerous. Most of the time, the settlers didn't travel in the wagons because they were too full of their possessions as well as food and drink that they needed for the journey. Instead they walked next to them, often barefoot as they were too poor to own shoes. The biggest danger was from a disease called cholera, which is carried by dirty drinking water. Other dangers included the bad weather and accidents that the settlers had while trying to move the heavy wagons over the mountains. In fact, it is said that more than 50,000 people died on the trail.
- 5 By the time that the transcontinental railroad was finished, more than 400,000 people had made the perilous journey across the continent. It was a journey that changed North America forever.



Most pioneers didn't actually ride in the wagons; they walked along beside them – for 2,000 miles!

- c** ▶ **CD2 T22** Listen to questions a–i. In which paragraph can you find the answers?
- d** ▶ **CD2 T22** Listen again and make notes to answer each question. Put your notes in order and use them to write a summary.

PER Niveau 2 Discovery: Past perfect

LB page 69 WB page 64



In this unit you can

- \* talk about likes, dislikes and preferences
- \* describe unfinished actions
- \* summarise and give opinions about films

## 1 Read and speak



**It was really terrifying ...**

**Alex Smithson doesn't have a normal job. She's a stuntwoman in Hollywood movies.**

It was an unusual start to a Beverly Hills interview because when Alex answered the door, her hair was full of mud. She laughed and quickly explained 'I've been filming some stunts for a new thriller and I didn't have time to get cleaned up.'

'I did a nine-to-five job for five years,' she went on, 'but I hated working in an office so I decided to look for something more exciting. I've been a stuntwoman now for three years and I much prefer doing this job to working in an office. I really like doing the stunts, but it can be terrifying.'

**What kinds of things does the job involve?**

'Well, in action films for example, I often have to jump out of exploding cars or burning buildings. In the thriller *Steel Wings*

I had to stand on a plane while it was flying over some mountains. I was terrified!'

**Do you worry about the danger?**

Alex knows that she could end up in hospital, but she never thinks about it. 'Of course the work is dangerous. But I don't mind being in dangerous situations as there are lots of people on the film set whose job it is to check that everything is safe. I don't want to die in a stunt, but I can be sure that the director doesn't want me to die either!'

**What's the most terrifying job you remember?**

'It's the only job that I remember saying no to! Once they asked me to get into a hole full of snakes. Of course the snakes weren't actually venomous, but the trouble is that I have a phobia about snakes! I refused to go in. I used to be terrified of spiders too, but I don't mind touching them now. However, I can't even stand looking at pictures of snakes, so you can imagine how I felt about being near real ones! Luckily, I've worked with the same director since I came to Hollywood and he knows me well so he wasn't angry that I refused to work with snakes and I've never said no to another job.'

**Do you ever think about changing jobs again?**

'No!' Alex exclaims. 'I know that one day I'll be too old to go on doing this, but right now I enjoy doing what I do. I earn good money and I hope to continue for a long time. I can't imagine doing anything else. I've been living in Hollywood now for three years and I just love it here!'



**a** Scan the article. What is the woman's job? What kind of things does she have to do?

**b** Read the article again and answer the questions in your own words.

- 1 Why does Alex love her work?
- 2 Why isn't she worried in spite of the danger?
- 3 Which job didn't she do and why?
- 4 When does she plan to stop working as a stuntwoman?

**c** Look at the jobs and discuss.

actor/actress cameraman/woman comedian  
dancer director DJ interviewer musician  
presenter stuntman/woman

- 1 What do people have to do in these jobs?
- 2 What qualities do you need to do them?
- 3 Would you like to do any of them?

PER Niveau 2 Discovery: used to

LB page 78 WB page 72

## 2 Focus on language

### \* Likes, dislikes and preferences

- a** Find these verbs in the article on page 54. Which verb form follows each verb? Complete the table in your Language Builder.

hate decide prefer like  
don't mind want remember  
refuse can't stand feel about  
go on enjoy hope imagine

## FOCUS

### \* Verb + -ing form and verb + to + infinitive

When we use two verbs together, the second verb form can be:

- the *-ing* form  
*I hate **working** in an office.*
- to + infinitive  
*I decided **to look** for something more exciting.*

You have to learn which verb form follows different verbs.

Grammar reference page 85

- b** Answer the questions with the verbs from Exercise 2a followed by the correct verb form.

- 1 What decisions have you made in the last month?
- 2 What are your plans when you leave school?
- 3 What is your earliest memory?
- 4 What was the last thing you refused to do? Why?
- 5 Which kind of TV programmes do you like and dislike?
- 6 How do you feel about talking on the phone?
- 7 What do you like about going to the cinema?
- 8 Which activities in your English lessons do you prefer?

LB page 76

## 3 Listen and speak

### \* Media and entertainment

- a** Talk about which of these things you like and don't like doing.

ebook exhibition magazine musical opera  
play podcast video clip video game website

I can't stand reading magazines.

Really? I love finding out the latest news about famous stars.

Me too. But I prefer reading that kind of thing online.

- b** ▶ CD2 T23 Listen to six short monologues. Can you guess which of the things in Exercise 3a the people are talking about?

- c** ▶ CD2 T23 Listen again for the sentences with these verbs. Which verb form follows them? Add them to the table in your Language Builder.

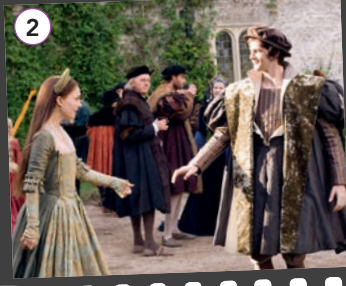
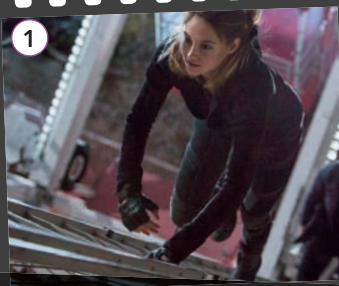
finish practise learn miss promise offer

- d** Talk about things that happened last week or last month. Use the verbs in the box and add a verb in the correct form.

decided finished learned missed  
offered practised promised refused

I promised to lend Guy a DVD, but ...

LB page 72 WB pages 68–69  
Vocabulary bank page 97



## 4 Focus on language

### \* Film genres

- a** ▶ **CD2 T24** Describe the pictures. Listen to some film music and match the music with the film genres in each picture.
- b** Match the film genres with the pictures. Talk about films that you have seen for each genre.

action film   comedy   historical drama   horror film  
love story   science fiction film   thriller   western

The last comedy I saw was ...  
It was really funny.

### \* Pronunciation: silent consonants

- c** ▶ **CD2 T25** Listen and find the silent consonants. Then listen again and repeat.

It's a fascinating foreign horror film.      It's set in a castle on an island.  
You should go and see it, you know!      Which star first played Batman?

**LB** pages 73–74

**WB** pages 69–70

## 5 Listen and speak

- a** ▶ **CD2 T26** Listen to two friends talking and answer the questions.

- 1 What kind of film are they talking about?
- 2 What was it about? Where was it set?
- 3 What did they think of it?

- b** Copy and complete the notes about a film that you've seen recently.

- c** Talk about the film that you chose. Use these words and phrases.

It's about ...   It's set in ...   It stars ...  
action   ending   special effects   storyline

Film title:  
Genre:  
Director:  
Stars:  
Storyline:  
Setting:  
Good points:  
Bad points:  
Would you recommend it to a friend?



## 6 Focus on language

### \* Unfinished actions

- a** Read the examples and complete the rules.  
 I've been a stuntwoman for three years.  
 I've worked with the same director since I came to Hollywood

- b** Make true sentences using *for* or *since* and the phrases in the box.

2010   ages   a month   a week  
 an hour   I was 11   last Christmas  
 Saturday   two years   yesterday

I've lived in Switzerland since 2010.

## Focus

PER Niveau 2

### \* Present perfect with *for* and *since*

We can use the present perfect to talk about something that started in the past and is true in the present.

- 1 We use ... to talk about the period of time.
- 2 We use ... to talk about the moment in the past when the activity started.

Grammar reference page 81

I haven't been to the cinema for ages.

- c** **Communication in mind** Turn to page 70 and play the game.

LB page 77   WB pages 70–71

PER Niveau 2 Discovery: Present perfect continuous

LB page 78   WB page 72

## 7 Write and speak

### WANTED Film extras

Have you ever wanted to be in a film?

Are you interested in acting?

We need extras for a vampire film.

### WANTED - MUSICAL CHORUS LINE

Have you ever wanted to be in a musical?

Are you good at singing and dancing?

We need singers and dancers for a new musical.

### WANTED - GUITARIST

Have you ever wanted to be in a band?

Can you play the electric guitar?

We need a new guitarist for our successful band.

- a** Read the job adverts. What questions do you think you would need to answer at the interviews? Make notes.
- b** Choose one of the jobs. Make a list of reasons why you should get it. You can invent details of your experience.
- c** Work in groups, taking it in turns to be the interviewer. Use your notes to act out interviews.

Job: Film extras

Skills and education:

Have you studied acting?

Experience:

Have you ever done any acting?

What have you acted in?

Likes and dislikes:

What do you think of vampire films?



# Team Spirit

## 8 Speak and listen

- a** ▶ **CD2 T27** Look at the photostory. Who does Debbie think is talented? What does Joel think of himself? Listen and find the answers.



### Talent?

- b** ▶ **CD2 T27** Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What would Debbie like to be able to do?
- 2 How does Pete feel about it?
- 3 What is Joel's advice to Debbie?
- 4 What does Debbie think of Joel's advice?

- c** ▶ **CD2 T27** Listen again. Who says the phrases: Debbie, Pete or Joel?

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| a I have to say, ... | e Look, ...                |
| b Really?            | f I'm just saying that ... |
| c What do you mean?  | g Check it out.            |
| d ... you know.      | h Well then, ...           |

- d** Match the phrases in Exercise 8c with the explanations.

You say this ...

- 1 when you're surprised by what someone says
- 2 when you want someone to try something
- 3 when someone says something that you don't understand
- 4 to repeat a point that you want to make
- 5 to pause when you're thinking about what to say next
- 6 to mark that you're ending the conversation
- 7 when you want to make sure that people understand you
- 8 to call attention to what you are going to say

## 9 Everyday English

**a** Complete the dialogue with the expressions from Exercise 8c.

**Harry** That's a nice top!

**Kyla** Thanks! I bought it at the new shop in town – the one on King Street, <sup>1</sup> ...

**Harry** <sup>2</sup> ...? It doesn't look very good from the outside.

**Kyla** You should <sup>3</sup> ... You need some new clothes.

**Harry** <sup>4</sup> ...? My clothes are fine!


**Kyla** I know! Calm down. <sup>5</sup> ... it's nice to have new clothes. That's all.

**Harry** I don't think that was a very nice thing to say. <sup>6</sup> ..., I'm hurt. I thought you were my friend.

**Kyla** Of course I'm your friend! <sup>7</sup> ..., I wasn't being rude about your clothes, I just wanted to ... oh, forget it! Anyway, I'm glad you like my top.

**Harry** Yeah, hmm ... I suppose it's OK.

**Kyla** But you liked it a minute ago! <sup>8</sup> ..., if you're going to be like that, I'm off. Bye!

**b**  **CD2 T28** Listen and check your answers. Then practise the dialogue.

 **page 71**

## 10 Improvisation

Work with a partner. Prepare and act out a role play.

**Roles:** Debbie, her brother Samuel and their mum/dad

**Place:** At home

**Situation:** Debbie has been in her room for hours. She's trying to play the guitar. Samuel thinks that she hasn't got any better. He's tired of the noise and wants her to stop. Debbie's mum/dad thinks that it's time for her to stop and get on with her homework. She's got exams next week.

## 11 DVD Episode 4

**a** Imagine that Jess, Pete, Joel and Debbie have to give a presentation to their class. What topic do you think each of them would choose? Watch Episode 4 and compare your ideas for Debbie's presentation.

**b** Watch again. Listen for these phrases and take notes. Who is talking? Who are they talking to? What is the situation?

1 Oh no! Do I have to be first?

2 So, what are you going to talk about for your presentation?

3 I know he thinks he's brilliant, but he's really not that good.

4 Get a move on!

5 I bet you could do a really interesting talk about fashion.

6 Thank you for watching.



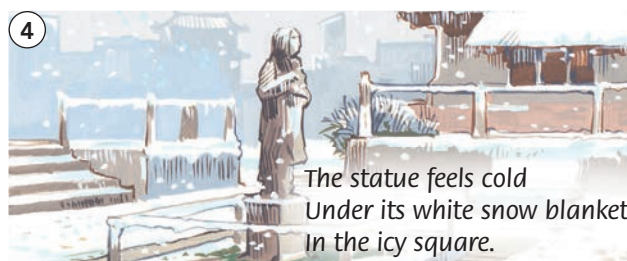
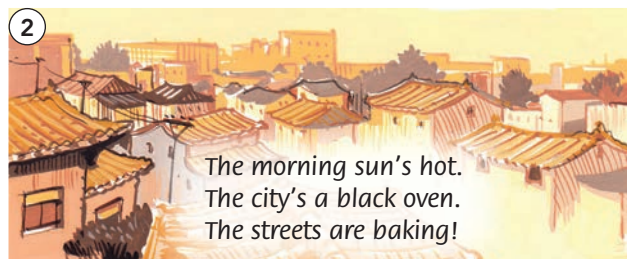
 **DVD-ROM** Exercises Units 7–8 Video



# Units 7–8 Round up

## 1 Haikus

**a** ▶ **CD2 T29** Read and listen to the haikus. What is the common theme?

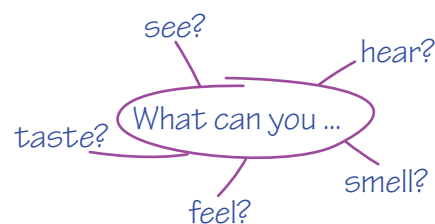


**b** Read the haikus one by one. Imagine that you are in the scene that they describe and write notes about what you can see, hear, smell, feel and taste.

**c** ▶ **CD2 T29** Read and listen to the haikus again. Count the syllables in each line.

**d** Haikus are snapshots of a feeling or image in words. Think of a moment in the past or imagine a scene. Brainstorm words to describe it.

**e** Write short descriptions of the moment or scene. Count the syllables and write a haiku.



## 2 Speak

**a** Work in groups. Read the role cards and make notes.

### Group A

You are journalists. You are waiting at the airport to interview famous people.

Decide who you want to interview from the box below.

What questions do you want to ask?  
You know that the star has a big secret.  
Try to find out what it is.

### Group B

You are famous people. You are on a plane. There are lots of journalists waiting to interview you at the airport. Decide who you are from the box below.

Invent your biodata. You have a big secret that you don't want the journalists to find out. What is it?

### Famous people

an artist an explorer a film star a model a musician a sports star

**b** Act out the interviews.

JK Rowling



Saint Teresa



Nelson Mandela



Steven Spielberg



Lady Gaga



Bill Gates



### 3 Project

- a** Think of a famous person who you admire. The person could be:  
 an artist   a film director   a musician   a politician  
 a writer   an actor/actress   an inventor   an explorer
- b** Work in small groups and choose the person for your project. Discuss what you already know and what you want to find out. Take notes.
- c** Write questions about the information that you want to find out. Think about:
  - when and where he/she was born
  - his/her childhood
  - his/her appearance and character
  - his/her personal life, likes and dislikes
  - his/her most important achievements
  - the reasons for his/her success
- d** Research the answers to your questions.
- e** In your group, organise your presentation. Use these ideas:
  - You can start with a picture or some music and ask the class to guess who it is about.
  - You can take it in turns to talk about different details.
  - You can finish with each student in the group saying why they admire this person.
- f** Give your presentations to the class. Listen and take notes. Ask and answer questions at the end.

## Self assessment

Check your progress **WB** pages 76–79

# Communication in mind

## Welcome! Student A

Ask and answer questions about school.

What do you like about school?

### Attitudes to school

Ask your partner questions to find out about:

- the things he/she likes about school
- his/her idea of an ideal teacher
- his/her favourite school subject
- where and when he/she does homework
- the changes he/she would like to make in your school
- his/her plans for this year

## Unit 1 Student A

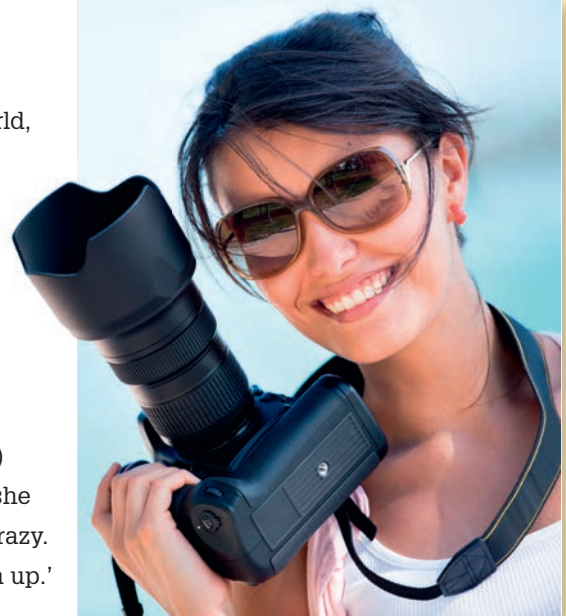
**a** Read about Lucy Young and think of questions to complete the information.

Where does Lucy live?

Lucy Young is 21 years old. She lives in <sup>1</sup> ... (where/live). Lucy loves travelling and climbing and she enjoys <sup>2</sup> ... (what/enjoy) when she travels. She goes around the world, climbs tall buildings and takes amazing photos from the top. She's an adventure photographer.

At the moment, Lucy is making plans for her next trip. She's planning to go to <sup>3</sup> ... (where/plan) next March. She wants to <sup>4</sup> ... (what/want) the Great Pyramid of Giza at night, when it's dark, and when she reaches the top, she wants to take photos.

Lucy has to be very fit for her hobby and she's <sup>5</sup> ... (what/do) this month. Every day she runs for one and a half hours and she goes to <sup>6</sup> ... (where/go). Many of Lucy's friends think she's crazy. 'Maybe I am,' she says, 'but I love seeing the world from high up.'



**b** Take it in turns to ask and answer. You start with your first question. Then answer your partner.



## Unit 2

Play in small groups. You need a coin and four counters.

Throw the coin: **heads** = move 1 square

**tails** = move 2 squares

Talk about the topic on your square.

Score 5 points if you talk for 15 seconds.

Score 10 points if you talk for 30 seconds.

If you can't talk for 15 seconds, move back 1 square.

If your comparisons don't make sense, move back 1 square.

I'm not very fit, so I prefer playing badminton and I'm better at badminton than at tennis ...



## Welcome! Student B

Ask and answer questions about school.

How do you get to school?

### Attitudes to school

Ask your partner questions to find out about:

- ➔ how he/she gets to school
- ➔ the things he/she doesn't like about school
- ➔ his/her idea of an ideal classroom
- ➔ his/her favourite after-school activity
- ➔ what he/she did/didn't like about primary school
- ➔ his/her plans for next year

## Unit 1 Student B

**a** Read about Lucy Young and think of questions to complete the information.

What does Lucy love doing?

Lucy Young is 21 years old. She lives in New York. Lucy loves <sup>1</sup> ... (what/love) and she enjoys taking photos when she travels. She goes around the world, climbs <sup>2</sup> ... (what/climb) and takes amazing photos from the top. She's an adventure photographer.

At the moment, Lucy is making plans for her next trip.

She's planning to go to Egypt next <sup>3</sup> ... (when/plan).

She wants to climb up the Great Pyramid of Giza at night, when it's dark, and when she reaches the top, she wants to <sup>4</sup> ... (what/want).

Lucy has to be very fit for her hobby and she's doing a lot of exercise this month. Every day she runs for <sup>5</sup> ... (how long/run) hours and she goes to the gym. Many of Lucy's friends think <sup>6</sup> ... (what/think). 'Maybe I am,' she says, 'but I love seeing the world from high up.'



**b** Take it in turns to ask and answer. Your partner asks the first question.

## Unit 3 Student A

- a** Read these sentence beginnings one by one to your partner. Listen and check your partner's sentence ending. Do they match?

1 If people walk or go by bike more often, ...

2 If we plant more trees in town, ...

3 If people reuse water bottles and shopping bags, ...

4 If people drive everywhere by car, ...

5 If temperatures continue to rise, ...

6 If we plant a school garden, ...

- b** Listen to your partner's sentence beginnings. Find and say the correct ending.

... the streets will be cleaner.

... the problem of climate change won't go away.

... more plants and animals will die.

... it doesn't rain so often.

... we'll save a lot of water.

... we won't throw away so much rubbish.

## Unit 7 Student A

- a** You and a friend are going to London next week. Look at the list of things to do and answer your partner's questions.

Have you borrowed a guide book yet?

No, I haven't. Not yet.

borrow a guide book  
find passport  
pack suitcase  
buy a raincoat ✓  
finish all my school work ✓  
write to the family in London ✓  
print out my boarding pass  
buy presents for the English family ✓



- b** Ask your partner questions to find out if he or she has already done these things.

buy a map of London  
find identity card  
borrow a dictionary  
borrow an umbrella

buy a new toilet bag  
iron the clothes that you want to take  
email photos to the family in London  
pick up English money from the bank

Have you bought a map of London yet?





## Unit 3 Student B

**a** Listen to your partner's sentence beginnings. Find and say the correct ending.

... the ice at the poles will continue to melt.

... there will be less pollution from exhaust fumes.

... they'll produce oxygen and the air will be cleaner.

... we won't throw away so much plastic.

... the air is more polluted.

... we'll be able to eat fresh vegetables for lunch.

**b** Read these sentence beginnings one by one to your partner. Listen and check your partner's sentence ending. Do they match?

1 If pollution increases, ...

2 If people have showers instead of baths, ...

3 If we cut down trees in the forests, ...

4 If we don't drop litter, ...

5 If we don't do something about the causes, ...

6 If we start a school recycling programme, ...

## Unit 7 Student B

**a** You and a friend are going to London next week. Ask your partner questions to find out if he or she has already done these things.

borrow a guide book

finish all your school work

find passport

write to the family in London

pack suitcase

print out your boarding pass

buy a raincoat

buy presents for the English family

Have you borrowed a guide book yet?

**b** Look at the list of things to do and answer your partner's questions.

Have you bought a map of London yet?

Yes, I have. I've already bought one.

buy a map of London ✓

find identity card ✓

borrow a dictionary ✓

borrow an umbrella ✓

buy a new toilet bag

iron the clothes that I want to take

email photos to the family in London

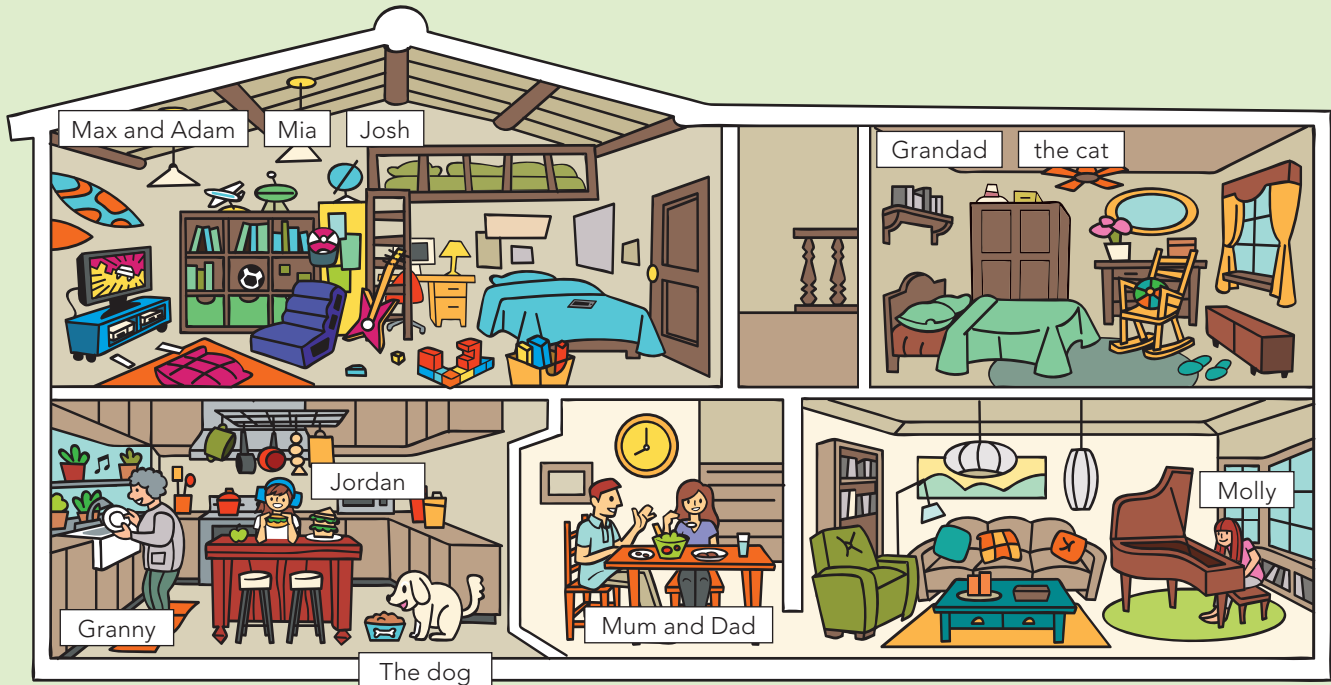
pick up English money from the bank



## Unit 5 Student A

Work with a partner. Ask questions to find out what was happening upstairs in the Kaotix family house last night. Then listen to your partner's questions and speak about the people downstairs.

What were Max and Adam doing last night?



## Unit 6 Student A

- a** Make affirmative sentences about things that you've done in your life. The sentences can be true or false.

I've met a famous person.

meet a famous person

hold a mouse

visit another country

visit another country

find a lot of money

drive a car

- b** Your partner will ask you three questions about each sentence. Answer them, inventing information for your false sentences.
- c** Your partner will guess which sentences were false. Check their ideas.
- d** Now listen to your partner's sentences and ask questions.

Your partner

I've ridden an elephant.

You

Where were you?

How far did you go?

Was it difficult to climb on?

- e** Guess which sentences were false. Check with your partner.

# Unit 4

- Play the game in small groups. You need a dice and counters.
- The youngest player starts. Throw the dice twice.
- Use the **first** throw to move around the word squares on the **outside**.
- The **second** throw gives the number of a picture from the **middle**.
- Use the word on the square to make a rule about the place in the picture.
- You mustn't repeat other players' rules.
- The winner is the first person to make a correct rule about each place.



=



=



We don't have to wear school uniform at our school.

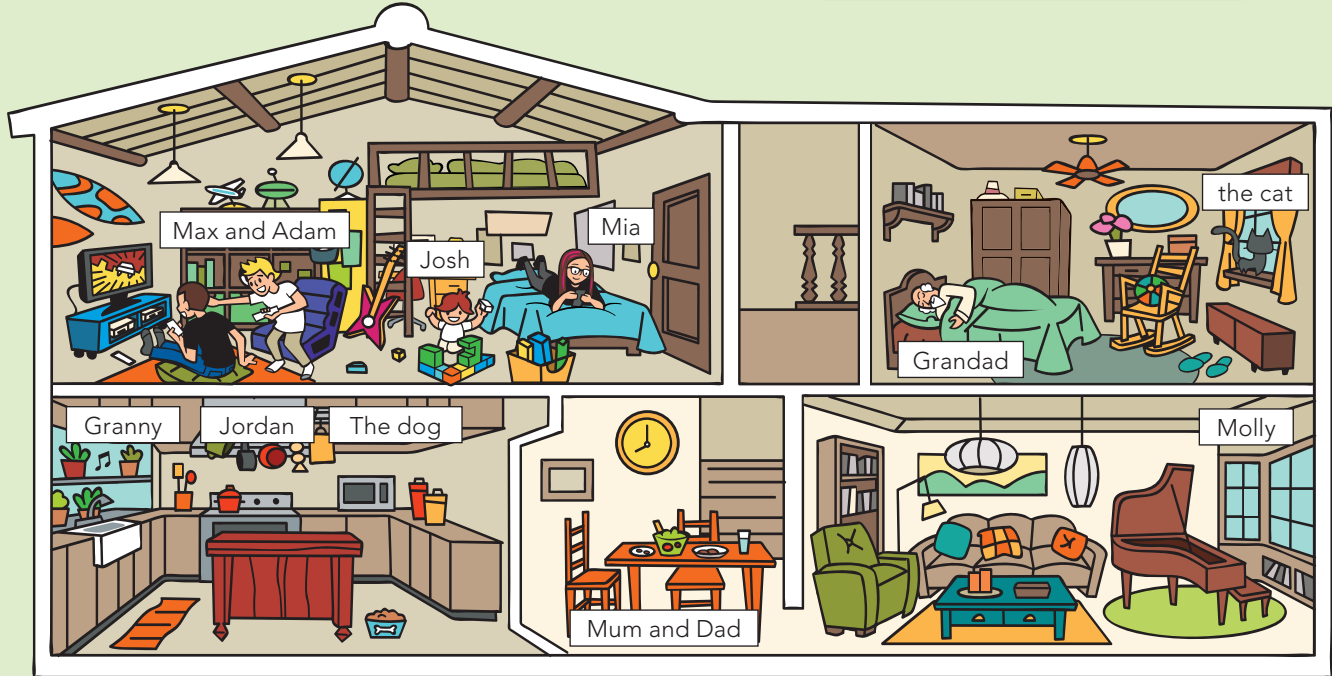
<b>1</b> have to	<b>2</b> must	<b>3</b> can	<b>4</b> mustn't	<b>5</b> don't have to	<b>6</b> can't	<b>7</b> have to
<b>24</b> can't					<b>8</b> must	<b>9</b> can
<b>23</b> don't have to			<b>10</b> mustn't	<b>11</b> don't have to	<b>12</b> can't	
<b>22</b> mustn't	<b>21</b> can	<b>20</b> must	<b>19</b> have to	<b>18</b> can't	<b>17</b> don't have to	<b>16</b> mustn't
<b>19</b> have to	<b>18</b> can't	<b>17</b> don't have to	<b>16</b> mustn't	<b>15</b> can	<b>14</b> must	<b>13</b> have to



## Unit 5 Student B

Work with a partner. Look at the picture to see what was happening upstairs in the Kaotix family house last night. Answer your partner's questions. Then ask questions to find out what was happening downstairs in the Kaotix family house last night.

What was Granny doing last night?



## Unit 6 Student B

**a** Listen to your partner's sentences and ask three questions.

Your partner

I've met a famous person.

You

Who did you meet?

Where were you?

What did he/she say?

**b** Guess which sentences were false. Check with your partner.

**c** Make affirmative sentences about things that you've done in your life. The sentences can be true or false.

I've ridden an elephant.

ride an elephant

swim in the sea

win a competition

travel by plane

go climbing


hear a parrot talk

**d** Your partner will ask you three questions about each sentence. Answer them, inventing information for your false sentences.


**e** Your partner will guess which sentences were false. Check their ideas.

# Unit 8

Play Snakes and ladders in small groups.  
You need a dice and counters.

When you land on a square like this , make a present perfect sentence using the phrase on the square with *for* or *since*.

If you can't make a sentence, you miss a turn.


When you land on a square like this , ask a classmate a question in the present perfect starting with *How long ...?*

If you can't ask a question, you can't go up the ladder.


If your classmate can't answer the question, he/she goes back 2 squares.

I've had a bad cough since last week.

How long have you lived in your house?

When you land at the bottom of a ladder, go up. 



When you land at the end of a snake's tail, go down. 



85 AGES	86	87	88	89	90 YOU'VE WON!
84	83	82 A SPORT	81	80	79
73	74 A FEW MONTHS	75	76	77	78
72	71	70 LAST SUMMER	69	68	67 A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
61 A LONG TIME	62	63	64	65	66
60	59	58	57	56 TEN YEARS	55
49 YOUR PET	50 THREE DAYS	51	52	53	54
48	47	46	45	44	43 TWO WEEKS
37 I WAS A BABY	38	39	40	41	42
36	35	34	33	32 LAST JANUARY	31
25	26	27	28 YESTERDAY	29	30 ENGLISH
24 A FRIEND	23	22 A FEW HOURS	21	20	19
13 I WAS TWELVE	14	15	16	17	18
12	11	10 TEN YEARS	9	8	7
1 START HERE!	2	3	4 LAST WEEK	5	6 YOUR HOUSE

# Grammar reference

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# Verb phrases

## The present

### Present simple and present continuous



British people **usually stand** in queues. They **don't like** it if you 'jump the queue'.



Present simple	Present continuous
For habitual and repeated actions For permanent situations and facts With stative verbs	For activities happening at the moment of speaking For temporary situations around the time of speaking
Affirmative	
In Britain, they <b>drive</b> on the left.	We <b>'re driving</b> past a beautiful building.
Negative	
I <b>don't eat</b> bacon and eggs for breakfast.	I <b>'m not eating</b> anything because I don't feel well.
Questions	
When <b>does</b> the bus <b>leave</b> ?	<b>Is</b> the bus <b>leaving</b> right now?
Time expressions	
We often use time expressions for repeated actions.	We often use time expressions for present or temporary actions.
every morning/afternoon/evening every day/week/month/year on Mondays/Tuesdays at the weekend usually/often/sometimes/never	now / right now / at the moment today/tonight this morning/afternoon/evening/weekend
Stative verbs are verbs for thinking, feeling and sense verbs. They describe states, not actions.	
thinking: <i>believe, know, understand, mean, remember</i> feeling: <i>like, hate, enjoy, love</i> senses: <i>hear, see, taste, smell</i> <i>I don't understand</i> what you're saying. <i>I love</i> chocolate. <i>This tastes</i> good!	

### Spelling

3rd person singular verbs		Verbs + <b>-ing</b>	
<b>[+ -s]</b> most verbs eat – eats drive – drives	<b>[+ -es]</b> verbs ending in <b>-o, -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x</b> go – goes kiss – kisses	<b>[+ -ing]</b> most verbs eat – eating watch – watching	<b>[-e] + [-ing]</b> verbs ending in <b>-e</b> drive – driving leave – leaving
<b>[y] + [-ies]</b> verbs ending in consonant + <b>-y</b> fly – flies study – studies	irregulars be – is have – has	<b>[double consonant] + [-ing]</b> verbs ending in short vowel + consonant shop – shopping sit – sitting	

# The future

## Present continuous – future arrangements

**FOCUS**

We use the present continuous for future activities that are already arranged:

*Are you **doing** anything next weekend?*  
*I'm **going** on holiday tomorrow.*

We often use these time phrases with the present continuous referring to the future.

	on	at	in
this evening	<b>on</b> Friday	<b>at</b> six o'clock	<b>in</b> March
tonight / tomorrow	<b>on</b> Thursday morning	<b>at</b> the weekend	<b>in</b> five minutes
tomorrow morning / afternoon / evening	<b>on</b> Sunday afternoon	<b>at</b> Christmas	<b>in</b> summer
next week / month / year	<b>on</b> Saturday evening		
	<b>on</b> 26th May		

## going to

**FOCUS**

We use the *going to* future for:

definite plans *We're **going to** fly to China.*  
 intentions *I'm **going to** stop eating sweets.*

We form the *going to* future with the present tense of *be* + *going to* + infinitive without *to*.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
We're <b>going to</b> build a school.	He <b>isn't going to</b> stay in a hotel.	<b>Are you going to</b> stay in a tent?

Affirmative + Negative				Questions				Short answers		
I'm	I'm not	going to	fly.	Am	I	going to	fly?	Yes,	I	am.
You're	You aren't			Are	you				you	are.
He's	He			Is	he				he, she, it	is.
She's	She isn't			Is	she				we, they	are.
It's	It			Are	it					
We're	We aren't	Are	we							
They're	They		they			No,	I	'm not.		
							you	aren't.		
							he, she, it	isn't.		
							we, they	aren't.		

## will/won't

### Focus

We use the modal verb **will** for making predictions about the future:

*The climate **will continue** to change. The problems **won't go** away.*

Note the different position of the adverb **probably** with **will** and **won't**:

*There **will probably** be a storm. There **probably won't** be a hurricane.*

We often use opinion phrases before a prediction:

*I think / I don't think the weather **will** get much worse. Maybe sea levels **will/won't** rise a lot.*

*Will* is a modal verb (see page 82). The form is *will/won't* + infinitive without *to*.

*Will* has the same form for all persons.

Affirmative			Negative			Questions			Short answers		
I			I				I		Yes,	I	
You	<b>'ll will</b>	go.	You	<b>won't</b>	go.	<b>Will</b>	you	go?	No,	you	<b>will.</b>
He			He				he			he	
She			She				she			she	
It			It				it			it	
We			We				we			we	
They			They				they			they	
										<b>won't.</b>	

## will and going to

will	going to
<p>For predictions about the future: <i>I think we <b>'ll have</b> a great time.</i> <i>The train journey <b>won't be</b> very comfortable.</i></p> <p>For offers: <i>Don't worry. <b>I'll give</b> you some money.</i></p> <p>For promises: <i><b>I'll write</b> to you every week.</i></p> <p>For decisions that we make at the moment of speaking: <i>The phone's ringing. <b>I'll answer</b> it.</i></p>	<p>For definite or agreed future plans: <i>We <b>'re going to fly</b> to China.</i></p> <p>For intentions that were definite before speaking: <i><b>I'm going to work</b> harder next term.</i></p>
Forms	Forms
<p><i>Will</i> has the <b>same form</b> for all persons: <i>I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They <b>will/won't</b> ...</i></p> <p>In negative sentences, the full form <i>will not</i> is rare but note that <i>not</i> is <b>after</b> <i>will</i>.</p>	<p><i>Going to</i> uses <b>different forms</b> of the verb <i>be</i>: <i>I <b>am</b> / You <b>are</b> / He <b>is (not) going to</b> ...</i></p> <p>In negative sentences, <i>not</i> is <b>before</b> <i>going to</i>.</p>

## may and might

PER Niveau 2 Discovery

### Focus

We use **may** and **might** for making less certain predictions about the future:

*It's raining hard so there **may be** floods tomorrow.*

*Some islands **might disappear**.*

*Scientists say that it **may not snow** much this year.*

*I don't feel well so I **might not go** to school.*

*May* and *might* are modal verbs (see page 82). The form is *may / may not* and *might / might not* + infinitive without *to*. *May* and *might* have the same form for all persons.

We hardly ever use *may* or *might* in questions.



# The past

## Past simple: to be

### Focus

We use the past simple to talk about actions, events and situations in the past:

The chef's name **was** George Crum.

Why **was** the chef angry?

The customer said that the potatoes **weren't** good.

**Were** they too thick?

The past simple of to be is *was/wasn't* and *were/weren't*.

We form questions by putting *was* or *were* before the subject.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
It <b>was</b> a dark night. They <b>were</b> too thick.	She <b>wasn't</b> happy. They <b>weren't</b> wet.	Why <b>was</b> he sad? <b>Were</b> you tired?	Yes, I <b>was</b> . No, we <b>weren't</b> .

## there was/were

### Focus

We use *there was/were* to describe past situations:

*There were* a lot of customers in the restaurant.

*There was* a customer who liked complaining.

	Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
Singular	<b>There was</b> a storm.	<b>There wasn't</b> any ink.	<b>Was there</b> a competition?	Yes, <b>there was</b> . No, <b>there wasn't</b> .
Plural	<b>There were</b> about 50 customers.	<b>There weren't</b> any lights.	<b>Were there</b> a lot of people?	Yes, <b>there were</b> . No, <b>there weren't</b> .

## Past simple: regular and irregular verbs

### Focus

We use the past simple for finished actions and events in the past:

We **watched** the match yesterday.

Our team **didn't play** well.

**Did** they lose?

No, they **won**!



Our team **didn't play** well.

In the past simple we use the same form for all persons.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
He <b>scored</b> two goals. We <b>won</b> the match.	I <b>didn't score</b> the first goal. The other team <b>didn't win</b> .	How many goals <b>did</b> you <b>score</b> ? What <b>did</b> you <b>win</b> ?

## Affirmative

The past simple affirmative form of verbs depends on whether they are regular or irregular.

Regular verbs		Irregular verbs	
These have an <b>-ed</b> ending.		Many common verbs are irregular – this means they don't have the <b>-ed</b> ending, so you have to learn them. There's a list of irregular verbs on page 98.	
I	play <b>ed</b> a game.	I	[win] <b>won</b> the game.
You	score <b>d</b> a goal.	You	[lose] <b>lost</b> 3–0.
He	tr <b>ied</b> to score.	He	[draw] <b>drew</b> 1–1.
She	stop <b>ped</b> .	She	[run] <b>ran</b> towards the goal.
It	jump <b>ed</b> into the water.	It	[swim] <b>swam</b> under water.
We	turn <b>ed</b> on the music.	We	[throw] <b>threw</b> the ball.
They	danc <b>ed</b> all night.	They	[see] <b>saw</b> the final.

Spelling of regular past simple verbs			
<b>[+ -ed]</b> most verbs	<b>[+ -d]</b> verbs ending in <b>-e</b>	<b>[-y] + [-ied]</b> verbs ending in consonant + <b>-y</b>	<b>[double consonant] + [-ed]</b> short verbs ending in vowel + consonant
play – play <b>ed</b> visit – visit <b>ed</b> walk – walk <b>ed</b>	change – chang <b>ed</b> die – die <b>d</b> live – live <b>d</b>	marry – marr <b>ied</b> study – stud <b>ied</b> try – tr <b>ied</b>	plan – plan <b>ned</b> stop – stop <b>ped</b> travel – travel <b>led</b>

## Negative and Yes/No questions

The past simple negative and question forms are the same for regular and irregular verbs.

Negative			Questions			Short answers		
<b>[didn't]</b> + infinitive			<b>[Did]</b> + infinitive					
I	<b>didn't</b> <b>(did not)</b>	<b>play</b> well. <b>win</b> the match. <b>lose</b> the game.	Did	I	<b>play</b> well? <b>win</b> the match? <b>lose</b> the game?	Yes,	I	<b>did.</b>
You				you				
He				he				
She				she				
It				it				
We				we		No,	it	
They				they			we	<b>didn't.</b> <b>(did not)</b>
		they						

We often use past time expressions with the past simple.

yesterday ...	last ...	... ago
... morning	... night	five minutes ...
... afternoon	... Friday	two hours ...
... evening	... week	three days ...
... at six o'clock	... weekend	a long time ...
	... month	
	... year	





## used to PER Niveau 2 Discovery

### Focus

We use **used to** + infinitive for past habits and situations – things that were true for some time in the past, but that aren't true now.

*I **used to live** in the country, but now I live in Hollywood.*

When I was small, I **used to** be scared of monsters.



Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I <b>used to</b> have a dog. My parents <b>used to</b> live in London.	She <b>didn't use to</b> have a pet. We <b>didn't use to</b> live in a city.	<b>Did you use to</b> have a pet?	Yes, I <b>did</b> . No, I <b>didn't</b> .

## Past perfect PER Niveau 2 Discovery

### Focus

We use the past perfect when we want to make it clear that one action happened **before** another action in the past:

*I was late this morning. When I **arrived** at school, the lesson **had started**.  
(The lesson started **before** I arrived.)*

Compare this with:

*I was on time this morning. When I **arrived** at school, the lesson **started**.  
(The lesson started **after** I arrived.)*

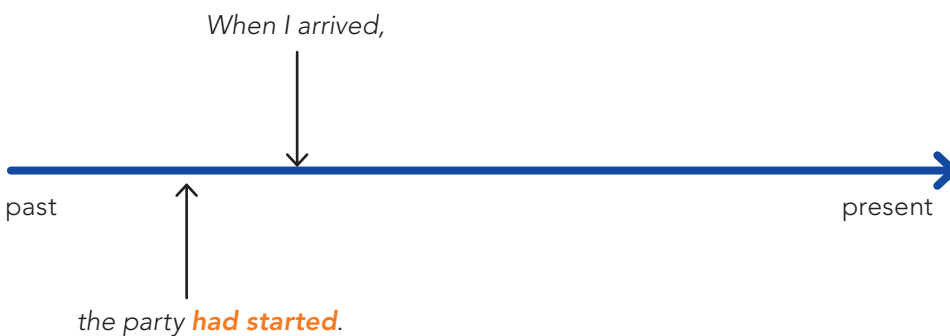
When we use words like **before** or **after**, we often don't need to use the past perfect as it's clear which action happened first:

*The party started before I arrived.*

We often use **already** and **just** with the past perfect. They go between **had** and the past participle:

*I **didn't** go to the cinema because I'd **already seen** the film.*

*When I arrived, my friend **had just gone** out.*



We form the past perfect with **had/hadn't** + the past participle of the main verb.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions and short answers
I didn't see my friend because she <b>had gone out</b> .	I failed the exam because I <b>hadn't studied</b> enough.	<b>Had</b> the bus <b>left</b> when you got to the bus stop? Yes, it <b>had</b> . No, it <b>hadn't</b> .

# The passive PER Niveau 2 Discovery

## Present simple and past simple passive

### Focus

We use **active verbs** to say **who** does something:

*I **play** music on my MP3 player.*

We use **passive verbs** when we don't know **who** does an action or when it isn't important:

*Music **is recorded** on CDs. My MP3 player **was made** in China.*

When we want to say **who** (or **what**) does the action, we use **by** + noun:

*These songs **are heard** by people all over the world.*

*That violin **was made** by Stradivarius.*

We form the passive with **to be** + the past participle of the main verb.

	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Questions</b>
<b>Present simple passive</b>	New songs <b>are recorded</b> in studios.	Vinyl records <b>aren't often played</b> nowadays.	How <b>are</b> records <b>made</b> ?
	<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Questions</b>
<b>Past simple passive</b>	This saxophone <b>was made</b> in China. Saxophones <b>were invented</b> by Adolphe Sax.	This <b>wasn't repaired</b> well. MP3 players <b>weren't used</b> when my parents were at school.	Where <b>was</b> your flute <b>made</b> ? Who <b>was</b> it <b>repaired</b> by? When <b>were</b> electric guitars <b>invented</b> ?

# The present perfect PER Niveau 1 Discovery

## Present perfect: regular and irregular verbs

### Focus

We use the present perfect to express a link between the past and the present.

We often use the present perfect to talk about actions that happened some time before now in our lives without saying exactly when:

*I've **been** to New York. (from when I was born until now)*

*I **haven't seen** a whale. (not at any time from when I was born until now)*

***Have** any of his pets **escaped**? (at any time in the past)*

We don't use past time expressions with the present perfect.

We form the present perfect with **have/has** + the past participle of the verb.

The past participle form of regular verbs ends in **-ed**, like the past simple.

Irregular verbs have different past participles. See the list on page 98.

<b>Affirmative</b>	<b>Negative</b>	<b>Questions</b>
They've <b>complained</b> about the noise. The alligator <b>has eaten</b> some animals.	They <b>haven't complained</b> about the smell. I <b>haven't eaten</b> sushi.	<b>Have</b> your neighbours <b>complained</b> about your pets? <b>Has</b> the alligator <b>eaten</b> any mice?

Affirmative and negative			Questions			Short answers		
I	've (have)	seen a snake. lived abroad. been to England.	Have	I	seen a snake? lived abroad? been to England?	Yes,	I	have.
You	haven't (have not)			you				
He	's (has)		Has	he		No,	he	has.
She	hasn't (has not)			she				
It		Have	it		it			
We	've (have)		we					
They	haven't (have not)		they					

## Focus

There's an important difference between **have been** and **have gone**:

*My friend has been to London.* = She went to London at some time in her life, but she isn't there now.

*My friend has gone to London.* = She went to London and she is still there now.

## Present perfect with **ever** and **never** PER Niveau 1 Discovery

### Focus

We can use the present perfect to talk about the period of time from the beginning of our life until now.

When the present perfect has this meaning, we often use:

**ever** (= at any time in someone's life)

- in questions:

*Have you ever seen a crocodile? Yes, I have.*

*Has your neighbour ever complained about your pets? No, she hasn't.*

- in affirmative statements:

*It was the best film I've ever seen.*

**never** (= not ever)

- in negative statements:

*The neighbours have never complained.*

*She's never ridden a horse.*

## Present perfect and past simple PER Niveau 2

Present perfect	Past simple
For events at a non-specific time at some point between the past and the present.	For events at a definite time or in a past period that is finished.
I've ridden a camel.	I rode a camel on holiday last year.
The neighbours haven't complained about all his pets.	The neighbours didn't complain when my horse ate their flowers.
Have you seen the new James Bond film?	Did you see the James Bond film on TV yesterday?



## Present perfect with *just*, *yet* and *already* PER Niveau 2

### Focus

We can use the present perfect to talk about events in the past that are connected to the present.

We use **just** when something happened a very short time ago:

*He's very happy. He's **just** heard some good news.*

We use **yet** in negative statements and questions when we think something will happen soon:

*Have they arrived **yet**? I haven't seen them **yet**.*

We use **already** in affirmative statements to mean 'earlier than expected' or 'before now':

*The plane is early. It's **already** landed.*

*Just* goes between *have/has* and the past participle.

*Yet* usually goes at the end of a negative statement or question.

*Already* usually goes between *have/has* and the past participle.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
Linda <b>has just won</b> the competition. I've <b>already packed</b> my suitcase.	We <b>haven't seen</b> Big Ben <b>yet</b> . She <b>hasn't spent</b> the money <b>yet</b> .	<b>Have</b> you <b>bought</b> any souvenirs <b>yet</b> ? <b>Has</b> she <b>called</b> you <b>yet</b> ?

## Present perfect with *for* and *since* PER Niveau 2

### Focus

We can use the present perfect for something that started in the past and is true in the present:

*She's **been** a stuntwoman **for three years**.*

= She started three years ago and is still a stuntwoman now.

*She's **worked** with the same director **since 2010**.*

= She started working with the director in 2010 and she still works with him now.

To talk about the time between when something started and the present, we can use **for** or **since**.

We use **for** + the period of time between the start of the activity and the present:

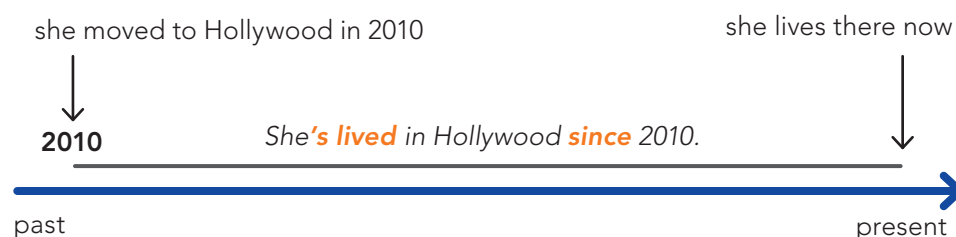
*I've been at this school **for four years**.*

We use **since** + the time when the activity started:

*I've lived here **since 2010**.*

We use **How long?** + the present perfect to ask about something that started in the past and is true in the present:

*How long **has she lived** in Hollywood?*



# Present perfect continuous PER Niveau 2 Discovery

## Focus

We can use the present perfect continuous to talk about something that started in the past and is still continuing now:

*She's been studying all morning.*

= She started studying this morning and she's still studying now.

We also use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions with a result in the present. The actions may or may not be complete:

*I'm confident I'll pass the exam because I've been studying all week.*



They've been watching TV for hours!



We form the present perfect continuous with *have/has + been + the -ing form of the verb.*

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I've been waiting for two hours. They've been watching TV all evening.	I haven't been waiting for a long time. She hasn't been watching TV for very long.	How long have you been waiting for the bus? How long have they been watching TV?

## Modal verbs

### Using modal verbs

## Focus

Modal verbs are a special group of auxiliary verbs. We use them before main verbs to express different meanings, for example, permission, obligation and possibility.

Modal verbs have different grammar from other verbs:

- They have the same form for all persons.
- We form the negative with modal verb + *not*.
- They don't have *-ing/-ed* forms.
- They don't use *do/does/did* in questions.
- They are followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

Modal verbs **can, could may, might must should will, would**

Affirmative			Negative			Questions			Short answers		
I	can	go.	I	can't	go.	Can	I	you	Yes,	I	can.
You			You								
He	must	go.	He	mustn't	go.	Must	he	she	No,	she	should.
She			She								
It	should	go.	It	shouldn't	go.	Should	it	we	No,	we	can't.
We			We								
You	will	go.	You	won't	go.	Will	you	they	No,	they	shouldn't.
They			They								

## can/can't

### Focus

We use **can/can't** for:

abilities:

*I can play the guitar, but I can't sing.*

saying that something is/isn't permitted:

*You can drive a car when you're 17.*

*You can't vote until you're 18.*

The past form is **could/couldn't**:

*I could ride a bike when I was six.*

*I couldn't go out yesterday because I had to finish my homework.*

## must/mustn't

### Focus

We use **must** to say that something is an obligation:

*You must be home by midnight.*

We use **mustn't** to say it's very important **not** to do something:

*I mustn't be late.*

Remember: for actions that are not an obligation, we use **don't have to**:

*In Britain we don't have to vote.*

## should/shouldn't

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

### Focus

We use **should/shouldn't** to say that something is the correct or not the correct thing to do:

*You shouldn't say 'Give me the salt.'*

*You should say 'Can I have the salt, please?'*

We also use **should/shouldn't** to give advice:

*You should eat more fruit.*

*You shouldn't drink fizzy drinks.*

**Should** is similar to **must**, but it isn't as strong:

*I must get a new passport. = It's necessary.*

*You should go to the British Museum. = It's a good idea.*

**Ought to** is like **should**, but we don't use it often:

*I ought to visit my aunt.*



You **should** say 'Can I have the sugar, please?'

See page 74 for *will/won't*, *may / may not* and *might / might not*.



## have to / don't have to

Have to isn't a modal verb, but we use it in a similar way to *must*.

### Focus

We use **have to / has to** to say that it's obligatory to do something:

*In Australia people **have to** vote from the age of 18.*

We use **don't have to / doesn't have to** when you can choose to do something or not:

*In England people can vote at 18, but they **don't have to** vote.*

Have to is followed by the infinitive form of the verb without *to*.

We use *do/don't* and *does/doesn't* in negative statements, questions and short answers.

Affirmative and negative	Questions	Short answers
I/you/we/they <b>have to</b> go.	<b>Do</b> I/you/we/they <b>have to</b> go?	Yes, I/you/we/they <b>do</b> .
I/you/we/they <b>don't have to</b> go.		No, I/you/we/they <b>don't</b> .
He/She/It <b>has to</b> go.	<b>Does</b> he/she/it <b>have to</b> go?	Yes, he/she/it <b>does</b> .
He/She/It <b>doesn't have to</b> go.		No, he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> .

The past of *have to* has an irregular form *had to* and follows the usual rules for negatives and questions.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions and short answers
I <b>had to</b> do an exam yesterday.	I <b>didn't have to</b> study hard for it.	<b>Did</b> you <b>have to</b> get up early yesterday?
		Yes, I <b>did</b> .      No, I <b>didn't</b> .

## had better PER Niveau 2 Discovery

### Focus

We use **had better** for advice about a specific situation, but not for general advice:

*There are lots of mountains in Qinghai. You'd **better** take some good walking boots.*

*It's nearly 9 o'clock. We'd **better** go into class.*

*I'd **better** not go out tonight. I've got a test tomorrow.*

The form is like other modal verbs except that the question form is **Had** + subject + **better**:

***Had** we **better** go now? Yes, we **had**.*

Had better is followed by the infinitive form of the verb without *to*, like other modal verbs.

Affirmative	Negative	Questions and short answers
I'd <b>better study</b> for the test tomorrow.	I'd <b>better not go</b> out tonight.	<b>Had</b> we <b>better go</b> now?
		Yes, we <b>had</b> . It's late. No, we <b>hadn't</b> . We've got lots of time.

# The infinitive and the -ing form

## Verb + -ing form and verb + to + infinitive

### Focus

When we use two verbs together, the second verb can be an **-ing** form or an **infinitive** with **to**:  
*I hate **being** near snakes. I refuse **to go** near them.*

Verb + -ing form		Verb + infinitive (with to)	
be good at	like	decide	promise
can't stand	love	forget	refuse
(don't) mind	miss	hope	remember
enjoy	practise	learn	(about the future)
feel about	prefer	need	want
finish	remember	offer	would like
go on	(about the past)	plan	would prefer
hate	think about		
imagine			

# Adverbs

## Adverbs of frequency

### Focus

These adverbs usually go **before** a verb, but they go **after** the verb **to be**.

with the present simple			with to be			
the adverbs of frequency go before the verb			the adverbs of frequency go after the verb			
I	<b>always</b> <b>usually</b> <b>often</b> <b>sometimes</b>	<b>wear</b> red. <b>go</b> shopping.	I	<b>'m</b>	<b>always</b> <b>usually</b> <b>often</b> <b>sometimes</b> <b>hardly ever</b> <b>never</b>	happy. smart.
You			You	<b>'re</b>		
We			We			
They	They					
He	<b>hardly ever</b> <b>never</b>	<b>wears</b> a hat. <b>looks</b> good.	He	<b>'s</b>		
She			She			
It			It			

## Adverbs of manner

### Focus

These adverbs usually go **after** a verb. They describe an action.  
 We never put an adverb between a verb and its object:  
*He trained **regularly**. He won the race **easily**.*

We usually form these adverbs from adjectives + **-ly**, but there are some irregular adverbs.

<b>Regular</b>	bad – <b>badly</b> heavy – <b>heavily</b> easy – <b>easily</b> regular – <b>regularly</b>
<b>Irregular</b>	good – <b>well</b> early – <b>early</b> fast – <b>fast</b> high – <b>high</b> late – <b>late</b>

# Questions

## Past simple questions

After a question word or phrase, we usually use *did* + the infinitive form of the verb.

Questions about ...	Question word	<i>did</i>	subject	infinitive
a thing	<b>What</b>	<b>did</b>	Edison	<b>invent?</b>
a person	<b>Who</b>		you	<b>see?</b>
a time	<b>When</b>		the lesson	<b>start?</b>
a place	<b>Where</b>		they	<b>meet?</b>
a reason	<b>Why</b>		she	<b>cry?</b>

Question phrase	<i>did</i>	subject	infinitive
<b>Which school</b>	<b>did</b>	you	<b>go to?</b>
<b>How many things</b>		he	<b>invent?</b>



**Focus**

*Who* and *What* can be the **subject** or the **object** of the verb. When they are subjects, we make questions **without do/does/did**.

Marconi **invented** the radio.

↓ subject                      ↓ object

**Somebody** invented the radio.                      Marconi invented **something**.

**Who** invented the radio?                      **What** did Marconi invent?

Marconi.                      The radio.



The only reason that Marconi invented the radio was to teach people how to say his name.

<b>Who/What is the subject</b>	<b>Who/What is the object</b>
Who <b>invented</b> cat's eyes?	Who <b>did</b> he <b>tell</b> about his invention?
What <b>gave</b> him the idea?	What <b>did</b> he <b>see</b> on that night in 1933?

For questions with *When*, *Where*, *Why* and *How*, we always use an auxiliary verb:

*When did Thomas Adams invent chewing gum?*  
*Where did he get the gum from?*  
*Why didn't he make other things from it?*  
*How did he get the idea?*



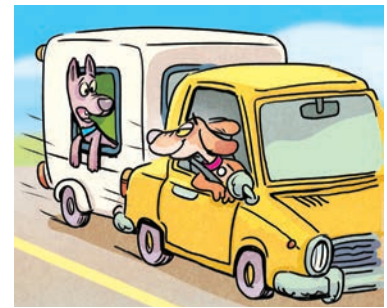
## What + be + like?

### Focus

We use **What + be + like?** to ask for opinions and descriptions:

*What's the weather like? It's fantastic.*

*What was the hotel like? It was terrible!*



**What's it like** travelling first class?

What	verb: be	subject	preposition: like
What	is	the weather	like?
	are	the sights	
	was	the hotel	
	were	the waiters	

## Question tags

### Focus

Question tags are short questions at the end of statements. They can be affirmative or negative.

We add 'tags' to the end of statements:

- To check facts when we're not sure if what we are saying is correct. These tags have rising intonation:

You're French, **aren't you?** No, I'm not. I'm Swiss.

- When we're sure that what we are saying is correct and we want to make conversation. These tags have falling intonation:

You're Swiss, **aren't you?** That's right. I'm from Geneva.

With affirmative statements, we use a negative tag.

With negative statements, we use an affirmative tag.

In the question tag, we use an **auxiliary** verb that agrees with the verb in the statement.

	Affirmative statement	Negative tag	Negative statement	Affirmative tag
to be	You're new here,	aren't you?	It isn't the capital,	is it?
have got	She's got long hair,	hasn't she?	You haven't got a pet,	have you?
modal verbs	You can come,	can't you?	He can't speak French,	can he?
	We should leave now,	shouldn't we?	People shouldn't do that,	should they?
	He'll come tomorrow,	won't he?	You won't forget,	will you?
present simple	You come from Canada,	don't you?	You don't need to go,	do you?
past simple	You got up early,	didn't you?	She didn't go to school,	did she?
going to	You're going to visit Rome on holiday,	aren't you?	They aren't going to come to the party,	are they?
present perfect	You've been to all the famous sights,	haven't you?	You haven't seen this film before,	have you?

# Complex sentences

## Clauses

### Focus

Complex sentences have two (or more) clauses: a **main clause** and a **dependent clause**.  
A clause always has a subject and verb.

Main clause	Dependent clause	
She phoned me	when she arrived in London.	Time clause
Sea levels are rising	because Arctic ice is melting.	Reason clause
The problem will be worse	if we don't do anything about it.	Condition clause

If we put the dependent clause first, we write a comma between the clauses:

*When she arrived in London, she phoned me.*

## Time clauses

### Focus

We use **before**, **after**, **when** and **while** to connect a time clause to a main clause:  
*They returned it **before** the 24-hour time limit expired.*

Main clause	Time clause	
Elvis himself entered a look-alike competition	<b>before</b>	he died.
What did the family do	<b>after</b>	they saw the bear?
In Britain, you can vote	<b>when</b>	you're 18.
People could listen to their favourite music	<b>while</b>	they were travelling.

We write a comma after the time clause when it goes first:

*After each boy completes the dive, his mother throws the object away.*

# Conditionals

## Zero conditional

### Focus

We use zero conditionals to say that one thing always happens with another:  
*If you plant trees in a city, you clean the air.    Animals die if they can't find food.*

We use the present simple tense in both clauses.

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If there <b>are</b> a lot of trees in a city,	the air <b>is</b> cleaner.
If animals <b>don't eat</b> ,	they <b>die</b> .
If plants <b>don't get</b> water,	what <b>happens</b> ?

We can change the order of the two clauses.

We write a comma after the condition clause when it goes first.

## First conditional

### Focus

We use first conditionals for things that are possible in the future:

*If the weather is good tomorrow, we'll go to the lake.*

*What will you do if it rains?*

*If it rains, we'll stay at home.*

We can use **unless** to mean **if ... not**:

*We'll go to the lake unless it rains.*



**If you don't come down,**  
you **won't get** any supper!

We use the present simple in the *If* clause and *will/won't* in the main clause.

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If the weather's nice on Sunday,	we'll have a picnic.
If I <b>have</b> time this evening,	I'll phone you.
If I <b>don't feel</b> better tomorrow,	I <b>won't</b> go to school.

We can change the order of the two clauses.

We write a comma after the condition clause when it goes first:

*If I see her, I'll tell her.*

*I'll tell her if I see her.*

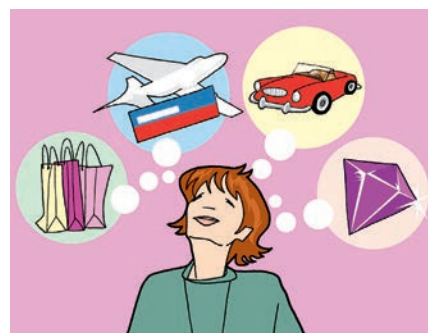
## Second conditional

PER Niveau 1 Discovery

### Focus

Second conditional sentences are about imaginary situations:

- in the present:  
*I need your advice. What would you do if you had the same problem?*
- or in the future:  
*If I went to a desert island, I'd take a hammock and a fishing rod.*



**If I won** the lottery, I'd **do** a lot of different things!

We use a past tense in the condition clause.

We use the modal verb *would ('d)/wouldn't* + infinitive in the main clause.

When we use the verb *to be* in the *If* clause, we often use *were* for all persons.

This is very common in the phrase *If I were you ...*, which we use for giving advice:

*If I were you, I'd go to the doctor.*

If clause = condition	Main clause = result
If we <b>didn't have</b> a test tomorrow,	I'd <b>go</b> out tonight.
If you <b>won</b> a lot of money,	what <b>would</b> you <b>do</b> ?
If I <b>were</b> you,	I'd <b>talk</b> to someone about it.

We can change the order of the two clauses.

We write a comma after the condition clause when it goes first:

*If I didn't have the internet, I'd be bored.*

*I'd be bored if I didn't have the internet.*



# NOUN PHRASES

## Nouns

### Countable and uncountable nouns

**Focus**  
Nouns in English are **countable** or **uncountable**.

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
These have a singular and plural form. We can count them.	car – cars person – people meal – meals shop – shops	These don't have a plural form – they are always singular. We cannot count them.	food      nightlife water      traffic money      shopping fruit      weather
Use a singular verb with a singular countable noun and use a plural verb with a plural countable noun.	This shop <b>is</b> great. The meal <b>was</b> good. The people <b>are</b> on the beach. There <b>are</b> two cars.	Use a singular verb.	The food <b>is</b> terrible. The weather in Spain <b>was</b> fantastic.

Sometimes nouns can be countable or uncountable, depending on the meaning.

	Countable	Uncountable
<b>exercise</b>	I want to do some warm-up <b>exercises</b> before football.	It's good to do a lot of <b>exercise</b> .
<b>coffee</b>	Can I have two <b>coffees</b> , please?	I like <b>coffee</b> .
<b>chocolate</b>	She's got a box of <b>chocolates</b> .	We need some <b>chocolate</b> to make the cake.

### Irregular plural nouns

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
child	child <b>ren</b>	half	hal <b>ves</b>	hero	hero <b>es</b>
man	<b>men</b>	leaf	leav <b>es</b>	mosquito	mosquito <b>es</b>
mouse	<b>mice</b>	life	liv <b>es</b>	potato	potato <b>es</b>
person	<b>people</b>	scarf	scar <b>ves</b>	tomato	tomato <b>es</b>
woman	wom <b>en</b>	shelf	shelv <b>es</b>	deer	deer
foot	<b>feet</b>	wife	wiv <b>es</b>	fish	fish
tooth	<b>teeth</b>	wolf	wolv <b>es</b>	sheep	sheep

# Determiners and pronouns

## a/an, some and any

### Focus

We use *a/an*, *some* and *any* + noun to talk about quantity. It's important to know whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

	Countable singular noun	Countable plural noun	Uncountable
<b>Affirmative</b>	I want <b>a</b> carrot or <b>an</b> apple.	I want <b>some</b> bananas.	I want <b>some</b> fruit.
<b>Negative</b>	I haven't got <b>a</b> carrot or <b>an</b> apple.	I haven't got <b>any</b> bananas.	I haven't got <b>any</b> fruit.
<b>Questions</b>	Have you got <b>a</b> carrot or <b>an</b> apple?	Have you got <b>any</b> bananas?	Have you got <b>any</b> fruit?
<b>Requests</b>	Can I have <b>a</b> carrot or <b>an</b> apple?	Can I have <b>some</b> bananas?	Can I have <b>some</b> fruit?

## much, many and a lot of

### Focus

We use *much*, *many* and *a lot of* to talk about quantity. It's important to know whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

	Countable plural nouns	Uncountable nouns
<b>Affirmative</b>	He eats <b>a lot of</b> sweets.	I eat <b>a lot of</b> fruit.
<b>Negative</b>	She <b>doesn't</b> eat <b>many</b> vegetables.	He <b>doesn't</b> eat <b>much</b> fruit.
<b>Questions</b>	<b>How many</b> sandwich <b>es</b> do you want?	<b>How much</b> bread do you want?

## Pronouns

### Focus

We use an **object pronoun** as the direct object of a verb, instead of a noun:  
*I like snorkelling. → I like it.*

We use a **reflexive pronoun** as the object of a verb when the object is the **same** as the subject:

*He's going to look after himself.*

Subject pronoun	Object pronoun		Reflexive pronoun	
I	<b>me</b> →	Can you help <b>me</b> ?	<b>myself</b> →	I'm going to do it <b>myself</b> .
you	<b>you</b> →	I can't see <b>you</b> .	<b>yourself</b> →	Can you see <b>yourself</b> in the mirror?
he	<b>him</b> →	She looks after <b>him</b> .	<b>himself</b> →	He looks after <b>himself</b> .
she	<b>her</b> →	I love <b>her</b> .	<b>herself</b> →	She only loves <b>herself</b> .
it	<b>it</b> →	The horse's owner rode <b>it</b> .	<b>itself</b> →	The horse hurt <b>itself</b> when it jumped.
we	<b>us</b> →	She teaches <b>us</b> .	<b>ourselves</b> →	We're teaching <b>ourselves</b> Chinese.
you	<b>you</b> →	They won't take care of <b>you</b> .	<b>yourselves</b> →	You must take care of <b>yourselves</b> .
they	<b>them</b> →	I want to help <b>them</b> .	<b>themselves</b> →	Those people will hurt <b>themselves</b> .

# Adjectives

## Comparatives and superlatives

### Focus

We use a **comparative** adjective + **than** to compare things or people:

He's **better than** the other players in the team.

That's why he's **more popular than** them.

We often use **intensifiers** before comparative adjectives:

He's **a bit** younger than them. He's **a lot** faster and **much** more exciting to watch.

We use **the** + **superlative** adjective to explain how something is 'Number One' in a group:

Football is **the most popular** sport in the world.

She's **the youngest** player in the team.

### Spelling of comparative and superlative adjectives

	Comparatives		Superlatives	
Short adjectives	+ [-er]	small – smaller	+ [-est]	small – <b>the smallest</b>
Short adjectives ending in -e	+ [-r]	safe – safer	+ [-st]	safe – <b>the safest</b>
One syllable adjectives ending in <b>consonant</b> + <b>vowel</b> + <b>consonant</b>	[ <b>double consonant</b> ] + [-er]	big – bigger	[ <b>double consonant</b> ] + [-est]	big – <b>the biggest</b>
Two syllable adjectives ending in -y	[y] + [-ier]	busy – busier	[y] + [-iest]	busy – <b>the busiest</b>
Long adjectives with <b>2 or more syllables</b>	<b>more</b> + adjective	<b>more</b> modern / expensive	<b>the most</b> + adjective	<b>the most</b> modern / expensive
<b>Irregular</b> adjectives	good – <b>better</b> – <b>the best</b> bad – <b>worse</b> – <b>the worst</b> far – <b>further</b> – <b>the furthest</b>			

## Intensifiers with comparatives

### Focus

We can modify comparatives by using **much/far**, **a lot** or **a little/a bit**.

These words go before the comparative adjectives:

Her hair is **a lot longer** than mine. I'm **a far better** cook than my brother.

I'm **a bit taller** than my brother. He's **a much faster** runner than I am.

He's **a little slower** than Bolt.



I don't look **much older** than you, dear.

### as ... as

PER Niveau 2

### Focus

We use **as ... as** to say that two things are **the same** in some way:

Dan is **as strong as** me.

We use **not as ... as** to say that two things **aren't the same** in some way:

Peacock **isn't as fast as** Bolt. Bolt is faster.





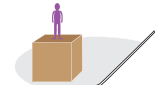




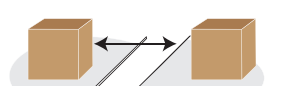

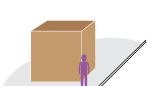
# PREPOSITIONS

Many prepositions have more than one meaning.













## Prepositions of time

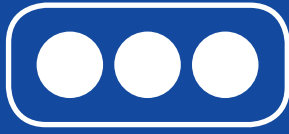
at	+ times + special phrases: <b>at</b> night, <b>at</b> the weekend, <b>at</b> Christmas	by	• before a certain moment: <i>I must be home <b>by</b> midnight.</i> = before or at midnight
in	+ parts of the day + months, seasons, years + period of time in the future: <b>in</b> five minutes	for	+ period of time = how long
on	+ days + dates	during	+ noun = says <b>when</b> : <i>I had a headache <b>during</b> the exam.</i>
from ... to / until / till	• at the beginning and end of an action: <i>I'm at school <b>from</b> 9 <b>till</b> 4.</i>		

## Prepositions of place

in		I live <b>in</b> a small house.	in front of		I'm standing <b>in front of</b> the school.
on		Put it <b>on</b> the table.	behind		My wardrobe is <b>behind</b> the door.
under		His bag is <b>under</b> the desk.	between		I'm sitting <b>between</b> Tom and Sophie.
next to		I'm sitting <b>next to</b> my best friend.	opposite		The cafe is <b>opposite</b> the cinema.
above		There's a long bookshelf <b>above</b> my bed.	on the corner of		My house is <b>on the corner of</b> West Street.

## Prepositions of movement

across		He ran <b>across</b> the road.	out of		They walked <b>out of</b> their hotel.
away from		He walked <b>away from</b> the hotel.	over		It climbed <b>over</b> the car.
down		They ran <b>down</b> the steps.	past		The bear walked <b>past</b> him.
into		They got <b>into</b> the car.	through		We drove <b>through</b> a tunnel.
off		It jumped <b>off</b> the roof.	to		They walked <b>to</b> their car.
onto		The bear climbed <b>onto</b> the roof.	up		It climbed <b>up</b> the tree.



# Vocabulary bank

## Unit 1 Travel and transport



1 ambulance



2 canal



3 chairlift



4 crew



5 cruise ship



6 ferry



7 harbour



8 luggage



9 motorway



10 passengers



11 tunnel



12 van

## Unit 2 Sporting events



1 The score was two–all.



2 He won the **championship** for the fifth time.



3 The **coach** sent him on as a **substitute** after 30 minutes.



4 She **injured** her arm when she fell over.



5 Chelsea won, two–nil.



6 The home team scored a **penalty** just before the end of the match.



7 I didn't play – I was a **reserve**.



8 The referee **sent** the player **off**.



9 The **stadium** holds 60,000 people.



10 There were more than 10,000 English **supporters** at the match.

## Unit 3 Environment verbs

- 1 They're **cleaning up** the river.



- 2 Stop **cutting down** trees now!



- 3 We are **destroying** their homes!



- 4 Don't **drop** litter!



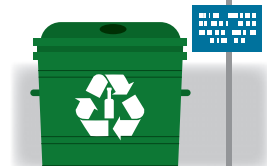
- 5 **Plant** a tree to celebrate Earth Day.



- 6 Help us to **protect** our planet!



- 7 We will **recycle** your bottles if you put them in here.



- 8 My mum **reuses** tin cans to grow plants in.



- 9 Don't **throw away** your old clothes. Give them to someone else.



- 10 Water is important, so don't **waste** it!



## Unit 4 Talking about age

- 1 **act your age**  
*expr* /,ækt jɔ:r 'eɪdʒ/  
 ▶ used to tell someone to stop behaving like someone who is much younger  
 Please stop doing that and act your age!

- 2 **adolescence**  
*noun* [U] /,ædə'lesəns/  
 ▶ the period of time in a person's life when they are developing into an adult  
 He had a troubled adolescence.

- 3 **adulthood**  
*noun* [U] /'ædʌlthʊd/  
 ▶ the part of someone's life when they are an adult  
 People in England legally reach adulthood at 18.

- 4 **be getting on**  
*INFORMAL phrasal verb with get* /bi ,getɪŋ 'ɒn/  
 ▶ to be getting old  
 He's getting on (a bit) – he'll be 76 next birthday.

- 5 **childhood**  
*noun* [U] /'tʃaɪldhʊd/  
 ▶ the time when someone is a child  
 She had an unhappy childhood.

- 6 **come of age**  
*expr* /,kʌm əv 'eɪdʒ/  
 ▶ to reach the age when you legally become an adult  
 In Britain, people come of age when they're 18.

- 7 **underage**  
*adjective* /,ʌndə'reɪdʒ/  
 ▶ younger than the lowest age at which an activity is legal  
 There are laws against underage drinking in Britain.

- 8 **youth**  
*noun* [U] /ju:θ/  
 ▶ the period of life when you are young; the state of being young  
 I was a fairly good football player in my youth.



## Unit 5 Electrical matters



1 adaptor



2 battery



3 button



4 cable



5 charger



6 extension lead



7 plug



8 satellite dish



9 socket

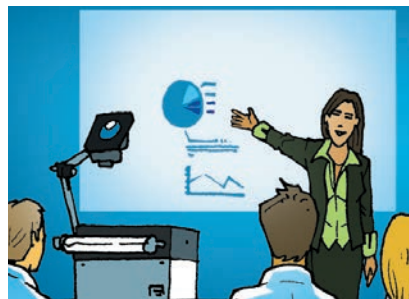


10 wires

## Unit 6 Collocations



1 do your best



2 give a presentation



3 give someone a hand



4 have an argument



5 make an effort



6 make money



7 take a look



8 take a risk



9 tell the truth

## Unit 7 North American and British English

North America

Britain



baggage

luggage



drapes

curtains



fall

autumn



faucet

tap



gas

petrol



hood

bonnet



line

queue



movie theater

cinema



truck

lorry



trunk

boot



vacation

holiday



yard

garden

## Unit 8 Media and entertainment

1 **audience**  
noun [C] /'ɔ:diəns/  
 > the group of people who sit and watch a performance at a theatre, cinema, etc.  
 There weren't any children in the audience.

2 **costume**  
noun [C, U] /'kɒstjʊ:m/  
 > a set of clothes that someone wears to look like someone or something else, for example in a film  
 She's wearing a gorilla costume.

3 **episode**  
noun [C] /'epɪsəʊd/  
 > one television programme in a series  
 I didn't see last week's episode of 'The Family'.

4 **interval**  
noun [C] /'ɪntəvəl/  
 > a short period of time between the parts of a play, performance, etc.  
 How long is the interval in the middle of the show?

5 **performance**  
noun [C] /pə'fɔ:məns/  
 > acting, singing, playing music or dancing to entertain people  
 Tonight's performance starts at 7.30 pm.

6 **review**  
noun [C] /rɪ'vju:/  
 > a report in a newspaper, magazine, etc. that gives an opinion about a new book, film, etc.  
 His new album got good reviews.

7 **series**  
noun [C] /'sɪəri:z/  
 > a group of TV programmes that deal with the same main characters or have the same subject  
 It's an interesting drama series.

8 **soundtrack**  
noun [C] /'saʊndtræk/  
 > the music in a film  
 I want to buy the soundtrack from the film.

# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle	Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been	sell	sold	sold
beat	beat	beaten	send	sent	sent
become	became	become	set	set	set
begin	began	begun	shine	shone	shone
bite	bit	bitten	shoot	shot	shot
blow	blew	blown	show	showed	shown
break	broke	broken	shut	shut	shut
bring	brought	brought	sing	sang	sung
build	built	built	sink	sank	sunk
buy	bought	bought	sit	sat	sat
can	could	been able	sleep	slept	slept
catch	caught	caught	speak	spoke	spoken
choose	chose	chosen	spend	spent	spent
come	came	come	spread	spread	spread
cost	cost	cost	stand	stood	stood
cut	cut	cut	steal	stole	stolen
do	did	done	stick	stuck	stuck
draw	drew	drawn	swim	swam	swum
drink	drank	drunk	take	took	taken
drive	drove	driven	teach	taught	taught
eat	ate	eaten	tell	told	told
fall	fell	fallen	think	thought	thought
feed	fed	fed	throw	threw	thrown
feel	felt	felt	understand	understood	understood
fight	fought	fought	wake	woke	woken
find	found	found	wear	wore	worn
fly	flew	flown	win	won	won
forget	forgot	forgotten	write	wrote	written
get	got	got			
give	gave	given			
go	went	been, gone			
grow	grew	grown			
hang	hung	hung			
have	had	had			
hear	heard	heard			
hide	hid	hidden			
hit	hit	hit			
hold	held	held			
hurt	hurt	hurt			
keep	kept	kept			
know	know	known			
lead	led	led			
leave	left	left			
lend	lent	lent			
let	let	let			
lie	lay	lain			
lose	lost	lost			
make	made	made			
mean	meant	meant			
meet	met	met			
pay	paid	paid			
put	put	put			
read	read	read			
ride	rode	ridden			
ring	rang	rung			
rise	rose	risen			
run	ran	run			
say	said	said			
see	saw	seen			

## Phonemic symbols

### Consonants

/p/	pen
/b/	be
/t/	two
/d/	do
/k/	can
/g/	good
/f/	five
/v/	very
/m/	make
/n/	nice
/ŋ/	sing
/s/	see
/z/	zoo
/w/	we
/l/	listen
/r/	right
/j/	you
/h/	he
/θ/	thing
/ð/	this
/ʃ/	she
/tʃ/	cheese
/ʒ/	usually
/dʒ/	German

### Vowels

/æ/	man
/ɑː/	father
/e/	ten
/ɜː/	thirteen
/ə/	mother
/ɪ/	sit
/iː/	see
/ʊ/	book
/uː/	food
/ʌ/	up
/ɒ/	hot
/ɔː/	four

### Diphthongs

/eɪ/	great
/aɪ/	fine
/ɔɪ/	boy
/ɪə/	hear
/eə/	chair
/aʊ/	town
/əʊ/	go
/ʊə/	sure



# Wordlist

## anglais–français

### A

ability /ə'bilɪti/ n capacité gr  
able: be able to /bi: 'eɪbl̩ tu:/ expr  
pouvoir, être capable de 2  
about /ə'baʊt/ prép sur, à propos de  
adv environ 0, 1  
about: it's about ... /ɪts ə'baʊt/ expr  
c'est l'histoire de ... 2  
above /ə'boʊv/ prép au-dessus de 1  
abridged /ə'brɪdʒd/ adj en abrégé 8  
abroad /ə'brɔ:d/ adv à l'étranger 0  
absorb /əb'zɔ:b/ v absorber 3  
accept /ək'sept/ v accepter 4  
accident /'æksɪdənt/ n accident,  
hasard 3, 5  
according to /ə'kɔ:dn̩ tu:/ expr selon 1  
accordion /ə'kɔ:dn̩/ n accordéon 5  
accurate /'ækjʊrət/ adj précis, exact 1  
achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ v réaliser 2  
achievement /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ n exploit,  
prouesse ; réussite 2, 8  
across /ə'krɒs/ prép préposition,  
sens de traverser 1  
across the city /ə'krɒs ðə 'sɪti/ expr  
dans toute la ville 3  
act /ækt/ v agir, jouer 1, 6  
act as /'ækt əz/ v servir de 3  
acting /'æktɪŋ/ n théâtre/cinéma 6  
action /'ækʃən/ n action 1  
action film /'ækʃən fɪlm/ n film d'action 8  
active /'æktɪv/ adj actif 2  
activity /æk'tɪvɪti/ n activité 0  
actor /'æktə/ n acteur 6  
actress /'æktɪs/ n actrice 8  
actually /'æktʃʊəli/ adv en fait 2  
adaptor /əd'æptə/ n adaptateur 5  
add /æd/ v ajouter 2  
addition: in addition /ɪn ə'dɪʃən/ expr  
par ailleurs, en plus 3  
admire /əd'maɪə/ v admirer 4  
admission /əd'mɪʃən/ n admission,  
entrée 3  
admit /əd'mɪt/ v admettre 3  
adolescence /əd'ɒləsəns/ n  
adolescence 4  
adult /'ædʌlt/ n adulte adj pour adultes  
3, 4  
adulthood /'ædʌlθʊd/ n âge adulte 4  
adventure /əd'ventʃə/ n aventure 6  
advertisement /əd'vɜ:tɪsmənt/ n  
publicité 7  
advice /əd'vaɪs/ n conseils 1  
afraid: be afraid (of) /bi: ə'freɪd əv/ expr  
avoir peur (de) 6  
afraid: I'm afraid ... /aɪm ə'freɪd/ expr  
je crains que ... 2  
Africa /'æfrɪkə/ n Afrique 5  
after /ɑ:ftə/ prép après (que) 1  
afternoon /ɑ:ftə'nʊ:n/ n après-midi 2  
after-school /ɑ:ftə'skʊ:l/ adj  
extrascolaire cm  
afterwards /ɑ:ftəwədz/ adv après 6  
again /ə'geɪn/ adv à/de nouveau 1  
again and again /ə'geɪn ənd ə'geɪn/ expr  
plusieurs fois de suite 5

against /ə'geɪnst/ prép contre 4  
age /eɪdʒ/ n âge 2  
age: act your age /ækt jɔ: 'eɪdʒ/ expr  
arrête(z) de faire l'enfant 4  
age: come of age /kʌm əv 'eɪdʒ/ expr  
avoir la majorité 4  
age limit /'eɪdʒ lɪmɪt/ n âge légal 4  
agenda /ədʒəndə/ n programme 7  
ages: for ages /fɔ: 'eɪdʒɪz/ expr  
depuis une éternité 8  
ago: (two years) ago /ə'gəʊ/ adv  
il y a (deux ans) 4  
ago: how long ago /haʊ 'lɒŋ ə'gəʊ/  
interrog il y a combien de temps que 4  
agree /ə'gri:/ v être d'accord,  
s'accorder 2, 7  
agreed /ə'gri:d/ adj convenu 4  
air /eə/ n air 3  
airport /'eəpɔ:t/ n aéroport 1  
alarm clock /ə'lɑ:m klək/ n réveil 7  
album /'ælbəm/ n album 6  
alive /ə'laɪv/ adj vivant, en vie 2  
all /ɔ:l/ pron tous dét tout, tous 1, 1  
all: (two)–all /ɔ:l/ expr (deux) partout 2  
all: not at all /nɒt ət ɔ:l/ expr  
pas du tout 5  
all over (the world) /ɔ:l 'əʊvə/ expr  
dans (le monde) entier 3  
all over the place /ɔ:l 'əʊvə ðə 'pleɪs/  
expr en désordre 4  
all right: Are you all right? /ɑ: ju: ɔ:l 'raɪt/  
expr Ça va ? 2  
alligator /'ælɪgətə/ n alligator 6  
all-night /ɔ:l'naɪt/ adj  
qui dure toute la nuit 6  
allow /ə'laʊ/ v permettre 5  
almost /'ɔ:lɪməʊst/ adv presque 2  
alone /ə'ləʊn/ adv seul 4  
along /ə'lɒŋ/ prép le long de 1  
aloud /ə'laʊd/ adv à voix haute 6  
already /ɔ:l'reɪdi/ adv déjà 2  
also /ɔ:l'səʊ/ adv aussi, également 1  
although /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ conj bien que 7  
aluminium /æljʊ'mɪniəm/ n aluminium 5  
always /'ɔ:lweɪz/ adv toujours 1  
am (time) /eɪ'm/ abrégé du matin 2  
amazing /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ adj incroyable,  
fabuleux 1  
ambulance /'æmbjʊləns/ n ambulance 1  
America /ə'merɪkə/ n Amérique 7  
American /ə'merɪkən/ adj américain  
n Américain 4, 8  
ancient /'eɪnʃənt/ adj antique ;  
ancien, ancestral 1, 4  
angry /'æŋɡri/ adj en colère 2  
angry: get angry /ɡet 'æŋɡri/ expr  
s'énerver, se mettre en colère 5  
animal /'ænɪməl/ n animal 1  
ankle /'æŋkl/ n cheville 4  
annoyed /ə'nɔɪd/ adj énervé, agacé 4  
annoying /ə'nɔɪɪŋ/ adj énervant 4  
another /ə'nʌðə/ dét un autre 0  
answer /'ɑ:nsə/ n réponse  
v répondre (à) 1, 2  
Antarctic /æn'tɑ:ktɪk/ adj antarctique 3  
Antarctic Circle /æn'tɑ:ktɪk 'sɜ:kl/ n  
cercle polaire antarctique 1  
any /'eni/ dét du, de la, des 1

any: not ... any /nɒt ... 'eni/ expr  
pas de 1  
any more: not ... any more  
/nɒt ... 'eni 'mɔ:ə/ expr ne ... plus 3  
anyone /'eniwʌn/ pron quelqu'un 7  
anyone: not ... anyone /nɒt ... 'eniwʌn/  
expr ne ... personne 1  
anything /'eniθɪŋ/ pron quelque chose 1  
anything else /'eniθɪŋ 'els/ expr  
autre chose 4  
anything: not ... anything /nɒt ... 'eniθɪŋ/  
expr ne ... rien 1  
anyway /'eniweɪ/ adv bref 4  
anywhere /'eniweə/ adv n'importe où 3  
apartment (USA) /ə'pɑ:tmənt/ n  
appartement 7  
apologise /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ v s'excuser 4  
appear /ə'piə/ v apparaître, figurer, passer  
6, 6, 6  
appearance /ə'piərəns/ n apparence 4  
apple /'æpl/ n pomme gr  
application /æ'plɪkəʃən/ n candidature,  
demande 3  
apply /ə'plai/ v poser sa candidature,  
s'inscrire 3  
April /'eɪprəl/ n avril 4  
aquarium /ə'kwæəriəm/ n aquarium 6  
architecture /'ɑ:ktɪktʃə/ n architecture 5  
Arctic /'ɑ:ktɪk/ adj arctique 3  
Arctic Circle /'ɑ:ktɪk 'sɜ:kl/ n  
cercle polaire arctique 1  
area /'eəriə/ n région, domaine, quartier,  
zone 1, 1, 4, 7  
Argentina /ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/ n Argentine 2  
argument: have an argument  
/hæv ən 'ɑ:gjʊmənt/ expr  
se disputer 6  
arm /ɑ:m/ n bras 2  
around /ə'raʊnd/ prép dans, en ;  
autour de 1, 1  
around the time of /ə'raʊnd ðə 'taɪm əv/  
expr au moment où gr  
around the world /ə'raʊnd ðə 'wɜ:ld/ expr  
dans le monde entier 0  
arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ v organiser gr  
arrangement /ə'reɪndʒmənt/ n  
disposition 1  
arrive /ə'raɪv/ v arriver 1  
art /ɑ:t/ n art 4  
article /'ɑ:tɪkl/ n article 2  
artist /'ɑ:tɪst/ n artiste 7  
as /æz/ conj pendant que, alors que ;  
car, étant donné que  
prép comme ; en tant que 1, 2, 1, 2  
as (tall) as /əz ... əz/ expr  
aussi (grand) que 1  
as well /əz 'wel/ expr aussi 1  
as well as /əz 'wel əz/ expr  
et, ainsi que 1  
Asia /'eɪʒə/ n Asie 7  
ask /ɑ:sk/ v demander (à) 1  
ask for /ɑ:sk fɔ:/ v demander 1  
ask: if you ask me /ɪf ju: ɑ:sk 'mi:/ expr  
si tu veux / vous voulez mon avis 3  
associate /ə'səʊsiət/ v associer 5  
astronaut /'æstrɒnɔ:t/ n astronaute 8  
at /æt/ prép à, au 0  
athlete /'æθli:t/ n athlète 2

athletics /æθ'letɪks/ n athlétisme 2  
 Atlantic /æt'læntɪk/ n Atlantique 1  
 atmosphere /'ætməsfɪə/ n atmosphère 3  
 attack /ə'tæk/ v attaquer 7  
 attitude /'ætɪtju:d/ n attitude cm  
 attractive /ə'træktɪv/ adj attrayant,  
 séduisant 2  
 audience /'ɔ:diəns/ n public 8  
 aunt /ɑ:nt/ n tante 1  
 Australia /ɔ'streɪliə/ n Australie 0  
 Australian /ɔ'streɪliən/ adj australien  
 n Australien 2, 4  
 Austria /'ɔ:striə/ n Autriche 3  
 author /'ɔ:θə/ n auteur 8  
 automatically /ɔ:tə'mætɪkəli/ adv  
 automatiquement 4  
 autumn /'ɔ:təm/ n automne 0  
 available /ə'veɪləbl/ adj disponible,  
 accessible 3  
 award /ə'wɔ:d/ n prix v récompenser  
 3, 3  
 aware: be aware of /bi: ə'weə əv/ expr  
 être conscient de 1  
 away /ə'weɪ/ adv parti 4  
 away from: a long way away from  
 /ə ,lɒŋ weɪ ə'weɪ frɒm/ expr  
 loin de 7  
 away from: two points away from  
 /tu: ɔɪnts ə'weɪ frɒm/ expr  
 à deux points de 2  
 awesome /'ɔ:səm/ adj génial 8  
 awful /'ɔ:fəl/ adj affreux 7

## B

baby /'beɪbi/ n bébé 1  
 back /bæk/ n arrière ; dos, verso 1, 2  
 back-biting /'bækbaɪtɪŋ/ n médisance 4  
 background /'bækgraʊnd/ n contexte 6  
 back leg /'bæk'leg/ n patte de derrière 6  
 backstroke /'bækstrəʊk/ n dos crawlé 2  
 back yard /'bæk'jɑ:d/ n cour,  
 jardin (de derrière) 7  
 bacon /'beɪkən/ n bacon gr  
 bad /bæd/ adj mauvais 1  
 badly /'bædli/ adv mal, gravement 2, 3  
 badminton /'bædmɪntən/ n  
 badminton cm  
 bag /bæg/ n sac 1  
 baggage (USA) /'bæɡɪdʒ/ n bagages 7  
 baggy /'bæɡi/ adj large 4  
 bagpipes /'bæɡpaɪps/ n pl cornemuse 5  
 baking /'beɪkɪŋ/ adj brûlant 8  
 balance /'bæləns/ v poser en équilibre  
 n équilibre 6, 7  
 ball /bɔ:l/ n ballon, balle 2  
 ballpoint pen /'bɔ:lpɔɪnt'pen/ n  
 stylo bille 5  
 banana /bə'nɑ:nə/ n banane 6  
 band /bænd/ n groupe 5  
 banjo /'bændʒəʊ/ n banjo 5  
 bank /'bæŋk/ n banque cm  
 bar /bɑ:/ n barre, bar 2, 4  
 barefoot /'beəfʊt/ adj pieds nus 7  
 bargain /'bɑ:gɪn/ v marchander 1  
 barrow /'bærəʊ/ n brouette 2  
 basket /'bɑ:skɪt/ n panier 2  
 basketball /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ n basket(-ball) 2  
 bass guitar /'beɪs'ɡɪtɑ:/ n  
 (guitare) basse 5  
 bath /bɑ:θ/ n bain 5  
 bathroom /'bɑ:θrʊm/ n salle de bains 5  
 battery /'bætəri/ n pile 5  
 bay /beɪ/ n baie 7  
 bazaar /bə'zɑ:/ n bazar 1

be /bi:/ v être 0  
 beach /bi:tʃ/ n plage 4  
 bean /bi:n/ n haricot 8  
 bear /beə/ n ours 1  
 beat /bi:t/ v battre 2  
 beautiful /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/ adj beau,  
 magnifique 1  
 because /brɪ'kɔ:z/ conj parce que 1  
 because of /brɪ'kɔ:z əv/ prép à cause de 2  
 become /brɪ'kʌm/ v devenir 2  
 bed /bed/ n lit 5  
 bedroom /'bedrʊm/ n chambre 5  
 beef /bi:f/ n bœuf 5  
 before /brɪ'fɔ:/ adv avant prép devant  
 conj avant de, avant que 2, 2, 1, 3  
 beforehand /brɪ'fɔ:hænd/ adv avant 1  
 begin /brɪ'ɡɪn/ v commencer 1  
 beginning /brɪ'ɡɪnɪŋ/ n début 3  
 behave /brɪ'heɪv/ v se comporter 1  
 behind /brɪ'haɪnd/ prép derrière,  
 à la base de gr, 6  
 believe /brɪ'li:v/ v croire, penser 3  
 bell /bel/ n cloche 5  
 belongings /brɪ'lɒŋɪŋz/ n pl affaires,  
 objets personnels 7  
 belong to /brɪ'lɒŋ tu:/ v appartenir à 4  
 below /brɪ'ləʊ/ adv dessous, ci-dessous 1  
 bend down /'bend'daʊn/ v incliner 1  
 beside /brɪ'saɪd/ prép à côté de 7  
 best /best/ adj meilleur 0  
 best: do your best /du: jɜ: 'best/ expr  
 faire de son mieux 6  
 best friend /'best'frend/ n  
 meilleur ami 2  
 bet: I bet /aɪ 'bet/ expr je parie 8  
 better /'betə/ adj mieux 1  
 better: feel better /fi:l 'betə/ expr  
 se sentir mieux 2  
 better: you'd better /ju:ɪd 'betə/ expr  
 tu ferais / vous feriez bien de 4  
 between /brɪ'twi:n/ prép entre 1  
 bicycle /'baɪsɪkl/ n vélo 3  
 big /bɪɡ/ adj grand, gros 1, 3  
 bike /baɪk/ n vélo 1  
 bill /bɪl/ n addition 7  
 billion /'bɪljən/ num milliard 5  
 bin /bɪn/ n poubelle 3  
 binoculars /brɪ'nɒkjʊləz/ n pl jumelles 5  
 biodata /'baɪəʊdeɪtə/ n  
 renseignements personnels 8  
 bird /bɜ:d/ n oiseau 3  
 bird table /'bɜ:d'teɪbl/ n  
 mangeoire pour oiseaux 3  
 biro /'baɪərəʊ/ n stylo bille 5  
 birthday /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ n anniversaire 4  
 biscuit /'bɪskɪt/ n biscuit 7  
 bit /bɪt/ n morceau 3  
 bit: a bit /ə 'bɪt/ expr un peu 2  
 bite /baɪt/ v mordre, piquer 6  
 black /blæk/ adj noir 1  
 Black Sea /'blæk'si:/ n mer Noire 1  
 blanket /'blæŋkɪt/ n couverture 8  
 blind /blaɪnd/ adj aveugle 6  
 block of flats /'blɒk əv 'flæts/ n  
 immeuble (d'habitation) 3  
 blog /blɒɡ/ n blog 1  
 blood /blʌd/ n sang 7  
 blow /bləʊ/ v souffler 8  
 blue /blu:/ n bleu 8  
 board /bɔ:d/ n tableau,  
 tableau d'affichage 5, 2  
 boarding pass /'bɔ:ɪdɪŋ'pɑ:s/ n  
 carte d'embarquement 7

boat /bəʊt/ n bateau 1  
 boiling: it's boiling /ɪts 'bɔɪlɪŋ/ expr  
 il fait une chaleur infernale 6  
 bonnet /'bɒnɪt/ n capot 7  
 book /bʊk/ n livre 1  
 bookmark /'bʊkmɑ:k/ n marque-pages 6  
 bookshelf /'bʊkʃelf/ n étagère gr  
 bookshop /'bʊkʃɒp/ n librairie 7  
 boot /bu:t/ n botte, chaussure de  
 marche ; coffre 4, 7  
 bored: be bored /bi: 'bɔ:d/ expr  
 s'ennuyer 4  
 boring /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ adj ennuyeux 0  
 born: be born /bi: 'bɔ:n/ expr naître 2  
 borrow /'bɒrəʊ/ v emprunter 7  
 both /bəʊθ/ dét tous les deux 2  
 bother /'bɒðə/ v déranger 1  
 bottle /'bɒtl/ n bouteille 3  
 bottle bank /'bɒtl'bæŋk/ n  
 conteneur de récupération du verre 3  
 bottom /'bɒtəm/ n fond, bas 1, 1  
 bow /bəʊ/ v s'incliner 1  
 box /bɒks/ n boîte, caisse gr, 4  
 box lunch (USA) /'bɒks'lʌntʃ/ n  
 sac-repas 0  
 boy /bɔɪ/ n garçon 4  
 boyfriend /'bɔɪfrend/ n petit ami 7  
 brainstorm /'breɪnstɔ:m/ v  
 plancher sur 6  
 Brazil /brə'zɪl/ n Brésil 2  
 bread /bred/ n pain 5  
 break /breɪk/ n récréation, pause  
 v casser, tomber en panne 0, 8, 6, 5  
 break (an arm) /breɪk/ v  
 se casser (le bras) 6  
 break a record /'breɪk ə'rekɔ:d/ expr  
 battre un record 6  
 break off /breɪk'ɒf/ v casser 5  
 breakfast /'brekfəst/ n petit déjeuner 5  
 breath: out of breath /aʊt əv 'breθ/ expr  
 hors d'haleine 7  
 breathe /bri:ð/ v respirer 3  
 brick /brɪk/ n brique 6  
 bridge /brɪdʒ/ n pont 1  
 brilliant /'brɪliənt/ adj génial ;  
 magnifique, splendide 1, 1  
 brilliantly /'brɪliəntli/ adv brillamment 2  
 bring /brɪŋ/ v apporter 1  
 Britain /'brɪtən/ n Grande-Bretagne 0  
 British /'brɪtɪʃ/ adj britannique 1  
 British: the British /ðə 'brɪtɪʃ/ n pl  
 les Britanniques 1  
 broad /brɔ:d/ adj large 2  
 broken /'brəʊkən/ adj cassé 1  
 bronze /brɒnz/ n bronze 2  
 brother /'brʌðə/ n frère 1  
 brown /braʊn/ adj marron, brun 7  
 brush /brʌʃ/ v effleurer 4  
 buck (USA) /bʌk/ n dollar 7  
 build /bɪld/ v construire 2  
 builder /'bɪldə/ n maçon 6  
 building /'bɪldɪŋ/ n bâtiment 0  
 bullet point /'bʊlɪt'pɔɪnt/ n puce 1  
 bump into /'bʌmp'ɪntu:/ v rentrer dans 4  
 bungee jumping /'bʌndʒɪ,dʒʌmpɪŋ/ n  
 saut à l'élastique 4  
 burger /'bɜ:gə/ n hamburger 5  
 burn /bɜ:n/ v brûler 8  
 burning /'bɜ:nɪŋ/ adj en feu 8  
 burr /bɜ:/ n petite boule (qui s'accroche  
 aux vêtements) 5  
 bus /bʌs/ n bus 1  
 bus pass /'bʌs'pɑ:s/ n carte de bus 4

bus station /'bʌs steɪʃən/ n  
gare routière 1  
bus stop /'bʌs stɒp/ n arrêt de bus 1  
busy /'bɪzi/ adj occupé, animé 4, 4  
but /bʌt/ conj mais 0  
button /'bʌtən/ n bouton 5  
buy /baɪ/ v acheter 1  
by /baɪ/ prép par ; en ; près de ; de ;  
avant, pour 1, 1, 3, 8, gr  
bye /baɪ/ expr salut, au revoir 7

## C

cable /'keɪbl/ n câble 5  
cable car /'keɪbl kɑː/ n téléphérique 1  
café /'kæfeɪ/ n café (bar) 6  
cake /keɪk/ n gâteau 4  
call /kɔːl/ v appeler n appel 1, 5  
call attention to /kɔːl ə'tenʃən tuː/ expr  
attirer l'attention sur 8  
called: be called /biː 'kɔːld/ expr  
s'appeler 3  
calm down /kɑːm 'daʊn/ v se calmer 8  
calypso /kə'lɪpsəʊ/ n calypso 5  
camel /'kæməl/ n chameau 1  
camera /'kæmərə/ n caméra,  
appareil photo 1, 5  
cameraman /'kæmərəmæn/ n cadreur 8  
camerawoman /'kæmərəwʊmən/ n  
cadreuse 8  
camp /kæmp/ n camp 2  
camping /'kæmpɪŋ/ n camping 4  
campsite /'kæmpsaɪt/ n camping 1  
can /kæn/ v pouvoir, savoir  
n boîte de conserve, cannette 0, 3  
Canada /'kænədə/ n Canada 1  
Canadian /kə'neɪdiən/ adj canadien 7  
canal /kə'næl/ n canal 1  
cancer /'kænsə/ n cancer 3  
candy (USA) /'kændi/ n bonbon 7  
cannibal /'kænɪbəl/ n cannibale 7  
cannot (= can't) /'kænɒt/ v  
ne pas pouvoir, ne pas savoir gr  
canteen /kæn'tiːn/ n cantine 1  
canton /'kæntən/ n canton 8  
capital /'kæpɪtəl/ n capitale 2  
capital city /kə'pɪtəl 'sti/ n capitale 2  
captain /'kæptɪn/ n capitaine 2  
capture /'kæptʃə/ v saisir, enregistrer ;  
s'emparer de 1, 7  
car /kɑː/ n voiture 1  
card /kɑːd/ n carte 1  
care: Take care. /teɪk 'keə/ expr  
Affectueusement 4  
care: take care of /teɪk 'keər əv/ expr  
s'occuper de gr  
career /kə'riːə/ n carrière (emploi) 7  
careful /'keəfəl/ adj prudent 2  
careful: be careful /biː 'keəfəl/ expr  
faire attention 1  
carefully /'keəfəli/ adv prudemment 2  
careless /'keələs/ adj négligent 2  
Caribbean /kə'riːbiːən/ n Caraïbes  
adj des Caraïbes 5, 5  
carol /'kærəl/ n chant de Noël 8  
car park /kɑː 'pɑːk/ n parking 3  
carrot /'kærət/ n carotte gr  
carry /'kæri/ v avoir sur soi, transporter,  
porter 1, 1, 3  
case: in case /ɪn 'keɪs/ expr au cas où 1  
cassette /kə'set/ n cassette 5  
cassette player /kə'set pleɪə/ n  
lecteur de cassettes 5  
cassette recorder /kə'set rɪkɔːdə/ n  
magnétophone à cassettes 5

castaway /'kɑːstəweɪ/ n naufragé 7  
castle /'kɑːsl/ n château (fort) 1  
casual /'kæʒjuəl/ adj décontracté 4  
cat /kæt/ n chat 8  
catch /kætʃ/ v attraper, prendre ;  
pêcher 2, 3  
cat's eyes /'kæts aɪz/ n pl  
plots routiers réfléchissants 5  
cause /kɔːz/ n cause v provoquer 3, 3  
cave /keɪv/ n grotte 1  
CD /siː'diː/ n CD 5  
celebrate /'selɪbreɪt/ v fêter 4  
cell /sel/ n cellule 7  
cellar /'selə/ n cave 7  
centre /'sentə/ n centre 1  
century /'sentʃəri/ n siècle 5  
ceremony /'serɪməni/ n cérémonie 4  
certain /'sɜːtən/ adj certain, sûr 3  
certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ n certificat 4  
chair /tʃeə/ n chaise, fauteuil 6  
chairlift /'tʃeəlifft/ n télésiège 1  
challenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ n défi 2  
champion /'tʃæmpjən/ n champion 2  
championship /'tʃæmpjənʃɪp/ n  
championnat 2  
chance /tʃɑːns/ n occasion 2  
change /tʃeɪndʒ/ v changer,  
changer de n changement 2, 4, 3  
change into /tʃeɪndʒ 'ɪntuː/ v  
se transformer en 3  
chapel /'tʃæpəl/ n chapelle 6  
character /'kærɪktə/ n caractère,  
personnage 8, 8  
character: in character /ɪn 'kærɪktə/ expr  
dans la peau de son personnage 6  
charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ v recharger 7  
charger /'tʃɑːdʒə/ n chargeur 5  
charity /'tʃærɪti/ n association caritative 3  
cheap /tʃiːp/ adj pas cher 2  
cheat /tʃiːt/ v tricher 4  
check /tʃek/ v vérifier n (USA) addition  
2, 7  
check in /tʃek 'ɪn/ v s'enregistrer 7  
check out /tʃek 'aʊt/ v se renseigner sur 1  
cheek /tʃiːk/ n joue 1  
cheerful /'tʃiːəfəl/ adj joyeux 2  
cheese /tʃiːz/ n fromage 2  
chef /ʃef/ n chef (cuisinier) 5  
chess /tʃes/ n échecs 3  
chest /tʃest/ n poitrine, buste 1  
chewing gum /'tʃjuːɪŋ ɡʌm/ n  
chewing-gum 5  
child /tʃaɪld/ n enfant 1  
childhood /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ n enfance 4  
China /'tʃaɪnə/ n Chine 1  
Chinese /tʃaɪ'niːz/ adj, n chinois 1, 7  
chips /tʃɪps/ n pl frites 5  
chocolate /'tʃɒklət/ n chocolat 6  
cholera /'kɒləərə/ n choléra 7  
choose /tʃuːz/ v choisir 4  
chorus /'kɔːrəs/ n refrain 2  
chorus line /'kɔːrəs laɪn/ n  
danseurs de comédie musicale 8  
Christmas /'krɪsməs/ n Noël 8  
church /tʃɜːtʃ/ n église 1  
cinema /'sɪnəmə/ n cinéma 1  
circle /'sɜːkl/ v entourer 3  
city /'sɪti/ n (grande) ville 1  
claim /kleɪm/ v prétendre, affirmer 5  
class /klɑːs/ n classe, cours 2  
classical /'klæsɪkəl/ adj classique 8  
classmate /'klɑːsmet/ n  
camarade de classe 2

classroom /'klɑːsrʊm/ n salle de classe 1  
clause /kloʊz/ n phrase subordonnée  
ou principale 3  
clean /kliːn/ adj propre v nettoyer, purifier  
3, 3  
clean up /kliːn 'ʌp/ v nettoyer 3  
clear /kleə/ adj clair, incontesté 1, 2  
clearly /'kliəli/ adv clairement 1  
click /klɪk/ v cliquer 1  
climate /'klaɪmət/ n climat 3  
climate change /'klaɪmət tʃeɪndʒ/ n  
changement climatique 3  
climb /klaɪm/ v grimper, monter ;  
faire l'ascension de n montée 1, 1, 6  
climb off /klaɪm 'ɒf/ v descendre de 1  
climb onto /klaɪm 'ɒntu/ v grimper sur 1  
climb over /klaɪm 'əʊvə/ v  
passer par-dessus 1  
climber /'klaɪmə/ n alpiniste 1  
clock /klɒk/ n pendule 1  
close /kloʊz/ adj proche, rapproché  
adv près 1, 1, 7  
close /kloʊz/ v fermer 3  
clothes /'kloʊðz/ n pl habits, vêtements 1  
cloud /klaʊd/ n nuage 3  
clown /klaʊn/ n clown 8  
club /klʌb/ n club 2  
coach /kəʊtʃ/ n car, entraîneur 1, 2  
coal /kəʊl/ n charbon 3  
coast /kəʊst/ n côte 3  
coastal /kəʊstəl/ adj côtier 3  
coaster (= rollercoaster) /'kəʊstə/ n  
montagnes russes 6  
coat /kəʊt/ n manteau 5  
cockle /'kɒkl/ n coque 2  
coffee /'kɒfi/ n café 7  
coin /kɔɪn/ n pièce (de monnaie) cm  
cola /kəʊlə/ n cola 7  
cold /kəʊld/ adj froid 1  
collect /kə'lekt/ v venir chercher,  
récupérer, ramasser 1, 3, 3  
collection /kə'lektʃən/ n collection,  
collecte 3, 3  
colony /'kɒləni/ n colonie 7  
colour /'kɒlə/ n couleur 2  
colourful /'kɒləfəl/ adj coloré 6  
column /'kɒləm/ n colonne 6  
combine /kəm'baɪn/ v combiner 5  
come /kʌm/ v venir 1  
come (first/second) /kʌm/ v arriver  
(premier/deuxième) 2  
come along /kʌm ə'lɒŋ/ v se présenter 5  
come back /kʌm 'bæk/ v revenir,  
remonter 1, 2  
come down /kʌm 'daʊn/ v descendre 6  
come from /kʌm frɒm/ v venir de,  
être originaire de 2  
come into /kʌm 'ɪntuː/ v entrer dans 1  
come off /kʌm 'ɒf/ v s'effacer 6  
come on /kʌm 'ɒn/ v s'allumer gr  
come out /kʌm 'aʊt/ v sortir 8  
come over /kʌm 'əʊvə/ v venir, passer 4  
come up /kʌm 'ʌp/ v s'afficher 2  
comeback: make a comeback  
'meɪk ə 'kʌmbæk/ expr revenir  
(dans la compétition), remonter 2  
comedian /kə'miːdiən/ n comique 8  
comedy /'kɒmədi/ n comédie 8  
comfortable /'kʌmfətəbl/ adj  
confortable 1  
comma /'kɒmə/ n virgule 3  
common /'kɒmən/ adj courant,  
commun 2



communicate /kəm'ju:nɪkeɪt/ v  
communiquer 6

community /kəm'ju:nəti/ n  
communauté 3

company /'kʌmpəni/ n société,  
entreprise 5

compare /kəm'peə/ v comparer 2

comparison /kəm'pærɪsən/ n  
comparaison 2

compete /kəm'pi:t/ v  
être en compétition 3

competition /kəm'pɛtɪʃən/ n  
compétition, concours 2, 2

complain /kəm'pleɪn/ v se plaindre 1

complete /kəm'pli:t/ v accomplir, réaliser  
adj complet 4, 4, gr

completely /kəm'pli:tli/ adv  
complètement 3

complicated /'kɒmplɪkətɪd/ adj  
compliqué 7

computer /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ n ordinateur 3

concert /'kɒnsət/ n concert 0

conclusion /kən'klu:ʒən/ n conclusion 3

condition /kən'dɪʃən/ n condition 3

conference /'kɒnfərəns/ n conférence 4

confident /'kɒnfɪdənt/ adj sûr de soi 2

confidently /'kɒnfɪdəntli/ adv  
avec assurance 2

confuse /kən'fju:z/ v confondre,  
embrouiller 3

confusion /kən'fju:ʒən/ n confusion 3

congratulations /kɒn'grætʃʊ'leɪʃənz/ n pl  
félicitations 2

connect /kə'nekt/ v mettre en relation 0

connect to /kə'nekt tu:/ v  
se connecter à 5

connected to /kə'nektɪd tu:/ expr lié à 8

connection /kə'nektʃən/ n connexion 5

conservation /kɒnsə'veɪʃən/ n  
défense de l'environnement 6

console /'kɒnsəʊl/ n console 8

consonant /'kɒnsənənt/ n consonne 2

contact /'kɒntækt/ v contacter 1

contain /kən'teɪn/ v contenir 5

contest /'kɒntest/ n concours 2

continent /'kɒntɪnənt/ n continent 1

continue /kən'tɪnju:/ v continuer 2

control /kən'trəʊl/ v contrôler 5

conversation /kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ n  
conversation 3

cook /kʊk/ n cuisinier  
v faire à manger, faire la cuisine 2, 5

cookie (USA) /'kʊki/ n biscuit 7

cool /ku:l/ adj cool, bien ; frais 2, 8

coordinate /kəʊ'dɪnət/ n coordonnée 1

copy /'kɒpi/ v copier, recopier n copie  
4, 4, 8

coral /'kɒrəl/ n corail 1

corner /'kɔ:nə/ n coin gr

correct /kə'rekt/ adj correct 1

correctly /kə'rektli/ adv correctement 1

cost /kɒst/ v coûter 7

costume /'kɒstju:m/ n costume 8

cotton /'kɒtən/ n coton 5

cough /kɒf/ n toux 2

could /kʊd/ v prétérit ou conditionnel  
de can 1

count /kaʊnt/ v compter 4

countable /'kaʊntəbl/ adj  
dénombrable 4

counter /'kaʊntə/ n pion cm

country /'kʌntri/ n pays, campagne  
adj de campagne 0, gr, 5

county /'kaʊnti/ n comté 3

couple /'kʌpl/ n couple 5

course /kɔ:s/ n cours 0

coursebook /'kɔ:sbʊk/ n manuel 6

coursework /'kɔ:swɜ:k/ n devoirs 8

court /kɔ:t/ n court (de tennis) 3

cousin /'kʌzən/ n cousin 1

cover /'kʌvə/ n couverture  
v couvrir, bâcher 2, 6, 7

cow /kaʊ/ n vache 1

crayon /'kreɪən/ n crayon de couleur 7

crazy /'kreɪzi/ adj fou, dingue 2

create /kri'eɪt/ v créer 3

creation /kri'eɪʃən/ n création 3

credit card /'kredɪt kɑ:d/ n  
carte de crédit 7

crew /kru:/ n équipage 1

criminal /'krɪmɪnəl/ n malfaiteur 8

crisp packet /'krɪsp pækɪt/ n  
paquet de chips 3

crisps /'krɪspz/ n pl chips 5

crispy /'krɪspi/ adj croustillant 5

crocodile /'krɒkədɪl/ n crocodile 4

cross /kros/ v traverser 1

cross your arms /kros jɜ: 'ɑ:mz/ expr  
croiser les bras 1

cruise ship /'kru:z ʃɪp/ n  
bateau de croisière 1

cry /krai/ v pleurer, crier 5, 2

crystal clear /'krɪstəl klɪə/ adj limpide 1

cultural /'kʌltʃərəl/ adj culturel 1

culture /'kʌltʃə/ n culture 0

cup /kʌp/ n coupe 2

curtain /'kɜ:tən/ n rideau 7

custom /'kʌstəm/ n coutume 1

customary: it's customary to  
/ɪts 'kʌstəməri tə/ expr  
c'est la coutume de 1

customer /'kʌstəmə/ n client 1

cut /kʌt/ v couper 3

cut down /'kʌt daʊn/ v abatte 3

cute /kju:t/ adj mignon 7

cycle /'saɪkl/ v aller en vélo 1

cycle lane /'saɪkl leɪn/ n  
bande cyclable 3

cycling /'saɪklɪŋ/ n cyclisme 2

cyclist /'saɪklɪst/ n cycliste 3

cylinder /'sɪlɪndə/ n cylindre 5

**D**

dad /dæd/ n papa, père 1

dam /dæm/ n barrage 3

damage /'dæmɪdʒ/ v endommager 3

dance /dɑ:ns/ v danser 2

dancer /'dɑ:nsə/ n danseur 8

dancing /'dɑ:nsɪŋ/ n danse 3

danger /'deɪndʒə/ n danger 7

danger: in danger /ɪn 'deɪndʒə/ expr  
en danger 3

dangerous /'deɪndʒərəs/ adj dangereux 1

dark /dɑ:k/ adj foncé, sombre 1, 5

date /deɪt/ n date 2

day /deɪ/ n jour, journée 0, 1

dead /ded/ adj mort 6

deaf /def/ adj sourd 3

deal with /'di:l wɪð/ v régler,  
traiter de 5, vb

dear /dɪə/ adj cher 4

dear: Oh dear! /əʊ 'dɪə/ expr Oh là là ! 4

death /deθ/ n mort, décès 3

December /dɪ'sembə/ n décembre 3

decide /dɪ'saɪd/ v décider 3

decision /dɪ'sɪʒən/ n décision 3

decoration /'dekə'reɪʃən/ n ornement 7

deer /dɪə/ n chevreuil gr

define /dɪ'faɪn/ v définir 5

definite /dɪ'fɪnət/ adj définitif 4

degree /dɪ'grɪ:/ n degré 1

delete /dɪ'li:t/ v effacer 6

delicious /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ adj délicieux 1

demand /dɪ'mɑ:nd/ v exiger  
n exigence 7, 7

demonstrate /demə'nstreɪt/ v  
démontrer 4

depend on /dɪ'pend ɒn/ v  
dépendre de 0

describe /dɪ'skraɪb/ v décrire 1

description /dɪ'skrɪpʃən/ n description 1

desert /'dezət/ n désert 3

desert island /'dezət aɪlənd/ n  
île déserte 7

design /dɪ'zaɪn/ n motif, design  
v concevoir 4, 6, 5

designer /dɪ'zaɪnə/ n concepteur,  
designer 6

desk /desk/ n bureau 5

desktop /'desktpɒp/ n bureau 5

destination /destɪ'neɪʃən/ n destination 1

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ v détruire 3

destruction /dɪ'strʌkʃən/ n ravages 3

detail /dɪ'teɪl/ n détail 1

details /dɪ'teɪlz/ n pl  
renseignements personnels 6

devastation /devə'steɪʃən/ n  
dévastation, désastre 3

develop /dɪ'veləp/ v se développer 5

develop into /dɪ'veləp ɪntu:/ v devenir 4

diagram /'daɪəgræm/ n schéma,  
diagramme 6

dialogue /'daɪələg/ n dialogue 2

dice /daɪs/ n dé cm

dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ n dictionnaire 2

die /daɪ/ v mourir 2

difference /'dɪfərəns/ n différence 1

different /'dɪfərənt/ adj différent 0

differently /'dɪfərəntli/ adv  
différemment 7

difficult /'dɪfɪkəlt/ adj difficile 2

digital /'dɪdʒɪtəl/ adj numérique 5

digitally /'dɪdʒɪtəli/ adv en numérique 5

dining room /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/ n  
salle à manger 5

dinner /'dɪnə/ n souper 1

direct /dɪ'rekt/ v mettre en scène,  
réaliser 8

directions /dɪ'rekʃənz/ n pl indications 1

director /dɪ'rektə/ n metteur en scène,  
réalisateur 8

dirty /'dɜ:ti/ adj sale 3

disabled /dɪ'seɪbld/ adj handicapé 2

disappear /dɪ'səpɪə/ v disparaître 1

disaster /dɪ'zɑ:stə/ n catastrophe 3

disc /dɪsk/ n disque 5

discover /dɪ'skʌvə/ v découvrir 2

discuss /dɪ'skʌs/ v discuter de,  
parler de 3

discussion /dɪ'skʌʃən/ n discussion 3

disease /dɪ'zi:z/ n maladie 7

disgusting /dɪ'sgʌstɪŋ/ adj dégoûtant 1

dishonest /dɪ'sɒnɪst/ adj malhonnête 2

dishwasher /dɪʃ'wɒʃə/ n lave-vaisselle 6

dislike /dɪ'slaɪk/ v ne pas aimer n  
quelque chose qu'on n'aime pas 8, 8

disobedient /dɪ'sə'bi:diənt/ adj  
désobéissant 2

disorganised /dɪ'sɔ:gənaɪzd/ adj  
désorganisé 2

distance /'dɪstəns/ n distance 6  
 distorted /dɪ'stɔ:tɪd/ adj déformé 1  
 dive /daɪv/ v plonger, sauter  
 n plongeur, saut 4, 4  
 diver /'daɪvə/ n plongeur 4  
 divide /dɪ'vaɪd/ v diviser 1  
 diving /'daɪvɪŋ/ n plongeon 2  
 division /dɪ'vɪʒən/ n division 3  
 DJ /'di:dʒeɪ/ n DJ 5  
 do /du:/ v faire 0  
 doctor /'dɒktə/ n docteur, médecin 2  
 document /'dɒkjʊmənt/ n document 5  
 dog /dɒg/ n chien 1  
 dollar /'dɒlə/ n dollar 5  
 dolphin /'dɒlfɪn/ n dauphin 6  
 donate /'dɒnəteɪ/ v faire un don (de) 3  
 donation /'dɒnəʃən/ n don 3  
 door /dɔ:/ n porte 1  
 double click /'dʌbl 'klɪk/ v  
 double-cliquer 5  
 doubt /daʊt/ v douter 3  
 down /daʊn/ prép préposition,  
 sens de descendre 1  
 download /'daʊn'ləʊd/ v télécharger 4  
 drag /dræg/ v faire glisser 5  
 drama /'drɑ:mə/ n drame vb  
 dramatic /'dræmə'tɪk/ adj spectaculaire 3  
 drapes (USA) /'d্রেɪps/ n pl rideaux 7  
 draw /drɔ:/ n match nul  
 v faire match nul 2, 2  
 drawer /'drɔ:/ n tiroir 2  
 dreadful /'dredfəl/ adj affreux, horrible 1  
 dream /dri:m/ v rêver n rêve  
 adj de rêve 5, 6, 1  
 dress /dres/ n robe, tenue  
 v s'habiller 4, 4, 6  
 dress up /dres 'ʌp/ v se déguiser 6  
 dressed: get dressed /'get 'drest/ v  
 s'habiller 6  
 dresser /'dresə/ n habilleur 4  
 drink /drɪŋk/ n boisson v boire 2, 3  
 drinking /'drɪŋkɪŋ/ n  
 consommation d'alcool 4  
 drive /draɪv/ v conduire  
 n lecteur (disque) 1, 5  
 driver /'draɪvə/ n conducteur 5  
 driving licence /'draɪvɪŋ 'laɪsəns/ n  
 permis de conduire 4  
 driving test /'draɪvɪŋ 'test/ n  
 (examen du) permis de conduire 4  
 drop /drɒp/ v jeter, faire tomber 3  
 dry /draɪ/ adj sec 8  
 dull /dʌl/ adj ennuyeux, maussade 1, 1  
 during /'djʊərɪŋ/ prép pendant 0  
 dustbin /'dʌstbɪn/ n poubelle 6  
 DVD /'di:vi:'di:/ n DVD 3  
 DVD drive /'di:vi:'di: 'draɪv/ n  
 lecteur (de) DVD 5

## E

each /i:tʃ/ dét chaque pron chacun 3, 3  
 each other /i:tʃ 'ʌðə/ expr l'un l'autre 1  
 ear /ɪə/ n oreille 5  
 early /'ɜ:li/ adv tôt, à l'avance  
 adj en avance, premier 2, 2, gr, 6  
 early (20th century) /'ɜ:li/ adj  
 début du (20<sup>e</sup> siècle) 5  
 earn /ɜ:n/ v gagner 4  
 Earth /ɜ:θ/ n Terre 1  
 earth /ɜ:θ/ n terre 8  
 easily /'i:zli/ adv facilement 2  
 east /i:st/ adj, n est 1, 7  
 eastern /'i:stən/ adj de l'est 1  
 easy /'i:zi/ adj facile 1

eat /i:t/ v manger 3  
 ebook /'i:bʊk/ n livre numérique,  
 e-book 1  
 edit /'edɪt/ v monter (un film) 8  
 educate /'edjʊkeɪt/ v éduquer 3  
 education /'edjʊkeɪʃən/ n  
 éducation, enseignement 3  
 educational /'edjʊkeɪʃənəl/ adj éducatif 4  
 effort: make an effort /'meɪk ən 'efət/  
 expr faire un effort 6  
 egg /eg/ n œuf 6  
 Egypt /'i:ɟɪpt/ n Egypte 1  
 Egyptian /'i:ɟɪptjən/ adj égyptien  
 n Égyptien 1, 1  
 either: not ... either /'nɒt ... 'aɪðə/ adv  
 non plus 4  
 either ... or /'aɪðə ... ɔ:/ conj  
 soit ... soit ... 5  
 elderly /'eldəli/ adj âgé 4  
 election /'ɪleɪʃən/ n élection 4  
 electrical /'ɪlektɹɪkəl/ adj électrique 4  
 electric guitar /'ɪlektɹɪk 'ɡɪtɑ:/ n  
 guitare électrique 5  
 electricity /'ɪlektɹɪsɪti/ n électricité 3  
 electronic /'ɪlektɹɒnɪk/ adj  
 électronique 5  
 elephant /'elɪfənt/ n éléphant cm  
 elevator (USA) /'elɪvətə/ n ascenseur 7  
 else /els/ adv d'autre 1  
 email /'i:meɪl/ n e-mail  
 v envoyer un e-mail 4, 4  
 embarrassing /'ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ adj  
 embarrassant, gênant 1  
 emigrant /'emɪgrənt/ n émigrant 7  
 emigrate /'emɪgreɪt/ v émigrer 7  
 empty /'empti/ adj vide 3  
 encounter /'ɪn'kaʊntə/ n rencontre 1  
 end /end/ n fin v se terminer 0, 2  
 end: in the end /ɪn ði: 'end/ expr  
 finalement, en fin de compte 2  
 end up /'end ʌp/ v finir 8  
 ending /'endɪŋ/ n fin, terminaison 4, gr  
 energy /'enədʒi/ n énergie 3  
 engine /'endʒɪn/ n moteur 7  
 England /'ɪŋɡlənd/ n Angleterre 1  
 English /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ adj, n anglais 0, 0  
 English-speaking /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ'spi:kɪŋ/ adj  
 anglophone 0  
 enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ v aimer 1  
 enough /'ɪnʌf/ adj assez de,  
 suffisamment de adv assez 3, 8  
 enter /'entə/ v se présenter à,  
 participer à ; saisir 3, 5  
 Enter (key) /'entə 'ki:/ n (touche) Entrée 5  
 entertain /'entə'teɪn/ v divertir vb  
 entertainment /'entə'teɪnmənt/ n  
 divertissement, spectacles 8  
 entry /'entri/ n entrée, composition  
 (présentée au concours) 4, 3  
 environment /'ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ n  
 environnement 3  
 episode /'epɪsəʊd/ n épisode 8  
 Equator /'ɪkweɪtə/ n équateur 1  
 equipment /'ɪkwɪpmənt/ n équipement,  
 matériel ; appareils 4, 4  
 eraser (USA) /'ɪreɪzə/ n gomme 7  
 escape /'ɪskeɪp/ v se sauver,  
 s'échapper 6  
 especially /'ɪspeʃəli/ adv surtout 5  
 euro /'jʊərəʊ/ n euro 7  
 Europe /'jʊərəp/ n Europe 4  
 European /'jʊərə'pi:ən/ n Européen  
 adj européen 7, 7  
 even /'i:vən/ adv même 1

evening /'i:vɪŋ/ n soir, soirée 1  
 event /ɪvent/ n événement,  
 épreuve (sport) 2, 2  
 eventually /'ɪventʃʊəli/ adv finalement 7  
 ever /'evə/ adv jamais, de tous les temps  
 1, 2  
 every /'evri/ dét chaque, tous les 1, 1  
 everybody /'evrɪ'bɒdi/ pron  
 tout le monde 3  
 everyday /'evrɪdeɪ/ adj de tous les jours,  
 quotidien 5  
 everyone /'evriwʌn/ pron tout le monde 1  
 everything /'evriθɪŋ/ pron tout 1  
 everywhere /'evriweə/ adv partout 1  
 exact /ɪg'zækt/ adj exact 3  
 exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ adv exactement 3  
 exam /ɪg'zæm/ n examen 4  
 example /ɪg'zɑ:mpəl/ n exemple 1  
 example: for example /fɔ:ɪ 'ɪg'zɑ:mpəl/  
 expr par exemple 1  
 except /ɪk'sept/ prép sauf 1  
 exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənəl/ adj  
 exceptionnel 3  
 exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ n échange 0  
 excited /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ adj excité 2  
 excitedly /ɪk'saɪtɪdli/ adv tout excité 2  
 exciting /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ adj passionnant,  
 excitant 1, 2  
 exclaim /ɪk'skleɪm/ v s'exclamer 8  
 excuse me /ɪk'skjuz mi:/ expr  
 excuse-/excusez-moi, pardon 1  
 exercise /'eksəsaɪz/ n exercice 2  
 exhausted /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ adj épuisé 4  
 exhaust fumes /ɪg'zɔ:st 'fju:mz/ n pl  
 gaz d'échappement 3  
 exhausting /ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/ adj épuisant 4  
 exhibition /'eksɪbɪʃən/ n exposition 8  
 exist /ɪg'zɪst/ v exister 3  
 expect /ɪk'spekt/ v s'attendre à 7  
 expensive /ɪk'spensɪv/ adj cher 2  
 experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ n expérience 2  
 experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ n  
 expérience 5  
 expert /'eksɜ:p't/ n expert 3  
 expire /ɪk'spaɪə/ v expirer 3  
 explain /ɪk'spleɪn/ v expliquer 1  
 explode /ɪk'spləʊd/ v exploser 8  
 explore /ɪk'splɔ:z/ v explorer 1  
 explorer /ɪk'splɔ:zə/ n explorateur 8  
 express /ɪk'spres/ v exprimer 2  
 expression /ɪk'spreʃən/ n expression 2  
 extend /ɪk'stend/ v prolonger 3  
 extension /ɪk'stenʃən/ n prolongation 3  
 extension lead /ɪk'stenʃən 'li:d/ n  
 rallonge 5  
 extra /'ekstrə/ adj supplémentaire  
 n figurant 0, 8  
 extraordinary /ɪk'strɔ:dnəri/ adj  
 extraordinaire 2  
 extreme /ɪk'stri:m/ adj extrême 3  
 extremely /ɪk'stri:mli/ adv  
 extrêmement 4  
 eye /aɪ/ n œil 6

## F

face /feɪs/ n visage 8  
 facilities /fə'sɪlətɪz/ n pl installations 0  
 fact /fækt/ n fait 1  
 fact: in fact /ɪn 'fækt/ expr en fait 2  
 factory /'fæktəri/ n usine 3  
 fail /feɪl/ v échouer (à), être un échec ;  
 rater 8, gr  
 fair /feə/ adj juste, beau n foire 4, 2, 5  
 fairly /'feəli/ adv assez 4

fall /fɔ:l/ v tomber n (USA) automne 2, 0  
 fall asleep /fɔ:l ə'sli:p/ expr s'endormir 5  
 fall down /fɔ:l 'daʊn/ v tomber 3  
 fall in love /fɔ:l ɪn 'lʌv/ expr tomber amoureux 8  
 fall off /fɔ:l 'ɒf/ v tomber de 1  
 fall out /fɔ:l 'aʊt/ v tomber 6  
 false /fɔ:ls/ adj faux 5  
 family /'fæməli/ n famille 1  
 famous /'feɪməs/ adj célèbre 1  
 fan /fæn/ n fan 2  
 fantastic /'fæntəstɪk/ adj fantastique 1  
 far /fɑ:/ adv loin, bien plus adj loin 0, 2, gr  
 farm /fɑ:m/ n ferme v cultiver la terre 4, 7  
 farmer /'fɑ:mə/ n fermier 6  
 fascinating /'fæsnɪtɪŋ/ adj fascinant 3  
 fashion /'fæʃən/ n mode 8  
 fast /fɑ:st/ adv vite adj rapide 1, 2  
 father /'fɑ:ðə/ n père 2  
 faucet (USA) /'fɔ:st/ n robinet 7  
 favorite (USA) /'feɪvərɪt/ adj préféré, favori 7  
 favourite /'feɪvərɪt/ adj préféré, favori n préféré 1, 7  
 fear /fɪə/ n peur 1  
 February /'februəri/ n février 5  
 feed /fi:d/ v donner à manger à, nourrir 3  
 feel /fi:l/ v se sentir, ressentir ; sentir 0, 1  
 feel about /'fi:l ə'baʊt/ v penser, ressentir 4  
 feeling /'fi:liŋ/ n sentiment 4  
 female /'fi:meɪl/ adj femme, femelle 6  
 ferry /'feri/ n ferry 1  
 festival /'festɪvəl/ n festival 2  
 fever /'fi:və/ n fièvre 2  
 few /fju:/ adj peu de 3  
 few: a few /ə 'fju:/ expr quelques 2  
 fewer /'fju:ə/ adj moins de 2  
 field /fi:ld/ n champ 4  
 fight /faɪt/ v se bagarrer n bagarre, lutte 4, 7  
 file /faɪl/ n dossier, fichier 2, 5  
 fill /fɪl/ v remplir 7  
 fill in /fɪl ɪn/ v remplir 3  
 film /fɪlm/ n film v filmer 1, 4  
 film star /'fɪlm 'stɑ:/ n vedette de cinéma 8  
 final /'faɪnəl/ adj final n finale 2, 2  
 finally /'faɪnəli/ adv enfin, pour finir 3  
 find /faɪnd/ v trouver 1  
 find out /faɪnd 'aʊt/ v découvrir 1  
 find out about /faɪnd 'aʊt ə'baʊt/ v se renseigner sur 1  
 fine /faɪn/ adj bien 1  
 finger /'fɪŋgə/ n doigt 6  
 finish /'fɪnɪʃ/ v finir, terminer ; se terminer 4, 5  
 fire /faɪə/ n feu 7  
 first /fɜ:st/ adj premier adv en premier 1, 5  
 first: at first /ət 'fɜ:st/ expr au début 6  
 first of all /'fɜ:st əv 'ɔ:l/ expr tout d'abord, premièrement 2  
 first name /'fɜ:st 'neɪm/ n prénom 1  
 fish /fɪʃ/ n poisson 1  
 fishing boat /'fɪʃɪŋ 'bəʊt/ n bateau de pêche 2  
 fishing rod /'fɪʃɪŋ 'rɒd/ n canne à pêche gr  
 fishmonger /'fɪʃ'mʌŋgə/ n poissonnier 2

fit /fɪt/ adj en forme 2  
 fix /fɪks/ v réparer 6  
 fizzy /'fɪzi/ adj gazeux gr  
 flash drive /'flæʃ 'draɪv/ n clé USB 5  
 flat /flæt/ adj plat, à plat n appartement 1, 5, 7  
 flexible /'fleksɪbəl/ adj polyvalent 6  
 flight /flaɪt/ n vol 4  
 flood /flʌd/ n inondation, crue 3  
 floor /flɔ:/ n sol 8  
 flower /'flaʊə/ n fleur 1  
 flute /flu:t/ n flûte traversière 1  
 fly /flaɪ/ v aller en avion, piloter, voler 4, 4, 6  
 fly over /flaɪ əʊvə/ v survoler 1  
 focus /'fəʊkəs/ n objectif principal 3  
 foil /fɔɪl/ n papier d'aluminium 5  
 folder /'fəʊldə/ n dossier 5  
 follow /'fɒləʊ/ v suivre 1  
 follow: the following /'ðə 'fɒləʊɪŋ/ expr suivant 5  
 follower /'fɒləʊə/ n follower (réseaux sociaux) 6  
 food /fu:d/ n nourriture, cuisine 1, 1  
 foot /fʊt/ n pied 2  
 foot: on foot /ɒn 'fʊt/ expr à pied 1  
 football /'fʊtbɔ:l/ n foot(ball), ballon de foot 0, 6  
 football pitch /'fʊtbɔ:l 'pɪtʃ/ n terrain de foot 3  
 footballer /'fʊtbɔ:lə/ n footballeur 2  
 footprint /'fʊtprɪnt/ n trace/empreinte de pas 7  
 for /fɔ:/ prép pour, pendant conj car 0, 0, 2  
 foreign /'fɒrən/ adj étranger 1  
 forest /'fɒrɪst/ n forêt 1  
 forever /'fɒrəvə/ adv pour toujours 7  
 forget /fə'get/ v oublier 1  
 forget it /fə'get ɪt/ expr laisse tomber 8  
 form /fɔ:m/ v former n forme, formulaire 1, 1, 3  
 formal /'fɔ:məl/ adj formel 1  
 formation /fɔ:'meɪʃən/ n formation 3  
 formidable /'fɔ:'mɪdəbəl/ adj redoutable, remarquable 7, 7  
 fragile /'frædʒaɪl/ adj fragile 3  
 France /frɑ:ns/ n France 0  
 free /fri:/ adj gratuit, libre 1, 4  
 free time /'fri: 'taɪm/ n temps libre 4  
 French /'frentʃ/ adj, n français 1, 4  
 French fries (USA) /'frentʃ 'frazz/ n pl frites 5  
 frequency /'fri:kwənsi/ n fréquence gr  
 frequent /'fri:kwənt/ adj fréquent 3  
 fresh /frefʃ/ adj frais 2  
 Friday /'fraɪdeɪ/ n vendredi 2  
 friend /frend/ n ami 1  
 friendly /'frendli/ adj sympathique, aimable 1  
 from /frɒm/ prép de, depuis, à partir de 1, 1, 2  
 front /frʌnt/ n avant, devant ; tête (de file d'attente) 1, 1  
 front: in front /ɪn 'frʌnt/ expr devant, en tête 2  
 front: in front of /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/ expr devant 3  
 front door /'frʌnt 'dɔ:/ n porte d'entrée 4  
 front leg /'frʌnt 'leg/ n patte de devant 6  
 fruit /fru:t/ n fruit 7  
 full /fʊl/ adj plein, entier 4, 1  
 fun: have fun /hæv 'fʌn/ expr s'amuser 2

fun: it's (good) fun /ɪts gʊd 'fʌn/ expr c'est amusant 2  
 fund /fʌnd/ n fonds 6  
 fundamental /'fʌndə'mentəl/ adj fondamentale 5  
 funny /'fʌni/ adj drôle, rigolo 1  
 fur /fɜ:/ n fourrure 7  
 furniture /'fɜ:nɪtʃə/ n meubles 3  
 further /'fɜ:ðə/ adv plus loin 2  
 fuss /fʌs/ v chicaner 4  
 future /'fju:tʃə/ adj futur n avenir, futur 1, 3, 4  
**G**  
 gadget /'gædʒɪt/ n gadget 5  
 Gaelic football /'geɪlɪk 'fʊtbɔ:l/ n football gaélique 2  
 game /geɪm/ n match, jeu 2, 3  
 game show /'geɪm ʃəʊ/ n jeu télévisé 4  
 gang /gæŋ/ n gang 8  
 gangster /'gæŋstə/ n gangster 7  
 garage /'gærɑ:ʒ/ n garage 1  
 garbage (USA) /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/ n ordures, déchets 7  
 garden /'gɑ:dən/ n jardin 3  
 gardener /'gɑ:dənə/ n jardinier 2  
 gas /gæs/ n gaz, (USA) essence 3, 7  
 gender /'dʒendə/ n sexe, genre 4  
 general /'dʒenərəl/ adj général 1  
 generally /'dʒenərəli/ adv généralement 1  
 genre /'ʒɛərə/ n genre 4  
 gentle /'dʒentl/ adj doux 7  
 geographical /'dʒi:ə'græfɪkəl/ adj géographique 1  
 German /'dʒɜ:mən/ n allemand, Allemand adj allemand 1, 5, 5  
 Germany /'dʒɜ:məni/ n Allemagne 2  
 get /get/ v attraper, obtenir, devenir, prendre, recevoir 2, 2, 3, 4, 5  
 get (writing/moving) /get/ v se mettre à 3  
 get along /get ə'lɒŋ/ v s'entendre 5  
 get around /get ə'raʊnd/ v se déplacer 3  
 get at /'get ət/ v atteindre 5  
 get back /get 'bæk/ v rentrer, récupérer 4, 5  
 get in /get ɪn/ v rentrer 5  
 get into /get ɪntu:/ v monter dans 1  
 get off /get ɒf/ v descendre (de) 1  
 get on /get ɒn/ v monter dans, s'entendre 1, 5  
 get on: be getting on /bi: getɪŋ ɒn/ expr ne plus être tout jeune, s'en sortir 4, 6  
 get on with /get ɒn wɪð/ v se mettre à 8  
 get out of /get 'aʊt əv/ v descendre de, sortir de 1, 1  
 get past /get 'pɑ:st/ v passer devant 1  
 get there /'get ðeə/ expr y aller 1  
 get through /get 'θru:/ v joindre 5  
 get to /'get tu:/ v aller à, arriver à 1, 3  
 get together /get tə'geðə/ v se retrouver 5  
 get up /get ʌp/ v se lever gr  
 ghost /gəʊst/ n fantôme 2  
 gift /gɪft/ n cadeau 1  
 girl /gɜ:l/ n fille, petite amie 2, 4  
 give /gɪv/ v donner, offrir ; faire (exposé) 1, 6  
 give in /gɪv ɪn/ v rendre 7  
 glacier /'glæsiə/ n glacier 3  
 glad /glæd/ adj content 8  
 glass /glɑ:s/ n verre 1  
 global /'glɔ:əbəl/ adj mondial 3



global warming /gləʊbəl 'wɔ:ɪnɪŋ/ n  
réchauffement planétaire 3

go /gəʊ/ v aller ; disparaître, partir 0, 2

go across /'gəʊ əkrɒs/ v traverser 1

go away /gəʊ ə'weɪ/ v partir ; disparaître,  
s'en aller 0, 3

go back /gəʊ 'bæk/ v reculer (de) cm

go down /gəʊ 'daʊn/ v descendre 1

go in /gəʊ 'ɪn/ v entrer, rentrer 1

go off /gəʊ 'ɒf/ v s'éteindre gr

go on /gəʊ 'ɒn/ v continuer (de) 8

go out /gəʊ 'aʊt/ v sortir, être envoyé  
4, 4

go through /'gəʊ θru: / v passer par 4

go up /gəʊ 'ʌp/ v monter 3

goal /gəʊl/ n but, buts 2, 2

gold /gəʊld/ n or 2

goldfish bowl /'gəʊldfɪʃ 'bɔ:l/ n  
bulle transparente 8

golf /gɒlf/ n golf 6

good /gʊd/ adj bon, beau 1, 1

gorilla /gə'ri:lə/ n gorille 6

government /'gʌvnmənt/ n  
gouvernement 4

grammar /'græmə/ n grammaire 4

gramophone /'græməfəʊn/ n  
phonographe 5

gran /græn/ n mamie 4

grand /grænd/ adj noble, majestueux 7

grandad /'grændəd/ n papi cm

grandfather /'grænfɑ:ðə/ n grand-père 6

grandmother /'grænmʌðə/ n  
grand-mère 4

grandparent /'grænpəərənt/ n  
grand-parent 5

granny /'græni/ n mamie 1

grateful /'greɪtfl/ adj reconnaissant 4

great /greɪt/ adj excellent, super 1, 1

green /gri:n/ adj vert 3

greenhouse gas /'gri:nhaʊs gæs/ n  
gaz à effet de serre 4

grey /greɪ/ adj gris 1

ground /graʊnd/ n sol, terre, terrain  
1, 3, 4

ground: on the ground /ɒn ðə 'graʊnd/  
expr par terre 3

group /gru:p/ n groupe 2

grow /grəʊ/ v pousser, faire pousser,  
laisser pousser 3, 6, 6

grow up /grəʊ 'ʌp/ v grandir 4

guess /ges/ v deviner 8

Guess what? /ges 'wɒt/ expr  
Tu sais quoi ? 4

guide book /'gaɪd bʊk/ n  
guide touristique 7

guided tour /'gaɪdɪd 'tʊə/ n  
visite guidée 1

guitar /gɪ'tɑ: / n guitare 5

guitarist /gɪ'tɑ:rɪst/ n guitariste 8

guy /gɑ: / n type 4

gym /dʒɪm/ n salle de fitness,  
gym(nastique) 1, 3

**H**

habit /'hæbɪt/ n habitude 1

habitat /'hæbɪtæt/ n habitat 3

habitual /'hæbɪtʃʊəl/ adj habituel 1

hair /heə/ n cheveux 1

haircut /'heəkʌt/ n coupe de cheveux 6

haircut: have a haircut /hæv ə 'heəkʌt/  
expr se faire couper les cheveux 6

hairdresser /'heədresə/ n coiffeur 4

hairdresser's /'heədresəz/ n  
salon de coiffure 6

hairstyle /'heəstaɪl/ n coiffure 4

half /hɑ:f/ n moitié, mi-temps  
dét demi- gr, 2, 3

half: in half /ɪn 'hɑ:f/ expr en deux 6

half an hour /hɑ:f ən 'aʊə/ n  
demi-heure 6

half hour /hɑ:f 'aʊə/ n demi-heure 3

hall /hɔ:l/ n salle 3

ham /hæm/ n jambon 6

hamburger /'hæm,bɜ:ɡə/ n hamburger 5

hammock /'hæmək/ n hamac 7

hand /hænd/ n main 1

hand: give sb a hand /ɡɪv ... ə 'hænd/ expr  
donner un coup de main à qqun 4

hand baggage /'hænd 'bæɡɪdʒ/ n  
bagage à main 7

handstand /'hændstænd/ n  
équilibre (sur les mains) 5

hang onto /'hæŋ 'ɒntu: / v garder 6

hang out /'hæŋ 'aʊt/ v se retrouver 3

happen /'hæpən/ v se passer 1

happen to /'hæpən tu: / v arriver à 2

happily /'hæpɪli/ adv gaiement 2

happy /'hæpi/ adj heureux, content 2

harbour /'hɑ:bə/ n port 1

hard /hɑ:d/ adv fort ; beaucoup  
adj dur, difficile 2, 1, 2

hardly ever /'hɑ:dlɪ 'evə/ expr  
presque jamais gr

hat /hæt/ n chapeau 8

hate /heit/ v détester 3

have /hæv/ v avoir 1

have got /hæv 'ɡɒt/ expr avoir 1

have to /hæv tu: / expr devoir 4

head /hed/ n tête, principal 1, 0

head (a ball) /hed/ v faire une tête 2

headache /'hedɪk/ n mal de tête 2

heading /'hedɪŋ/ n rubrique 8

heads /hedz/ n pl face (de pièce) cm

health /helθ/ n santé 1

healthy /'helθi/ adj en bonne santé 2

hear /hɪə/ v entendre 2

hear from /'hɪə frɒm/ v  
avoir des nouvelles de 4

heart /hɑ:t/ n cœur 2

heavily /'hevɪli/ adv très fort 3

heavy /'hevi/ adj lourd, dense 2, 3

height /haɪt/ n taille (hauteur) 2

helicopter /'helɪkɒptə/ n hélicoptère 6

hello /heləʊ/ expr bonjour 1

help /help/ v aider n aide 1, 4

helpful /'helpfʊl/ adj serviable 4

hemisphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ n hémisphère 1

here /hɪə/ adv ici 1

hero /'hɪərəʊ/ n héros 2

hey /hei/ expr salut 4

hi /haɪ/ expr salut 1

hidden /'hɪdən/ adj caché 6

hide /haɪd/ v se cacher 4

high /haɪ/ adv haut adj haut, élevé,  
de haut 1, 2, 2, 4

highlight /'haɪlaɪt/ v surligner 2

high school /'haɪ sku:l/ n  
école secondaire 1

hill /hɪl/ n colline 1

hire /haɪə/ n location v louer 3, 4

historical drama /'hɪstərɪkəl 'dræmə/ n  
drame historique 8

history /'hɪstəri/ n histoire 1

hit /hɪt/ v frapper, heurter adj à succès  
2, 2, 6

hobby /'hɒbi/ n passe-temps cm

hockey /'hɒki/ n hockey 2

hold /həʊld/ v tenir, contenir, détenir  
4, 5, 6

holder /'həʊldə/ n détenteur 6

hole /həʊl/ n trou 4

holiday /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ n vacances 0

Holland /'hɒlənd/ n Hollande 4

home /həʊm/ adv chez soi/moi/eux/etc.  
n maison, domicile ; lieu de vie  
0, 1, 3

home: at home /ət 'həʊm/ expr  
chez soi/moi/eux/etc. 5

home: get home /get 'həʊm/ expr  
rentrer chez soi/moi/eux/etc. 5

home country /'həʊm 'kʌntri/ n  
pays d'origine 1

homeless /'həʊmləs/ n sans-abri 3

home town /'həʊm 'taʊn/ n ville natale 1

homework /'həʊmwɜ:k/ n devoirs 3

honest /'ɒnɪst/ adj honnête 2

honestly /'ɒnɪstli/ adv honnêtement vb

hood (USA) /hʊd/ n capot 7

hope /həʊp/ v espérer 2

horizontal /'hɒrɪzəntəl/ adj horizontal 1

horrible /'hɒrɪbl/ adj horrible 1

horror film /'hɒrə fɪlm/ n  
film d'horreur 8

horse /hɔ:s/ n cheval 6

hospital /'hɒspɪtəl/ n hôpital 2

host /hɒst/ n hôte 1

host family /'hɒst fæməli/ n  
famille d'accueil 0

hot /hɒt/ adj chaud 1

hotel /həʊtel/ n hôtel 1

hour /aʊə/ n heure 0

house /haʊs/ n maison 1

housework /'haʊswɜ:k/ n ménage 6

how /haʊ/ adv comment 0

How about you? /haʊ əbaʊt 'ju: / expr  
Et toi/vous ? 6

How are you? /haʊ ə 'ju: / expr  
Comment vas-tu/allez-vous ? 2

how far /haʊ 'fɑ: / interrog  
(à) quelle distance 2

how heavy /haʊ 'hevi/ interrog  
combien pèse 5

how long /haʊ 'lɒŋ/ interrog  
combien de temps 0

how many /haʊ 'meni/ interrog  
combien de 2

how much /haʊ 'mʌtʃ/ interrog  
combien (de), de combien 5, 3

how often /haʊ 'ɒfən/ interrog  
tous les combien 2

how old /haʊ 'əʊld/ interrog quel âge 4

however /'haʊəvə/ adv cependant 1

huge /hju:dʒ/ adj énorme 1

hula-hoop /'hu:ləhu:p/ n cerceau 6

human /'hju:mən/ adj, n humain 3, 3

human being /'hju:mən 'bi:ɪŋ/ n  
être humain 6

hundred /'hʌndrəd/ num cent 5

hundreds of /'hʌndrədz əv/ expr  
centaines de 3

Hungarian /'hʌŋɡeəriən/ adj hongrois 5

hungry: be hungry /bi: 'hʌŋɡri/ expr  
avoir faim 1

hunt /hʌnt/ n chasse v chasser 7, 7

hurricane /'hʌrɪkən/ n ouragan 3

hurry /'hʌri/ v se dépêcher 4

hurry: in a hurry /ɪn ə 'hʌri/ expr  
pressé 1

hurt /hɜ:t/ v faire mal ; se faire mal à  
adj blessé, froissé 2, 2, 8

hut /hʌt/ n cabane 4

hydroelectric dam /'haɪdrəʊ'ɪlɛktrɪk 'dæm/ n barrage hydroélectrique 3  
hymnbook /'hɪmbʊk/ n livre de cantiques 6

**I**  
ice /aɪs/ n glace 3  
ice hockey /'aɪs 'hɒki/ n hockey sur glace 2  
Iceland /'aɪslənd/ n Islande 4  
icon /'aɪkɒn/ n icône 5  
icy /'aɪsi/ adj verglacé 8  
idea /aɪ'diə/ n idée 1  
ideal /aɪ'diəl/ adj idéal 4  
identity card /aɪ'dentɪti 'kɑ:d/ n carte d'identité 7  
if /ɪf/ conj si 1  
ill /ɪl/ adj malade 3  
illegal /ɪ'lɪ:gəl/ adj illégal 4  
image /'ɪmɪdʒ/ n image 5  
imaginary /ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/ adj imaginaire 7  
imagine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ v imaginer 4  
immediately /ɪ'mi:diətli/ adv immédiatement 2  
immigrant /'ɪmɪgrənt/ n immigrant 7  
impatient /ɪm'peɪʃənt/ adj impatient 2  
imperfect /ɪm'pɜ:fekt/ adj imparfait 2  
impersonator /ɪm'pɜ:səneɪtə/ n imitateur 6  
important /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ adj important 1  
impossible /ɪm'pɒsəbl/ adj impossible 2  
improve /ɪm'pru:v/ v améliorer 3  
in /ɪn/ prép dans, en, à 0, 0, 0  
include /ɪn'klu:d/ v comprendre, inclure 7  
increase /ɪn'kri:s/ v augmenter 3  
India /'ɪndiə/ n Inde 1  
Indian /'ɪndiən/ n Indien 7  
indicate /ɪn'dɪkət/ v indiquer 1  
industry /ɪn'dʌstri/ n industrie, secteur 3  
influence /ɪn'fluəns/ n influence 5  
inform /ɪn'fɔ:m/ v informer 3  
informal /ɪn'fɔ:məl/ adj familier 4  
informally /ɪn'fɔ:məli/ adv familièrement 4  
information /ɪn'fɔ:meɪʃən/ n informations 2  
inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ n habitant 5  
injure /ɪn'dʒə/ v (se) blesser à 2  
ink /ɪŋk/ n encre 5  
input /ɪn'pʊt/ v saisir 2  
inside /ɪn'saɪd/ adv à l'intérieur  
prép à l'intérieur de 1, 3  
inspiration /ɪn'spɪ'reɪʃən/ n inspiration, exemple 3  
inspire /ɪn'spaɪə/ v inspirer 4  
install /ɪn'stɔ:l/ v installer 5  
instead /ɪn'sted/ adv au lieu de cela 7  
instead of /ɪn'sted əv/ prép à la place de, au lieu de 4  
institute /ɪn'stɪtju:t/ n institut 8  
instruction /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ n instruction 1  
instrument /ɪn'strəmənt/ n instrument 5  
intention /ɪn'tenʃən/ n intention 4  
interactive /ɪntə'rekʃɪv/ adj interactif 3  
interesting /ɪn'trəstɪŋ/ adj intéressant 0  
international /ɪntə'næʃənəl/ adj international 0  
internet /ɪn'ternet/ n Internet 3  
interpret /ɪn'tɜ:prɪt/ v lire, interpréter 1  
interrupt /ɪn'tə'rʌpt/ v interrompre 5  
interval /ɪn'təvəl/ n entracte 8  
interview /ɪn'təvju:/ n interview  
v interviewer 3, 7

interviewer /ɪn'təvju:ə/ n intervieweur 8  
into /ɪntu:/ prép dans, en 1, 1  
intonation /ɪntə'neɪʃən/ n intonation gr  
introduce /ɪn'trə'dju:s/ v présenter 3  
invent /ɪn'vent/ v inventer 5  
invention /ɪn'venʃən/ n invention 5  
inventor /ɪn'ventə/ n inventeur 5  
invitation /ɪn'vɪ'teɪʃən/ n invitation 4  
invite /ɪn'vaɪt/ v inviter 1  
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ v impliquer 6  
Ireland /aɪ'relənd/ n Irlande 2  
Irish /aɪ'reɪʃ/ adj irlandais 2  
iron /aɪən/ v repasser cm  
island /aɪlənd/ n île 2  
issue /ɪʃu:/ n problème, question 2  
Italian /ɪ'tæljən/ n, adj italien 4, 7  
Italy /ɪ'tæli/ n Italie 6

**J**  
Jamaica /dʒə'meɪkə/ n Jamaïque 2  
January /dʒænjuəri/ n janvier 4  
Japan /dʒə'pæn/ n Japon 1  
Japanese /dʒæpə'ni:z/ adj japonais 4  
jar /dʒɑ:/ n bocal, pot 3  
jazz /dʒæz/ n jazz 5  
jewellery /'dʒu:əlri/ n bijoux 7  
job /dʒɒb/ n travail 1  
join /dʒɔɪn/ v devenir membre de, entrer dans/chez ; s'inscrire 2, 5  
joke /dʒəʊk/ n blague 6  
journalist /dʒɜ:nə'ɪst/ n journaliste 7  
journey /'dʒɜ:ni/ n voyage, trajet 1, 1  
juggle /'dʒʌgl/ v jongler 6  
juice /dʒu:s/ n sève 5  
July /dʒʊ'lɪ/ n juillet 1  
jump /dʒʌmp/ v sauter n saut 1, 2  
jumper /'dʒʌmpə/ n sauteur 4  
June /dʒu:n/ n juin 4  
just /dʒʌst/ adv juste, seulement 1, 5  
just: have just /hæv 'dʒʌst/ expr venir de 7

**K**  
keep /ki:p/ v garder 3  
keep on /'ki:p ɒn/ v continuer à 2  
keep sth going /ki:p ... 'gəʊɪŋ/ expr alimenter qqch 3  
key /ki:/ n clé, touche 4, 5  
keyboard /'ki:bɔ:d/ n clavier 5  
key word /'ki:wɜ:d/ n mot clé 2  
kick /kɪk/ v donner un coup de pied dans 2  
kid /kɪd/ n gamin 3  
kid: You're kidding! /jɜ:'kɪdɪŋ/ expr Tu plaisantes / Vous plaisantez ! 6  
kill /kɪl/ v tuer 3  
killer whale /'kɪlə 'weɪl/ n orque 6  
kilo /'ki:ləʊ/ n kilo 5  
kilometre /'kɪlə'mɪtə/ n kilomètre 6  
kind /kaɪnd/ n genre, sorte adj gentil 0, 6  
king /kɪŋ/ n roi 6  
kiss /kɪs/ v embrasser, s'embrasser 1, 5  
kitchen /'kɪtʃən/ n cuisine 4  
kite surfing /'kaɪt sɜ:fɪŋ/ n kitesurf 1  
kitten /'kɪtən/ n chaton 8  
knee /ni:/ n genou 4  
knight /naɪt/ n chevalier 8  
know /nəʊ/ v savoir, connaître 1, 1  
know: let me know /let mi:'nəʊ/ expr dis-moi 4  
known as /'nəʊn əz/ expr appelé 5  
kph /kɪl'ɒmɪtəz pɜ:r 'aʊə/ abrég km/h 6

**L**  
label /'leɪbəl/ v mettre des légendes sur 2  
ladder /'lædə/ n échelle cm  
lake /leɪk/ n lac 3  
land /lənd/ v atterrir n terre 4, 7  
land diving /'lənd 'dɑ:vɪŋ/ n saut du gol 4  
language /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ n langue 0  
laptop /'læptɒp/ n ordinateur portable 6  
large /lɑ:dʒ/ adj grand 2  
laser /'leɪzə/ n laser 2  
last /lɑ:st/ adj dernier v durer 1, 8  
last-minute /'lɑ:st'mɪnɪt/ adj de dernière minute 2  
last night /lɑ:st 'naɪt/ expr hier soir 1  
late /leɪt/ adv tard adj en retard 2, 4  
late (19th century) /leɪt/ adj fin du (19<sup>e</sup> siècle) 5  
lately /'leɪtli/ adv dernièrement 8  
later /leɪtə/ adv plus tard 2  
latest /'leɪtɪst/ adj dernier 8  
Latin /'lætɪn/ adj latino 4  
Latin American /'lætɪn ə'merɪkən/ adj latino-américain 4  
latitude /'lætɪtju:d/ n latitude 1  
laugh /lɑ:f/ v rire 1  
law /lɔ:/ n loi 4  
lazy /'leɪzi/ adj paresseux 6  
lead /li:d/ v mener 8  
leaf /li:f/ n feuille 8  
league /li:ɡ/ n championnat vb  
learn /lɜ:n/ v apprendre 0  
learner /'lɜ:nə/ n apprenant 4  
least: at least /ət 'li:st/ expr au moins 7  
leather /'leðə/ n cuir 1  
leave /li:v/ v quitter, laisser, partir 2, 3, 4  
left /left/ n gauche adv à gauche 1, 1  
left: be left /bi:'left/ expr rester 7  
left: on the left /ɒn ðə 'left/ expr à gauche 1  
left-hand /'left'hænd/ adj gauche 1  
leg /leg/ n jambe 1  
legal /'li:gəl/ adj légal 4  
legally /'li:gəli/ adv légalement 4  
legend /'ledʒənd/ n légende 4  
lemonade /'leməneɪd/ n limonade 8  
lend /lend/ v prêter 4  
length /leŋθ/ n longueur 3  
less /les/ adv moins dét moins de 2, 3  
lesson /'lesən/ n cours, leçon 1  
let /let/ v laisser 3  
let go /let 'gəʊ/ expr laisser tomber 6  
let sb know /let ... 'nəʊ/ expr faire savoir à qqun 3  
let's /lets/ impér impératif, première personne du pluriel 2  
letter /'letə/ n lettre 4  
level /'levəl/ n niveau 3  
liana /'li:ənə/ n liane 4  
library /'laɪbrəri/ n bibliothèque 1  
licence /'laɪsəns/ n permis 4  
life /laɪf/ n vie 1  
lift /lɪft/ v soulever n ascenseur 6, 7  
light /laɪt/ adj léger n lumière, feu (de circulation) 2, 3, 4  
like /laɪk/ v aimer prép comme n goût, like (réseaux sociaux) 0, 1, 8, 6  
like: What's sb/sth like? /wɒts ... 'laɪk/ interrog Comment est qqun/qqch ? 1  
like: Would you like ...? /wʊd ju:'laɪk/ expr Aimerais-tu / Aimeriez-vous ... ? 2  
limit /'lɪmɪt/ n limite 3  
line /laɪn/ n ligne, (USA) file d'attente 1, 1

link /lɪŋk/ v *relier* n *lien* 2, 5  
list /lɪst/ n *liste* 1  
listen /lɪsən/ v *écouter* 1  
litter /lɪtə/ n *détritus* 3  
little /lɪtl/ adj *petit* 4  
little: a little /ə 'lɪtl/ expr *un peu* 2  
live /lɪv/ v *vivre, habiter* 1  
living /lɪvɪŋ/ adj *vivant* 6  
living room /lɪvɪŋ ˈru:m/ n *salon* 5  
lobby /lɒbi/ n *hall* 1  
local /ləʊkəl/ adj *local* 1  
location: on location /ɒn ləʊˈkeɪʃən/ expr *en extérieur* 4  
lonely /lɒnli/ adj *seul* 8  
long /lɒŋ/ adj *long* 1  
long: a long way /ə ˈlɒŋ ˈweɪ/ expr *loin* 7  
longer: not any longer /ˌnɒt eni ˈlɒŋgə/ expr *ne ... plus* 3  
longitude /ˈlɒŋdʒɪtju:d/ n *longitude* 1  
look /lʊk/ v *regarder, paraître, avoir l'air* 1, 2, 4  
Look, ... /lʊk/ expr *Ecoute/Écoutez ...* 8  
look after /lʊk ˈɑ:ftə/ v *s'occuper de* gr  
look at /lʊk ət/ v *regarder, examiner* 1  
look for /lʊk fɔ:/ v *chercher* 1  
look forward to /lʊk ˈfɔ:wəd tu:/ v *avoir hâte de* 1  
look like /lʊk laɪk/ expr *ressembler à* 2  
look out for /lʊk ˈaʊt fɔ:/ v *faire attention à* 3  
look: take a look /teɪk ə ˈlʊk/ expr *regarder, jeter un coup d'œil* 6  
look the same /lʊk ðə ˈseɪm/ expr *se ressembler* 3  
look through /lʊk θru:/ v *consulter* 8  
look up /lʊk ʌp/ v *chercher* 2  
look-alike /lʊkəlaɪk/ n *sosie* 6  
lord /lɔ:d/ n *seigneur* 6  
lorry /lɒri/ n *camion* 7  
lose /lu:z/ v *perdre* 2  
lost /lɒst/ adj *perdu* 1  
lot: a lot /ə ˈlɒt/ expr *bien plus, beaucoup plus* 2  
lot: a lot of /ə ˈlɒt əv/ expr *beaucoup de* 0  
lot: lots of /lɒts əv/ expr *beaucoup de* 1  
lottery /lɒtəri/ n *loterie* 7  
loud /laʊd/ adj *fort* 2  
loud: out loud /aʊt ˈlaʊd/ expr *à voix haute* 6  
loudly /laʊdli/ adv *fort* 2  
love /lʌv/ v *adorer, aimer* n *amour* 1, 4  
lovely /lʌvli/ adj *agréable, charmant* 7  
love story /lʌv ˈstɔ:ri/ n *histoire d'amour* 8  
low /ləʊ/ adj *bas, peu élevé* 4, 3  
luckily /lʌkəli/ adv *heureusement* 8  
lucky: be lucky /bi: ˈlʌki/ expr *avoir de la chance* 2  
luggage /lʌgɪdʒ/ n *bagages* 1  
lunch /lʌntʃ/ n *dîner* 0  
lunch bar /lʌntʃ ˈbɑ:/ n *café* 5  
lunchtime /lʌntʃtaɪm/ n *l'heure du dîner* 3  
luxury /lʌkjəri/ adj *de luxe* 1  
lyrics /lɪrɪks/ n pl *paroles (de chanson)* 5

## M

machine /məʃi:n/ n *machine* 5  
Madeira /məˈdeɪərə/ n *Madère* 2  
made of /meɪd əv/ expr *fabriqué en* 1  
magazine /ˌmæɡəzi:n/ n *magazine* 2  
main /meɪn/ adj *principal* 3

mainly /ˈmeɪnli/ adv *principalement* 5  
main road /ˈmeɪn ˈrəʊd/ n *rue principale* 1  
make /meɪk/ v *faire, fabriquer, rendre* 1, 3, 4  
make-up /ˈmeɪkʌp/ n *maquillage* 4  
man /mæn/ n *homme* 1  
manner /ˈmænə/ n *manière* 2  
many /ˈmeni/ adj *beaucoup de* 1  
many: so many /səʊ ˈmeni/ expr *autant de* 1  
many: too many /tu: ˈmeni/ expr *trop de* 3  
map /mæp/ n *carte, plan* 1  
March /mɑ:tʃ/ n *mars* 5  
marine biology /ˌməri:n baɪɒlədʒi/ n *biologie marine* 7  
mark /mɑ:k/ v *marquer* 8  
market /ˈmɑ:kt/ n *marché* 1  
marriage /ˈmæriɪdʒ/ n *mariage* 8  
married: get married /get ˈmæriəd/ expr *se marier* 4  
marry /ˈmæri/ v *épouser* 5  
match /mætʃ/ n *match* v *correspondre à* 2, 8  
matching /ˈmætʃɪŋ/ adj *correspondant* 8  
material /məˈtɪəriəl/ n *matière* 1  
maths /mæθs/ n *maths* 1  
matter /ˈmætə/ v *être important* 1  
matter: What's the matter? /wɒts ðə ˈmætə/ expr *Qu'est-ce qu'il y a ?* 2  
matters /ˈmætəz/ n pl *questions* 5  
may /meɪ/ v *pouvoir, risquer de* 3  
May /meɪ/ n *mai* 4  
maybe /ˈmeɪbi/ adv *peut-être* 1  
mayor /meə/ n *maire* 3  
meal /mi:l/ n *repas* 1  
mean /mi:n/ v *signifier, vouloir dire* 1  
mean to /mi:n tu:/ expr *faire exprès* 4  
meaning /ˈmi:nɪŋ/ n *signification, sens* gr  
means /mi:nz/ n pl *moyen* 1  
measure /ˈmeʒə/ v *mesurer* 6  
meat /mi:t/ n *viande* 5  
medal /ˈmedəl/ n *médaille* 2  
media /ˈmi:diə/ n *médias* 8  
medical school /ˈmedɪkəl sku:l/ n *faculté de médecine* 8  
medicine /ˈmedɪsən/ n *médicament* 8  
medium /ˈmi:diəm/ adj *moyen* 6  
meet /mi:t/ v *rencontrer, se rencontrer, retrouver, se retrouver* 0, 1, 1, 4  
meeting /ˈmi:tɪŋ/ n *rencontre* 1  
meeting place /ˈmi:tɪŋ pleɪs/ n *lieu de rencontre* 3  
melody /ˈmelədi/ n *mélodie* 5  
melt /melt/ v *fondre* 3  
member /ˈmembə/ n *membre* 4  
memory /ˈmeməri/ n *souvenir* 4  
memory stick /ˈmeməri ˌstɪk/ n *clé USB* 5  
mental health /ˈmentəl ˈhelθ/ n *santé mentale* 8  
meridian /ˈmɛrɪdiən/ n *méridien* 1  
message /ˈmesɪdʒ/ n *message* 6  
metal /ˈmetəl/ n *métal* 5  
metre /ˈmi:tə/ n *mètre* 1  
Mexican /ˈmeksɪkən/ adj *mexicain* 5  
mid /mɪd/ adj *au milieu de* 5  
middle /ˈmɪdl/ n *milieu* 2  
middle-aged /ˌmɪdlˈeɪdʒd/ adj *d'âge moyen* 4  
midnight /ˈmɪdnɑ:t/ n *minuit* 5

might /maɪt/ v *risquer de* 3  
mile /maɪl/ n *mile* 6  
military service /ˌmɪlɪtri ˈsɜ:vɪs/ n *service militaire* 4  
milk /mɪlk/ n *lait* 6  
million /ˈmɪljən/ num *million* 2  
millions of /ˈmɪljənz əv/ expr *des millions de* 4  
minced /ˈmɪnst/ adj *haché* 5  
mind /maɪnd/ n *esprit* 0  
mind: I don't mind /aɪ ˈdɒnt ˈmaɪnd/ expr *ça ne me dérange pas* 8  
mind map /ˈmaɪnd ˌmæp/ n *carte heuristique, carte mentale* 6  
mine /maɪn/ pron *le mien, à moi* 6  
mini saga /ˈmɪni ˌsɑ:gə/ n *mini-saga* 6  
minute /ˈmɪnɪt/ n *minute* 2  
minute: in a minute /ɪn ə ˈmɪnɪt/ expr *bientôt, tout de suite* 2  
mirror /ˈmɪrə/ n *miroir* gr  
miserable /ˈmɪzərəbəl/ adj *malheureux* 7  
miss /mɪs/ v *rater, manquer, passer* 4, 8, cm  
miss out /mɪs ˈaʊt/ v *omettre* 4  
missing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/ adj *manquant* 4  
mistake /mɪˈsteɪk/ n *faute* 1  
mistake: by mistake /baɪ mɪˈsteɪk/ expr *par erreur, sans faire exprès* 4  
mobile (phone) /ˌməʊbaɪl ˈfəʊn/ n *(téléphone) portable* 1  
model /ˈmɒdəl/ n *mannequin* 8  
modern /ˈmɒdən/ adj *moderne* 2  
modify /ˈmɒdɪfaɪ/ v *modifier* gr  
moment /ˈməʊmənt/ n *moment* 1  
moment: at the moment /æt ðə ˈməʊmənt/ expr *en ce moment* 1  
Monday /ˈmʌndeɪ/ n *lundi* 4  
money /ˈmʌni/ n *argent* 0  
Mongolian /ˌmɒŋɡəʊliən/ n *Mongol* 5  
monkey /ˈmʌŋki/ n *singe* 6  
monster /ˈmɒnstə/ n *monstre* 8  
month /mʌnθ/ n *mois* 1  
more /mɔ:/ adv *plus* *dét* de plus 2, 2  
more: no more /nəʊ mɔ:/ expr *plus (de)* 5  
more than /mɔ: ðən/ expr *plus de* 2  
morning /ˈmɔ:ɪnɪŋ/ n *matin* 1  
mosquito /ˌmɒski:təʊ/ n *moustique* gr  
most /məʊst/ adj *la plupart de* 1  
most of /məʊst əv/ expr *la plupart de* 0  
most: the most /ðə ˈməʊst/ expr *le plus* 0  
mostly /ˈməʊstli/ adv *essentiellement* 7  
mother /ˈmʌðə/ n *mère* 2  
motorbike /ˈməʊtəbaɪk/ n *moto* 6  
motor car /ˈməʊtə ˌkɑ:/ n *voiture* 5  
motorway /ˈməʊtəweɪ/ n *autoroute* 1  
mountain /ˈmaʊntɪn/ n *montagne* 1  
mouse /maʊs/ n *souris* 5  
mouth /maʊθ/ n *bouche* 5  
move /mu:v/ v *se déplacer, avancer, déplacer, bouger, déménager* 3, 3, 5, 6, 6  
move around /mu:v əˈraʊnd/ v *se déplacer* 5  
move: get a move on /get ə ˈmu:v ɒn/ expr *se dépêcher* 8  
move out /mu:v ˈaʊt/ v *déménager* 6  
movement /ˈmu:vmənt/ n *mouvement* 6  
movie (USA) /ˈmu:vi/ n *film* 7  
movie theater (USA) /ˈmu:vi ˌθiətə/ n *cinéma* 7



moving /'mu:vɪŋ/ **adj** *roulant, animé* 6, 8  
 MP3 player /'empi:θri: ,pleɪə/ **n**  
*lecteur MP3* 5  
 MP4 player /'empi:fv: ,pleɪə/ **n**  
*lecteur MP4* 5  
 mph /'maɪlz pɜ:r 'aʊə/ **abrév**  
*miles à l'heure* 6  
 much /mʌtʃ/ **adv** *beaucoup, bien* 2  
 much: so much /səʊ 'mʌtʃ/ **expr**  
*autant de, autant, beaucoup* 2, 3, 4  
 much: too much /tu: mʌtʃ/ **expr**  
*trop de* 3  
 mud /mʌd/ **n** *boue* 8  
 mule /'mjʊ:l/ **n** *mule* 7  
 multiple-choice /'mʌltɪpl'ʃɔɪs/ **adj**  
*à choix multiple* 8  
 mum /'mʌm/ **n** *maman, mère* 1  
 museum /'mju:zi:əm/ **n** *musée* 1  
 music /'mju:zɪk/ **n** *musique* 4  
 musical /'mju:zɪkəl/ **adj** *musical*  
**n** *comédie musicale* 5, 8  
 musician /'mju:zɪʃən/ **n** *musicien* 5  
 mussel /'mʌsəl/ **n** *moule* 2  
 must /mʌst/ **v** *devoir* 2

**N**  
 name /neɪm/ **n** *nom* 3  
 named after /'neɪmd ɑ:ftə/ **expr**  
*qui porte le nom de* 3  
 narrow /'nærəʊ/ **adj** *étroit* 2  
 national /'næʃənəl/ **adj** *national* 2  
 nationality /'næʃən'æləti/ **n** *nationalité* 6  
 Native American /'neɪtɪv ə'merɪkən/ **n**  
*Amérindien* 7  
 natural /'nætʃərəl/ **adj** *naturel* 3  
 naughty /'nɔ:ti/ **adj** *polisson* 6  
 near /nɪə/ **adj** *proche* **prép** *près de* 1, 1  
 nearly /'niəli/ **adv** *presque* 2  
 necessary /'nesəsəri/ **adj** *nécessaire* **gr**  
 necessity /'nesəsɪti/ **n** *nécessité* 5  
 need /ni:d/ **v** *avoir besoin de, falloir* 3  
 need to /'ni:d tu:/ **v** *falloir* 1  
 needle /'ni:dl/ **n** *aiguille* 5  
 neighborhood (USA) /'neɪbəhʊd/ **n**  
*quartier* 1  
 neighbour /'neɪbə/ **n** *voisin* 1  
 neighbourhood /'neɪbəhʊd/ **n** *quartier* 3  
 nervous /'nɜ:vəs/ **adj** *nerveux, anxieux* 2  
 nervously /'nɜ:vəsli/ **adv** *avec anxiété,*  
*nerveusement* 2  
 nest /nest/ **n** *nid* 4  
 net /net/ **n** *filet* 2  
 netball /'netbɔ:l/ **n** *netball* 3  
 network /'netwɜ:k/ **n** *réseau* 5  
 never /'nevə/ **adv** *jamais* 1  
 Never mind. /'nevə 'maɪnd/ **expr**  
*Ce n'est pas grave.* 2  
 new /nju:/ **adj** *nouveau* 0  
 news /nju:z/ **n** *informations, nouvelle*  
 1, 2  
 newspaper /'nju:s,peɪpə/ **n** *journal* 5  
 next /nekst/ **adj** *prochain, suivant*  
**adv** *ensuite* 1, 2, 5  
 next to /'nekst tu:/ **prép** *à côté de* 2  
 nice /naɪs/ **adj** *gentil, sympathique ;*  
*beau ; bon ; joli ; agréable* 1, 1, 1, 8, 8  
 night /naɪt/ **n** *nuit* 5  
 nightlife /'naɪtlaɪf/ **n** *vie nocturne* 1  
 nil: (two)–nil /nɪl/ **n** *(deux)–zéro* 2  
 nine-to-five job /'naɪn tə faɪv 'dʒɒb/ **n**  
*travail de bureau* 8  
 no /nəʊ/ **expr** *non dét pas de* 1, 4  
 nobody /'nəʊbədi/ **pron** *personne* 4  
 noise /nɔɪz/ **n** *bruit* 5

noisy /'nɔɪzi/ **adj** *bruyant* 1  
 non-renewable /'nɒnrɪnju:əbl/ **adj**  
*non renouvelable* 3  
 non-specific /'nɒnspeɪsɪfɪk/ **adj**  
*imprécis* **gr**  
 no one /'nəʊwʌn/ **pron** *personne* 2  
 normal /'nɔ:nməl/ **adj** *normal* 4  
 north /nɔ:θ/ **adv, n** *nord* 1, 3  
 North America /'nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə/ **n**  
*Amérique du Nord* 5  
 northern /'nɔ:ðən/ **adj** *du nord* 1  
 north-west /'nɔ:θ'west/ **adj** *nord-ouest* 7  
 nose /nəʊz/ **n** *nez* 8  
 note /nəʊt/ **n** *note* **v** *remarquer* 4, **gr**  
 note down /nəʊt 'daʊn/ **v** *noter* 6  
 nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/ **pron** *rien* 4  
 notice /'nəʊtɪs/ **v** *remarquer* **n** *avis* 1, 4  
 noun /naʊn/ **n** *nom* 1  
 novel /'nɒvəl/ **n** *roman* 7  
 now /naʊ/ **adv** *maintenant* 1  
 nowadays /'naʊədeɪz/ **adv**  
*de nos jours* 5  
 nuclear energy /'nju:klɪər 'enədʒi/ **n**  
*énergie nucléaire* 3  
 number /'nʌmbə/ **n** *chiffre, numéro,*  
*nombre* 1, 1, **gr**

**O**  
 oasis /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ **n** *oasis* 3  
 obedient /ə'bi:diənt/ **adj** *obéissant* 2  
 object /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ **n** *objet, complément de*  
*verbe (CV)* 4, 2  
 obligation /'ɒblɪ'geɪʃən/ **n** *obligation* 4  
 obligatory /ə'blɪ'gətəri/ **adj** *obligatoire* 4  
 occasion /ə'keɪʒən/ **n** *occasion* 4  
 o'clock /ə'klɒk/ **adv** *heure(s)* 4  
 October /'ɒktəʊbə/ **n** *octobre* 6  
 of /ɒv/ **prép** *de* 0  
 of course /əv 'kɔ:s/ **expr** *bien sûr* 1  
 off /ɒf/ **prép** *de* 1  
 off: I'm off /aɪm 'ɒf/ **expr** *j'y vais,*  
*je m'en vais* 8  
 offer /'ɒfə/ **n** *proposition* **v** *proposer* 4, 6  
 office /'ɒfɪs/ **n** *bureau* 4  
 official /ə'fɪʃəl/ **adj** *officiel*  
**n** *responsable, fonctionnaire* 4, 4  
 often /'ɒfən/ **adv** *souvent* 1  
 oil /ɔɪl/ **n** *pétrole* 3  
 old /əʊld/ **adj** *ancien, vieux* 1  
 olive /'ɒlɪv/ **n** *olive* 6  
 Olympic /ə'lɪmpɪk/ **adj** *olympique* 2  
 Olympic Games /ə'lɪmpɪk 'geɪmz/ **n pl**  
*Jeux olympiques* 2  
 Olympics (the) /ə'lɪmpɪks/ **n pl**  
*Jeux olympiques* 2  
 on /ɒn/ **prép** *sur, dessus, à* 1, 1, 1, 1  
 once /wʌns/ **adv** *une fois que, un jour*  
 1, 8  
 once again /wʌns ə'geɪn/ **expr**  
*une fois de plus* 2  
 one: this one /'ðɪs wʌn/ **expr** *celui-ci* 1  
 onion /'ɒnjən/ **n** *oignon* 6  
 online /'ɒnlaɪn/ **adj** *en ligne* 1  
 only /əʊnli/ **adv** *seulement, ne ... que*  
**adj** *seul* 1, 4, 8  
 onto /'ɒntu/ **prép** *sur* 1  
 open /əʊpən/ **v** *ouvrir* **adj** *ouvert* 0, 5  
 opera /'ɒpərə/ **n** *opéra* 8  
 operate /'ɒpəreɪt/ **v** *fonctionner,*  
*faire marcher* 3, 5  
 operation /'ɒpə'reɪʃən/ **n** *opération* 2  
 opinion /ə'pɪnjən/ **n** *opinion* 1  
 opinion: in my opinion /ɪn 'maɪ ə'pɪnjən/  
**expr** *selon moi* 3

opposite /'ɒpəzɪt/ **prép** *en face de*  
**n** *opposé, contraire* 1, 2  
 option /'ɒpʃən/ **n** *option, choix* 8  
 or /ɔ:/ **conj** *ou* 1  
 oral /'ɔ:rl/ **adj** *oral* **cm**  
 orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ **adj** *orange* 8  
 orang-utan /ə'ræŋ'utæn/ **n** *orang-outan* 3  
 order /'ɔ:də/ **n** *ordre* **v** *commander* 3, 5  
 ordinary /'ɔ:dɪnəri/ **adj** *ordinaire* 2  
 organisation /'ɔ:gənə'zeɪʃən/ **n**  
*organisation, association* 3  
 organise /'ɔ:gənəɪz/ **v** *organiser* 3  
 organised /'ɔ:gənəɪzɪd/ **adj** *organisé* 2  
 organiser /'ɔ:gənəɪzə/ **n** *organisateur* 4  
 originally /ə'rɪdʒɪnəli/ **adv** *à l'origine* 5  
 originate /ə'rɪdʒɪneɪt/ **v** *provenir* 5  
 other /'ʌðə/ **adj** *autre* 1  
 ought /ɔ:t/ **v** *devrais/devrions/etc.* **gr**  
 out of: 4 out of 10 /fɔ: ɔ:t əv 'ten/ **expr**  
*4 sur 10* 2  
 outside /'aʊt'saɪd/ **prép** *devant*  
**adv** *à l'extérieur, dehors* 1, 2  
 outside /'aʊtsaɪd/ **n** *extérieur* 8  
 outstanding /'aʊt'stændɪŋ/ **adj**  
*exceptionnel* 8  
 oven /'ʌvən/ **n** *four* 8  
 over /əʊvəl/ **prép** *sur, par-dessus ;*  
*au-dessus de ; plus de* **adv** *terminé*  
 1, 1, 3, 1  
 over there /əʊvə 'ðeə/ **expr** *là-bas* 7  
 overnight /əʊvə'nɑ:t/ **adj** *de nuit* 1  
 own /əʊn/ **adj** *propre* **v** *posséder* 2, 7  
 own: on (your) own /ɒn jɔ: 'əʊn/ **expr**  
*(tout) seul* 3  
 owner /'əʊnə/ **n** *propriétaire* **gr**  
 ox (pl oxen) /ɒks/ **n** *bœuf* 7  
 oxygen /'ɒksɪdʒən/ **n** *oxygène* **cm**  
 ozone /'əʊzəʊn/ **n** *ozone* 4

**P**  
 pack /pæk/ **v** *faire (valise)* 1  
 packed lunch /'pækt 'lʌŋʃ/ **n** *sac-repas* 0  
 packet /'pæktɪ/ **n** *paquet* 3  
 page /peɪdʒ/ **n** *page* 1  
 pain /peɪn/ **n** *douleur* 2  
 painful /'peɪnfəl/ **adj** *douloureux* 4  
 paint /peɪnt/ **v** *peindre* **n** *peinture* 6, 6  
 painting /'peɪntɪŋ/ **n** *peinture, tableau*  
 5, 7  
 pair /peə/ **n** *paire* 4  
 palace /'pælɪs/ **n** *palais* 7  
 panel /'pænel/ **n** *panneau* 5  
 pants (USA) /'pænts/ **n pl** *pantalon* 7  
 paparazzi /'pæpə'reɪtsɪ/ **n pl**  
*paparazzi(s)* 8  
 paper /'peɪpə/ **n** *papier, journal* 3, 5  
 Papua New Guinea /'pæpuə nju: 'ɡɪni/ **n**  
*Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée* 4  
 parachute /'pærəʃu:t/ **n** *parachute* 6  
 parallel /'pærəlel/ **n** *parallèle* 1  
 Paralympic /'pærələmpɪk/ **adj**  
*paralympique* 2  
 Paralympic Games /'pærələmpɪk 'geɪmz/  
**n pl** *Jeux paralympiques* 2  
 Paralympics /'pærələmpɪks/ **n pl**  
*Jeux paralympiques* 2  
 parent /'peərənt/ **n** *parent* 1  
 park /pɑ:k/ **n** *parc* 3  
 parking lot (USA) /'pɑ:kiŋ ,lɒt/ **n**  
*parking* 1  
 parrot /'pærət/ **n** *perroquet* 6  
 part /pɑ:t/ **n** *partie, rôle* 3, 8  
 participant /pɑ:'tɪsɪpənt/ **n** *participant* 4  
 particular /'pætɪkjʊlə/ **adj** *particulier* 4

- partner /'pɑ:tneɪ/ n partenaire cm  
part-time /'pɑ:t'taɪm/ adj  
à temps partiel 7  
party /'pɑ:ti/ n fête 1  
pass /pɑ:s/ v réussir (examen) 4  
pass through /'pɑ:s θru:/ v  
passer dans 1  
passenger /'pæsəndʒə/ n passager 1  
passport /'pɑ:spɔ:t/ n passeport 4  
password /'pɑ:swɜ:d/ n mot de passe 5  
past /pɑ:st/ prép devant adj passé  
n passé 1, 2, 3  
patient /'peɪʃənt/ adj patient  
n patient 2, 8  
pattern /'pætən/ n schéma 3  
pause /pɔ:z/ v faire une pause 8  
pavement /'peɪvmənt/ n trottoir 3  
pay /peɪ/ v payer 1  
pay for /'peɪ fɔ:/ v payer 6  
PE /'pi:/:/ n EPS 2  
pen /pen/ n stylo 5  
penalty /'penəlti/ n penalty 2  
pencil /'pensəl/ n crayon 7  
penfriend /'penfrend/ n correspondant 2  
people /'pi:pl/ n pl gens 1  
perfect /'pɜ:fekt/ adj parfait 2  
perform /'pɜ:fɔ:m/ v exécuter ;  
jouer, chanter 2, 6  
performance /'pɜ:fɔ:məns/ n  
performance ; interprétation,  
représentation ; spectacle 2, 8, 8  
perfume /'pɜ:fju:m/ n parfum 1  
per hour /'pɜ: 'aʊəl/ expr à l'heure 3  
perilous /'perələs/ adj périlleux 7  
period /'pɪəriəd/ n période 2  
permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ adj  
permanent 1  
permission /'pɜ:mɪʃən/ n permission,  
autorisation 3  
permit /'pɜ:mɪt/ v permettre 3  
permitted /'pɜ:mɪtɪd/ adj permis,  
autorisé 4  
person /'pɜ:sən/ n personne 0  
personal /'pɜ:sənəl/ adj personnel 4  
personality /'pɜ:sən'æləti/ n  
personnalité 6  
persuade /'pɜ:swed/ v persuader 3  
persuasion /'pɜ:swɜ:ʒən/ n persuasion 3  
pet /pet/ n animal domestique 6  
petrol /'petrəl/ n essence 3  
petrol station /'petrəl 'steɪʃən/ n  
station-service 3  
phobia /'fəʊbiə/ n phobie 8  
phone /'fəʊn/ n téléphone  
v téléphoner à, appeler 1, 1  
phone call /'fəʊn kɔ:l/ n  
appel téléphonique 5  
phonograph /'fəʊnəgrɑ:f/ n  
phonographe 5  
photo /'fəʊtəʊ/ n photo 1  
photographer /'fəʊtəgrəfə/ n  
photographe cm  
photography /'fəʊtəgrəfi/ n  
photographie 8  
phrase /'freɪz/ n expression 2  
physical /'fɪzɪkəl/ adj physique 6  
piano /'pi:ənəʊ/ n piano 5  
pick up /'pɪk ʌp/ v chercher, ramasser,  
aller chercher 1, 7, cm  
picnic /'pɪknɪk/ n pique-nique gr  
picture /'pɪktʃə/ n image ; tableau,  
peinture 1, 5  
piece /pi:s/ n morceau 1  
pilot /'paɪlət/ n pilote 5  
pioneer /'pi:ənɪə/ n pionnier 7  
pirate /'paɪrət/ n pirate 7  
pitch /'pɪtʃ/ n terrain 3  
pizza /'pi:tʃə/ n pizza 6  
place /'pleɪs/ n endroit, lieu 0  
place: (my) place /'pleɪs/ n chez (moi) 4  
place: in (first) place /ɪn 'fɜ:st 'pleɪs/ expr  
en (première) place 2  
plan /'plæn/ v prévoir n plan 2, 3  
plane /'pleɪn/ n avion 1  
planet /'plænɪt/ n planète 3  
plant /'plɑ:nt/ n plante v planter 3, 3  
plantation /'plæn'teɪʃən/ n plantation 7  
plastic /'plæstɪk/ n plastique 3  
platform /'plætfɔ:m/ n plate-forme 4  
play /pleɪ/ v jouer (à)  
n pièce (de théâtre) 1, 8  
player /'pleɪə/ n joueur 2  
player piano /'pleɪə pi:ənəʊ/ n  
piano mécanique 5  
please /'pli:z/ expr s'il te/vous plaît 1  
pleased /'pli:zd/ adj content, satisfait 6  
pleasure /'pleʒə/ n plaisir 4  
plot /'plɒt/ n intrigue 8  
plug /'plʌg/ n prise (de courant) 5  
plug in/into /'plʌg ɪn/'ɪntu:/ v  
brancher (à) 5  
pm (time) /'pi:em/ abrégé de l'après-midi 2  
pocket /'pɒkɪt/ n poche 7  
podcast /'pɒdkɑ:st/ n podcast 8  
poem /'pəʊɪm/ n poème 6  
poet /'pəʊɪt/ n poète 7  
pogo stick /'pəʊgʊ 'stɪk/ n  
bâton sauteur 6  
point /'pɔɪnt/ n point, moment, aspect,  
argument 2, 5, 8, 8  
point: there's no point /ðeəz ,nəʊ 'pɔɪnt/  
expr ça ne sert à rien 4  
polar /'pəʊlə/ adj polaire 3  
polar bear /'pəʊlə 'beə/ n ours polaire 3  
pole /'pəʊl/ n pôle 3  
police /'pəli:s/ n pl police 1  
police officer /'pəli:s 'ɒfɪsə/ n  
agent de police 1  
polite /'pəlaɪt/ adj poli 1  
politician /'pɒlɪ'tɪʃən/ n  
homme/femme politique 8  
politics /'pɒlɪ'tɪks/ n politique 5  
pollute /'pɒlu:t/ v polluer 3  
polluted /'pɒlu:tɪd/ adj pollué 3  
pollution /'pɒlu:ʃən/ n pollution 1  
pool /pu:l/ n piscine 1  
poor /pɔ:/ adj pauvre 7  
pop star /'pɒp ,stɑ:/ n pop star 8  
popular /'pɒpjələ/ adj populaire 2  
population /'pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/ n population 7  
pork /pɔ:k/ n porc 5  
portable /'pɔ:təbl/ adj portable 5  
Portugal /'pɔ:tʃəgəl/ n Portugal 2  
Portuguese /'pɔ:tʃəgɪz/ adj portugais 2  
position /'pɒzɪʃən/ n position, place 1, 2  
possessions /'pɒzəʃənz/ n pl biens,  
affaires 4  
possibility /'pɒsə'bɪlɪti/ n possibilité 4  
possible /'pɒsəbl/ adj possible 2  
possibly /'pɒsəbli/ adv peut-être 5  
post /pəʊst/ n message, post 6  
postcard /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ n carte postale 4  
post code /'pəʊst ,kəʊd/ n code postal 3  
poster /'pəʊstə/ n poster 3  
potato /'pə'tetəʊ/ n pomme de terre gr  
pound /paʊnd/ n livre (argent, poids) 8  
pour with rain /'pɔ: wɪð 'reɪn/ expr  
pleuvoir à verse 8  
power lead /'paʊə ,li:d/ n  
câble d'alimentation 5  
power station /'paʊə ,steɪʃən/ n  
centrale électrique 3  
practise /'præktɪs/ v pratiquer,  
s'entraîner 1  
predict /'prɪdɪkt/ v prédire 3  
prediction /'prɪdɪkʃən/ n prédiction 3  
prefer /'prɪfɜ:z/ v préférer 1  
preference /'prefərəns/ n préférence 8  
prepare /'prɪpeə/ v se préparer 2  
present /'prezənt/ n présent, cadeau  
1, 1  
present /'prɪzent/ v présenter 1  
presentation /'prezən'teɪʃən/ n  
exposé, présentation 2  
presenter /'prɪzəntə/ n  
présentateur, animateur 8  
president /'prezɪdənt/ n président 6  
press /pres/ v appuyer sur 5  
pretty /'prɪti/ adj joli adv assez 2, 4  
previous /'prɪ:vɪəs/ adj précédent 2  
primary school /'praɪməri ,sku:l/ n  
école primaire cm  
Prime Meridian /'praɪm mə'ri:diən/ n  
méridien origine 1  
prince /'prɪns/ n prince 4  
princess /'prɪn'ses/ n princesse 4  
principal (USA) /'prɪnsɪpəl/ n principal 0  
print (out) /'prɪnt aʊt/ v imprimer 5  
printer /'prɪntə/ n imprimante 5  
prison /'prɪzən/ n prison 7  
private /'praɪvət/ adj privé 8  
prize /'praɪz/ n prix (récompense) 3  
prize-winning /'praɪz,wɪnɪŋ/ adj  
primé, lauréat 7  
probable /'prɒbəbl/ adj probable 7  
probably /'prɒbəbli/ adv probablement 2  
problem /'prɒbləm/ n problème 2  
problem: No problem. /'nəʊ ,prɒbləm/  
expr Pas de problème. 4  
process /'prəʊses/ n processus 3  
produce /'prɒdju:s/ v produire 3  
professional /'prə'feʃənəl/ adj  
professionnel 2  
program /'prəʊgræm/ v programmer 5  
programme /'prəʊgræm/ n  
programme, émission 3, 4  
progress: in progress /ɪn 'prɒʊgres/ expr  
en cours 5  
project /'prɒdʒekt/ n projet 3  
promise /'prɒmɪs/ n promesse  
v promettre 4, 8  
pronunciation /'prɒnənsi'eɪʃən/ n  
prononciation 7  
protect /'prə'tekt/ v protéger 3  
protection /'prə'tekʃən/ n protection 3  
proud /praʊd/ adj fier 2  
prove /pru:v/ v prouver 4  
public /'pʌblɪk/ adj public 3  
public: in public /ɪn 'pʌblɪk/ expr  
en public 8  
public transport /'pʌblɪk 'trænzpɔ:t/ n  
transports en commun 3  
Puerto Rico /'pu:z'tɜ:ri:kəʊ/ n  
Porto Rico 5  
pull /pʊl/ v tracter, tirer 6  
pull off /pʊl 'ɒf/ v retirer, enlever 5  
punch /pʌntʃ/ v frapper avec le poing 2  
punchline /'pʌntʃlaɪn/ n chute 6  
purple /'pɜ:pl/ n violet 8  
purpose /'pɜ:pəs/ n but, fin 4  
push /pʊʃ/ v pousser 6  
put /pʊt/ v mettre, placer 1, 2

put on /'pʊt 'ɒn/ v mettre, revêtir 4  
 put through /'pʊt θruː/ v faire subir à 3  
 put together /'pʊt tə'geðə/ v assembler 5  
 pyramid /'pɪrə'mɪd/ n pyramide 1

**Q**

quality /'kwɒləti/ n qualité 8  
 quantity /'kwɒntəti/ n quantité 3  
 queen /'kwɪn/ n reine 8  
 question /'kwɛstʃən/ n question 1  
 queue /'kjuː/ n file d'attente 1  
 quick /'kwɪk/ adj rapide 2  
 quickly /'kwɪkli/ adv rapidement 2  
 quiet /'kwaɪət/ adj tranquille,  
 peu fort (voix) 3, 2  
 quietly /'kwaɪətli/ adv tranquillement gr  
 quite /'kwaɪt/ adv assez, plutôt 2  
 quiz /'kwɪz/ n quiz 4

**R**

race /reɪs/ n course v s'emballer 2, 6  
 racing heart /'reɪsɪŋ 'hɑ:t/ expr  
 palpitations 2  
 racket /'rækɪt/ n raquette 2  
 radio /'reɪdiəʊ/ n radio 5  
 radio station /'reɪdiəʊ 'steɪʃən/ n  
 station de radio 1  
 raft /rɑ:ft/ n radeau 7  
 railroad (USA) /'reɪləʊd/ n  
 chemin de fer 7  
 rain /reɪn/ v pleuvoir n pluie 1, 3  
 rain boot /'reɪn bu:t/ n botte de pluie 5  
 raincoat /'reɪnkəʊt/ n imperméable 7  
 rainforest /'reɪnfɔ:st/ n  
 forêt tropicale humide 3  
 raise money /'reɪz 'mʌni/ expr  
 collecter des fonds 3  
 range /reɪndʒ/ n chaîne 7  
 rap /ræp/ n rap 8  
 rapid /'ræpɪd/ adj rapide 2  
 rare /reə/ adj rare gr  
 rather /'rɑ:ðə/ adv plutôt 2  
 raw /rɔ:/ adj cru 6  
 reach /ri:tʃ/ v atteindre 4  
 read /ri:d/ v lire 1  
 ready: get ready /'get 'redi/ expr  
 se préparer 4  
 real /riəl/ adj vrai 8  
 realise /'ri:əlaɪz/ v réaliser,  
 se rendre compte 7  
 reality /'ri:əli/ n réalité 4  
 really /'ri:əli/ adv vraiment 1  
 Really? /'ri:əli/ expr Ah bon? 8  
 reason /'ri:zən/ n raison 3  
 receive /'ri:si:v/ v recevoir 3  
 recent /'ri:sənt/ adj récent 6  
 recently /'ri:səntli/ adv récemment 6  
 recess (USA) /'ri:ses/ n récréation 0  
 recognise /'rekəgnəɪz/ v reconnaître 2  
 recommend /'rekə'mend/ v  
 recommander, conseiller 8  
 record /'rekɔ:d/ n record, disque,  
 enregistrement 6, 5, 1  
 record /'ri:kɔ:d/ v enregistrer 5  
 record player /'rekɔ:d 'pleɪə/ n  
 tourne-disque 5  
 rectangular /'rek'tæŋgʊlə/ adj  
 rectangulaire 1  
 recycle /'ri:sɑ:kl/ v recycler 3  
 recycling /'ri:sɑ:klɪŋ/ n recyclage 3  
 red /red/ adj, n rouge 2, gr  
 reduce /'ri:dju:s/ v réduire 3  
 reef /ri:f/ n récif 3  
 referee /'refəri:/ n arbitre 2

reference /'refərəns/ n référence 2  
 refer to /'ri:fə tu:/ v parler de gr  
 refuse /'ri:fju:z/ v refuser 4  
 reggae /'reggeɪ/ n reggae 5  
 register /'redʒɪstə/ v inscrire 6  
 regularly /'regjələli/ adv régulièrement 2  
 relaxed /'rɪlæksɪd/ adj détendu 2  
 religion /'rɪlɪdʒən/ n religion 5  
 remember /'rɪməmbə/ v se souvenir de,  
 se rappeler ; ne pas oublier 6, 1  
 renewable /'ri:nju:əbl/ adj renouvelable 3  
 repair /'ri:pə/ v réparer 2  
 repeat /'ri:pɪt/ v répéter 2  
 repeatedly /'ri:pɪtɪdli/ adv  
 à plusieurs reprises 5  
 reply /'ri:plai/ v répondre 4  
 report /'ri:pɔ:t/ v rapporter, décrire ;  
 signaler n compte-rendu 2, 6, 2  
 reporter /'ri:pɔ:tə/ n reporter 5  
 rescue /'reskjʊ:/ v délivrer, sauver 7  
 reserve /'ri:zəv/ n réserviste 2  
 respect /'respekt/ n respect 1  
 respond /'ri:spɒnd/ v répondre 4  
 responsible /'ri:spɒnsəbl/ adj  
 responsable 3  
 rest /rest/ v se reposer 2  
 rest: have a rest /'hæv ə 'rest/ expr  
 se reposer 4  
 rest: the rest (of) /ðə 'rest əv/ expr  
 le reste (de) 5  
 restaurant /'restɒrənt/ n restaurant 1  
 result /'rɪzʌlt/ n résultat 3  
 result: as a result /æz ə 'rɪzʌlt/ expr  
 en conséquence, suite à cela 3  
 return /'rɪtʃn/ n aller-retour  
 v rendre, rapporter 1, 3  
 reuse /'ri:ju:z/ v réutiliser 3  
 revenge /'ri:vendʒ/ n revanche 8  
 review /'ri:vju:/ n critique 8  
 revise /'ri:vəɪz/ v réviser 3  
 revision /'ri:vɪʒən/ n révision 3  
 rhyme /raɪm/ v rimer 8  
 rhythm /'rɪðəm/ n rythme 5  
 rich /rɪtʃ/ adj riche 2  
 rid: get rid of /'get 'rɪd əv/ expr  
 se débarrasser de 2  
 ride /raɪd/ v monter, aller à  
 n manège ; tour 2, 4, 6  
 ride a bike /'raɪd ə 'baɪk/ expr  
 faire du vélo 3  
 ride a horse /'raɪd ə 'hɔ:s/ expr  
 faire du cheval 6  
 ride over /'raɪd əʊvə/ v rouler sur 1  
 right /raɪt/ n droite adv à droite  
 adj droit ; adapté, qui convient  
 1, 1, 5, 3  
 right: be right /'bi: 'raɪt/ expr  
 avoir raison 2  
 right here /'raɪt 'hiə/ expr ici 2  
 right now /'raɪt 'naʊ/ expr  
 en ce moment 1  
 right: on your right /'ɒn jɔ: 'raɪt/ expr  
 à droite 1  
 right: that's right /ðæt's 'raɪt/ expr  
 c'est exact 7  
 ring /rɪŋ/ v sonner n anneau 5, 6  
 rise /raɪz/ v monter 3  
 rise to the challenge /'raɪz tə ðə 'tʃælɪndʒ/  
 expr relever le défi 2  
 risk /rɪsk/ n risque 6  
 rite of passage /'raɪt əv 'pæsɪdʒ/ n  
 rite de passage 4  
 ritual /'ri:tʃuəl/ n rituel 4  
 river /rɪvə/ n rivière, fleuve 1

road /rəʊd/ n route 1  
 role /rəʊl/ n rôle 2  
 roll /rəʊl/ n rouleau 5  
 rollerblade /'rəʊləbleɪd/ v faire du roller 3  
 roller coaster /'rəʊlə 'kəʊstə/ n  
 montagnes russes 6  
 roof /ru:f/ n toit gr  
 room /ru:m/ n chambre, salle 4, 4  
 rope /rəʊp/ n corde 4  
 round /raʊnd/ adj rond prép autour de  
 n tour 1, 2, 2  
 route /ru:t/ n itinéraire 1  
 router /'ru:tə/ n routeur 5  
 row /rəʊ/ n rangée v ramer 1, 2  
 rower /'rəʊə/ n rameur 2  
 rowing /'rəʊɪŋ/ n aviron 2  
 rubber /'rʌbə/ n caoutchouc, gomme 5, 7  
 rubbish /'rʌbɪʃ/ n ordures, déchets 3  
 rude /ru:d/ adj impoli 1  
 rug /rʌg/ n tapis 8  
 rugby /'rʌgbi/ n rugby 2  
 ruin /'ru:ɪn/ n ruine 1  
 rule /ru:l/ n règle 2  
 run /rʌn/ v courir n course 1, 6  
 run across /'rʌn ə'krɒs/ v  
 traverser en courant 1  
 run away /'rʌn ə'weɪ/ v se sauver 4  
 run down /'rʌn daʊn/ v  
 descendre en courant gr  
 run up /'rʌn ʌp/ v monter en courant 1  
 runner /'rʌnə/ n coureur 2  
 Russia /'rʌʃə/ n Russie 7

**S**

sad /sæd/ adj triste 2  
 safari /sə'fɑ:ri/ n safari 4  
 safe /seɪf/ adj sûr 1  
 safely /'seɪfli/ adv en sécurité 1  
 safety /'seɪfti/ n sécurité 4  
 sail /seɪl/ v aller en bateau 2  
 sailor /'seɪlə/ n marin 7  
 sale /seɪl/ n vente 6  
 salsa /'sælsə/ n salsa 5  
 salt /sɔ:lt/ n sel gr  
 same /seɪm/ adj même 2  
 same: the same as /ðə 'seɪm əz/ expr  
 le même que 1  
 sandal /'sændəl/ n sandale 4  
 sandwich /'sænwɪdʒ/ n sandwich 1  
 sapodilla /'sæpədɪlə/ n sapotillier 5  
 satellite dish /'sætələɪt 'dɪʃ/ n  
 antenne parabolique 5  
 satisfied /'sætɪsfɑɪd/ adj satisfait 2  
 Saturday /'sætədeɪ/ n samedi 1  
 Saudi Arabia /'saudi ə'reɪbiə/ n  
 Arabie Saoudite 1  
 save /seɪv/ v économiser, sauver 1, 2  
 saxophone /'sæksəfəʊn/ n saxophone gr  
 say /seɪ/ v dire 1  
 scandalise /'skændəlaɪz/ v scandaliser 4  
 scared: be scared (of) /'bi: 'skeəd əv/  
 expr avoir peur (de) 1  
 scarf /skɑ:f/ n écharpe gr  
 scene /si:n/ n scène 8  
 scheme /ski:m/ n système, projet 3  
 school /sku:l/ n école 0  
 schoolfriend /'sku:lfrɛnd/ n  
 camarade de classe 4  
 science /saɪəns/ n science 1  
 science fiction /saɪəns 'fɪkʃən/ n  
 science-fiction 5  
 scientist /'saɪəntɪst/ n  
 scientifique, chercheur 3



- scooter /'sku:tə/ n scooter cm  
score /skɔ:/ n score v marquer 2, 2  
Scotland /'skɒtlənd/ n Ecosse 1  
Scottish /'skɒtɪʃ/ adj écossais 1  
screen /'skri:n/ n écran 5  
scuba diving /'sku:bə daɪvɪŋ/ n plongée (sous-marine) 1  
sea /si:/ n mer 1  
seafood /'si:fu:d/ n fruits de mer 2  
search: in search of /ɪn 'sɜ:tʃ əv/ expr à la recherche de 7  
season /'si:zən/ n saison 0  
seat /si:t/ n place, siège 2  
second /'sekənd/ n seconde num second, deuxième 2, 2  
secondly /'sekəndli/ adv deuxièmement 3  
secret /'si:kri:t/ n secret 4  
secretary /'sekrətəri/ n secrétaire 4  
security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ n sécurité 7  
see /si:/ v voir 0  
See you (soon)! /si: ju: 'su:n/ expr A bientôt! 1  
seed /si:d/ n graine 3  
seem /si:m/ v sembler, avoir l'air 2  
sell /sel/ v vendre 2  
send /send/ v envoyer 1  
send back /send 'bæk/ v renvoyer 5  
send off /send 'ɒf/ v expulser 2  
send on /send 'ɒn/ v appeler en remplacement 2  
Senegal /'seni:ɡɔ:l/ n Sénégal 4  
sense /sens/ n sens gr  
sense: make sense of /meɪk 'sens əv/ expr comprendre 8  
sensible /'sensəbl/ adj sensé, raisonnable 7  
sentence /'sentəns/ n phrase 1  
September /'septembə/ n septembre 6  
series /'siəri:z/ n série 8  
serious /'siəriəs/ adj sérieux 1  
serve /sɜ:v/ v servir 7  
set /set/ v établir (record) n plateau (de cinéma), ensemble 6, 8, vb  
set: it's set in /ɪts 'set ɪn/ expr ça se passe en/dans 8  
set your eyes on /set jʌr 'aɪz ɒn/ expr voir 2  
setting /'setɪŋ/ n cadre 4  
settle /'setl/ v s'installer 7  
settler /'setlə/ n colon 7  
shake hands /'ʃeɪk 'hændz/ expr se serrer la main 1  
shall /ʃæl/ v pour exprimer le futur (1ère pers) 4  
shape /ʃeɪp/ n forme 1  
share /ʃeə/ v partager 3  
sheep /ʃi:p/ n mouton gr  
shelf /ʃelf/ n étagère gr  
shelter /'ʃeltə/ n abri 7  
shine /ʃaɪn/ v briller 5  
ship /ʃɪp/ n bateau 1  
shipwreck /'ʃɪprek/ n naufrage 7  
shirt /ʃɜ:t/ n chemise, maillot 8, 7  
shoe /ʃu:/ n chaussure 1  
shoot /ʃu:t/ n pousse 8  
shop /ʃɒp/ n magasin v faire des achats 1, 2  
shopping /'ʃɒpɪŋ/ n shopping 1  
short /ʃɔ:t/ adj court, petit 1, 2  
shorts /'ʃɔ:ts/ n pl short 7  
should /ʃʊd/ v devoir 1  
shoulder /'ʃəʊldə/ n épaule 4  
shout /ʃaʊt/ v crier 2  
show /ʃəʊ/ v montrer n spectacle, émission, foire 1, 2, 4, 6  
shower /'ʃaʊə/ n douche 4  
shy /ʃaɪ/ adj timide 1  
sick /sɪk/ adj malade 3  
side /saɪd/ n côté 1  
sidewalk (USA) /'saɪdwɔ:k/ n trottoir 7  
sighting: report a sighting /rɪ'pɔ:t ə 'saɪtɪŋ/ expr déclarer avoir vu 6  
sights /saɪts/ n pl attractions touristiques 1  
sightseeing /'saɪtsi:ŋ/ n tourisme 1  
sign /saɪn/ n signe; panneau, écriteau 3, 4  
silly /'sɪli/ adj bête 4  
silver /'sɪlvə/ n argent 2  
similar /'sɪmɪlə/ adj semblable 2  
simple /'sɪmpl/ adj simple 5  
simply /'sɪmpli/ adv simplement 3  
since /sɪns/ prép depuis 3  
since then /sɪns 'ðen/ expr depuis 6  
sing /sɪŋ/ v chanter 2  
singer /'sɪŋə/ n chanteur 2  
single /'sɪŋɡl/ adj unique 8  
singular /'sɪŋɡjʊlə/ adj singulier gr  
sister /'sɪstə/ n sœur 1  
sit /sɪt/ v s'asseoir, être assis 1  
sit down /sɪt 'daʊn/ v s'asseoir 7  
site /saɪt/ n site 1  
situation /sɪ'tju:ʃjən/ n situation 1  
size /saɪz/ n taille 1  
skate /skeɪt/ v faire du skateboard 3  
skateboard /'skeɪtbɔ:d/ v faire du skateboard n skateboard 3, 4  
skatepark /'skeɪtpa:k/ n skatepark 3  
ski /ski:/ v skier, faire du ski 1  
skier /'skiə/ n skieur 2  
skiing /'ski:ŋ/ n ski 2  
skill /skɪl/ n compétence, aptitude 8  
skin /skɪn/ n peau 1  
skirt /skɜ:t/ n jupe 4  
sky /skaɪ/ n ciel 3  
sky-diver /'skaɪdaɪvə/ n parachutiste 6  
slave /sleɪv/ n esclave 5  
sleep /sli:p/ v dormir 2  
slide /slaɪd/ v glisser n diapositive 1, 2  
slightly /'slɑ:tlɪ/ adv légèrement 4  
slogan /'sləʊɡən/ n slogan 2  
slope /sleɪp/ n piste (de ski) 2  
slow /sləʊ/ adj lent 2  
slow down /sləʊ 'daʊn/ v se ralentir 3  
slowly /'sləʊli/ adv lentement 2  
small /smɔ:l/ adj petit 1  
smart /smɑ:t/ adj élégant gr  
smell /smel/ v sentir n odeur 1, gr  
smog /smɒɡ/ n smog, nuage de pollution 3  
snake /sneɪk/ n serpent 6  
snorkelling /'snɔ:kəlɪŋ/ n plongée avec un tuba gr  
snow /snəʊ/ v neiger n neige 1, 3  
snowboarder /'snəʊbɔ:də/ n snowboarder 2  
snowboarding /'snəʊbɔ:dɪŋ/ n snowboard 2  
so /səʊ/ conj pour que; donc adv tellement, si 1, 1, 7  
so far /'səʊ faɪ/ expr jusqu'à présent 1  
so that /'səʊ ðæt/ expr de façon à ce que 1  
soap /səʊp/ n savon 7  
soccer (USA) /'sɒkə/ n foot(ball) 0  
society /sə'saɪəti/ n société 5  
socket /'sɒkɪt/ n prise (de courant - au mur) 5  
software /'sɒftweə/ n logiciel 5  
solar energy /'səʊlə 'enədʒi/ n énergie solaire 3  
solution /sə'lju:ʃən/ n solution 3  
solve /sɒlv/ v résoudre 3  
some /sʌm/ dét du, de la, des; quelques; certains 1, 3, 3  
somebody /'sʌmbədi/ pron quelqu'un 5  
someone /'sʌmwʌn/ pron quelqu'un 1  
something /'sʌmθɪŋ/ pron quelque chose 0  
sometimes /'sʌmtaɪmz/ adv parfois, quelquefois 1  
son /sʌn/ n fils 4  
song /sɒŋ/ n chanson 4  
soon /su:n/ adv vite, bientôt 1, 1  
soon: as soon as /əz 'su:n əz/ expr dès que 1  
sore /sɔ:/ adj douloureux 2  
sore throat /sɔ: 'θrəʊt/ n mal de gorge 2  
sorry /'sɒri/ expr désolé 4  
Sorry? /'sɒri/ expr Pardon? 1  
sound /saʊnd/ n son 8  
soundtrack /'saʊndtræk/ n bande-son 8  
south /saʊθ/ adv sud 1  
South Africa /'saʊθ 'æfrɪkə/ n Afrique du Sud 2  
southern /'sʌðən/ adj du sud 1  
South Pacific /'saʊθ pə'sɪfɪk/ n Pacifique sud 4  
souvenir /su:vənɪə/ n souvenir 1  
space /speɪs/ n espace 3  
spaceship /'speɪʃɪp/ n vaisseau spatial 5  
Spain /speɪn/ n Espagne 2  
Spanish /'spæɪnɪʃ/ n espagnol 4  
speak /spi:k/ v parler 0  
speaker /'spi:kə/ n enceinte, locuteur 5, 6  
special /'speʃəl/ adj spécial, exceptionnel 2  
special effects /'speʃəl rɪ'fekts/ n pl effets spéciaux 8  
specialist /'speʃəlɪst/ n spécialiste 5  
species /'spi:ʃi:z/ n espèce 3  
specific /spə'sɪfɪk/ adj précis, particulier 2  
specific to /spə'sɪfɪk tu:/ adj propre à 5  
speech /spi:tʃ/ n discours 4  
speed /spi:d/ n vitesse 4  
speed limit /'spi:d lɪ'mɪt/ n vitesse réglementaire 6  
spelling /'spelɪŋ/ n orthographe 6  
spend /spend/ v dépenser, passer 0, 0  
spider /'spaɪdə/ n araignée 8  
spite: in spite of /ɪn 'spaɪt əv/ expr malgré 8  
spoon /spu:n/ n cuillère 6  
sport /spɔ:t/ n sport 0  
sporting event /'spɔ:tɪŋ ɪ'vent/ n manifestation sportive 2  
sports camp /'spɔ:ts kæmp/ n stage sportif 2  
sports centre /'spɔ:ts sentə/ n centre sportif 2  
spring /sprɪŋ/ n printemps 3  
sprint /sprɪnt/ n sprint 2  
square /skweə/ n place, case 1, cm  
stadium /'steɪdiəm/ n stade 2

- staff /stɑ:f/ n personnel 1  
 staff room /'stɑ:f rʊm/ n  
   salle des professeurs 0  
 stage /steɪdʒ/ n étape, scène 4, 5  
 stand /stænd/ v se tenir debout 1  
 stand up /stænd ʌp/ v être debout 4  
 stand: can't stand /kɑ:nt 'stænd/ expr  
   ne pas supporter 8  
 star /stɑ:/ n étoile; vedette, star  
   v avoir pour vedette 5, 7, 8  
 start /stɑ:t/ v se mettre à, commencer (à)  
   n début 1, 2, 8  
 starving: be starving /bi: 'stɑ:vɪŋ/ expr  
   avoir très faim 8  
 state /steɪt/ n état, fait, Etat  
   v préciser 4, 4, 7, 7  
 statement /'steɪtmənt/ n affirmation 1  
 States /steɪts/ n Etats-Unis 7  
 station /'steɪʃən/ n station, gare 1, 1  
 stative /'steɪtɪv/ adj d'état gr  
 statue /'stætʃu:/ n statue 8  
 status /'steɪtəs/ n statut 6  
 stay /steɪ/ v loger, séjourner; rester 1, 6  
 stay out late /steɪ aʊt leɪt/ expr  
   rentrer tard 4  
 steal /sti:l/ v voler 7  
 steel /sti:l/ n acier 5  
 steel drum/pan /'sti:l 'drʌm/pæn/ n  
   steel drum/pan 5  
 step /step/ n marche, pas 1, 5  
 stick /stɪk/ v coller n bâton 5, 6  
 sticky /'stɪki/ adj collant 6  
 still /sti:l/ adv toujours, encore 3, 4  
 stop /stɒp/ n arrêt, étape v arrêter,  
   s'arrêter (de), empêcher 1, 7, 5, 2, 2  
 store /stɔ:/ v enregistrer 5  
 storm /stɔ:m/ n orage 1  
 storm home /stɔ:m 'həʊm/ expr  
   remporter un succès foudroyant 2  
 story /'stɔ:ri/ n histoire, article 1, 5  
 storyline /'stɔ:rilain/ n histoire,  
   scénario 8  
 strange /streɪndʒ/ adj bizarre, étrange 5  
 street /stri:t/ n rue 1  
 streetcar (USA) /'stri:tka:/ n tramway 7  
 stress /stres/ v accentuer  
   n accent tonique 5, 7  
 stretch /stretʃ/ v s'étendre 7  
 striped /'stript/ adj à rayures 4  
 strong /strɒŋ/ adj fort 2  
 strongly /'strɒŋli/ adv en force 2  
 structure /'strʌktʃə/ n structure 7  
 student /'stju:dənt/ n étudiant 0  
 studies /'stʌdiz/ n pl études 4  
 studio /'stju:diəʊ/ n studio 4  
 study /'stʌdi/ v étudier, réviser 0, 1  
 stuff /stʌf/ n affaires 7  
 stunt /stʌnt/ n cascade 8  
 stuntman /'stʌntmæn/ n cascadeur 8  
 stuntwoman /'stʌntwʊmən/ n  
   cascadeuse 8  
 stupid /'stju:pɪd/ adj stupide, bête 4  
 style /stɑɪl/ n style 4  
 subject /'sʌbdʒekt/ n matière, sujet 0, 1  
 submarine /'sʌbməri:n/ n sous-marin 1  
 submit /səb'mɪt/ v soumettre,  
   présenter 6  
 substitute /'sʌbstɪtju:t/ n remplaçant 2  
 subway (USA) /'sʌbweɪ/ n métro 7  
 success /sək'ses/ n réussite 5  
 successful /sək'sesfəl/ adj  
   qui réussit, à succès 2  
 successfully /sək'sesfəli/ adv  
   avec succès 2
- such /sʌtʃ/ dét si, tel, tellement 2, 4, 6  
 such as /sʌtʃ əz/ expr comme 1  
 suddenly /'sʌdnəli/ adv soudain 2  
 sugar /'ʃʊgə/ n sucre 1  
 suggest /sədʒest/ v suggérer 4  
 suggestion /sədʒestʃən/ n suggestion 3  
 suit /su:t/ n costume, déguisement 4, 6  
 suitcase /'su:tkeɪs/ n valise 1  
 sum up /sʌm ʌp/ v résumer 3  
 summarise /'sʌməraɪz/ v résumer 8  
 summary /'sʌməri/ n résumé 8  
 summer /'sʌmə/ n été 1  
 sun /sʌn/ n soleil 5  
 sunbathe /'sʌnbetð/ v  
   prendre un bain de soleil 5  
 Sunday /'sʌndet/ n dimanche 2  
 sunhat /'sʌnhæt/ n chapeau (de soleil) 4  
 sunlight /'sʌnlaɪt/ n soleil 4  
 sunny: it's sunny /ɪts 'sʌni/ expr  
   il fait (du) soleil 1  
 supermarket /'su:pə:mɑ:kɪt/ n  
   supermarché 1  
 superstar /'su:pəstɑ:/ n superstar 2  
 supper /'sʌpə/ n souper 8  
 supply /sə'plɑɪ/ n réseau 5  
 support /sə'pɔ:t/ v soutenir, aider 3  
 supporter /sə'pɔ:tə/ n supporter 2  
 suppose /sə'pəʊz/ v supposer 8  
 sure /ʃʊ:/ adj sûr expr bien sûr 3, 7  
 sure: make sure /meɪk 'ʃʊ:/ expr  
   s'assurer 8  
 surname /'s:neɪm/ n nom de famille 3  
 surprise /sə'praɪz/ n surprise 1  
 surprised /sə'praɪzd/ adj surpris 2  
 surprising /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ adj surprenant 4  
 surround /sə'raʊnd/ v entourer,  
   tourner autour de 1  
 surveillance /sə'veɪləns/ n surveillance 1  
 survive /sə'vaɪv/ v survivre 3  
 swap /swɒp/ v échanger 4  
 Sweden /'swi:ðən/ n Suède 3  
 sweet /swi:t/ n bonbon adj doux 4, 2  
 swim /swɪm/ n baignade v nager 1, 2  
 swimmer /'swɪmə/ n nageur 2  
 swimming /'swɪmɪŋ/ n natation 2  
 swing /swɪŋ/ v balancer 4  
 Swiss /swɪs/ adj suisse 2  
 switch off /swɪtʃ 'ɒf/ v éteindre 5  
 switch on /swɪtʃ 'ɒn/ v allumer 4  
 Switzerland /'swɪtsələnd/ n Suisse 1  
 syllable /'sɪləbl/ n syllabe 2  
 symbol /'sɪmbəl/ n symbole 4  
 sympathetic /sɪmpə'θetɪk/ adj  
   compréhensif 2
- T**  
 table /teɪbl/ n table 5  
 tablet /'tæblət/ n tablette 5  
 table tennis /'teɪbl,tenɪs/ n ping-pong,  
   tennis de table 5  
 tag /tæg/ n tag 7  
 tail /teɪl/ n queue 6  
 tails /teɪlz/ n pl pile (de pièce) cm  
 Taiwan /taɪ'wa:n/ n Taiwan 5  
 take /teɪk/ v prendre, apporter, emmener  
   1, 1, 1  
 take: it takes /ɪt 'teɪks/ expr  
   cela prend 4  
 take it easy /teɪk ɪt 'i:zi/ expr  
   y aller doucement 2  
 take off /teɪk 'ɒf/ v enlever, retirer;  
   décoller 1, 7  
 take out /teɪk 'aʊt/ v sortir 7
- take part (in) /teɪk 'pɑ:t ɪn/ v  
   participer (à) 2  
 take place /teɪk 'pleɪs/ v avoir lieu 4  
 take sb round (a place) /teɪk ... 'raʊnd/ v  
   faire visiter (un endroit) à qqun 1  
 takeaway /'teɪkəweɪ/ n  
   restaurant de plats à emporter 6  
 tale /teɪl/ n histoire, récit 1  
 talent /'tælənt/ n talent 6  
 talented /'tæləntɪd/ adj  
   doué, qui a du talent 8  
 talk /tɔ:k/ v parler 1  
 tall /tɔ:l/ adj grand, haut 1, 4  
 tap /tæp/ n robinet 7  
 tape /teɪp/ n ruban 5  
 tarantula /'tærəntjələ/ n tarentule 6  
 task /tɑ:sk/ n tâche 5  
 taste /teɪst/ v goûter 8  
 taste (bad) /teɪst/ expr être (mauvais) 1  
 tattoo /'tætu:/ n tatouage 8  
 taxi /'tæksi/ n taxi 4  
 teach /ti:tʃ/ v enseigner 6  
 teacher /'ti:tʃə/ n professeur,  
   enseignant 0  
 teachers' lounge (USA) /'ti:tʃəz,laʊndʒ/ n  
   salle des professeurs 0  
 team /ti:m/ n équipe 1  
 technology /tek'nɒlədʒi/ n technologie 5  
 teen /ti:n/ n adolescent 3  
 teenage /'ti:neɪdʒ/ adj adolescent 4  
 teenager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ n adolescent 3  
 telephone /'telɪfəʊn/ n téléphone 5  
 television /'telɪvɪʒən/ n télévision 6  
 tell /tel/ v dire à, parler de 1, 1  
 Tell you what ... /tel ju: 'wɒt/ expr  
   Tu sais / Vous savez quoi ... 6  
 temper: lose your temper /lu:z jɔ: 'tempə/  
   expr se mettre en colère 5  
 temperature /'tempərətʃə/ n  
   température, fièvre 2  
 temple /'tempəl/ n temple 1  
 temporary /'tempərəri/ adj temporaire 1  
 tennis /'tenɪs/ n tennis 1  
 tennis court /'tenɪs, kɔ:t/ n  
   court de tennis 3  
 tense /tens/ n temps (d'un verbe) 1  
 tent /tent/ n tente gr  
 term /tɜ:m/ n trimestre 0  
 terrace /'terəs/ n terrasse 1  
 terrible /'terəbl/ adj terrible,  
   épouvantable 1  
 terribly /'terəbli/ adv vraiment 4  
 terrific /'terɪfɪk/ adj formidable 1  
 terrified /'terəfaɪd/ v terrifié 1  
 terrifying /'terəfaɪɪŋ/ adj terrifiant 3  
 test /test/ n contrôle, interrogation 1  
 test yourself /'test jɔ: self/ expr  
   se tester 6  
 text /tekst/ n texte v envoyer un texto  
   1, 5  
 text message /'tekst,mesɪdʒ/ n  
   texto, SMS 4  
 Thailand /'taɪlənd/ n Thaïlande 1  
 than /ðən/ prép qu', que 1  
 thank /θæŋk/ v remercier 4  
 thanks /θæŋks/ expr merci 2  
 thanks: give thanks /gɪv θæŋks/ expr  
   remercier 4  
 thank you /θæŋk ju/ expr merci 1  
 theatre /'θiətə/ n théâtre 2  
 theme park /θi:m, pɑ:k/ n  
   parc à thème 6  
 then /ðen/ adv ensuite, alors 1, 4

there /ðeə/ *adv* là-bas 1  
 there is/are /ðeər ɪz, 'ðeər ɑː/ *expr*  
*il y a* 1  
 therefore /'ðeəfɔː/ *adv* donc,  
*par conséquent* 1  
 thick /θɪk/ *adj* épais 5  
 thin /θɪn/ *adj* fin 5  
 thing /θɪŋ/ *n* chose 0  
 things /θɪŋz/ *n pl* affaires 4  
 think /θɪŋk/ *v* penser 0  
 third /θɜːd/ *num* troisième 2  
 thirsty: be thirsty /biː 'θɜːsti/ *expr*  
*avoir soif* 4  
 though /ðəʊ/ *adv* cependant 7  
 thoughtful /'θɔːtfl/ *adj* attentionné 2  
 thoughtless /'θɔːtləs/ *adj* irréfléchi 2  
 thousand /'θaʊzənd/ *num* mille 2  
 thousands of /'θaʊzənz əv/ *expr*  
*des milliers de* 2  
 thriller /'θrɪlə/ *n* thriller 8  
 throat /θrəʊt/ *n* gorge 2  
 through /θruː/ *prép* à travers, par 1, 4  
 throughout /θruː'ðaʊt/ *prép*  
*tout au long de* 7  
 throw /θrəʊ/ *v* lancer *n* lancer 2, cm  
 throw away /θrəʊ ə'weɪ/ *v* jeter 3  
 thunderstorm /'θʌndəstɔːm/ *n* orage 3  
 Thursday /'θɜːzdeɪ/ *n* jeudi 2  
 tick /tɪk/ *v* cocher 3  
 ticket /'tɪkɪt/ *n* billet, ticket 1  
 ticket office /'tɪkɪt ɒfɪs/ *n* billetterie,  
*guichet* 1  
 tidy /'taɪdi/ *adj* soigné, rangé *v* ranger  
 2, 5  
 tie /taɪ/ *v* attacher *n* cravate 4, 4  
 tiger /'tɪgə/ *n* tigre 6  
 till /tɪl/ *prép* jusqu'à gr  
 time /taɪm/ *n* heure, fois, moment,  
*temps, période* 1, 1, 1, 2, 2  
 time: on time /ɒn 'taɪm/ *expr* à l'heure 3  
 time: take a long time /teɪk ə lɒŋ 'taɪm/  
*expr* mettre longtemps 2  
 time machine /'taɪm məʃiːn/ *n*  
*machine à voyager dans le temps* 8  
 timetable /'taɪm'teɪbl/ *n*  
*emploi du temps* 0  
 tin can /tɪn 'kæn/ *n* boîte de conserve *vb*  
 tip /tɪp/ *n* (petit) conseil 1  
 tired /taɪəd/ *adj* fatigué 2  
 tired of /'taɪəd əv/ *expr* fatigué de 8  
 title /'taɪtl/ *n* titre 2  
 to /tuː/ *prép* à 0  
 today /tə'deɪ/ *adv* aujourd'hui 1  
 toddler /'tɒdlə/ *n* petit enfant 4  
 together /tə'geðə/ *adv* ensemble 4  
 toilet bag /'tɔɪlət bæɡ/ *n*  
*trousse de toilette* 7  
 tomato /tə'mɑːtəʊ/ *n* tomate 7  
 tomorrow /tə'mɒrəʊ/ *adv* demain 1  
 tonight /tə'naɪt/ *adv* ce soir, cette nuit 4  
 tonne /tʌn/ *n* tonne 6  
 too /tuː/ *adv* aussi, également ; trop  
 1, 2  
 tooth /tuːθ/ *n* dent gr  
 toothbrush /'tuːθbrʌʃ/ *n* brosse à dents 7  
 toothpaste /'tuːθpeɪst/ *n* dentifrice 7  
 top /tɒp/ *n* dessus, sommet, haut  
*adj* meilleur, premier 1, 1, 8, 2, 5  
 topic /'tɒpɪk/ *n* thème, sujet 2  
 tornado /tɔː'neɪdəʊ/ *n* tornade 3  
 tortoise /'tɔːtəs/ *n* tortue 2  
 touch /tʌtʃ/ *v* toucher 1

tour /tuə/ *n* excursion, visite 1  
 tour guide /'tuə ɡaɪd/ *n*  
*guide (touristique)* 1  
 tourist /'tuərɪst/ *n* touriste 1  
 tourist information centre  
 /'tuərɪst ɪnfə'meɪʃən ˌsentə/ *n*  
*centre d'information touristique* 4  
 touristic /tuə'rɪstɪk/ *adj* touristique 8  
 towards /tə'wɔːdz/ *prép* envers, vers 1, 5  
 tower /taʊə/ *n* tour 4  
 town /taʊn/ *n* ville 1  
 town hall /taʊn 'hɔːl/ *n* mairie 4  
 toy /tɔɪ/ *n* jouet 1  
 tradition /trə'dɪʃən/ *n* tradition 4  
 traditional /trə'dɪʃənəl/ *adj* traditionnel 4  
 traffic /'træfɪk/ *n* circulation 1  
 traffic jam /'træfɪk dʒæm/ *n*  
*embouteillage, bouchon* 3  
 trail /treɪl/ *n* piste 7  
 train /treɪn/ *v* s'entraîner *n* train 1, 1  
 trainers /'treɪnəz/ *n pl* baskets 2  
 tram /træm/ *n* tramway 1  
 transcontinental /trænzkontɪ'nentəl/ *adj*  
*transcontinental* 7  
 transcription /træn'skrɪpʃən/ *n*  
*transcription* 7  
 translate /træns'leɪt/ *v* traduire 4  
 transport /'trænsɜːpt/ *n* transport 1  
 travel /'trævl/ *v* voyager *n* voyage 1, 1  
 travel around /trævl ə'raʊnd/ *v*  
*voyager en/dans* 1  
 traveller /trævlə/ *n* voyageur 1  
 treat /tri:t/ *v* traiter 4  
 tree /triː/ *n* arbre 1  
 tribe /traɪb/ *n* tribu 4  
 Trinidad /'trɪnɪdæd/ *n* la Trinité 5  
 trip /trɪp/ *n* voyage 1  
 tropical /'trɒpɪkəl/ *adj* tropical 3  
 Tropic of Cancer /'trɒpɪk əv 'kænsə/ *n*  
*tropique du Cancer* 1  
 Tropic of Capricorn /'trɒpɪk əv 'kæprɪkɔːn/  
*n* tropique du Capricorne 1  
 trouble: the trouble is /ðə 'trʌbl ɪz/ *expr*  
*le problème c'est* 8  
 troubled /'trʌblɪd/ *adj* perturbé 4  
 trousers /'traʊzəz/ *n pl* pantalon 4  
 truck (USA) /trʌk/ *n* camion 7  
 true /truː/ *adj* véritable, vrai 0, 5  
 true: come true /kʌm 'truː/ *expr*  
*se réaliser* 6  
 trumpet /'trʌmpɪt/ *n* trompette 5  
 trunk (USA) /trʌŋk/ *n* coffre 7  
 truth /truːθ/ *n* vérité 6  
 try /traɪ/ *v* essayer 1  
 Tuesday /'tjuːzdeɪ/ *n* mardi 6  
 tunnel /'tʌnəl/ *n* tunnel 1  
 Turkey /'tɜːki/ *n* Turquie 1  
 turn /tɜːn/ *v* tourner *n* rotation,  
*tour* 1, 2, 8  
 turn around /tɜːn ə'raʊnd/ *v*  
*faire demi-tour* 1  
 turn on /tɜːn 'ɒn/ *v* mettre, allumer 2  
 turn: take it in turns /teɪk ɪt ɪn 'tɜːnz/  
*expr* faire qqch à tour de rôle 8  
 TV /tiːviː/ *n* télé 2  
 twice /twɑɪs/ *adv* deux fois 7  
 twister /'twɪstə/ *n* tornade 3  
 twists and turns /twɪsts ənd 'tɜːnz/ *expr*  
*tours et détours* 6  
 type /taɪp/ *n* type *v* taper 2, 5  
 typical /'tɪpɪkəl/ *adj* typique 5  
 tyre /taɪə/ *n* pneu 5

**U**  
 UK /juː'keɪ/ *n* Royaume-Uni 1  
 umbrella /ʌm'brelə/ *n* parapluie 4  
 unattractive /ʌnə'træktɪv/ *adj*  
*peu attrayant, peu attirant* 2  
 unbelievable /ʌn'bɪlɪəvəbl/ *adj*  
*incroyable* 8  
 uncertain /ʌn'sɜːtən/ *adj* incertain 7  
 uncle /ʌŋkl/ *n* oncle 5  
 uncomfortable /ʌn'kʌmfətəbl/ *adj*  
*mal à l'aise* 1  
 unconfident /ʌn'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj*  
*pas sûr de soi* 2  
 uncountable /ʌn'kaʊntəbl/ *adj*  
*indénombrable* gr  
 under /ʌndə/ *prép* sous 1  
 under (18) /ʌndə/ *prép* moins de  
*(18 ans)* 4  
 underage /ʌndə'reɪdʒ/ *adj*  
*qui n'a pas / avant l'âge légal* 4  
 underground /ʌndə'graʊnd/ *n* métro 1  
 underline /ʌndə'laɪn/ *v* souligner 2  
 underneath /ʌndə'nɪːθ/ *prép* dessous 4  
 understand /ʌndə'stænd/ *v*  
*comprendre* 1  
 understanding /ʌndə'stændɪŋ/ *n*  
*compréhension* 0  
 underwater /ʌndə'wɔːtə/ *adj*  
*sous-marin, subaquatique* 1  
 unexpected /ʌnɪk'spektɪd/ *adj*  
*inattendu* 8  
 unfinished /ʌn'fɪnɪʃt/ *adj* inachevé 8  
 unfit /ʌn'fɪt/ *adj* pas en forme 2  
 unfriendly /ʌn'frendli/ *adj*  
*pas sympathique* 2  
 unhappy /ʌn'hæpi/ *adj* malheureux 4  
 unhealthy /ʌn'helθi/ *adj* pas sain 2  
 uniform /'juːnɪfɔːm/ *n* uniforme 3  
 unimportant /ʌnɪm'pɔːtənt/ *adj*  
*sans importance* 2  
 uninterested /ʌn'ɪntə'restɪd/ *adj*  
*indifférent* 1  
 United States /juːnaɪtɪd 'steɪts/ *n*  
*Etats-Unis* 2  
 university /juːnɪvɜːsɪti/ *n* université 4  
 unless /ən'les/ *conj* à moins que 3  
 unlucky /ʌn'lʌki/ *adj* malchanceux,  
*qui n'a pas de chance* 2  
 unsuccessful /ʌnsək'sesfəl/ *adj*  
*qui ne réussit pas* 2  
 unsuccessfully /ʌnsək'sesfəli/ *adv*  
*sans succès* 6  
 unsympathetic /ʌnsɪmpə'θetɪk/ *adj*  
*indifférent, peu compatissant* 2  
 unthoughtful /ʌn'θɔːtfl/ *adj* irréfléchi 2  
 untidy /ʌn'taɪdi/ *adj* en désordre,  
*désordonné* 2, 4  
 until /ən'tɪl/ *prép* jusqu'à,  
*jusqu'à ce que* 1, 7  
 until: not until /nɒt ən'tɪl/ *expr*  
*pas avant* 4  
 unusual /ʌn'juːzʊəl/ *adj* inhabituel 8  
 up /ʌp/ *prép* préposition, sens de  
*monter* 1  
 up to /ʌp tuː/ *expr* jusqu'à 3  
 update /ʌp'deɪt/ *v* mettre à jour 6  
 upload /ʌp'ləʊd/ *v* télécharger,  
*transférer* 2  
 upstairs /ʌp'steəz/ *adv* à l'étage,  
*en haut* 4  
 US /juː'es/ *n* Etats-Unis  
*adj* /juː'es/ américain 2, 2  
 USA /juː'es'eɪ/ *n* Etats-Unis, USA 0



USB port /ju:es'bi: pɔ:t/ n port USB 5  
 USB stick /ju:es'bi: stɪk/ n clé USB 5  
 use /ju:z/ v utiliser 1  
 use /ju:s/ n utilisation 5  
 used to /'ju:st tu:/ expr verbe modal,  
 sens avant, autrefois 8  
 useful /'ju:sfəl/ adj utile 5  
 user /'ju:zə/ n utilisateur 3  
 usual /'ju:ʒuəl/ adj normal, habituel 1, gr  
 usually /'ju:ʒuəli/ adv généralement,  
 habituellement 1

## V

vacation (USA) /'veɪkəʃən/ n vacances 7  
 vampire /'væmpaɪə/ n vampire 8  
 van /væn/ n camionnette 1  
 vary /'veəri/ v varier 4  
 vegetable /'vedʒtəbl/ n légume 3  
 vehicle /'vi:kl/ n véhicule 6  
 venomous /'venəməs/ adj venimeux 8  
 vertical /'vɜ:tɪkəl/ adj vertical 1  
 very /'veri/ adv très 1  
 video /'vɪdiəʊ/ n vidéo 3  
 video clip /'vɪdiəʊ kli:p/ n clip vidéo 8  
 video game /'vɪdiəʊ geɪm/ n jeu vidéo 5  
 Vietnamese /'vjɛtnə'mi:z/ adj  
 vietnamien 6  
 view: in my view /ɪn 'maɪ vju:/ expr  
 à mon avis 3  
 village /'vɪlɪdʒ/ n village 1  
 vine /vaɪn/ n liane, plante grimpante 4  
 vinyl /'vaɪnəl/ adj vinyle 5  
 violent /'vaɪələnt/ adj violent 3  
 violin /'vaɪələɪn/ n violon gr  
 viper /'vaɪpə/ n vipère 6  
 visa /'vi:zə/ n visa 4  
 visit /'vɪzɪt/ v visiter, consulter n visite  
 0, 5, 1  
 visitor /'vɪzɪtə/ n visiteur 1  
 voice /vɔɪs/ n voix 2  
 volleyball /'vɒləɪbɔ:l/ n volley(-ball) cm  
 volunteer /'vɒləntiə/ n bénévole 4  
 vote /vəʊt/ v voter 4  
 vowel /'vaʊəl/ n voyelle 2  
 voyage /'vɔɪdʒ/ n voyage 7

## W

wacky /'wæki/ adj délirant 6  
 wagon /'wæɡən/ n chariot 7  
 wait /weɪt/ v attendre 1  
 wait for /'weɪt fɔ:/ v attendre 1  
 waiter /'weɪtə/ n serveur 1  
 wake up /'weɪk ʌp/ v se réveiller 5  
 walk /wɔ:k/ v marcher, se promener  
 n randonnée 1, 5, 4  
 walk away /'wɔ:k ə'weɪ/ v s'éloigner 6  
 walk back /'wɔ:k bæk/ v  
 revenir sur ses pas 1  
 walk down /'wɔ:k daʊn/ v descendre 1  
 walk out of /'wɔ:k 'aʊt əv/ v sortir de 1  
 walk past /'wɔ:k 'pɑ:st/ v passer devant 1  
 walk through /'wɔ:k θru:/ v passer,  
 marcher à travers 1, 1  
 walking tour /'wɔ:kɪŋ tuə/ n  
 excursion à pied 2  
 Walkman ® /'wɔ:k mæn/ n baladeur 5  
 wall /wɔ:l/ n mur 7  
 want /wɒnt/ v vouloir 0  
 wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/ n armoire gr  
 warm /wɔ:m/ adj chaleureux, chaud 1, 2  
 warm-up /'wɔ:m ʌp/ n échauffement gr  
 warning /'wɔ:nɪŋ/ n avertissement 7  
 washing machine /'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/ n  
 machine à laver 8

waste /'weɪst/ v gaspiller 3  
 watch /wɒtʃ/ v regarder 1  
 water /'wɔ:tə/ n eau 1  
 water sport /'wɔ:tə spɔ:t/ n  
 sport nautique 1  
 wave /weɪv/ n vague 3  
 wax /wæks/ n cire 4  
 way /weɪ/ n façon, manière ; chemin 1, 1  
 way: a long way /ə 'lɒŋ 'weɪ/ expr loin 6  
 way: ask the way /ɑ:sk ðə 'weɪ/ expr  
 demander son chemin 1  
 way: by the way /'baɪ ðə 'weɪ/ expr  
 au fait 6  
 way: on your way to /ɒn jɔ: 'weɪ tə/ expr  
 en route pour 5  
 way: tell sb the way /tel ... ðə 'weɪ/ expr  
 indiquer le chemin à qqn 1  
 way: which way? /wɪtʃ 'weɪ/ interrog  
 de quel côté ? 1  
 weak /wi:k/ adj faible 2  
 wear /weə/ v porter 1  
 weather /'weðə/ n temps,  
 météo(rologie) 1  
 web /web/ n Web, Internet 5  
 website /'websaɪt/ n site Web 3  
 week /wi:k/ n semaine 0  
 weekend /'wi:k'end/ n week-end 1  
 weigh /weɪ/ v peser 5  
 weight /weɪt/ n poids, haltère 2, 2  
 weird /wiəd/ adj bizarre 6  
 welcome /'welkəm/ expr bienvenue 2  
 welcome: You're welcome. /jɔ: 'welkəm/  
 expr De rien. 4  
 well /wel/ adv bien expr euh, ben 2, 3  
 well: be well /bi: 'wel/ expr aller bien 1  
 well-being /'wel'bi:ŋ/ n bien-être 1  
 west /west/ adj, n ouest 1, 7  
 western /'westən/ adj de l'ouest,  
 occidental n western 1, 4, 7  
 wet /wet/ adj mouillé 5  
 wet: get wet /get 'wet/ expr  
 se mouiller 5  
 whale /weɪl/ n baleine 6  
 what /wɒt/ interrog qu', que ; quel  
 pron ce que 0, 0, 0  
 What? /wɒt/ expr Quoi ? 1  
 What time ... ? /wɒt 'taɪm/ interrog  
 (A) quelle heure ... ? 0  
 whatever /'wɒt'evə/ pron quoi que 2  
 wheel /wi:l/ v faire rouler n roue 2, 3  
 wheelbarrow /'wi:l,bærəʊ/ n brouette 2  
 wheelchair /'wi:l'tʃeə/ n fauteuil roulant 2  
 when /wen/ conj, adv quand 1, 1  
 where /weə/ adv où 1  
 whereas /weə'ræz/ conj alors que 1  
 whether /'weðə/ conj que 1  
 which /wɪtʃ/ dét quel 1  
 while /waɪl/ conj pendant que 3  
 whistle /'wɪsl/ n sifflet 2  
 white /waɪt/ adj blanc 7  
 who /hu:/ pron qui 0  
 whole /həʊl/ adj entier 5  
 whose /hu:z/ dét dont 1  
 why /waɪ/ adv pourquoi 1  
 widely /'waɪdli/ adv largement 5  
 wife /waɪf/ n femme, épouse 4  
 wifi /'waɪfaɪ/ n wifi 1  
 wig /wɪɡ/ n perruque 5  
 wild /waɪld/ adj sauvage 7  
 wimp /wɪmp/ n mauviette 2  
 win /wɪn/ v gagner n victoire 2, 2  
 win a prize /wɪn ə 'praɪz/ expr  
 remporter un prix 6

wind /wɪnd/ n vent 3  
 window /'wɪndəʊ/ n fenêtre, vitre 5, 5  
 wind power /'wɪnd paʊə/ n  
 énergie éolienne 3  
 windscreen wiper /'wɪndskri:n 'waɪpə/ n  
 essuie-glace 5  
 windsurfing /'wɪnd,sɜ:fɪŋ/ n  
 planche à voile 6  
 wing /wɪŋ/ n aile 8  
 winner /'wɪnə/ n gagnant 2  
 winning /'wɪnɪŋ/ adj gagnant 2  
 winter /'wɪntə/ n hiver 1  
 wire /waɪə/ n fil 5  
 with /wɪð/ prép avec 0  
 without /wɪð'ðaʊt/ prép sans 1  
 wolf /wʊlf/ n loup gr  
 woman /'wʊmən/ n femme 2  
 wonder /'wʌndə/ n merveille 1  
 wonder: no wonder /nəʊ 'wʌndə/ expr  
 pas étonnant 2  
 wonderful /'wʌndəfəl/ adj merveilleux 2  
 wood /wʊd/ n bois 5  
 wooden /'wʊdən/ adj en bois 4  
 word /wɜ:d/ n mot 1  
 work /wɜ:k/ v travailler, marcher  
 n travail, œuvre 1, 2, 3, 8  
 world /wɜ:ld/ n monde 1  
 world class /'wɜ:ld 'klɑ:s/ adj  
 de classe mondiale 2  
 world record /'wɜ:ld 'rekɔ:d/ n  
 record du monde 6  
 worried /'wʌrɪd/ adj inquiet, soucieux 2  
 worry /'wʌri/ v s'inquiéter, inquiéter 4, 4  
 worry: Don't worry. /dɒnt 'wʌri/ expr  
 Ne t'en fais pas. / Ne vous en faites  
 pas. 6  
 worrying /'wʌrɪŋ/ adj inquiétant 4  
 worse /wɜ:s/ adj pire, plus mal 2, 2  
 worst: the worst /ðə 'wɜ:st/ adj le pire 2  
 wreck /rek/ n épave 1  
 write /raɪt/ v écrire 1  
 writer /'raɪtə/ n auteur 2  
 writing /'raɪtɪŋ/ n expression écrite 2  
 written /'rɪtən/ adj écrit cm  
 wrong /rɒŋ/ adj faux, qui ne va pas ;  
 mauvais 3, 3

## Y

yard (USA) /jɑ:d/ n jardin 7  
 year /jɪə/ n an, année 1, 1  
 years old: (six) years old /jɪəz 'əʊld/ expr  
 (six) ans 2  
 yellow /'jeləʊ/ n, adj jaune 8, 8  
 yes /jes/ expr oui 1  
 yesterday /'jestədə/ adv hier 1  
 yet /jet/ adv déjà 6  
 yet: not yet /nɒt 'jet/ adv pas encore 6  
 young /jʌŋ/ adj jeune 2  
 younger /'jʌŋgə/ adj cadet 1  
 youth /ju:θ/ n jeunesse 4  
 youth club /'ju:θ klab/ n  
 club pour les jeunes 3  
 youth team /'ju:θ ti:m/ n équipe junior 2

## Z

zoo /zu:/ n zoo 7

cm: communication in mind  
 gr: grammar reference  
 vb: vocabulary bank  
 (USA): American English

# français–anglais

## A

à *at* /æ:t/ prép *in* /ɪn/ prép  
to /tu:/ prép *on* /ɒn/ prép  
abattre *cut down* /'kʌt daʊn/ v  
abri *shelter* /'ʃeltə/ n  
absorber *absorb* /əb'zɔ:b/ v  
accepter *accept* /ək'sept/ v  
accident *accident* /'æksɪdənt/ n  
accord : être d'accord *agree* /ə'gri:/ v  
accordéon *accordion* /ə'kɔ:diən/ n  
achat : faire des achats *shop* /ʃɒp/ v  
acheter *buy* /baɪ/ v  
acier *steel* /sti:l/ n  
acteur *actor* /'æktə/ n  
actif *active* /'æktɪv/ adj  
action *action* /'ækʃən/ n  
activité *activity* /æk'tɪvɪti/ n  
actrice *actress* /'æktɹəs/ n  
adaptateur *adaptor* /əd'æptə/ n  
addition (facture) *bill* /bɪl/ n  
admettre *admit* /əd'mɪt/ v  
admirer *admire* /əd'maɪə/ v  
admission *admission* /əd'mɪʃən/ n  
adolescence *adolescence* /,ædə'lesəns/ n  
adolescent *teenager* /'ti:nɛɪdʒə/ n  
*teenage* /'ti:nɛɪdʒ/ adj  
adorer *love* /lʌv/ v  
adulte *adult* /'ædʌlt/ n  
aéroport *airport* /'eəpɔ:t/ n  
affaires *possessions* /pə'zeʃənz/ n pl  
*belongings* /bɪ'lɒŋɪŋz/ n pl  
affirmer *claim* /kleɪm/ v  
affreux *awful* /'ɔ:fəl/ adj  
Afrique *Africa* /'æfrɪkə/ n  
Afrique du Sud *South Africa*  
/sʌθ'æfrɪkə/ n  
agacé *annoyed* /ə'nɔɪd/ adj  
âge *age* /eɪdʒ/ n  
âge adulte *adulthood* /'ædʌlθʊd/ n  
âge : d'âge moyen *middle-aged*  
/,mɪd'lɛɪdʒd/ adj  
âgé *elderly* /'eldəli/ adj  
agent de police *police officer*  
/pə'li:s ɔfɪsə/ n  
agir *act* /ækt/ v  
agréable *lovely* /'lʌvli/ adj *nice* /naɪs/ adj  
aide *help* /help/ n  
aider *help* /help/ v  
aiguille *needle* /'ni:dl/ n  
ailleurs : par ailleurs *in addition*  
/ɪn ə'dɪʃən/ expr  
aimable *friendly* /'frendli/ adj  
aimer *like* /laɪk/ v *love* /lʌv/ v  
*enjoy* /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ v  
ainsi que *as well as* /əz 'wel əz/ expr  
air *air* /eə/ n  
air : avoir l'air (+ adj) *seem* /si:m/ v  
*look* /lʊk/ v  
ajouter *add* /æd/ v  
album *album* /'ælbəm/ n  
Allemagne *Germany* /'dʒɜ:məni/ n  
Allemand *German* /'dʒɜ:mən/ n  
allemand *German* /'dʒɜ:mən/ n, adj  
aller *go* /gəʊ/ v  
aller à (+ lieu) *get to* /'get tu:/ v  
aller à vélo/cheval *ride* /raɪd/ v  
aller (s'en) *go away* /gəʊ ə'weɪ/ v  
aller-retour *return* /rɪ'tɜ:n/ n  
alligator *alligator* /'æljɪgətə/ n  
allumer *turn on* /tɜ:n 'ɒn/ v  
*switch on* /'swɪtʃ 'ɒn/ v

allumer (s') *come on* /kʌm 'ɒn/ v  
alors *then* /ðen/ adv  
alors que *whereas* /weə'ræz/ conj  
*as* /əz/ conj  
alpiniste *climber* /'klaɪmə/ n  
aluminium *aluminium* /,æljʊ'mɪniəm/ n  
ambulance *ambulance* /'æmbjʊləns/ n  
améliorer *improve* /ɪm'pru:v/ v  
Américain *American* /ə'merɪkən/ n  
américain *American* /ə'merɪkən/ adj  
Amérindien *Native American*  
/,neɪtɪv ə'merɪkən/ n  
Amérique *America* /ə'merɪkə/ n  
Amérique du Nord *North America*  
/nɔ:θ ə'merɪkə/ n  
ami *friend* /frend/ n  
amour *love* /lʌv/ n  
amusant : c'est amusant *it's (good) fun*  
/ɪts gʊd 'fʌn/ expr  
amuser (s') *have fun* /hæv 'fʌn/ expr  
an year /jɪə/ n  
ancestral *ancient* /'eɪnʃənt/ adj  
ancien *ancient* /'eɪnʃənt/ adj  
*old* /əʊld/ adj  
anglais *English* /'ɪŋɡlɪʃ/ n, adj  
Angleterre *England* /'ɪŋɡlənd/ n  
anglophone *English-speaking*  
/'ɪŋɡlɪʃspi:kɪŋ/ adj  
animal *animal* /'æni:məl/ n  
animal domestique *pet* /pet/ n  
animateur *presenter* /prɪ'zɛntə/ n  
animé *busy* /'bɪzi/ adj  
*moving* /'mu:vɪŋ/ adj  
année *year* /jɪə/ n  
anniversaire *birthday* /'bɜ:θdeɪ/ n  
ans : (six) ans *(six) years old* /jɪz 'əʊld/  
expr  
antarctique *Antarctic* /æn'tɑ:ktɪk/ adj  
antenne parabolique *satellite dish*  
/'sætələɪt dɪʃ/ n  
antique *ancient* /'eɪnʃənt/ adj  
anxieux *nervous* /'nɜ:vəs/ adj  
apparaître *appear* /ə'piə/ v  
appareil photo *camera* /'kæmərə/ n  
apparence *appearance* /ə'piərəns/ n  
appartement *flat* /flæt/ n  
appartenir à *belong to* /bɪ'lɒŋ tu:/ v  
appel téléphonique *phone call*  
/'fəʊn kɔ:l/ n  
appeler *call* /kɔ:l/ v *phone* /fəʊn/ v  
appeler (s') *be called* /bi: 'kɔ:ld/ expr  
apporter *bring* /brɪŋ/ v *take* /teɪk/ v  
apprenant *learner* /'lɜ:nə/ n  
apprendre *learn* /lɜ:n/ v  
appuyer sur *press* /pres/ v  
après *after* /'ɑ:ftə/ prép  
*afterwards* /'ɑ:ftəwədz/ adv  
après-midi *afternoon* /ɑ:ftə'nu:n/ n  
aptitude *skill* /skɪl/ n  
aquarium *aquarium* /ə'kwɛəriəm/ n  
Arabie Saoudite *Saudi Arabia*  
/saudi ə'reɪbiə/ n  
araignée *spider* /'spaɪdə/ n  
arbitre *referee* /,refə'ri:/ n  
arbre *tree* /tri:/ n  
architecture *architecture* /'ɑ:kɪtektʃə/ n  
arctique *Arctic* /'ɑ:ktɪk/ adj  
argent *money* /'mʌni/ n  
*(métal) silver* /'sɪlvə/ n  
Argentine *Argentina* /ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə/ n  
argument *point* /pɔɪnt/ n  
armoires *wardrobe* /'wɔ:drəʊb/ n  
arrêt *stop* /stɒp/ n

arrêt de bus *bus stop* /'bʌs stɒp/ n  
arrêter *stop* /stɒp/ v  
arrêter (s') de *stop* /stɒp/ v  
arrière *back* /bæk/ n  
arriver *arrive* /ə'raɪv/ v  
arriver (premier/deuxième) *come*  
*(first/second)* /kʌm/ v  
arriver à (+ lieu) *get to* /'get tu:/ v  
arriver à qqun *happen to sb*  
/'hæpən tu:/ v  
art *art* /ɑ:t/ n  
article *article* /'ɑ:tɪkl/ n  
artiste *artist* /'ɑ:tɪst/ n  
ascenseur *lift* /lɪft/ n  
ascension : faire l'ascension de *climb*  
/klaɪm/ v  
Asie *Asia* /'eɪʒə/ n  
assembler *put together* /pʊt tə'geðə/ v  
asseoir (s') *sit* /sɪt/ v  
*sit down* /sɪt 'daʊn/ v  
assez *quite* /kwaɪt/ adv  
*fairly* /'feəli/ adv  
*enough* /ɪ'nʌf/ adv  
assez de *enough* /ɪ'nʌf/ adj  
association *organisation*  
/ɔ:gənə'zeɪʃən/ n  
association caritative *charity* /'tʃærɪti/ n  
associer *associate* /ə'səʊsiət/ v  
assurance : avec assurance *confidently*  
/'kɒnfɪdəntli/ adv  
assurer (s') *make sure* /,meɪk 'ʃʊ: expr  
astronaute *astronaut* /'æstrɒnɔ:t/ n  
athlète *athlete* /'æθli:t/ n  
athlétisme *athletics* /'æθ'letɪks/ n  
Atlantique *Atlantic* /ət'læntɪk/ n  
atmosphère *atmosphere* /'ætməsfɪə/ n  
attacher *tie* /taɪ/ v  
attaquer *attack* /ə'tæk/ v  
atteindre *reach* /ri:tʃ/ v  
attendre *wait* /weɪt/ v  
*wait for* /'weɪt fɔ:/ v  
attendre (s') à *expect* /ɪk'spekt/ v  
attention *attention* /ə'tenʃən/ n  
attention : faire attention  
*be careful* /bi: 'keəfəl/ expr  
attentionné *thoughtful* /θɔ:tfəl/ adj  
atterrir *land* /lænd/ v  
attitude *attitude* /'ætɪtju:d/ n  
attractions touristiques *sights* /saɪts/ n pl  
attraper *catch* /kætʃ/ v *get* /get/ v  
attrayant *attractive* /ə'træktɪv/ adj  
au-dessus de *above* /ə'bʌv/ prép  
*over* /əʊvə/ prép  
augmenter *increase* /ɪn'kri:s/ v  
aujourd'hui *today* /tə'deɪ/ adv  
aussi *too* /tu:/ adv  
*also* /ɔ:lsəʊ/ adv  
*as well* /əz 'wel/ expr  
aussi (grand) que *as (tall) as* /əz ... əz/  
expr  
Australie *Australia* /ɒs'treɪliə/ n  
Australien *Australian* /ɒs'treɪliən/ n  
australien *Australian* /ɒs'treɪliən/ adj  
autant de *so many* /səʊ 'meni/ expr  
*so much* /səʊ mʌtʃ/ expr  
auteur *author* /'ɔ:θə/ n *writer* /'raɪtə/ n  
automatiquement *automatically*  
/ɔ:tə'mætɪkəli/ adv  
automne *autumn* /'ɔ:təm/ n  
autorisation *permission* /pə'mɪʃən/ n  
autorisé *permitted* /pə'mɪtɪd/ adj  
autoroute *motorway* /'məʊtəweɪ/ n  
autour de *around* /ə'raʊnd/ prép

autre *other* /'lðə/ adj  
 autre : un autre *another* /ə'nʌðə/ dét  
 Autriche *Austria* /'ɒstriə/ n  
 avance : à l'avance *early* /'ɜ:li/ adv  
 avance : en avance *early* /'ɜ:li/ adj  
 avancer *move* /mu:v/ v  
 avant *before* /'bɪfɔ:/ adv  
*beforehand* /'bɪfɔ:hænd/ adv  
*front* /frʌnt/ n  
 avant de *before* /'bɪfɔ:/ conj  
 avant que *before* /'bɪfɔ:/ conj  
 avec *with* /wɪð/ prép  
 avenir *future* /'fju:tʃə/ n  
 aventure *adventure* /əd'ventʃə/ n  
 avertissement *warning* /'wɔ:niŋ/ n  
 aveugle *blind* /blaɪnd/ adj  
 avion *plane* /pleɪn/ n  
 avion : aller en avion *fly* /flaɪ/ v  
 aviron *rowing* /'rəʊɪŋ/ n  
 avis *notice* /'nəʊtɪs/ n  
 avis : à mon avis *in my view*  
 /ɪn 'maɪ vju:/ expr  
 avoir *have* /hæv/ v  
*have got* /hæv 'gɒt/ expr  
 avoir sur soi *carry* /'kæri/ v  
 avril *April* /'eɪprəl/ n

## B

bacon *bacon* /'beɪkən/ n  
 badminton *badminton* /'bædmɪntən/ n  
 bagage à main *hand baggage*  
 /'hænd,bæɡɪdʒ/ n  
 bagages *luggage* /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ n  
 bagarre *fight* /faɪt/ n  
 bagarrer (se) *fight* /faɪt/ v  
 baie *bay* /beɪ/ n  
 baignade *swim* /swɪm/ n  
 bain *bath* /bɑ:θ/ n  
 baladeur *Walkman* @ /'wɔ:kməŋ/ n  
 balancer *swing* /swɪŋ/ v  
 baleine *whale* /weɪl/ n  
 balle *ball* /bɔ:l/ n  
 ballon *ball* /bɔ:l/ n  
 ballon de foot *football* /'fʊtbɔ:l/ n  
 banane *banana* /bə'nɑ:nə/ n  
 bande cyclable *cycle lane* /'saɪkl,leɪn/ n  
 bande-son *soundtrack* /'saʊndtræk/ n  
 banjo *banjo* /'bændʒəʊ/ n  
 banque *bank* /bæŋk/ n  
 bar *bar* /bɑ:/ n  
 barrage hydroélectrique *hydroelectric dam*  
 /'haɪdrəʊ'lektɪk 'dæm/ n  
 barre *bar* /bɑ:/ n  
 bas *low* /ləʊ/ adj *bottom* /'bɒtəm/ n  
 basket(-ball) *basketball* /'bɑ:skɪtbɔ:l/ n  
 baskets *trainers* /'treɪnəz/ n pl  
 basse *bass guitar* /'beɪs gɪ'tɑ:/ n  
 bateau *boat* /bəʊt/ n  
 (grand) *ship* /ʃɪp/ n  
 bateau : aller en bateau *sail* /seɪl/ v  
 bateau de croisière *cruise ship*  
 /'kru:z ʃɪp/ n  
 bateau de pêche *fishing boat*  
 /'fɪʃɪŋ,bəʊt/ n  
 bâtiment *building* /'bɪldɪŋ/ n  
 bâton *stick* /stɪk/ n  
 battre *beat* /bi:t/ v  
 battre un record *break a record*  
 /'breɪk ə'rekɔ:d/ expr  
 beau *beautiful* /'bjʊ:tɪfəl/ adj  
 (temps) *nice* /naɪs/ adj  
 beaucoup *much* /mʌtʃ/ adv  
*a lot* /ə 'lɒt/ expr

beaucoup de *a lot of* /ə 'lɒt əv/ expr  
*lots of* /'lɒts əv/ expr  
*many* /'meni/ adj  
 bébé *baby* /'beɪbi/ n  
 bénévole *volunteer* /vɒləntɪə/ n  
 besoin : avoir besoin de *need* /ni:d/ v  
 bête *stupid* /'stju:pɪd/ adj *silly* /'sɪli/ adj  
 bibliothèque *library* /'laɪbrəri/ n  
 bien *well* /wel/ adv  
 bien : aller bien *be fine* /bi:'faɪn/ adj  
 bien plus *much (more)* /mʌtʃ/ adv  
*far (more)* /fɑ:/ adv  
 bien que *although* /ɔ:l'ðəʊ/ conj  
 bien sûr *of course* /ən 'kɔ:s/ expr  
*sure* /ʃɜ:/ expr  
 bien-être *well-being* /wel'bi:ɪŋ/ n  
 biens *possessions* /pə'zɛʃənz/ n pl  
 bientôt *soon* /su:n/ adv  
 bientôt : A bientôt ! *See you soon!*  
 /si: ju: 'su:n/ expr  
 bienvenue *welcome* /'welkəm/ expr  
 bijoux *jewellery* /'dʒu:əlri/ n  
 billet *ticket* /'tɪkɪt/ n  
 billetterie *ticket office* /'tɪkɪt ɒfɪs/ n  
 biologie marine *marine biology*  
 /'mɑ:ri:n baɪɒlədʒi/ n  
 biscuit *biscuit* /'bɪskɪt/ n  
 bizarre *strange* /streɪndʒ/ adj  
*weird* /weɪd/ adj  
 blague *joke* /dʒəʊk/ n  
 blanc *white* /waɪt/ adj  
 blessé *hurt* /hɜ:t/ adj  
 blesser (se) à *injure* /ɪndʒə/ v  
 bleu *blue* /blu:/ n  
 blog *blog* /blɒg/ n  
 bocal *jar* /dʒɑ:/ n  
 bœuf (viande) *beef* /bi:f/ n  
 (animal) *ox* /ɒks/ n  
 boire *drink* /drɪŋk/ v  
 bois *wood* /wʊd/ n  
 bois : en bois *wooden* /'wʊdən/ adj  
 boisson *drink* /drɪŋk/ n  
 boîte *box* /bɒks/ n  
 boîte de conserve *can* /kæn/ n  
 bon *good* /gʊd/ adj *nice* /naɪs/ adj  
 bonbon *sweet* /swi:t/ n  
 bonjour *hello* /hel'əʊ/ expr  
 botte *boot* /bu:t/ n  
 bouche *mouth* /maʊθ/ n  
 bouchon *cap* /kæp/ n  
*traffic jam* /'træfɪk,dʒæm/ n  
 boue *mud* /mʌd/ n  
 bouger *move* /mu:v/ v  
 bouteille *bottle* /'bɒtl/ n  
 bouton *button* /'bʌtən/ n  
 brancher (à) *plug in/into* /plʌg 'ɪn/'ɪntu:/ v  
 bras *arm* /ɑ:m/ n  
 bref *anyway* /'eniweɪ/ adv  
 Brésil *Brazil* /brɛ'zɪl/ n  
 brillamment *brilliantly* /'brɪliəntli/ adv  
 briller *shine* /ʃaɪn/ v  
 brique *brick* /brɪk/ n  
 britannique *British* /'brɪtɪʃ/ adj  
 britannique : les Britanniques  
*the British* /ðə 'brɪtɪʃ/ n pl  
 bronze *bronze* /brɒnz/ n  
 brosse à dents *toothbrush* /'tu:θbrʌʃ/ n  
 brouette *wheelbarrow* /'wi:l,bærəʊ/ n  
 bruit *noise* /nɔɪz/ n  
 brûlant *baking (hot)* /'beɪkɪŋ/ adj  
 brûler *burn* /bɜ:n/ v  
 brun *brown* /braʊn/ adj

bryant *noisy* /'nɔɪzi/ adj  
 bureau (pièce) *office* /'ɒfɪs/ n  
 (table) *desk* /desk/ n  
 (d'ordinateur) *desktop* /'desk'tɒp/ n  
 bus *bus* /bʌs/ n  
 buste *chest* /tʃest/ n  
 but *goal* /gəʊl/ n *purpose* /pɜ:pəs/ n  
 buts *goal* /gəʊl/ n

## C

cabane *hut* /hʌt/ n  
 câble *cable* /'keɪbl/ n  
 câble d'alimentation  
*power lead* /'paʊə,lɪ:d/ n  
 cacher (se) *hide* /haɪd/ v  
 cadeau *present* /'prezənt/ n  
*gift* /gɪft/ n  
 cadet *younger* /'jʌŋgə/ adj  
 cadre *setting* /'setɪŋ/ n  
 cadreur *cameraman* /'kæmərəmæn/ n  
 cadreuse *camerawoman*  
 /'kæmərəwʊmən/ n  
 café (boisson) *coffee* /'kɒfi/ n  
 (bar) *café* /'kæfeɪ/ n  
 caisse *box* /bɒks/ n  
 calmer (se) *calm down* /kɑ:m 'daʊn/ v  
 camarade de classe *classmate*  
 /'klɑ:smet/ n  
 caméra *camera* /'kæmərə/ n  
 camion *lorry* /'lɒri/ n  
 camionnette *van* /væn/ n  
 camp *camp* /kæmp/ n  
 campagne *country* /'kʌntri/ n  
 camping (activité) *camping* /'kæmpɪŋ/ n  
 (lieu) *campsite* /'kæmpsɑɪt/ n  
 Canada *Canada* /'kænədə/ n  
 canadien *Canadian* /kə'neɪdiən/ adj  
 canal *canal* /kə'næl/ n  
 cancer *cancer* /'kænsə/ n  
 candidature *application* /æplɪ'keɪʃən/ n  
 candidature : poser sa candidature  
*apply* /ə'plɑɪ/ v  
 canne à pêche *fishing rod* /'fɪʃɪŋ ,rɒd/ n  
 cannette *can* /kæn/ n  
 cannibale *cannibal* /'kænbəl/ n  
 cantine *canteen* /kæn'ti:n/ n  
 canton *canton* /'kæntən/ n  
 caoutchouc *rubber* /'rʌbəl/ n  
 capable : être capable de  
*be able to* /bi:'eɪbl tu:/ expr  
 capacité *ability* /ə'bɪləti/ n  
 capitaine *captain* /'kæptɪn/ n  
 capitale *capital* /'kæpɪtəl/ n  
*capital city* /'kæpɪtəl 'sɪti/ n  
 capot *bonnet* /'bɒnɪt/ n  
 car *coach* /kəʊtʃ/ n *as* /æz/ conj  
 caractère *character* /'kærɪktə/ n  
 Caraïbes *Caribbean* /kærɪ'bi:ən/ n  
 carotte *carrot* /'kærət/ n  
 carrière (emploi) *career* /kə'riə/ n  
 carte (carton) *card* /kɑ:d/ n  
 (plan) *map* /mæp/ n  
 carte de bus *bus pass* /bʌs ,pɑ:s/ n  
 carte de crédit *credit card*  
 /'kredɪt ,kɑ:d/ n  
 carte d'embarquement  
*boarding pass* /'bɔ:ɪdɪŋ ,pɑ:s/ n  
 carte d'identité *identity card*  
 /aɪ'dentɪti ,kɑ:d/ n  
 carte postale *postcard* /'pəʊstkɑ:d/ n  
 cas : au cas où *in case* /ɪn 'keɪs/ expr  
 cascade *stunt* /stʌnt/ n  
 cascadeur *stuntman* /stʌntmæn/ n



cascadeuse *stuntwoman* /'stʌntwʊmən/ n  
 case *square* /skweə/ n  
 cassé *broken* /'brʊkən/ adj  
 casser *break* /breɪk/ v  
 casser (se) (le bras) *break (an arm)* /breɪk/ v  
 cassette *cassette* /kə'set/ n  
 catastrophe *disaster* /dɪzɑːstə/ n  
 cause *cause* /kɔːz/ n  
 cause : à cause de *because of* /brɪ'kɔːz əv/ prép  
 cave *cellar* /'selə/ n  
 CD *CD* /siː'diː/ n  
 célèbre *famous* /'feɪməs/ adj  
 cellule *cell* /sel/ n  
 cent *hundred* /'hʌndrəd/ num  
 centaines de *hundreds of* /'hʌndrədz əv/ expr  
 centrale électrique *power station* /'paʊə ˌsteɪʃən/ n  
 centre *centre* /'sentə/ n  
 centre sportif *sports centre* /'spɔːts ˌsentə/ n  
 cependant *however* /haʊ'evə/ adv  
*though* /ðəʊ/ adv  
 cercle polaire antarctique *Antarctic Circle* /ænˌtɑːktɪk 'sɜːkl/ n  
 cercle polaire arctique *Arctic Circle* /ɑːktɪk 'sɜːkl/ n  
 cérémonie *ceremony* /'serɪməni/ n  
 certain (sûr) *certain* /'sɜːtən/ adj  
 certains *some* /sʌm/ dét  
 certificat *certificate* /sə'tɪfɪkət/ n  
 chacun *each* /iːtʃ/ pron  
 chaîne (de montagnes) *(mountain) range* /reɪnz/ n  
 chaise *chair* /tʃeə/ n  
 chaleureux *warm* /wɔːm/ adj  
 chambre *room* /ruːm/ n  
*bedroom* /'bedrʊm/ n  
 chameau *camel* /'kæmə/ n  
 champ *field* /fiːld/ n  
 champion *champion* /'tʃæmpjən/ n  
 championnat *championship* /'tʃæmpjənʃɪp/ n  
 chance : avoir de la chance *be lucky* /biː 'lʌki/ expr  
 changement *change* /tʃeɪndʒ/ n  
 changement climatique *climate change* /'klaɪmət ˌtʃeɪndʒ/ n  
 changer *change* /tʃeɪndʒ/ v  
 chanson *song* /sɒŋ/ n  
 chant de Noël *carol* /'kærəl/ n  
 chanter *sing* /sɪŋ/ v  
 chanteur *singer* /'sɪŋə/ n  
 chapeau *hat* /hæt/ n  
 chapeau de soleil *sunhat* /'sʌnhæt/ n  
 chapelle *chapel* /'tʃæpəl/ n  
 chaque *each* /iːtʃ/ dét *every* /'evri/ dét  
 charbon *coal* /kəʊl/ n  
 chargeur *charger* /'tʃɑːdʒə/ n  
 chariot *wagon* /'wægən/ n  
 charmant *lovely* /'lʌvli/ adj  
 chasse *hunt* /hʌnt/ n  
 chasser *hunt* /hʌnt/ v  
 chat *cat* /kæt/ n  
 château (fort) *castle* /'kɑːsl/ n  
 chaton *kitten* /'kɪtən/ n  
 chaud *hot* /hɒt/ adj *warm* /wɔːm/ adj  
 chaussure *shoe* /ʃuː/ n  
 chaussure de marche *(walking) boot* /buːt/ n

chef (cuisinier) *chef* /ʃef/ n  
 chemin (direction) *way* /weɪ/ n  
 chemin de fer *railway* /'reɪlweɪ/ n  
 chemise *shirt* /ʃɜːt/ n  
 cher *expensive* /ɪk'spensɪv/ adj  
*dear* /diə/ adj  
 cher : pas cher *cheap* /tʃiːp/ adj  
 chercher *look for* /'lʊk fɔː/ v  
 (information) *look up* /lʊk 'ʌp/ v  
 chercher : aller chercher *pick up* /pɪk 'ʌp/ v  
 chercheur *scientist* /'saɪəntɪst/ n  
 cheval *horse* /hɔːs/ n  
 cheval : faire du cheval *ride a horse* /raɪd ə 'hɔːs/ expr  
 chevalier *knight* /naɪt/ n  
 cheveux *hair* /heə/ n  
 cheville *ankle* /'æŋkl/ n  
 chevreuil *deer* /diə/ n  
 chez soi/moi/eux/etc. *home* /həʊm/ adv  
*at home* /ət 'həʊm/ expr  
 chien *dog* /dɒg/ n  
 chiffre *number* /'nʌmbə/ n  
 Chine *China* /'tʃaɪnə/ n  
 chinois *Chinese* /tʃaɪ'niːz/ adj, n  
 chips *crisps* /'krɪspz/ n pl  
 chocolat *chocolate* /'tʃɒklət/ n  
 choisir *choose* /tʃuːz/ v  
 choix *choice* /tʃɔɪs/ n *option* /'ɒpʃən/ n  
 chose *thing* /θɪŋ/ n  
 ci-dessous *below* /brɪ'ləʊ/ adv  
 ciel *sky* /skai/ n  
 cinéma *cinema* /'sɪnəmə/ n  
 circulation *traffic* /'træfɪk/ n  
 cire *wax* /wæks/ n  
 clair *clear* /kliə/ adj  
 clairement *clearly* /'kliəli/ adv  
 classe *class* /klaːs/ n  
 classique *classical* /'klæsɪkəl/ adj  
 clavier *keyboard* /'kiːbɔːd/ n  
 clé *key* /kiː/ n  
 clé USB *USB stick* /juːes'biː ˌstɪk/ n  
*flash drive* /'flæʃ ˌdraɪv/ n  
*memory stick* /'meməri ˌstɪk/ n  
 client *customer* /'kʌstəmə/ n  
 climat *climate* /'klaɪmət/ n  
 clip vidéo *video clip* /'vɪdiəʊ ˌklɪp/ n  
 cliquer *click* /kɪk/ v  
 cloche *bell* /bel/ n  
 clown *clown* /klaʊn/ n  
 club *club* /klʌb/ n  
 cocher *tick* /tɪk/ v  
 code postal *post code* /'pəʊst ˌkəʊd/ n  
 cœur *heart* /hɑːt/ n  
 coffre *boot* /buːt/ n  
 coiffeur *hairdresser* /'heədresə/ n  
 coiffure *hairstyle* /'heəstɑɪl/ n  
 coin *corner* /'kɔːnə/ n  
 colère : en colère *angry* /'æŋɡri/ adj  
 colère : se mettre en colère *get angry* /get 'æŋɡri/ expr  
*lose your temper* /luːz jɔː ˌtempə/ expr  
 collant *sticky* /'stɪki/ adj  
 collecte *collection* /kə'leɪʃən/ n  
 collecter des fonds *raise money* /raɪz 'mʌni/ expr  
 collection *collection* /kə'leɪʃən/ n  
 coller *stick* /stɪk/ v  
 colline *hill* /hɪl/ n  
 colon *settler* /'setlə/ n  
 colonie *colony* /'kɒləni/ n

coloré *colourful* /'kʌləfəl/ adj  
 combien *how much* /haʊ 'mʌtʃ/ interrog  
 combien de *how many* /haʊ 'meni/ interrog  
 combien de temps *how long* /haʊ 'lɒŋ/ interrog  
 combiner *combine* /kəm'baɪn/ v  
 comédie *comedy* /'kɒmədi/ n  
 comédie musicale *musical* /'mjuːzɪkəl/ n  
 comique *comedian* /kə'miːdiən/ n  
 commander *order* /'ɔːdə/ v  
 comme *as* /æz/ prép *like* /laɪk/ prép  
*such as* /'sʌtʃ əz/ expr  
 commencer (à) *start* /stɑːt/ v  
*begin* /brɪ'ɡɪn/ v  
 comment *how* /haʊ/ adv  
 commun *common* /'kɒmən/ adj  
 communauté *community* /kəm'juːnəti/ n  
 communiquer *communicate* /kəm'juːnɪkeɪt/ v  
 comparaison *comparison* /kəm'pærɪsən/ n  
 comparer *compare* /kəm'peə/ v  
 compétence *skill* /skɪl/ n  
 compétition *competition* /kəm'pɛtɪʃən/ n  
 compétition : être en compétition *compete* /kəm'piːt/ v  
 complet *complete* /kəm'pliːt/ adj  
 complètement *completely* /kəm'pliːtli/ adv  
 compliqué *complicated* /kəm'plɪkətɪd/ adj  
 comporter (se) *behave* /brɪ'heɪv/ v  
 compréhensif *sympathetic* /sɪmpə'θetɪk/ adj  
 compréhension *understanding* /ʌndə'stændɪŋ/ n  
 comprendre *understand* /ʌndə'stænd/ v  
 (inclure) *include* /ɪn'kluːd/ v  
 compte : en fin de compte *in the end* /ɪn ðiː 'end/ expr  
 compte : se rendre compte *realise* /riːləɪz/ v  
 compter *count* /kaʊnt/ v  
 compte-rendu *report* /rɪ'pɔːt/ n  
 concert *concert* /'kɒnsət/ n  
 concevoir *design* /dɪzɑɪn/ v  
 conclusion *conclusion* /kən'kluːzən/ n  
 concours *competition* /kəm'pɛtɪʃən/ n  
*contest* /'kɒntest/ n  
 condition *condition* /kən'dɪʃən/ n  
 conducteur *driver* /'draɪvə/ n  
 conduire *drive* /draɪv/ v  
 conférence *conference* /'kɒnfərəns/ n  
 confondre *confuse* /kən'fjuːz/ v  
 confortable *comfortable* /'kɒmfətəbəl/ adj  
 confusion *confusion* /kən'fjuːzən/ n  
 connaître *know* /nəʊ/ v  
 connecter (se) à *connect to* /kə'nekt tuː/ v  
 connexion *connection* /kə'nekʃən/ n  
 conscient : être conscient de *be aware of* /biː ə'weə əv/ expr  
 conseiller *recommend* /ˌrekə'mend/ v  
 conseils *advice* /əd'vaɪs/ n  
 conséquence : en conséquence *as a result* /æz ə rɪzʌlt/ expr  
 conséquent : par conséquent *therefore* /'ðeəfɔː/ adv  
 console *console* /'kɒnsəʊl/ n  
 consonne *consonant* /'kɒnsənənt/ n  
 construire *build* /bɪld/ v  
 contacter *contact* /'kɒntækt/ v

conteneur de récupération du verre  
*bottle bank* /'bɒtl̩, bæŋk/ n  
 contenir *contain* /kən'teɪn/ v  
*hold* /həʊld/ v  
 content *happy* /'hæpi/ adj  
*pleased* /pli:zd/ adj  
*glad* /glæd/ adj  
 contexte *background* /'bækgraʊnd/ n  
 continent *continent* /'kɒntɪnənt/ n  
 continuer (de) *continue* /kən'tɪnju:/ v  
*go on* /gəʊ 'ɒn/ v  
 continuer à *keep on* /'ki:p ɒn/ v  
 contraire *opposite* /'ɒpəzɪt/ n  
 contre *against* /ə'geɪnst/ prép  
 contrôle *test* /test/ n  
 contrôler *control* /kən'trəʊl/ v  
 conversation *conversation*  
 /kɒnvə'seɪʃən/ n  
 copie *copy* /'kɒpi/ n  
 copier *copy* /'kɒpi/ v  
 corail *coral* /'kɒrəl/ n  
 corde *rope* /rəʊp/ n  
 cornemuse *bagpipes* /'bægpaɪps/ n pl  
 correct *correct* /kə'rekt/ adj  
 correspondant *penfriend* /'penfrend/ n  
 correspondre à *match* /mætʃ/ v  
 costume *costume* /'kɒstju:m/ n  
 (complet) *suit* /su:t/ n  
 côte *coast* /kəʊst/ n  
 côté *side* /saɪd/ n  
 côté : à côté de *next to* /'nekst tu:/ prép  
*beside* /brɪ'saɪd/ prép  
 côté : de quel côté ? *which way?*  
 /wɪtʃ 'weɪ/ interrog  
 côtier *coastal* /'kəʊstəl/ adj  
 coton *cotton* /'kɒtən/ n  
 couleur *colour* /'kʌlə/ n  
 coupe *cup* /kʌp/ n  
 coupe de cheveux *haircut* /'heəkʌt/ n  
 couper *cut* /kʌt/ v  
 couper : se faire couper les cheveux  
*have a haircut* /hæv ə 'heəkʌt/ expr  
 couple *couple* /'kʌpl/ n  
 courant (fréquent) *common* /'kɒmən/ adj  
 coureur *runner* /'rʌnə/ n  
 courir *run* /rʌn/ v  
 cours *lesson* /'lesən/ n  
*class* /klɑ:s/ n  
*course* /kɔ:s/ n  
 course *race* /reɪs/ n  
 court *short* /ʃɔ:t/ adj  
 court de tennis *tennis court*  
 /'tenɪs ,kɔ:t/ n  
 cousin *cousin* /'kʌzən/ n  
 coûter *cost* /kɒst/ v  
 coutume *custom* /'kʌstəm/ n  
 couverture (de livre) *cover* /'kʌvə/ n  
 (de lit) *blanket* /'blæŋkt/ n  
 couvrir *cover* /'kʌvə/ v  
 cravate *tie* /taɪ/ n  
 crayon *pencil* /'pensəl/ n  
 crayon de couleur *crayon* /'kreɪʊn/ n  
 création *creation* /kri'eɪʃən/ n  
 créer *create* /kri'eɪt/ v  
 crier *shout* /ʃaʊt/ v *cry* /kraɪ/ v  
 critique (article) *review* /rɪ'vju:/ n  
 crocodile *crocodile* /'krɒkədɪl/ n  
 croire *believe* /brɪ'li:v/ v  
 croiser les bras *cross your arms*  
 /krɒs jɜ: 'ɑ:mz/ expr  
 croustillant *crispy* /'krɪspi/ adj  
 cru *raw* /rɔ:/ adj

crue *flood* /flʌd/ n  
 cuillère *spoon* /spu:n/ n  
 cuir *leather* /'leðə/ n  
 cuisine (pièce) *kitchen* /'kɪtʃən/ n  
 (plats) *food* /fu:d/ n  
 cuisine : faire la cuisine *cook* /kʊk/ v  
 cuisinier *cook* /kʊk/ n  
 culture *culture* /'kʌltʃə/ n  
 culturel *cultural* /'kʌltʃərəl/ adj  
 cyclisme *cycling* /'saɪklɪŋ/ n  
 cycliste *cyclist* /'saɪklɪst/ n  
 cylindre *cylinder* /'sɪlɪndə/ n

**D**  
 d'abord : tout d'abord *first of all*  
 /fɜ:st əv 'ɔ:l/ expr  
 danger *danger* /'deɪndʒə/ n  
 danger : en danger *in danger*  
 /ɪn 'deɪndʒə/ expr  
 dangereux *dangerous* /'deɪndʒərəs/ adj  
 dans *in* /ɪn/ prép *into* /'ɪntu:/ prép  
 danse (activité) *dancing* /'dɑ:nsɪŋ/ n  
 danser *dance* /dɑ:ns/ v  
 danseur *dancer* /'dɑ:nsə/ n  
 date *date* /deɪt/ n  
 dauphin *dolphin* /'dɒlfɪn/ n  
 de *of* /ɒv/ prép *from* /frɒm/ prép  
*off* /ɒf/ prép *by* /baɪ/ prép  
 dé *dice* /daɪs/ n  
 débarrasser (se) de *get rid of*  
 /get 'rɪd əv/ expr  
 debout : être debout *stand (up)*  
 /stænd 'ʌp/ v  
 debout : se tenir debout *stand* /stænd/ v  
 début *beginning* /brɪ'gɪnɪŋ/ n  
*start* /stɑ:t/ n  
 début : au début *at first* /ət 'fɜ:st/ expr  
 décembre *December* /dɪ'sembə/ n  
 décès *death* /deθ/ n  
 déchets *rubbish* /'rʌbɪʃ/ n  
 décider *decide* /dɪ'saɪd/ v  
 décision *decision* /dɪ'sɪʒən/ n  
 décoller *take off* /teɪk 'ɒf/ v  
 décontracté *casual* /'kæʒjuəl/ adj  
 découvrir *discover* /dɪ'skʌvə/ v  
*find out* /faɪnd 'aʊt/ v  
 décrire *describe* /dɪ'skraɪb/ v  
 défense de l'environnement  
*conservation* /kɒnsə'veɪʃən/ n  
 défi *challenge* /'tʃælɪndʒ/ n  
 définir *define* /dɪ'faɪn/ v  
 déformé *distorted* /dɪ'stɔ:tɪd/ adj  
 dégoûtant *disgusting* /dɪ'sgʌstɪŋ/ adj  
 degré *degree* /dɪ'grɪ:/ n  
 déguisement *costume* /'kɒstju:m/ n  
 déguiser (se) *dress up* /dres 'ʌp/ v  
 dehors *outside* /aʊt'saɪd/ adv  
 déjà *already* /ɔ:l'reɪdɪ/ adv  
 délicieux *delicious* /dɪ'lɪʃəs/ adj  
 délirant *wacky* /'wæki/ adj  
 délivrer *rescue* /'reskjʊ:/ v  
 demain *tomorrow* /tə'mɒrəʊ/ adv  
 demande *application* /æplɪ'keɪʃən/ n  
 demander *ask for* /ɑ:sk fɔ:/ v  
 demander (à) *ask* /ɑ:sk/ v  
 déménager *move* /mu:v/ v  
*move out* /mu:v 'aʊt/ v  
 demi- *half* /ha:f/ dét  
 demi-heure *half an hour* /'ha:f ən 'aʊə/ n  
 demi-tour : faire demi-tour *turn around*  
 /tɜ:n ə'raʊnd/ v  
 démontrer *demonstrate* /'demənstreɪt/ v  
 dense (circulation) *heavy* /'hevi/ adj

dent *tooth* /tu:θ/ n  
 dentifrice *toothpaste* /tu:θpeɪst/ n  
 dépêcher (se) *hurry* /'hʌrɪ/ v  
 dépendre de *depend on* /dɪ'pend ɒn/ v  
 dépenser *spend* /spend/ v  
 déplacer *move* /mu:v/ v  
 déplacer (se) *move* /mu:v/ v  
*move around* /mu:v ə'raʊnd/ v  
*get around* /get ə'raʊnd/ v  
 depuis *since* /sɪns/ prép  
*from* /frɒm/ prép  
 déranger *bother* /'bɒðə/ v  
 déranger : ça ne me dérange pas  
*I don't mind* /aɪ dɒnt 'maɪnd/ expr  
 dernier *last* /lɑ:st/ adj *latest* /'leɪtɪst/ adj  
 dernièrement *lately* /'leɪtlɪ/ adv  
 derrière *behind* /brɪ'haɪnd/ prép  
 dès que *as soon as* /əz 'su:n əz/ expr  
 descendre *go down* /gəʊ 'daʊn/ v  
*come down* /kʌm 'daʊn/ v  
*walk down* /'wɔ:k daʊn/ v  
 descendre (de) *get off* /get 'ɒf/ v  
*get out of* /get 'aʊt əv/ v  
 description *description* /dɪ'skrɪpʃən/ n  
 désert *desert* /'dezət/ n  
 design *design* /dɪ'zaɪn/ n  
 designer *designer* /dɪ'zaɪnə/ n  
 désobéissant *disobedient*  
 /dɪsə'bi:diənt/ adj  
 désolé *sorry* /'sɒri/ expr  
 désordonné *untidy* /ʌn'taɪdi/ adj  
 désordre : en désordre *untidy*  
 /ʌn'taɪdi/ adj  
 désorganisé *disorganised*  
 /dɪ'sɔ:gənəɪzd/ adj  
 dessous *below* /brɪ'ləʊ/ adv  
*underneath* /ʌndə'ni:θ/ prép  
 dessus *on* /ɒn/ prép *top* /tɒp/ n  
 dessus : par-dessus *over* /əʊvə/ prép  
 destination *destination* /destɪ'neɪʃən/ n  
 détail *detail* /dɪ'teɪl/ n  
 détendu *relaxed* /rɪ'læksd/ adj  
 détenir *hold* /həʊld/ v  
 détenteur *holder* /'həʊldə/ n  
 détester *hate* /heɪt/ v  
 détritus *litter* /'lɪtə/ n  
 détruire *destroy* /dɪ'strɔɪ/ v  
 deuxième *second* /'sekənd/ num  
 deuxièmement *secondly* /'sekəndli/ adv  
 devant *in front of* /ɪn 'frʌnt əv/ expr  
*before* /brɪ'fɔ:/ prép *front* /frʌnt/ n  
 dévastation *devastation* /dɛvə'steɪʃən/ n  
 développer (se) *develop* /dɪ'veləp/ v  
 devenir *become* /brɪ'kʌm/ v *get* /get/ v  
 deviner *guess* /ges/ v  
 devoir *have to* /'hæv tu:/ v  
*must* /mʌst/ v *should* /ʃʊd/ v  
*ought to* /'ɔ:t tu:/ v  
 devoirs *homework* /'həʊmwɜ:k/ n  
 diagramme *diagram* /dɪ'ægræm/ n  
 dialogue *dialogue* /dɪ'ælɒg/ n  
 diapositive *slide* /slaɪd/ n  
 dictionnaire *dictionary* /dɪkʃənəri/ n  
 différemment *differently* /dɪfə'rentli/ adv  
 différence *difference* /dɪfə'rens/ n  
 différent *different* /dɪfə'rent/ adj  
 difficile *difficult* /dɪfɪkəlt/ adj  
*hard* /hɑ:d/ adj  
 dimanche *Sunday* /'sʌndeɪ/ n  
 dîner *lunch* /lʌntʃ/ n  
 dingue *crazy* /'kreɪzi/ adj  
 dire *say* /seɪ/ v  
 dire à *tell* /tel/ v

discours *speech* /spi:tʃ/ n  
discussion *discussion* /dɪ'skʌʃən/ n  
discuter de *discuss* /dɪ'skʌs/ v  
disparaître *disappear* /dɪsə'piə/ v  
*go away* /gəʊ ə'weɪ/ v  
disponible *available* /ə'veɪləbl/ adj  
disputer (se) *have an argument*  
/hæv ən 'ɑ:gjʊmənt/ expr  
disque (d'ordinateur) *disc* /dɪsk/ n  
(vinyle) *record* /'rekɔ:d/ n  
distance *distance* /'dɪstəns/ n  
distance : (à) quelle distance  
*how far* /'hau 'fɑ:/ interrog  
divertir *entertain* /entə'teɪn/ v  
divertissement *entertainment*  
/entə'teɪnmənt/ n  
diviser *divide* /dɪ'vaɪd/ v  
division *division* /dɪ'vɪʒən/ n  
docteur *doctor* /'dɒktə/ n  
document *document* /'dɒkjʊmənt/ n  
doigt *finger* /'fɪŋgə/ n  
dollar *dollar* /'dɒlə/ n  
domaine *area* /'eəriə/ n  
domicile *home* /'həʊm/ n  
don *donation* /'dɒnə'neɪʃən/ n  
don : faire un don (de) *donate*  
/'dɒnə'teɪt/ v  
donc *so* /səʊ/ conj  
*therefore* /'ðeəfɔ:/ adv  
donner *give* /gɪv/ v  
donner un coup de pied dans *kick*  
/'kɪk/ v  
dont *whose* /hu:z/ dét  
dormir *sleep* /sli:p/ v  
dos *back* /bæk/ n  
dos crawlé *backstroke* /'bækstrəʊk/ n  
dossier *file* /faɪl/ n *folder* /'fəʊldə/ n  
double-cliquer *double click* /dʌbl 'klɪk/ v  
douche *shower* /ʃaʊə/ n  
doué *talented* /'tæləntɪd/ adj  
douleur *pain* /peɪn/ n  
douloureux *painful* /'peɪnfəl/ adj  
*sore* /sɔ:/ adj  
douter *doubt* /daʊt/ v  
doux *gentle* /'dʒentl/ adj  
*sweet* /swi:t/ adj  
drame *drama* /'drɑ:mə/ n  
drame historique *historical drama*  
/'hɪstɔ:rɪkəl 'drɑ:mə/ n  
droit *right* /raɪt/ adj  
droite *right* /raɪt/ n  
droite : à droite *right* /raɪt/ adv  
*on your right* /ɒn jɔ: 'raɪt/ expr  
drôle *funny* /'fʌni/ adj  
dur *hard* /hɑ:d/ adj  
durer *last* /lɑ:st/ v  
DVD *DVD* /di:vi'di:/ n

## E

eau *water* /'wɔ:tə/ n  
e-book *ebook* /'i:bʊk/ n  
échange *exchange* /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ n  
échanger *swap* /swɒp/ v  
échapper (s') *escape* /ɪ'skeɪp/ v  
écharpe *scarf* /skɑ:f/ n  
échauffement *warm-up* /'wɔ:mʌp/ n  
échec : être un échec *fail* /feɪl/ v  
échecs *chess* /tʃes/ n  
échelle *ladder* /'lædə/ n  
échouer (à) *fail* /feɪl/ v  
école *school* /sku:l/ n  
école primaire *primary school*  
/'praɪməri sku:l/ n

école secondaire *secondary school*  
/'sekəndri sku:l/ n  
*high school* /'haɪ sku:l/ n  
économiser *save* /seɪv/ v  
écossais *Scottish* /'skɒtɪʃ/ adj  
Ecosse *Scotland* /'skɒtlənd/ n  
écouter *listen* /'lɪsən/ v  
écran *screen* /skri:n/ n  
écrire *write* /raɪt/ v  
écriteau *sign* /saɪn/ n  
éducatif *educational* /edjʊ'keɪʃənəl/ adj  
éducation *education* /edjʊ'keɪʃən/ n  
éduquer *educate* /edjʊ'keɪt/ v  
effacer *delete* /dɪ'li:t/ v  
effacer (s') *come off* /kʌm 'ɒf/ v  
effets spéciaux *special effects*  
/'speʃəl 'ɪfektz/ n pl  
effort : faire un effort *make an effort*  
/'meɪk ən 'efət/ expr  
également *also* /'ɔ:lsoʊ/ adv  
*too* /tu:/ adv  
église *church* /tʃɜ:tʃ/ n  
Egypte *Egypt* /'ɪdʒɪpt/ n  
Égyptien *Egyptian* /'ɪdʒɪpʃən/ n  
égyptien *Egyptian* /'ɪdʒɪpʃən/ adj  
élection *election* /ɪ'leɪʃən/ n  
électricité *electricity* /ɪ'lek'trɪsɪti/ n  
électrique *electrical* /ɪ'lekt'rɪkəl/ adj  
électronique *electronic* /ɪ'lekt'rɒnɪk/ adj  
élégant *smart* /smɑ:t/ adj  
éléphant *elephant* /'elɪfənt/ n  
élevé *high* /haɪ/ adj  
éloigner (s') *walk away* /wɔ:k ə'weɪ/ v  
e-mail *email* /'i:meɪl/ n  
embarrassant *embarrassing*  
/ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ adj  
embouteillage *traffic jam*  
/'træfɪk dʒæm/ n  
embrasser *kiss* /kɪs/ v  
embrasser (s') *kiss* /kɪs/ v  
embrouiller *confuse* /kən'fju:z/ v  
émigrant *emigrant* /'emɪgrənt/ n  
émigrer *emigrate* /'emɪgreɪt/ v  
émission *programme* /'prəʊgræm/ n  
*show* /ʃəʊ/ n  
emmener *take* /teɪk/ v  
emparer (s') de *capture* /'kæptʃə/ v  
empêcher *stop* /stɒp/ v  
emploi du temps *timetable* /'taɪm'teɪbl/ n  
empreinte de pas *footprint* /'fʊtprɪnt/ n  
emprunter *borrow* /'bɒrəʊ/ v  
en *in* /ɪn/ prép *into* /'ɪntu:/ prép  
*by* /baɪ/ prép  
enceinte *speaker* /'spi:kə/ n  
encore *still* /stɪl/ adv  
encore : pas encore *not yet* /nɒt 'jet/ adv  
encre *ink* /ɪŋk/ n  
endommager *damage* /'dæmɪdʒ/ v  
endormir (s') *fall asleep* /fɔ:l ə'sli:p/ expr  
endroit *place* /pleɪs/ n  
énergie *energy* /'enədʒi/ n  
énergie éolienne *wind power*  
/'wɪnd paʊə/ n  
énergie nucléaire *nuclear energy*  
/'nju:kliə 'enədʒi/ n  
énergie solaire *solar energy*  
/'səʊlə 'enədʒi/ n  
énervant *annoying* /ə'noɪɪŋ/ adj  
énervé *annoyed* /ə'noɪd/ adj  
énervé (s') *get annoyed* /get ə'noɪd/  
expr *get angry* /get 'æŋgri/ expr  
enfance *childhood* /'tʃaɪldhʊd/ n  
enfant *child* /tʃaɪld/ n

enfin *finally* /'faɪnəli/ adv  
enlever *take off* /teɪk 'ɒf/ v  
ennuyer (s') *be bored* /bi: 'bɔ:d/ expr  
ennuyeux *boring* /'bɔ:ɪŋ/ adj  
énorme *huge* /hju:dʒ/ adj  
enregistrement *recording* /rɪ'kɔ:dɪŋ/ n  
*record* /'rekɔ:d/ n  
enregistrer *record* /rɪ'kɔ:d/ v  
*store* /stɔ:/ v  
enregistrer (s') *check in* /tʃek 'ɪn/ v  
enseignant *teacher* /'ti:tʃə/ n  
enseignement *education* /edjʊ'keɪʃən/ n  
enseigner *teach* /ti:tʃ/ v  
ensemble *together* /tə'geðə/ adv  
*set* /set/ n  
ensuite *then* /ðen/ adv *next* /nekst/ adv  
entendre *hear* /hɪə/ v  
entendre (s') *get on* /get 'ɒn/ v  
*get along* /get ə'lɒŋ/ v  
entier *whole* /həʊl/ adj *full* /fʊl/ adj  
entraîne *interval* /'ɪntəvəl/ n  
entraîner (s') *practise* /'præktɪs/ v  
*train* /treɪn/ v  
entraîneur *coach* /kəʊtʃ/ n  
entre *between* /brɪ'twi:n/ prép  
entrée *admission* /əd'mɪʃən/ n  
*entry* /'entri/ n  
entreprise *company* /'kʌmpəni/ n  
entrer *go in* /gəʊ 'ɪn/ v  
*come in* /kʌm 'ɪn/ v  
entrer dans/chez *join* /dʒɔɪn/ v  
envers *towards* /tə'wɔ:dz/ prép  
environ *about* /ə'baʊt/ adv  
environnement *environment*  
/ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ n  
envoyer *send* /send/ v  
épais *thick* /θɪk/ adj  
épaule *shoulder* /'ʃəʊldə/ n  
épave *wreck* /rek/ n  
épisode *episode* /'epɪsɔ:d/ n  
épouse *wife* /waɪf/ n  
épouser *marry* /'mæri/ v  
épreuve (sport) *event* /ɪ'vent/ n  
EPS *PE* /pi:i:/ n  
épuisant *exhausting* /ɪg'zɔ:stɪŋ/ adj  
épuisé *exhausted* /ɪg'zɔ:stɪd/ adj  
équateur *Equator* /ɪ'kwetə/ n  
équilibre *balance* /'bæləns/ n  
équipage *crew* /kru:/ n  
équipe *team* /ti:m/ n  
équipement *equipment* /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/ n  
erreur : par erreur *by mistake*  
/baɪ mɪ'steɪk/ expr  
esclave *slave* /sleɪv/ n  
espace *space* /speɪs/ n  
Espagne *Spain* /speɪn/ n  
espagnol *Spanish* /'spæɪnɪʃ/ n  
espèce (zoologie) *species* /'spi:ʃi:z/ n  
espérer *hope* /həʊp/ v  
esprit *mind* /maɪnd/ n  
essayer *try* /traɪ/ v  
essence *petrol* /'petrəl/ n  
essentiellement *mostly* /'mɔ:stli/ adv  
essuie-glace *windscreen wiper*  
/'wɪndskri:n waɪpə/ n  
est *east* /i:st/ adj, n  
est : de l'est *eastern* /i:'stən/ adj  
établir *set (a record)* /set/ v  
étage : à l'étage *upstairs* /ʌp'steəz/ adv  
étagère *shelf* /ʃelf/ n  
*bookshelf* /'bʊkʃelf/ n  
étant donné que *as* /əz/ conj



étape *stage* /steɪdʒ/ n  
 (arrêt) *stop* /stɒp/ n  
 Etat *state* /steɪt/ n  
 état *state* /steɪt/ n  
 États-Unis *United States*  
 /juːnaɪtɪd 'steɪts/ n  
 été *summer* /'sʌmə/ n  
 éteindre *switch off* /swɪtʃ 'ɒf/ v  
 éteindre (s') *go off* /gəʊ 'ɒf/ v  
 étendre (s') *stretch* /stretʃ/ v  
 éternité : depuis une éternité *for ages*  
 /fər 'eɪdʒɪz/ expr  
 étrange *strange* /streɪndʒ/ adj  
 étranger *foreign* /'fɔːrən/ adj  
 étranger : à l'étranger *abroad*  
 /ə'brɔːd/ adv  
 être *be* /biː/ v  
 être humain *human being*  
 /'hjuːmən 'biːɪŋ/ n  
 études *studies* /'stʌdɪz/ n pl  
 étudiant *student* /'stjuːdənt/ n  
 étudier *study* /'stʌdi/ v  
 euro *euro* /'jʊərəʊ/ n  
 Europe *Europe* /'jʊərəp/ n  
 Européen *European* /jʊərə'piːən/ n  
 européen *European* /jʊərə'piːən/ adj  
 événement *event* /ɪ'vent/ n  
 exact *exact* /ɪg'zækt/ adj  
*accurate* /'ækjʊrət/ adj  
 exact : c'est exact *that's right*  
 /ðæt s 'raɪt/ expr  
 exactement *exactly* /ɪg'zæktli/ adv  
 examen *exam* /ɪg'zæm/ n  
 excellent *excellent* /'eksələnt/ adj  
*great* /greɪt/ adj  
 exceptionnel *exceptional* /ɪk'sepʃənəl/ adj  
*outstanding* /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ adj  
 excitant *exciting* /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ adj  
 excité *excited* /ɪk'saɪtɪd/ adj  
 excité : tout excité *excitedly*  
 /ɪk'saɪtɪdli/ adv  
 exclamer (s') *exclaim* /ɪk'skleɪm/ v  
 excursion *tour* /tuːr/ n  
 excuser (s') *apologise* /ə'pɒlədʒaɪz/ v  
 excuse-/excusez-moi *excuse me*  
 /ɪk'skjuːz miː/ expr  
 exécuter *perform* /pə'fɔːm/ v  
 exemple *example* /ɪg'zɑːmpl/ n  
 exemple : par exemple *for example*  
 /fɔːr ɪg'zɑːmpl/ expr  
 exercice *exercise* /'eksəsaɪz/ n  
 exigence *demand* /dɪ'mɑːnd/ n  
 exiger *demand* /dɪ'mɑːnd/ v  
 exister *exist* /ɪg'zɪst/ v  
 expérience (vécu) *experience*  
 /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ n (de laboratoire)  
*experiment* /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ n  
 expert *expert* /'eksɜːpt/ n  
 expirer *expire* /ɪk'spaɪə/ v  
 expliquer *explain* /ɪk'spleɪn/ v  
 exploit *achievement* /ə'tʃiːvmənt/ n  
 explorateur *explorer* /ɪk'splɔːrə/ n  
 explorer *explore* /ɪk'splɔːr/ v  
 exploser *explode* /ɪk'spləʊd/ v  
 exposé *presentation* /prezən'teɪʃən/ n  
 exposition *exhibition* /'eksɪ'bɪʃən/ n  
 exprès : faire exprès *mean to*  
 /'miːn tuː/ expr  
 expression *expression* /ɪk'spreʃən/ n  
 (locution) *phrase* /freiz/ n  
 exprimer *express* /ɪk'spres/ v  
 expulser *send off* /send 'ɒf/ v

extérieur : à l'extérieur *outside*  
 /aʊt'saɪd/ adv  
 extraordinaire *extraordinary*  
 /ɪk'strɔːdnəri/ adj  
 extrascolaire *after-school* /'ɑːftəskuːl/ adj  
 extrême *extreme* /ɪk'striːm/ adj  
 extrêmement *extremely* /ɪk'striːmli/ adv  
**F**  
 fabriquer *make* /meɪk/ v  
 fabuleux *amazing* /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ adj  
 face (de pièce) *heads* /hedz/ n pl  
 face : en face de *opposite* /'ɒpəzɪt/ prép  
 facile *easy* /'iːzi/ adj  
 facilement *easily* /'iːzɪli/ adv  
 façon *way* /wei/ n  
 façon : de façon à ce que *so that*  
 /'səʊ ðæt/ expr  
 faculté de médecine *medical school*  
 /'medɪkəl 'skuːl/ n  
 faible *weak* /wiːk/ adj  
 faim : avoir faim *be hungry*  
 /biː 'hʌŋɡri/ expr  
 faire *do* /duː/ v *make* /meɪk/ v  
 (valise) *pack* /pæk/ v  
 faire savoir à qqun *let someone know*  
 /let sʌmwʌn 'nəʊ/ expr  
 fait *fact* /fækt/ n  
 fait : au fait *by the way*  
 /baɪ ðə 'wei/ expr  
 fait : en fait *in fact* /ɪn 'fækt/ expr  
*actually* /'æktʃʊəli/ adv  
 falloir *need to* /'niːd tuː/ v  
 familier *informal* /ɪn'fɔːməl/ adj  
 famille *family* /'fæməli/ n  
 famille d'accueil *host family*  
 /'həʊst 'fæməli/ n  
 fan *fan* /fæn/ n  
 fantastique *fantastic* /fæn'tæstɪk/ adj  
 fantôme *ghost* /ɡəʊst/ n  
 fascinant *fascinating* /'fæsnɪnɪŋ/ adj  
 fatigué (de) *tired (of)* /taɪəd/ adj  
 faute *mistake* /mɪ'steɪk/ n  
 fauteuil roulant *wheelchair* /'wiːltʃeə/ n  
 faux (mensonger) *false* /fɔːls/ adj  
 (incorrect) *wrong* /rɒŋ/ adj  
 favori *favourite* /'feɪvərɪt/ adj, n  
 félicitations *congratulations*  
 /kɒŋgrætʃu'leɪʃənz/ n pl  
 femelle *female* /'fiːmeɪl/ adj  
 femme *woman* /'wʊmən/ n  
 (épouse) *wife* /waɪf/ n  
*female* /'fiːmeɪl/ adj  
 fenêtre *window* /'wɪndəʊ/ n  
 ferme *farm* /fɑːm/ n  
 fermer *close* /kləʊz/ v  
 fermier *farmer* /'fɑːmə/ n  
 ferry *ferry* /'feri/ n  
 festival *festival* /'festɪvəl/ n  
 fête *party* /'pɑːti/ n  
 fêter *celebrate* /sə'leɪbreɪt/ v  
 feu *fire* /faɪə/ n  
 (de circulation) *light* /laɪt/ n  
 feuille *leaf* /liːf/ n  
 février *February* /'februəri/ n  
 fichier *file* /faɪl/ n  
 fier *proud* /praʊd/ adj  
 fièvre *fever* /'fiːvə/ n  
*temperature* /'tempərətʃə/ n  
 figurant *extra* /'ekstrə/ n  
 figurer *appear* /ə'piə/ v  
 fil *wire* /waɪə/ n  
 file d'attente *queue* /kjuː/ n

filet *net* /net/ n  
 fille *girl* /gɜːl/ n  
 film *film* /fɪlm/ n  
 film d'action *action film* /'ækʃən fɪlm/ n  
 film d'horreur *horror film* /'hɒrə fɪlm/ n  
 filmer *film* /fɪlm/ v  
 fils *son* /sʌn/ n  
 fin *end* /end/ n (dénouement) *ending*  
 /'endɪŋ/ n *thin* /θɪn/ adj  
 final *final* /'faɪnəl/ adj  
 finale *final* /'faɪnəl/ n  
 finalement *in the end* /ɪn ðiː 'end/ expr  
*eventually* /ɪ'ventʃʊəli/ adv  
 finir *finish* /'fɪnɪʃ/ v  
 finir : pour finir *finally* /'faɪnəli/ adv  
 fleur *flower* /'flaʊə/ n  
 fleuve *river* /'rɪvə/ n  
 flûte traversière *flute* /fluːt/ n  
 foire *fair* /feə/ n  
 fois *time* /taɪm/ n  
 fois : deux fois *twice* /twɑɪs/ adv  
 fois : une fois (que) *once* /wʌns/ adv  
 foncé *dark* /dɑːk/ adj  
 fonctionnaire *official* /'ɒfɪʃəl/ n  
 fonctionner *operate* /'ɒpəreɪt/ v  
 fond *bottom* /'bɒtəm/ n  
 fondamental *fundamental*  
 /'fʌndə'mentəl/ adj  
 fondre *melt* /melt/ v  
 fonds *fund* /fʌnd/ n  
 foot(ball) *football* /'fʊtbɔːl/ n  
 footballeur *footballer* /'fʊtbɔːlə/ n  
 forêt *forest* /'fɔːrɪst/ n  
 forêt tropicale humide *rainforest*  
 /'reɪnfɔːrɪst/ n  
 forme *form* /fɔːm/ n *shape* /ʃeɪp/ n  
 forme : en forme *fit* /fɪt/ adj  
 forme : pas en forme *unfit* /ʌn'fɪt/ adj  
 formel *formal* /'fɔːməl/ adj  
 formidable *terrific* /tə'rfɪfɪk/ adj  
 formulaire *form* /fɔːm/ n  
 fort (personne) *strong* /strɒŋ/ adj  
 (son) *loud* /laʊd/ adj  
 (frapper) *hard* /hɑːd/ adv  
 (parler) *loudly* /'laʊdli/ adv  
 fou *crazy* /'kreɪzi/ adj  
 four *oven* /'ʌvən/ n  
 fourrure *fur* /fɜː/ n  
 fragile *fragile* /'frædʒaɪl/ adj  
 frais *cool* /kuːl/ adj  
 (aliment) *fresh* /frefʃ/ adj  
 français *French* /'frentʃ/ adj, n  
 France *France* /frɑːns/ n  
 frapper *hit* /hɪt/ v  
 fréquent *frequent* /'friːkwənt/ adj  
 frère *brother* /'brʌðə/ n  
 frites *chips* /tʃɪps/ n pl  
 froid *cold* /kəʊld/ adj  
 fromage *cheese* /tʃiːz/ n  
 fruit *fruit* /fruːt/ n  
 fruits de mer *seafood* /'siːfuːd/ n  
 futur *future* /'fjuːtʃə/ adj, n  
**G**  
 gadget *gadget* /'gædʒɪt/ n  
 gagnant *winner* /'wɪnə/ n  
*winning* /'wɪnɪŋ/ adj  
 gagner (prix, match) *win* /wɪn/ v  
 (salaire) *earn* /ɜːn/ v  
 gamin *kid* /kɪd/ n  
 gang *gang* /gæŋ/ n  
 gangster *gangster* /'gæŋstə/ n

garage *garage* /'gærɑ:ʒ/ n  
 garçon *boy* /bɔ: n  
 garder *keep* /ki:p/ v  
 gare *station* /'steɪʃən/ n  
 gare routière *bus station* /'bʌs ,steɪʃən/ n  
 gaspiller *waste* /'weɪst/ v  
 gâteau *cake* /'keɪk/ n  
 gauche *left* /left/ n  
*left-hand* /'left'hænd/ adj  
 gauche : à gauche *left* /left/ adv  
*on the left* /ɔn ðə 'left/ expr  
 gaz *gas* /gæs/ n  
 gaz à effet de serre *greenhouse gas*  
 /'grɪ:nhaʊs ,gæs/ n  
 gaz d'échappement *exhaust fumes*  
 /ɪg'zɔ:st ,fju:mz/ n pl  
 gazeux *fizzy* /'fɪzi/ adj  
 gênant *embarrassing* /ɪm'bæræsɪŋ/ adj  
 général *general* /'dʒenərəl/ adj  
 généralement *generally* /'dʒenərəli/ adv  
*usually* /'ju:ʒuəli/ adv  
 génial *brilliant* /'brɪliənt/ adj  
*awesome* /'ɔ:səm/ adj  
 genou *knee* /ni:/ n  
 genre *kind* /kaɪnd/ n  
 (de musique, de film) *genre* /'ʒɑ:rə/ n  
 gens *people* /'pi:pl/ n pl  
 gentil *kind* /kaɪnd/ adj *nice* /naɪs/ adj  
 géographique *geographical*  
 /dʒiə'græfɪkəl/ adj  
 glace *ice* /aɪs/ n  
 glacier *glacier* /'glæsiə/ n  
 glisser *slide* /slɑɪd/ v  
 glisser : faire glisser *drag* /dræg/ v  
 golf *golf* /gɒlf/ n  
 gomme *rubber* /'rʌbə/ n  
 gorge *throat* /θəʊt/ n  
 gorille *gorilla* /gɔ:ri:lə/ n  
 goût *like* /laɪk/ n  
 goûter *taste* /teɪst/ v  
 gouvernement *government*  
 /'gʌvənmənt/ n  
 graine *seed* /si:d/ n  
 grand *big* /bɪg/ adj *large* /lɑ:dʒ/ adj  
*tall* /tɔ:l/ adj  
 Grande-Bretagne *Britain* /'brɪtən/ n  
 grandir *grow up* /grəʊ 'ʌp/ v  
 grand-mère *grandmother* /'grænmlðə/ n  
 grand-parent *grandparent*  
 /'grænpeərənt/ n  
 grand-père *grandfather* /'grænfɑ:ðə/ n  
 gratuit *free* /fri:/ adj  
 grave : Ce n'est pas grave.  
*Never mind.* /,nevə 'maɪnd/ expr  
 gravement *badly* /'bædli/ adv  
 grimper *climb* /klaɪm/ v  
 grimper sur *climb onto* /klaɪm 'ɒntu/ v  
 gris *grey* /greɪ/ adj  
 gros *big* /bɪg/ adj  
 grotte *cave* /keɪv/ n  
 groupe *group* /gru:p/ n  
 (musiciens) *band* /bænd/ n  
 guichet *ticket office* /'tɪkɪt ,ɒfɪs/ n  
 guide (touristique) (personne) *tour guide*  
 /'tuə ,gaɪd/ n  
 (livre) *guide book* /'gaɪd ,bʊk/ n  
 guitare *guitar* /'gɪtɑ:/ n  
 guitare basse *bass guitar* /beɪs ,gɪtɑ:/ n  
 guitare électrique *electric guitar*  
 /ɪ'lektɪk ,gɪtɑ:/ n  
 guitariste *guitarist* /'gɪtɑ:rɪst/ n  
 gym(nastique) *gym* /dʒɪm/ n

**H**  
 habiller (s') *get dressed* /get 'drest/ v  
*dress* /dres/ v  
 habitant *inhabitant* /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ n  
 habitat *habitat* /'hæbɪtæt/ n  
 habiter *live* /lɪv/ v  
 habits *clothes* /'kləʊðz/ n pl  
 habitude *habit* /'hæbɪt/ n  
 habituel *usual* /'ju:ʒuəl/ adj  
*habitual* /'hæbɪtʃuəl/ adj  
 habituellement *usually* /'ju:ʒuəli/ adv  
 haché *minced* /mɪnst/ adj  
 hall *lobby* /'lɒbi/ n  
 haltère *weight* /weɪt/ n  
 hamac *hammock* /'hæmək/ n  
 hamburger *hamburger* /'hæm,bɜ:gə/ n  
*burger* /'bɜ:gə/ n  
 handicapé *disabled* /dɪ'seɪbld/ adj  
 haricot *bean* /bi:n/ n  
 hâte : avoir hâte de *look forward to*  
 /lʊk 'fɔ:wəd tu:/ v  
 haut *high* /haɪ/ adj *tall* /tɔ:l/ adj  
*high* /haɪ/ adv *top* /tɒp/ n  
 haut : en haut *upstairs* /ʌp'steəz/ adv  
 hélicoptère *helicopter* /'helɪ,kɒptə/ n  
 hémisphère *hemisphere* /'hemɪsfɪə/ n  
 héros *hero* /'hɪərəʊ/ n  
 heure *hour* /aʊə/ n *time* /taɪm/ n  
 heure(s) *o'clock* /ə'klɒk/ adv  
 heure : à l'heure *on time* /ɔn 'taɪm/ expr  
 heureusement *luckily* /'lʌkli/ adv  
 heureux *happy* /'hæpi/ adj  
 heurter *hit* /hɪt/ v  
 hier *yesterday* /'jestədeɪ/ adv  
 hier soir *last night* /lɑ:st 'naɪt/ expr  
 histoire (passé) *history* /'hɪstəri/ n  
 (récit) *story* /'stɔ:ri/ n  
 histoire d'amour *love story* /'lʌv ,stɔ:ri/ n  
 hiver *winter* /'wɪntə/ n  
 hockey *hockey* /'hɒki/ n  
 hockey sur glace *ice hockey* /'aɪs ,hɒki/ n  
 Hollande *Holland* /'hɒlənd/ n  
 homme *man* /mæn/ n  
 hongrois *Hungarian* /'hʌŋ'geəriən/ adj  
 honnête *honest* /'ɒnɪst/ adj  
 honnêtement *honestly* /'ɒnɪstli/ adv  
 hôpital *hospital* /'hɒspɪtəl/ n  
 horizontal *horizontal* /'hɒrɪzɒntəl/ adj  
 horrible *horrible* /'hɒrɪbl/ adj  
 hors d'haleine *out of breath*  
 /aʊt əv 'breθ/ expr  
 hôte *host* /həʊst/ n  
 hôtel *hotel* /həʊ'tel/ n  
 humain *human* /'hju:mən/ adj, n

**I**  
 ici *here* /hɪə/ adv  
 icône *icon* /aɪkɒn/ n  
 idéal *ideal* /aɪ'diəl/ adj  
 idée *idea* /aɪ'diə/ n  
 il y a *there is/are* /'ðeə ɪz, 'ðeə ə:/ expr  
 il y a (deux ans) *(two years) ago*  
 /ə'gəʊ/ adv  
 île *island* /'aɪlənd/ n  
 île déserte *desert island*  
 /,dezət 'aɪlənd/ n  
 illégal *illegal* /ɪ'li:ɡəl/ adj  
 image *picture* /'pɪktʃə/ n  
*image* /'ɪmɪdʒ/ n  
 imaginaire *imaginary* /ɪ'mædʒɪnəri/ adj  
 imaginer *imagine* /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ v  
 imitateur *impersonator* /ɪm'pɜ:səneɪtə/ n

immédiatement *immediately*  
 /ɪ'mɪdiətli/ adv  
 immeuble (d'habitation) *block of flats*  
 /blɒk əv 'flæts/ n  
 immigrant *immigrant* /'ɪmɪgrənt/ n  
 imparfait *imperfect* /ɪm'pɜ:fekt/ adj  
 impatient *impatient* /ɪm'peɪʃənt/ adj  
 imperméable *raincoat* /'reɪŋkəʊt/ n  
 impliquer *involve* /ɪn'vɒlv/ v  
 impoli *rude* /ru:d/ adj  
 important *important* /ɪm'pɔ:tənt/ adj  
 impossible *impossible* /ɪm'pɒsɪbl/ adj  
 imprimante *printer* /'prɪntə/ n  
 imprimer *print (out)* /prɪnt 'aʊt/ v  
 inattendu *unexpected* /,ɪn'ɪkt'spektɪd/ adj  
 incliner *bend down* /bend 'daʊn/ v  
 incliner (s') (saluer) *bow* /bəʊ/ v  
 inclure *include* /ɪn'klu:d/ v  
 incroyable *unbelievable* /,ɪn'brɪ'li:vəbl/ adj  
*amazing* /ə'meɪzɪŋ/ adj  
 Inde *India* /'ɪndiə/ n  
 indications *directions* /dɪ'rekʃənz/ n pl  
 Indien *Indian* /'ɪndiən/ n  
 indifférent *uninterested* /,ɪn'ɪntərestɪd/ adj  
*unsympathetic* /,ʌnsɪmpə'θetɪk/ adj  
 indiquer *indicate* /ɪndɪ'keɪt/ v  
 industrie *industry* /'ɪndəstri/ n  
 influence *influence* /ɪnfluəns/ n  
 informations *information* /ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ n  
 (actualités) *news* /nju:z/ n  
 informer *inform* /ɪn'fɔ:m/ v  
 inhabituel *unusual* /ɪn'ju:ʒuəl/ adj  
 inondation *flood* /flʌd/ n  
 inquiet *worried* /'wɔ:riɪd/ adj  
 inquiétant *worrying* /'wɔ:riɪŋ/ adj  
 inquiéter *worry* /'wɔ:ri/ v  
 inquiéter (s') *worry* /'wɔ:ri/ v  
 inscrire *register* /'redʒɪstə/ v  
 inscrire (s') *join* /dʒɔɪn/ v  
 inspiration *inspiration* /ɪn'spɪ'reɪʃən/ n  
 inspirer *inspire* /ɪn'spaɪə/ v  
 installations *facilities* /fə'sɪlɪtɪz/ n pl  
 installer *install* /ɪn'stɔ:l/ v  
 installer (s') *settle* /setl/ v  
 institut *institute* /ɪn'stɪtju:t/ n  
 instruction *instruction* /ɪn'strʌkʃən/ n  
 instrument *instrument* /ɪn'strəmənt/ n  
 intention *intention* /ɪn'tenʃən/ n  
 interactif *interactive* /ɪntə'ræktɪv/ adj  
 intéressant *interesting* /ɪn'trəstɪŋ/ adj  
 intérieur : à l'intérieur *inside* /ɪn'saɪd/ adv  
 international *international*  
 /ɪn'tənə'sjənəl/ adj  
 Internet *internet* /'ɪntənət/ n  
 interprétation *performance* /pə'fɔ:məns/ n  
 interpréter *interpret* /ɪn'tɜ:prɪt/ v  
 interrogation *test* /test/ n  
 interrompre *interrupt* /ɪntə'rʌpt/ v  
 interview *interview* /ɪntə'vju:/ n  
 interviewer *interview* /ɪntə'vju:/ v  
 intervieweur *interviewer* /ɪntə'vju:ə/ n  
 intrigue *plot* /plɒt/ n  
 inventer *invent* /ɪn'vent/ v  
 inventeur *inventor* /ɪn'ventə/ n  
 invention *invention* /ɪn'venʃən/ n  
 invitation *invitation* /ɪn'vɪ'teɪʃən/ n  
 inviter *invite* /ɪn'vaɪt/ v  
 irlandais *Irish* /'aɪrɪʃ/ adj  
 Irlande *Ireland* /'aɪələnd/ n  
 irréfléchi *thoughtless* /'θɔ:tləs/ adj  
*unthoughtful* /,ʌn'θɔ:tfəl/ adj  
 Islande *Iceland* /'aɪslənd/ n

Italie *Italy* /'ɪtəli/ n  
italien *Italian* /'ɪtəljən/ n, adj  
itinéraire *route* /ru:t/ n

**J**  
Jamaïque *Jamaica* /dʒə'meɪkə/ n  
jamais *never* /'nevə/ adv *ever* /'evə/ adv  
jambe *leg* /leg/ n  
jambon *ham* /hæm/ n  
janvier *January* /'dʒænjuəri/ n  
Japon *Japan* /dʒə'pæn/ n  
japonais *Japanese* /dʒə'pæni:z/ adj  
jardin *garden* /'gɑ:dən/ n  
jardinier *gardener* /'gɑ:dənə/ n  
jaune *yellow* /'jeləʊ/ n, adj  
jeter (se débarrasser de) *throw away*  
/θrəʊ ə'weɪ/ v  
(faire tomber) *drop* /drɒp/ v  
jeter un coup d'œil *take a look*  
/'teɪk ə 'lʊk/ expr  
jeu *game* /geɪm/ n  
jeu télévisé *game show* /'geɪm ʃəʊ/ n  
jeu vidéo *video game* /'vɪdɪəʊ geɪm/ n  
jeudi *Thursday* /'θɜ:zdeɪ/ n  
jeune *young* /jʌŋ/ adj  
jeunesse *youth* /ju:θ/ n  
Jeux olympiques *Olympic Games*  
/ə'lɪmpɪk 'geɪmz/ n pl  
Jeux paralympiques *Paralympic Games*  
/pærələmpɪk 'geɪmz/ n pl  
joli *pretty* /'prɪti/ adj *nice* /naɪs/ adj  
jongler *juggle* /'dʒʌŋɡl/ v  
joue *cheek* /tʃi:k/ n  
jouer *play* /pleɪ/ v (rôle) *act* /ækt/ v  
(pièce) *perform* /pə'fɔ:m/ v  
jouet *toy* /tɔɪ/ n  
joueur *player* /'pleɪə/ n  
jour *day* /deɪ/ n  
jour : de nos jours *nowadays*  
/'naʊədəɪz/ adv  
jour : mettre à jour *update* /ʌp'deɪt/ v  
journal *newspaper* /'nju:spetpə/ n  
journaliste *journalist* /'dʒɜ:nəlist/ n  
journée *day* /deɪ/ n  
joyeux *cheerful* /'tʃi:əfəl/ adj  
juillet *July* /dʒu:'laɪ/ n  
juin *June* /dʒu:n/ n  
jumelles *binoculars* /bɪ'nɒkjʊləz/ n pl  
jupe *skirt* /skɜ:t/ n  
jusqu'à *until* /ən'tɪl/ prép *till* /tɪl/ prép  
(+ quantité) *up to* /ʌp tu:/ expr  
jusqu'à ce que *until* /ən'tɪl/ prép  
jusqu'à présent *so far* /'səʊ fa:/ expr  
juste *just* /dʒʌst/ adv *fair* /feə/ adj

**K**  
kilo *kilo* /'ki:ləʊ/ n  
kilomètre *kilometre* /kɪ'lɒmɪtə/ n  
kitesurf *kite surfing* /'kaɪt ,sɜ:fɪŋ/ n

**L**  
là-bas *there* /ðeə/ adv  
*over there* /əʊvə 'ðeə/ expr  
lac *lake* /leɪk/ n  
laisser *leave* /li:v/ v  
(permettre) *let* /let/ v  
lait *milk* /mɪlk/ n  
lancer *throw* /θrəʊ/ v, n  
langue *language* /'læŋgwɪdʒ/ n  
large *wide* /waɪd/ adj *broad* /brɔ:d/ adj  
largement *widely* /'waɪdli/ adv  
laser *laser* /'leɪzə/ n  
latino-américain *Latin American*  
/lætɪn ə'merɪkən/ adj

latitude *latitude* /'lætɪtju:d/ n  
lauréat *prize-winning* /'praɪz,wɪnɪŋ/ adj  
lave-vaisselle *dishwasher* /'dɪʃ,wɒʃə/ n  
leçon *lesson* /'lesən/ n  
lecteur (pour disque) *drive* /draɪv/ n  
lecteur (de) DVD *DVD drive*  
/di:vi:di:draɪv/ n  
lecteur MP3 *MP3 player*  
/empi:'θri:plɛə/ n  
légal *legal* /'li:gəl/ adj  
légalement *legally* /'li:gəli/ adv  
légende *legend* /'ledʒənd/ n  
léger *light* /laɪt/ adj  
légèrement *slightly* /'slaɪtli/ adv  
légume *vegetable* /'vedʒtəbl/ n  
lent *slow* /sləʊ/ adj  
lentement *slowly* /'sləʊli/ adv  
lettre *letter* /'letə/ n  
lever (se) *get up* /get ʌp/ v  
librairie *bookshop* /'bʊkʃɒp/ n  
libre *free* /fri:/ adj  
lié à *connected to* /kə'nektɪd tu:/ expr  
lien *link* /lɪŋk/ n  
lieu *place* /pleɪs/ n  
lieu : au lieu de *instead of*  
/ɪn'sted əv/ prép  
lieu : au lieu de cela *instead* /ɪn'sted/ adv  
lieu : avoir lieu *take place* /teɪk 'pleɪs/ v  
ligne *line* /laɪn/ n  
ligne : en ligne *online* /'ɒnlaɪn/ adj  
limite *limit* /'lɪmɪt/ n  
limonade *lemonade* /lemə'neɪd/ n  
lire *read* /ri:d/ v  
liste *list* /lɪst/ n  
lit *bed* /bed/ n  
livre *book* /bʊk/ n  
(monnaie, poids) *pound* /paʊnd/ n  
livre numérique *ebook* /'i:bʊk/ n  
local *local* /'ləʊkəl/ adj  
location *hire* /haɪə/ n  
loger (habiter) *stay* /steɪ/ v  
logiciel *software* /'sɒftweə/ n  
loi *law* /lɔ:/ n  
loin *far* /fɑ:/ adv *far* /fɑ:/ adj  
*a long way* /ə ,lɒŋ 'weɪ/ expr  
loin de *a long way away from*  
/ə ,lɒŋ weɪ ə'weɪ frɒm/ expr  
loin : plus loin *further* /'fɜ:ðə/ adv  
long *long* /lɒŋ/ adj  
long : le long de *along* /ə'lɒŋ/ prép  
longitude *longitude* /'lɒŋdʒɪtju:d/ n  
longtemps : mettre longtemps  
*take a long time* /teɪk ə lɒŋ 'taɪm/ expr  
longueur *length* /leŋθ/ n  
loterie *lottery* /'lɒtəri/ n  
louer *hire* /haɪə/ v  
loup *wolf* /wʊlf/ n  
lourd *heavy* /'hevi/ adj  
lumière *light* /laɪt/ n  
lundi *Monday* /'mʌndeɪ/ n  
lutte *fight* /faɪt/ n  
luxe : de luxe *luxury* /'lʌkʃəri/ adj

**M**  
machine *machine* /məʃi:n/ n  
machine à laver *washing machine*  
/'wɒʃɪŋ məʃi:n/ n  
maçon *builder* /'bɪldə/ n  
magasin *shop* /ʃɒp/ n  
magazine *magazine* /'mægəzi:n/ n  
mai *May* /meɪ/ n  
maillot (sport) *shirt* /ʃɜ:t/ n  
main *hand* /hænd/ n

main : donner un coup de main à qqun  
*give sb a hand* /gɪv ... ə 'hænd/ expr  
maintenant *now* /naʊ/ adv  
maire *mayor* /meə/ n  
mairie *town hall* /taʊn 'hɔ:l/ n  
mais *but* /bʌt/ conj  
maison *house* /haʊs/ n *home* /həʊm/ n  
majorité : avoir la majorité *come of age*  
/kʌm əv 'eɪdʒ/ expr  
mal *badly* /'bædli/ adv  
mal : faire mal *hurt* /hɜ:t/ v  
mal : se faire mal à *hurt* /hɜ:t/ v  
mal à l'aise *uncomfortable*  
/ʌn'kʌmfətəbl/ adj  
mal de gorge *sore throat* /sɔ: 'θrəʊt/ n  
mal de tête *headache* /'hedɛɪk/ n  
malade *ill* /ɪl/ adj *sick* /sɪk/ adj  
maladie *disease* /dɪ'zi:z/ n  
malchanceux *unlucky* /ʌn'lʌki/ adj  
malfauteur *criminal* /'krɪmɪnəl/ n  
malgré *in spite of* /ɪn 'spɪt əv/ expr  
malheureux *unhappy* /ʌn'hæpi/ adj  
*miserable* /'mɪzərəbl/ adj  
malhonnête *dishonest* /dɪ'sɒnɪst/ adj  
maman *mum* /mʌm/ n  
mamie *granny* /'græni/ n  
manège *ride* /raɪd/ n  
manger *eat* /i:t/ v  
manger : donner à manger à *feed* /fi:d/ v  
manger : faire à manger *cook* /kʊk/ v  
manière *way* /weɪ/ n *manner* /'mænə/ n  
manifestation sportive *sporting event*  
/'spɔ:tɪŋ ɪ'vent/ n  
mannequin *model* /'mɒdəl/ n  
manquer *miss* /mɪs/ v  
manteau *coat* /kəʊt/ n  
manuel *coursebook* /'kɔ:sbʊk/ n  
maquillage *make-up* /'meɪkʌp/ n  
marchander *bargain* /'bɑ:gɪn/ v  
marche *step* /step/ n  
marché *market* /'mɑ:kɪt/ n  
marcher *walk* /wɔ:k/ v  
(fonctionner) *work* /wɜ:k/ v  
marcher : faire marcher *operate*  
/'ɒpəret/ v  
mardi *Tuesday* /'tju:zdeɪ/ n  
mariage *marriage* /'mæriɪdʒ/ n  
marier (se) *get married* /get 'mæriəd/ expr  
marin *sailor* /'seɪlə/ n  
marque-pages *bookmark* /'bʊkmɑ:k/ n  
marquer *mark* /mɑ:k/ v  
(point, but) *score* /skɔ:/ v  
marron *brown* /braʊn/ adj  
mars *March* /mɑ:tʃ/ n  
match *match* /mætʃ/ n *game* /geɪm/ n  
match nul *draw* /draʊ/ n  
match nul : faire match nul *draw* /draʊ/ v  
matériel *equipment* /'ɪkwɪpmənt/ n  
maths *maths* /mæθs/ n  
matière *material* /mə'tɪəriəl/ n  
(discipline) *subject* /'sʌbdʒekt/ n  
matin *morning* /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ n  
maussade *dull* /dʌl/ adj  
mauvais *bad* /bæd/ adj  
(incorrect) *wrong* /rɒŋ/ adj  
médaille *medal* /'medəl/ n  
médecin *doctor* /'dɒktə/ n  
médias *media* /'mi:diə/ n  
médicament *medicine* /'medɪsən/ n  
meilleur *best* /best/ adj  
meilleur ami *best friend* /best 'frend/ n  
mélodie *melody* /'melədi/ n



membre *member* /'membə/ n  
 membre : devenir membre de *join* /dʒɔɪn/ v  
 même *same* /seɪm/ adj  
     *even* /'i:vən/ adv  
 ménage *housework* /'haʊswɜ:k/ n  
 mener *lead* /li:d/ v  
 mer *sea* /si:/ n  
 merci *thank you* /'θæŋk ju/ expr  
     *thanks* /θæŋks/ expr  
 mère *mother* /'mʌðə/ n  
 méridien *meridian* /mə'ri:diən/ n  
 merveille *wonder* /'wʌndə/ n  
 merveilleux *wonderful* /'wʌndəfəl/ adj  
 message *message* /'mesɪdʒ/ n  
     (réseaux sociaux) *post* /pəʊst/ n  
 mesurer *measure* /'meɪʒə/ v  
 métal *metal* /'metəl/ n  
 météo(rologie) *weather* /'weðə/ n  
 mère *metre* /'mi:tə/ n  
 métro *underground* /'ʌndəgraʊnd/ n  
 metteur en scène *director* /daɪ'rektə/ n  
 mettre *put* /pʊt/ v  
     (habit) *put on* /pʊt 'ɒn/ v  
     (TV, lumière) *turn on* /tɜ:n 'ɒn/ v  
 mettre (se) à *start* /stɑ:t/ v  
 meubles *furniture* /'fɜ:nɪtʃə/ n  
 mexicain *Mexican* /'meksɪkən/ adj  
 mien : le mien *mine* /maɪn/ pron  
 mieux *better* /'betə/ adj  
 mieux : faire de son mieux *do your best* /du: jɜ: 'best/ expr  
 mignon *cute* /kjʊ:t/ adj  
 mile *mile* /maɪl/ n  
 milieu *middle* /'mɪdl/ n  
 mille *thousand* /'θaʊzənd/ num  
 milliard *billion* /'bɪljən/ num  
 milliers *thousands* /'θaʊzəndz/ n pl  
 million *million* /'mɪljən/ num  
 minuit *midnight* /'mɪdnɑ:t/ n  
 minute *minute* /'mɪnɪt/ n  
 minute : de dernière minute *last-minute* /'lɑ:st,mɪnɪt/ adj  
 miroir *mirror* /'mɪrə/ n  
 mi-temps (match) *half* /hɑ:f/ n  
     (pause) *half-time* /hɑ:f 'taɪm/ n  
 mode *fashion* /'fæʃən/ n  
 moderne *modern* /'mɒdən/ adj  
 moi : à moi *mine* /maɪn/ pron  
 moins *less* /les/ adv  
 moins : à moins que *unless* /ən'les/ conj  
 moins : au moins *at least* /ət 'li:st/ expr  
 moins de *fewer* /'fju:ə/ adj  
     *less* /les/ dét  
     *less than* /'les ðæn/ expr  
 moins de (18 ans) *under (18)* /'ʌndə/ prép  
 mois *month* /mʌnθ/ n  
 moitié *half* /hɑ:f/ n  
 moment *moment* /'mɒmənt/ n  
     *time* /taɪm/ n  
 moment : en ce moment *at the moment* /æt ðə 'mɒmənt/ expr  
     *right now* /raɪt 'naʊ/ expr  
 monde *world* /wɜ:ld/ n  
 mondial *global* /'glɔ:bəl/ adj  
 monstre *monster* /'mɒnstə/ n  
 montagne *mountain* /'maʊntɪn/ n  
 montagnes russes *roller coaster* /'rəʊlə,kəʊstə/ n  
 montée *climb* /klaɪm/ n

monter *climb* /klaɪm/ v  
     *go up* /gəʊ 'ʌp/ v  
     (augmenter) *rise* /raɪz/ v  
     (film) *edit* /'edɪt/ v  
 monter à (cheval) *ride* /raɪd/ v  
 monter dans *get into* /'get 'ɪntu:/ v  
     *get on* /'get 'ɒn/ v  
 montrer *show* /ʃəʊ/ v  
 morceau *piece* /pi:s/ n *bit* /bɪt/ n  
 mordre *bite* /baɪt/ v  
 mort *dead* /ded/ adj *death* /deθ/ n  
 mot *word* /wɜ:ɪd/ n  
 mot de passe *password* /'pɑ:swɜ:d/ n  
 moteur *engine* /'endʒɪn/ n  
 motif (dessin) *design* /dɪ'zɑɪn/ n  
 moto *motorbike* /'məʊtəbaɪk/ n  
 mouillé *wet* /wet/ adj  
 mouiller (se) *get wet* /'get 'wet/ expr  
 moule *mussel* /'mʌsəl/ n  
 mourir *die* /daɪ/ v  
 moustique *mosquito* /mɒ'ski:təʊ/ n  
 mouton *sheep* /ʃi:p/ n  
 mouvement *movement* /'mu:vmənt/ n  
 moyen *medium* /'mi:diəm/ adj  
     *means* /mi:nz/ n pl  
 mule *mule* /mjʊ:l/ n  
 mur *wall* /wɔ:l/ n  
 musée *museum* /'mjuzi:əm/ n  
 musical *musical* /'mjuzɪkəl/ adj  
 musicien *musician* /'mjuzɪʃən/ n  
 musique *music* /'mjuzɪk/ n

## N

nager *swim* /swɪm/ v  
 nageur *swimmer* /'swɪmə/ n  
 naître *be born* /bi: 'bɔ:n/ expr  
 natation *swimming* /'swɪmɪŋ/ n  
 national *national* /'næʃənəl/ adj  
 nationalité *nationality* /næʃən'æləti/ n  
 naturel *natural* /'nætʃərəl/ adj  
 naufrage *shipwreck* /'ʃɪprek/ n  
 naufragé *castaway* /'kɑ:stəweɪ/ n  
 nécessaire *necessary* /'nesəsəri/ adj  
 nécessité *necessity* /nə'sesɪti/ n  
 négligent *careless* /'keələs/ adj  
 neige *snow* /snoʊ/ n  
 neiger *snow* /snoʊ/ v  
 nerveusement *nervously* /'nɜ:vəsli/ adv  
 nerveux *nervous* /'nɜ:vəs/ adj  
 netball *netball* /'netbɔ:l/ n  
 nettoyer *clean* /kli:n/ v  
     *clean up* /kli:n 'ʌp/ v  
 nez *nose* /noʊz/ n  
 nid *nest* /nest/ n  
 n'importe où *anywhere* /'eniweə/ adv  
 niveau *level* /'levəl/ n  
 Noël *Christmas* /'krɪsməs/ n  
 noir *black* /blæk/ adj  
 nom *name* /neɪm/ n  
     (grammar) *noun* /naʊn/ n  
 nom de famille *surname* /'sɜ:neɪm/ n  
 nombre *number* /'nʌmbə/ n  
 non *no* /noʊ/ expr  
 non renouvelable *non-renewable* /nɒnrɪ'nju:əbl/ adj  
 nord *north* /nɔ:θ/ adv, n  
 nord : du nord *northern* /'nɔ:ðən/ adj  
 nord-ouest *north-west* /nɔ:θ'west/ adj  
 normal *normal* /'nɔ:ɪmə/ adj  
     *usual* /'ju:ʒuəl/ adj  
 note *note* /nəʊt/ n  
 noter *note (down)* /nəʊt 'daʊn/ v

nourrir *feed* /fi:d/ v  
 nourriture *food* /fu:d/ n  
 nouveau *new* /nju:/ adj  
 nouveau : à/de nouveau *again* /ə'geɪn/ adv  
 nouvelle *news* /nju:z/ n  
 nuage *cloud* /klaʊd/ n  
 nuage de pollution *smog* /smɒg/ n  
 nuit *night* /naɪt/ n  
 nuit : cette nuit *tonight* /tə'naɪt/ adv  
 nuit : de nuit (train) *overnight* /'əʊvənaɪt/ adj  
 numérique *digital* /'dɪdʒɪtəl/ adj  
 numérique : en numérique *digitally* /'dɪdʒɪtəli/ adv  
 numéro *number* /'nʌmbə/ n

## O

oasis *oasis* /əʊ'eɪsɪs/ n  
 obéissant *obedient* /ə'bi:diənt/ adj  
 objet *object* /'ɒbdʒɪkt/ n  
 obligation *obligation* /'ɒblɪ'geɪʃən/ n  
 obligatoire *obligatory* /ə'blɪ'gətəri/ adj  
 obtenir *get* /get/ v  
 occasion *occasion* /ə'keɪʒən/ n  
     *chance* /tʃɑ:ns/ n  
 occidental *western* /'westən/ adj  
 occupé *busy* /'bɪzi/ adj  
 occuper (s') de *take care of* /teɪk 'keər əv/ expr  
     *look after* /lʊk 'ɑ:ftə/ v  
 octobre *October* /'ɒktəʊbə/ n  
 œil *eye* /aɪ/ n  
 œuf *egg* /eg/ n  
 œuvre *work* /wɜ:k/ n  
 officiel *official* /ə'fɪʃəl/ adj  
 offrir *give* /gɪv/ v  
 oignon *onion* /'ɒnjən/ n  
 oiseau *bird* /bɜ:d/ n  
 olive *olive* /'ɒlɪv/ n  
 olympique *Olympic* /ə'lɪmpɪk/ adj  
 oncle *uncle* /'ʌŋkl/ n  
 opéra *opera* /'ɒpərə/ n  
 opération *operation* /'ɒpə'reɪʃən/ n  
 opinion *opinion* /ə'pɪnjən/ n  
 opposé *opposite* /'ɒpəzɪt/ n  
 or *gold* /gəʊld/ n  
 orage *storm* /stɔ:m/ n  
 orange *orange* /'ɒrɪndʒ/ adj  
 orang-outan *orang-utan* /ə'ræŋutæn/ n  
 ordinaire *ordinary* /'ɔ:dɪnəri/ adj  
 ordinateur *computer* /kəm'pjʊ:tə/ n  
 ordinateur portable *laptop* /'læptɒp/ n  
 ordre *order* /'ɔ:də/ n  
 ordures *rubbish* /'rʌbɪʃ/ n  
 oreille *ear* /ɪə/ n  
 organisateur *organiser* /'ɔ:gənaɪzə/ n  
 organisation *organisation* /'ɔ:gənaɪzəʃən/ n  
 organisé *organised* /'ɔ:gənaɪzd/ adj  
 organiser *organise* /'ɔ:gənaɪz/ v  
 origine : à l'origine *originally* /ə'ɪrɪdʒɪnəli/ adv  
 ornement *decoration* /de'keɪ'reɪʃən/ n  
 orque *killer whale* /'kɪlə 'weɪl/ n  
 orthographe *spelling* /'speltɪŋ/ n  
 ou *or* /ɔ:/ conj  
 où *where* /weə/ adv  
 oublier *forget* /fə'get/ v  
 ouest *west* /west/ adj, n  
 ouest : de l'ouest *western* /'westən/ adj  
 oui *yes* /jes/ expr  
 ouragan *hurricane* /'hʌrɪkən/ n

ours *bear* /beə/ n  
ours polaire *polar bear* /pəʊlə 'beə/ n  
ouvert *open* /'əʊpən/ adj  
ouvrir *open* /'əʊpən/ v  
oxygène *oxygen* /'ɒksɪdʒən/ n  
ozone *ozone* /'əʊzəʊn/ n

**P**  
Pacifique sud *South Pacific*  
/'saʊθ pə'sɪfɪk/ n  
page *page* /peɪdʒ/ n  
pain *bread* /bred/ n  
paire *pair* /peə/ n  
palais *palace* /'pælɪs/ n  
panier *basket* /'bɑːskɪt/ n  
panneau *sign* /saɪn/ n  
pantalon *trousers* /'traʊzəz/ n pl  
papa *dad* /dæd/ n  
papi *grandad* /'grændæd/ n  
papier *paper* /'peɪpə/ n  
papier d'aluminium *aluminium foil*  
/'æljʊmɪniəm 'fɔɪl/ n  
paquet *packet* /'pækɪt/ n  
par *by* /baɪ/ prép *through* /θruː/ prép  
parachute *parachute* /'pærəʃuːt/ n  
parachutiste *sky-diver* /'skaɪ,dɑɪvə/ n  
paraître *look* /lʊk/ v  
parallèle *parallel* /'pærələl/ n  
paralympique *Paralympic*  
/'pærələmpɪk/ adj  
parapluie *umbrella* /'ʌm'brelə/ n  
parc *park* /pɑːk/ n  
parc à thème *theme park* /'θiːm ,pɑːk/ n  
parce que *because* /bɪ'kɒz/ conj  
pardon *excuse me* /ɪk'skjuːz miː/ expr  
Pardon ? *Sorry?* /'sɒri/ expr  
parent *parent* /'peərənt/ n  
paresseux *lazy* /'leɪzi/ adj  
parfait *perfect* /'pɜːfekt/ adj  
parfois *sometimes* /'sʌmtaɪmz/ adv  
parfum *perfume* /'pɜːfjuːm/ n  
parier *bet* /bet/ v  
parking *car park* /'kaː ,pɑːk/ n  
parler *speak* /spiːk/ v *talk* /tɔːk/ v  
paroles (de chanson) *lyrics* /'lɪrɪks/ n pl  
partager *share* /ʃeə/ v  
partenaire *partner* /'pɑːtnə/ n  
participant *participant* /pɑː'tɪsɪpənt/ n  
participer (à) *take part (in)*  
/'teɪk 'pɑːt ɪn/ v  
particulier *particular* /pɑː'tɪkjʊlə/ adj  
*specific* /spə'sɪfɪk/ adj  
partie *part* /pɑːt/ n  
partir *go* /gəʊ/ v *go away* /gəʊ ə'weɪ/ v  
*leave* /liːv/ v  
partir : à partir de *from* /frɒm/ prép  
partout *everywhere* /'evrɪweə/ adv  
partout : (deux) partout *(two)-all*  
/ɔːl/ expr  
pas *step* /step/ n  
passager *passenger* /'pæsəndʒə/ n  
passé *past* /pɑːst/ adj, n  
passeport *passport* /'pɑːspɔːt/ n  
passer (temps) *spend* /spend/ v  
(film/télé) *appear* /ə'piə/ v  
(tour) *miss* /mɪs/ v  
passer devant *walk past* /wɔːk 'pɑːst/ v  
passer par *go through* /'gəʊ θruː/ v  
passer (se) *happen* /'hæpən/ v  
passe-temps *hobby* /'hɒbi/ n  
passionnant *exciting* /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/ adj  
patient *patient* /'peɪʃənt/ adj, n

patte (d'animal) *leg* /leg/ n  
pause *break* /breɪk/ n *pause* /pɔːz/ n  
pauvre *poor* /pɔː/ adj  
payer *pay* /peɪ/ v *pay for* /'peɪ fɔː/ v  
pays *country* /'kʌntri/ n  
peau *skin* /skɪn/ n  
pêcher *catch* /kætf/ v  
peindre *paint* /peɪnt/ v  
peinture (tableau) *painting* /'peɪntɪŋ/ n  
(couleur) *paint* /peɪnt/ n  
penalty *penalty* /'penəlti/ n  
pendant *during* /'dʒʊərɪŋ/ prép  
*for* /fɔː/ prép  
pendant que *while* /waɪl/ conj  
*as* /æz/ conj  
pendule *clock* /klɒk/ n  
penser *think* /θɪŋk/ v *believe* /brɪ'liːv/ v  
perdre *lose* /luːz/ v  
perdu *lost* /lɒst/ adj  
père *father* /'fɑːðə/ n  
performance *performance* /'pɜːfɔːməns/ n  
période *period* /'pɪəriəd/ n  
*time* /taɪm/ n  
permanent *permanent* /'pɜːmənənt/ adj  
permettre *allow* /ə'laʊ/ v  
*permit* /pə'mɪt/ v  
permis *licence* /'laɪsəns/ n  
permis de conduire *driving licence*  
/'draɪvɪŋ ,laɪsəns/ n  
permission *permission* /pə'mɪʃən/ n  
perroquet *parrot* /'pærət/ n  
perruque *wig* /wɪɡ/ n  
personnage *character* /'kærɪktə/ n  
personnalité *personality* /pɜː'sənə'æləti/ n  
personne *person* /'pɜːsən/ n  
*no one* /'nəʊwʌn/ pron  
*nobody* /'nɒsbədi/ pron  
personne : ne ... personne *not ... anyone*  
/'nɒt ... 'eniwʌn/ expr  
personnel *personal* /'pɜːsənəl/ adj  
*staff* /stɑːf/ n  
persuader *persuade* /pə'sweɪd/ v  
persuasion *persuasion* /pə'sweɪʒən/ n  
perturbé *troubled* /'trʌblɪd/ adj  
peser *weigh* /weɪ/ v  
petit *little* /'lɪtl/ adj *small* /smɔːl/ adj  
*short* /ʃɔːt/ adj  
petit ami *boyfriend* /'bɔɪfrend/ n  
petit déjeuner *breakfast* /'brekfəst/ n  
petit enfant *toddler* /'tɒdlə/ n  
petite amie *girlfriend* /'gɜːlfrend/ n  
pétrole *oil* /ɔɪl/ n  
peu : un peu *a little* /ə 'lɪtl/ expr  
*a bit* /ə 'bɪt/ expr  
peu de *few* /fjuː/ adj  
peur *fear* /fɪə/ n  
peur : avoir peur (de) *be afraid (of)*  
/'biː ə'freɪd əv/ expr  
*be scared (of)* /'biː 'skeəd əv/ expr  
peut-être *maybe* /'meɪbi/ adv  
*possibly* /'pɒsəbli/ adv  
phobie *phobia* /'fəʊbiə/ n  
photo *photo* /'fəʊtəʊ/ n  
photographe *photographer* /fə'tɒgrəfə/ n  
photographie *photography* /fə'tɒgrəfi/ n  
phrase *sentence* /'sentəns/ n  
physique *physical* /'fɪzɪkəl/ adj  
piano *piano* /'piːnəʊ/ n  
pièce (théâtre) *play* /pleɪ/ n  
(monnaie) *coin* /kɔɪn/ n  
pied *foot* /fʊt/ n  
pied : à pied *on foot* /ɒn 'fʊt/ expr  
pieds nus *barefoot* /'beəfʊt/ adj

pile *battery* /'bætəri/ n  
(de pièce) *tails* /teɪlz/ n pl  
pilote *pilot* /'paɪlət/ n  
piloter *fly* /flaɪ/ v  
ping-pong *table tennis* /'teɪbl ,tenɪs/ n  
pion *counter* /'kaʊntə/ n  
pionnier *pioneer* /'paɪəniə/ n  
pique-nique *picnic* /'pɪknɪk/ n  
piquer *bite* /baɪt/ v  
pirate *pirate* /'paɪrət/ n  
pire *worse* /wɜːs/ adj  
pire : le pire *the worst* /ðə 'wɜːst/ adj  
piscine *swimming pool* /'swɪmɪŋ ,puːl/ n  
piste *trail* /treɪl/ n  
(de ski) *slope* /sləʊp/ n  
pizza *pizza* /'pɪtsə/ n  
place (rue) *square* /skweə/ n  
(siège) *seat* /siːt/ n  
(classement) *position* /pə'zɪʃən/ n  
place : à la place de *instead of*  
/'ɪnstəd əv/ prép  
place : en (première) place *in (first) place*  
/'ɪn ,fɜːst 'pleɪs/ expr  
placer *put* /pʊt/ v  
plage *beach* /biːtʃ/ n  
plaindre (se) *complain* /kəm'pleɪn/ v  
plaisir *pleasure* /'pleʒə/ n  
plan (carte) *map* /mæp/ n  
(projet) *plan* /plæn/ n  
planche à voile *windsurfing*  
/'wɪnd,sɜːfɪŋ/ n  
planète *planet* /'plænɪt/ n  
plantation *plantation* /plæn'teɪʃən/ n  
plante *plant* /plɑːnt/ n  
planter *plant* /plɑːnt/ v  
plastique *plastic* /'plæstɪk/ n  
plat *flat* /flæt/ adj  
plat : à plat *flat* /flæt/ adj  
plateau (de cinéma) *set* /set/ n  
plate-forme *platform* /'plæt'fɔːm/ n  
plein (de) *full (of)* /fʊl/ adj  
plein de (beaucoup) *lots of* /'lɒts əv/ expr  
pleurer *cry* /kraɪ/ v  
pleuvoir *rain* /reɪn/ v  
plongée avec un tuba *snorkelling*  
/'snɔːkəlɪŋ/ n  
plongée sous-marine *scuba diving*  
/'skuːbə ,daɪvɪŋ/ n  
plongeon *dive* /daɪv/ n  
plonger *dive* /daɪv/ v  
plongeur *diver* /'daɪvə/ n  
pluie *rain* /reɪn/ n  
plupart : la plupart de *most* /məʊst/ adj  
*most of* /'məʊst əv/ expr  
plus : de plus *more* /mɔː/ dét  
plus : en plus *in addition* /ɪn ə'dɪʃən/ expr  
plus : ne ... plus *not ... any more*  
/'nɒt ... 'eni 'mɔː/ expr  
plus : non plus *not ... either*  
/'nɒt ... 'aɪðə/ adv  
plus de *more than* /'mɔː ðən/ expr  
plus tard *later* /'leɪtə/ adv  
plutôt *rather* /'rɑːðə/ adv  
*quite* /kwaɪt/ adv  
pneu *tyre* /taɪə/ n  
poche *pocket* /'pɒkɪt/ n  
podcast *podcast* /'pɒdkɑːst/ n  
poème *poem* /'pəʊɪm/ n  
poète *poet* /pəʊt/ n  
poids *weight* /weɪt/ n  
point *point* /pɔɪnt/ n  
poisson *fish* /fɪʃ/ n  
poissonnier *fishmonger* /'fɪʃ,mɒŋgə/ n

poitrine *chest* /tʃest/ n  
 polaire *polar* /'pəʊlə/ adj  
 pôle *pole* /pəʊl/ n  
 poli *polite* /pə'laɪt/ adj  
 police *police* /pə'liːs/ n pl  
 politique *politics* /'pɒlɪtɪks/ n  
 pollué *polluted* /pə'ljuːtɪd/ adj  
 polluer *pollute* /pə'ljuːt/ v  
 pollution *pollution* /pə'ljuːʃən/ n  
 pomme *apple* /'æpl/ n  
 pomme de terre *potato* /pə'tetəʊ/ n  
 pont *bridge* /brɪdʒ/ n  
 pop star *pop star* /'pɒp stɑː/ n  
 populaire *popular* /'pɒpjʊlə/ adj  
 population *population* /,pɒpjʊ'leɪʃən/ n  
 porc *pork* /pɔːk/ n  
 port *harbour* /'hɑːbə/ n  
 portable *mobile (phone)* /,məʊbaɪl 'fəʊn/ n  
*portable* /'pɔːtəbl/ adj  
 porte *door* /dɔː/ n  
 porter *carry* /'kæri/ v  
 (habit) *wear* /weə/ v  
 portugais *Portuguese* /pɔːtʃə'ɡiːz/ adj  
 Portugal *Portugal* /'pɔːtʃə'ɡəl/ n  
 port USB *USB port* /juː'es'biː ,pɔːt/ n  
 position *position* /pə'zɪʃən/ n  
 posséder *own* /əʊn/ v  
 possibilité *possibility* /,pɒsə'bɪlɪti/ n  
 possible *possible* /'pɒsəbl/ adj  
 post *post* /pəʊst/ n  
 poster *poster* /'pəʊstə/ n  
 pot *jar* /dʒɑː/ n  
 poubelle *bin* /bɪn/ n  
*dustbin* /'dʌstbɪn/ n  
 pour *for* /fɔː/ prép  
 pour que *so* /səʊ/ conj  
*so that* /'səʊ ðæt/ expr  
 pourquoi *why* /waɪ/ adv  
 pousser *shoot* /ʃuːt/ n  
 pousser *push* /pʊʃ/ v  
 (plante) *grow* /grəʊ/ v  
 pousser : faire pousser *grow* /grəʊ/ v  
 pouvoir *be able to* /biː 'eɪbl tuː/ expr  
*can* /kæn/ v *may* /meɪ/ v  
 pratiquer *practise* /'præktɪs/ v  
 précédent *previous* /'priːviəs/ adj  
 précis *accurate* /'ækjʊrət/ adj  
*specific* /spə'sɪfɪk/ adj  
 prédiction *prediction* /prɪ'dɪkʃən/ n  
 prédire *predict* /prɪ'dɪkt/ v  
 préféré *favourite* /'feɪvərɪt/ adj, n  
 préférence *preference* /'prefərəns/ n  
 préférer *prefer* /'prɪfəː/ v  
 premier *first* /'fɜːst/ adj  
 premièrement *first of all* /'fɜːst əv ɔːl/ expr  
 prendre *take* /teɪk/ v *get* /get/ v  
 prénom *first name* /'fɜːst ,neɪm/ n  
 préparer (se) *prepare* /prɪ'peə/ v  
*get ready* /,get 'redɪ/ expr  
 près de *near* /nɪə/ prép  
 présent *present* /'prezənt/ n  
 présentateur *presenter* /'prɪzəntə/ n  
 présentation *presentation* /,prezən'teɪʃən/ n  
 présenter *present* /'prɪzənt/ v  
*introduce* /,ɪn'trə'djuːs/ v  
 président *president* /'prezɪdənt/ n  
 presque *almost* /'ɔːlməʊst/ adv  
*nearly* /'nɪəli/ adv  
 presque jamais *hardly ever* /'hɑːdli 'evə/ expr  
 pressé *in a hurry* /ɪn ə 'hʌri/ expr  
 prétendre *claim* /kleɪm/ v

prêter *lend* /lend/ v  
 prévoir *plan* /plæn/ v  
 primé *prize-winning* /'praɪz,wɪnɪŋ/ adj  
 prince *prince* /prɪns/ n  
 princesse *princess* /'prɪn'ses/ n  
 principal *head (teacher)* /hed/ n  
*main* /meɪn/ adj  
 principalement *mainly* /'meɪnli/ adv  
*mostly* /'mɔːstli/ adv  
 printemps *spring* /sprɪŋ/ n  
 prise (de courant) *plug* /plʌɡ/ n  
 (au mur) *socket* /'sɒkɪt/ n  
 prison *prison* /'prɪzən/ n  
 privé *private* /'praɪvət/ adj  
 prix (récompense) *prize* /praɪz/ n  
*award* /ə'wɔːd/ n  
 probable *probable* /'prɒbəbl/ adj  
 probablement *probably* /'prɒbəbli/ adv  
 problème *problem* /'prɒbləm/ n  
*issue* /'ɪʃuː/ n  
 processus *process* /'prɒses/ n  
 prochain *next* /nekst/ adj  
 proche *close* /kləʊs/ adj *near* /nɪə/ adj  
 produire *produce* /prədjuːs/ v  
 professeur *teacher* /'tiːtʃə/ n  
 professionnel *professional* /'prɒfəʃənəl/ adj  
 programme *programme* /'prəʊgræm/ n  
 programmer *program* /'prəʊgræm/ v  
 projet *project* /'prɒdʒekt/ n  
*scheme* /skiːm/ n  
 prolongation *extension* /ɪk'stenʃən/ n  
 prolonger *extend* /ɪk'stend/ v  
 promener (se) *walk* /wɔːk/ v  
 promesse *promise* /'prɒmɪs/ n  
 promettre *promise* /'prɒmɪs/ v  
 prononciation *pronunciation* /'prɒnənsi'eɪʃən/ n  
 propos : à propos de *about* /ə'baʊt/ prép  
 proposer *offer* /'ɒfə/ v  
 proposition *offer* /'ɒfə/ n  
 propre *clean* /kliːn/ adj  
 (possessif) *own* /əʊn/ adj  
 propriétaire *owner* /'əʊnə/ n  
 protection *protection* /prə'tekʃən/ n  
 protéger *protect* /prə'tekt/ v  
 prouesse *achievement* /ə'tʃiːvmənt/ n  
 prouver *prove* /pruːv/ v  
 provenir *originate* /ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt/ v  
 provoquer *cause* /kɔːz/ v  
 prudemment *carefully* /'keəfəli/ adv  
 prudent *careful* /'keəfəl/ adj  
 public *public* /'pʌblɪk/ adj  
*audience* /'ɔːdiəns/ n  
 public : en public *in public* /ɪn 'pʌblɪk/ expr  
 publicité *advertisement* /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/ n  
 purifier *clean* /kliːn/ v  
 pyramide *pyramid* /'pɪrə'mɪd/ n

**Q**  
 qualité *quality* /'kwɒlɪti/ n  
 quand *when* /wen/ adv, conj  
 quantité *quantity* /'kwɒntənti/ n  
 quartier *area* /'eəriə/ n  
*neighbourhood* /'neɪbəhʊd/ n  
 que *than* /ðæn/ prép  
*what* /wɒt/ dét  
 que : ne ... que *only* /əʊnli/ adv  
 quel *which* /wɪtʃ/ dét  
*what* /wɒt/ dét  
 quel âge ... *how old* ... /'haʊ 'əʊld/ interrog

quelque chose *something* /'sʌmθɪŋ/ pron  
*anything* /'eniθɪŋ/ pron  
 quelquefois *sometimes* /'sʌmtaɪmz/ adv  
 quelques *some* /sʌm/ dét  
*a few* /ə 'fjuː/ expr  
 quelqu'un *somebody* /'sʌmbədi/ pron  
*someone* /'sʌmwʌn/ pron  
*anyone* /'eniwʌn/ pron  
 question *question* /'kwɛstʃən/ n  
*issue* /'ɪʃuː/ n  
 queue *tail* /teɪl/ n (file) *queue* /kjuː/ n  
 qui *who* /huː/ pron  
 quitter *leave* /liːv/ v  
 quiz *quiz* /kwɪz/ n  
 quoi que *whatever* /wɒt'evə/ pron  
 quotidien *everyday* /'evrɪdeɪ/ adj

**R**  
 radeau *raft* /rɑːft/ n  
 radio *radio* /'reɪdiəʊ/ n  
 raison *reason* /'riːzən/ n  
 raison : avoir raison *be right* /biː 'raɪt/ expr  
 raisonnable *sensible* /'sensɪbl/ adj  
 ralentir (se) *slow down* /sləʊ 'daʊn/ v  
 rallonge *extension lead* /ɪk'stenʃən ,liːd/ n  
 ramasser *pick up* /pɪk 'ʌp/ v  
*collect* /kə'lekt/ v  
 ramer *row* /rəʊ/ v  
 rameur *rower* /'rəʊə/ n  
 randonnée *walk* /wɔːk/ n  
 rangé *tidy* /'taɪdi/ adj  
 ranger *tidy* /'taɪdi/ v  
 rap *rap* /ræp/ n  
 rapide *fast* /fɑːst/ adj *quick* /kwɪk/ adj  
*rapid* /'ræpɪd/ adj  
 rapidement *quickly* /'kwɪkli/ adv  
 rappeler (se) de *remember* /rɪ'membə/ v  
 rapporter (raconter) *report* /rɪ'pɔːt/ v  
 (rendre) *return* /rɪ'tɜːn/ v  
 raquette *racket* /'ræktɪ/ n  
 rare *rare* /reə/ adj  
 rater (échouer à) *fail* /feɪl/ v  
 (manquer) *miss* /mɪs/ v  
 ravages *destruction* /di'strʌkʃən/ n  
 rayure : à rayures *striped* /straɪpt/ adj  
 réalisateur *director* /daɪ'rektə/ n  
 réaliser (comprendre) *realise* /'riːəlaɪz/ v  
 (faire) *achieve* /ə'tʃiːv/ v  
 (film) *direct* /daɪ'rekt/ v  
 réaliser (se) *come true* /,kʌm 'truː/ expr  
 réalité *reality* /rɪ'ælɪti/ n  
 récemment *recently* /'riːsəntli/ adv  
 récent *recent* /'riːsənt/ adj  
 recevoir *receive* /rɪ'siːv/ v *get* /get/ v  
 recharger *charge* /tʃɑːdʒ/ v  
 réchauffement planétaire *global warming* /gləʊ'bəl 'wɔːmɪŋ/ n  
 récif *reef* /riːf/ n  
 recommander *recommend* /rekə'mend/ v  
 récompenser *award* /ə'wɔːd/ v  
 reconnaissant *grateful* /'ɡreɪtful/ adj  
 reconnaître *recognise* /'rekəgnəɪz/ v  
 recopier *copy* /'kɒpi/ v  
 record *record* /'rekɔːd/ n  
 record du monde *world record* /'wɜːld 'rekɔːd/ n  
 récréation *break* /breɪk/ n  
 rectangulaire *rectangular* /rek'tæŋgjʊlə/ adj  
 reculer (de) *go back* /gəʊ 'bæk/ v  
 récupérer *get back* /get 'bæk/ v  
*collect* /kə'lekt/ v



recyclage *recycling* /ri:'saɪklɪŋ/ n  
 recycler *recycle* /ri:'saɪkl/ v  
 redoutable *formidable* /fɔ:'mɪdəbəl/ adj  
 réduire *reduce* /rɪ'dju:s/ v  
 référence *reference* /'refərəns/ n  
 refrain *chorus* /'kɔ:rəs/ n  
 refuser *refuse* /rɪ'fju:z/ v  
 regarder *look (at)* /lʊk/ v  
*watch* /wɒtʃ/ v  
 reggae *reggae* /'regeɪ/ n  
 région *area* /'eəriə/ n *region* /'ri:dʒən/ n  
 règle *rule* /ru:l/ n  
 régler *deal with* /'di:l wɪð/ v  
 régulièrement *regularly* /'regjələli/ adv  
 reine *queen* /kwɪn/ n  
 relier *link* /lɪŋk/ v  
 religion *religion* /rɪ'lɪdʒən/ n  
 remarquer *notice* /'nəʊtɪs/ v  
*note* /nəʊt/ v  
 remercier *thank* /θæŋk/ v  
 remplaçant *substitute* /'sʌbstɪtju:t/ n  
 remplir *fill* /fɪl/ v *fill in* /fɪl 'ɪn/ v  
 remporter un prix *win a prize*  
 /'wɪn ə 'praɪz/ expr  
 rencontre *meeting* /'mi:tiŋ/ n  
*encounter* /ɪn'kaʊntə/ n  
 rencontrer *meet* /mi:t/ v  
 rencontrer (se) *meet* /mi:t/ v  
 rendre *return* /rɪ'tɜ:n/ v  
 (devoir) *give in* /gɪv 'ɪn/ v  
 renouvelable *renewable* /rɪ'nju:əbəl/ adj  
 renseignements *information*  
 /ɪnfə'meɪʃən/ n  
 renseigner (se) sur *find out about*  
 /faɪnd 'aʊt əbaʊt/ v  
*check out* /tʃek 'aʊt/ v  
 rentrer *get back* /get 'bæk/ v  
*get in* /get 'ɪn/ v  
*go in* /gəʊ 'ɪn/ v  
 rentrer chez soi/moi/eux/etc. *get home*  
 /get 'həʊm/ expr  
 rentrer dans *bump into* /bʌmp 'ɪntu:z/ v  
 renvoyer *send back* /send 'bæk/ v  
 réparer *repair* /rɪ'peə/ v *fix* /fɪks/ v  
 repas *meal* /mi:l/ n  
 repasser *iron* /aɪən/ v  
 répéter *repeat* /rɪ'pi:t/ v  
 répondre *answer* /'ɑ:nsə/ v  
*reply* /rɪ'plɑɪ/ v  
*respond* /rɪ'spɒnd/ v  
 réponse *answer* /'ɑ:nsə/ n  
 reporter *reporter* /rɪ'pɔ:tə/ n  
 reposer (se) *have a rest* /hæv ə 'rest/ expr  
 représentation *performance*  
 /pə'fɔ:məns/ n  
 réseau *network* /'netwɜ:k/ n  
 réserviste *reserve* /rɪ'zɜ:v/ n  
 résoudre *solve* /sɒlv/ v  
 respect *respect* /rɪ'spekt/ n  
 respirer *breathe* /bri:ð/ v  
 responsable *responsible* /rɪ'spɒnsəbəl/ adj  
*official* /ə'fɪʃəl/ n  
 ressembler (se) *look the same*  
 /lʊk ðə 'seɪm/ expr  
 ressembler à *look like* /'lʊk laɪk/ expr  
 ressentir *feel* /fi:l/ v  
*feel about* /'fi:l əbaʊt/ v  
 restaurant *restaurant* /'restrɒnt/ n  
 reste : le reste (de) *the rest (of)*  
 /ðə 'rest əv/ expr  
 rester *stay* /steɪ/ v  
 (subsister) *be left* /bi: 'left/ expr  
 résultat *result* /rɪ'zʌlt/ n

résumé *summary* /'sʌməri/ n  
 résumer *sum up* /sʌm 'ʌp/ v  
*summarise* /sʌmərəɪz/ v  
 retard : en retard *late* /leɪt/ adj  
 retirer *take off* /teɪk 'ɒf/ v  
*pull off* /pʊl 'ɒf/ v  
 retrouver (se) *meet* /mi:t/ v  
*get together* /get tə'geðə/ v  
*hang out* /hæŋ 'aʊt/ v  
 réussi *succeed* /sək'si:d/ v  
 (examen) *pass* /pɑ:s/ v  
 réussir : qui ne réussit pas *unsuccessful*  
 /ʌnsək'sesfəl/ adj  
 réussir : qui réussit *successful*  
 /sək'sesfəl/ adj  
 réussite *success* /sək'ses/ n  
*achievement* /ə'tʃi:vmənt/ n  
 réutiliser *reuse* /ri:'ju:z/ v  
 revanche *revenge* /rɪ'vendʒ/ n  
 rêve *dream* /dri:m/ n  
 réveil *alarm clock* /ə'lɑ:m klɒk/ n  
 réveiller (se) *wake up* /weɪk 'ʌp/ v  
 revenir *come back* /kʌm 'bæk/ v  
 rêver *dream* /dri:m/ v  
 réviser *revise* /rɪ'vɪz/ v  
 révision *revision* /rɪ'vɪʒən/ n  
 revoir : au revoir *bye* /baɪ/ expr  
 riche *rich* /rɪtʃ/ adj  
 rideau *curtain* /'kɜ:tən/ n  
 rien *nothing* /'nʌθɪŋ/ pron  
 rien : De rien. *You're welcome.*  
 /jɜ: 'welkəm/ expr  
 rien : ne ... rien *not ... anything*  
 /nɒt ... 'eniθɪŋ/ expr  
 rimer *rhyme* /raɪm/ v  
 rire *laugh* /lɑ:f/ v  
 risqué *risk* /rɪsk/ n  
 risquer de *may* /meɪ/ v *might* /maɪt/ v  
 rituel *ritual* /rɪ'tʃuəl/ n  
 rivière *river* /'rɪvə/ n  
 robe *dress* /dres/ n  
 robinet *tap* /tæp/ n  
 roi *king* /kɪŋ/ n  
 rôle *role* /rəʊl/ n *part* /pɑ:t/ n  
 roller : faire du roller *rollerblade*  
 /'rəʊləbleɪd/ v  
 roman *novel* /'nɒvəl/ n  
 rond *round* /raʊnd/ adj  
 roue *wheel* /wi:l/ n  
 rouge *red* /red/ adj, n  
 roulant *moving* /'mu:viŋ/ adj  
 rouleau *roll* /rəʊl/ n  
 route *road* /rəʊd/ n  
 route : en route *on the way*  
 /ɒn ðə 'weɪ/ expr  
 routeur *router* /'ru:tə/ n  
 Royaume-Uni UK /ju:'keɪ/ n  
 ruban *tape* /teɪp/ n  
 rue *street* /stri:t/ n  
 rugby *rugby* /'rʌgbɪ/ n  
 ruine *ruin* /ru:ɪn/ n  
 Russie *Russia* /'rʌʃə/ n  
 rythme *rhythm* /'rɪðəm/ n

**S**  
 sac *bag* /bæg/ n  
 sac-repas *packed lunch* /pækt 'lʌŋʃ/ n  
 saisir (données) *enter* /'entə/ v  
 saison *season* /'si:zən/ n  
 sale *dirty* /dɜ:ti/ adj  
 salle *hall* /hɔ:l/ n *room* /ru:m/ n  
 salle à manger *dining room*  
 /'daɪnɪŋ ru:m/ n

salle de bains *bathroom* /'bɑ:θrʊm/ n  
 salle de classe *classroom* /'klɑ:sru:m/ n  
 salle des professeurs *staff room*  
 /'stɑ:f ru:m/ n  
 salon *living room* /'lɪvɪŋ ru:m/ n  
 salon de coiffure *hairdresser's*  
 /'heədresəz/ n  
 salut (bonjour) *hi* /haɪ/ expr  
 (au revoir) *bye* /baɪ/ expr  
 samedi *Saturday* /'sætədeɪ/ n  
 sandale *sandal* /'sændəl/ n  
 sandwich *sandwich* /'sænwɪdʒ/ n  
 sang *blood* /blʌd/ n  
 sans *without* /wɪ'ðaʊt/ prép  
 sans-abri *homeless* /'həʊmləs/ n  
 santé *health* /helθ/ n  
 santé : en bonne santé *healthy*  
 /'helθi/ adj  
 satisfait *satisfied* /'sætɪsfɑɪd/ adj  
*pleased* /pli:zd/ adj  
 sauf *except* /ɪk'sept/ prép  
 saut *jump* /dʒʌmp/ n  
 saut à l'élastique *bungee jumping*  
 /'bʌndʒɪ dʒʌmpɪŋ/ n  
 sauter *jump* /dʒʌmp/ v  
 sauvage *wild* /waɪld/ adj  
 sauver *save* /seɪv/ v *rescue* /'reskjʊ: v  
 sauver (se) *escape* /ɪ'skeɪp/ v  
*run away* /rʌn ə'weɪ/ v  
 savoir *know* /nəʊ/ v *can* /kæn/ v  
 savon *soap* /səʊp/ n  
 saxophone *saxophone* /'sæksəfəʊn/ n  
 scénario *storyline* /'stɔ:ri.laɪn/ n  
 scène *scene* /si:n/ n  
 (plate-forme) *stage* /steɪdʒ/ n  
 scène : mettre en scène *direct*  
 /daɪ'rekt/ v  
 schéma *diagram* /'dɑ:ɪgrəm/ n  
 science *science* /saɪəns/ n  
 science-fiction *science fiction*  
 /saɪəns 'fɪkʃən/ n  
 scientifique *scientist* /'saɪəntɪst/ n  
 scooter *scooter* /'sku:tə/ n  
 score *score* /skɔ:/ n  
 sec *dry* /draɪ/ adj  
 second *second* /'sekənd/ num  
 seconde *second* /'sekənd/ n  
 secret *secret* /'sɪkrət/ n  
 secrétaire *secretary* /'sekretəri/ n  
 sécurité *safety* /'seɪfti/ n  
*security* /sɪ'kjʊərti/ n  
 sécurité : en sécurité *safely* /'seɪfli/ adv  
 séduisant *attractive* /ə'træktɪv/ adj  
 séjourner *stay* /steɪ/ v  
 sel *salt* /sɒlt/ n  
 selon *according to* /ə'kɔ:dnɪŋ tu:/ expr  
 selon moi *in my opinion*  
 /ɪn 'maɪ əpɪnɪən/ expr  
 semaine *week* /wi:k/ n  
 semblable *similar* /sɪ'mɪlə/ adj  
 sembler *seem* /si:m/ v  
 sens (perception) *sense* /sens/ n  
 (signification) *meaning* /'mi:nɪŋ/ n  
 sensé *sensible* /'sensɪbəl/ adj  
 sentiment *feeling* /'fi:lnɪŋ/ n  
 sentir *feel* /fi:l/ v *smell* /smel/ v  
 sentir (se) *feel* /fi:l/ v  
 sentir : se sentir mieux *feel better*  
 /'fi:l 'betə/ expr  
 septembre *September* /sep'tembə/ n  
 série *series* /'sɪəri:z/ n  
 sérieux *serious* /'sɪəriəs/ adj  
 serpent *snake* /sneɪk/ n

serrer (se) : se serrer la main  
*shake hands* /ʃeɪk 'hændz/ *expr*  
 serveur *waiter* /'weɪtə/ *n*  
 serviable *helpful* /'helpfəl/ *adj*  
 service militaire *military service*  
 /mɪlɪtri 'sɜ:vɪs/ *n*  
 servir *serve* /sɜ:v/ *v*  
 servir de *act as* /'ækt əz/ *v*  
 seul *alone* /ə'ləʊn/ *adv*  
*lonely* /'ləʊnli/ *adj*  
*only* /ə'ʊnli/ *adj*  
 seulement *only* /ə'ʊnli/ *adv*  
*just* /dʒʌst/ *adv*  
 shopping *shopping* /'ʃɒpɪŋ/ *n*  
 short *shorts* /ʃɔ:ts/ *n pl*  
 si *if* /ɪf/ *conj* (tellement) *so* /səʊ/ *adv*  
*such (a)* /sʌtʃ/ *dét*  
 siècle *century* /'sentʃəri/ *n*  
 siège *seat* /si:t/ *n*  
 sifflet *whistle* /'wɪsl/ *n*  
 signe *sign* /saɪn/ *n*  
 signification *meaning* /'mi:nɪŋ/ *n*  
 signifier *mean* /mi:n/ *v*  
 s'il te/vous plaît *please* /pli:z/ *expr*  
 simple *simple* /'sɪmpl/ *adj*  
 simplement *simply* /'sɪmpli/ *adv*  
 singe *monkey* /'mʌŋki/ *n*  
 site *site* /saɪt/ *n*  
 site Web *website* /'websaɪt/ *n*  
 situation *situation* /sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ *n*  
 skateboard *skateboard* /'sketbɔ:d/ *n*  
 skateboard : faire du skateboard *skate*  
 /skert/ *v*  
 skatepark *skatepark* /'skertpɑ:k/ *n*  
 ski (activité) *skiing* /'ski:ŋ/ *n*  
 ski : faire du ski *ski* /ski:/ *v*  
 skieur *ski* /ski:/ *v*  
 skieur *skier* /'ski:ə/ *n*  
 slogan *slogan* /'sləʊgən/ *n*  
 smog *smog* /smɒg/ *n*  
 SMS *text message* /'tekst 'mesɪdʒ/ *n*  
 snowboard (activité) *snowboarding*  
 /'snəʊbɔ:dɪŋ/ *n*  
 snowboarder (u)r *snowboarder*  
 /'snəʊbɔ:də/ *n*  
 société *society* /sə'saɪəti/ *n*  
 (entreprise) *company* /'kʌmpəni/ *n*  
 sœur *sister* /'sɪstə/ *n*  
 soif : avoir soif *be thirsty* /bi: 'θɜ:sti/ *expr*  
 soigné *tidy* /'taɪdi/ *adj*  
 soir *evening* /'i:vniŋ/ *n*  
 soir : ce soir *tonight* /tə'naɪt/ *adv*  
 soirée *evening* /'i:vniŋ/ *n*  
 soit ... soit ... *either ... or*  
 /aɪðə ... ɔ:/ *conj*  
 sol *floor* /fbɔ:/ *n* *ground* /graʊnd/ *n*  
 soleil *sun* /sʌn/ *n* *sunlight* /'sʌnlaɪt/ *n*  
 soleil : il fait (du) soleil *it's sunny*  
 /ɪts 'sʌni/ *expr*  
 solution *solution* /sə'lju:ʃən/ *n*  
 sombre *dark* /dɑ:k/ *adj*  
 sommet *top* /tɒp/ *n*  
 son *sound* /saʊnd/ *n*  
 sonner *ring* /rɪŋ/ *v*  
 sorte *kind* /kaɪnd/ *n*  
 sortir *go out* /gəʊ 'aʊt/ *v*  
*come out* /kʌm 'aʊt/ *v*  
*get out* /get 'aʊt/ *v*  
*take out* /teɪk 'aʊt/ *v*  
 sosie *look-alike* /'lʊkəlaɪk/ *n*  
 soucieux *worried* /'wɒrɪd/ *adj*  
 soudain *suddenly* /'sʌdəni/ *adv*  
 souffler *blow* /bləʊ/ *v*

soulever *lift* /lɪft/ *v*  
 souligner *underline* /ˌʌndə'laɪn/ *v*  
 soumettre *submit* /sə'bɪmt/ *v*  
 souper *supper* /'sʌpə/ *n*  
*dinner* /'dɪnə/ *n*  
 sourd *deaf* /def/ *adj*  
 souris *mouse* /maʊs/ *n*  
 sous *under* /ˌʌndə/ *prép*  
 sous-marin *submarine* /sʌbmə'ri:n/ *n*  
*underwater* /ˌʌndə'wɔ:tə/ *adj*  
 soutenir *support* /sə'pɔ:t/ *v*  
 souvenir *memory* /'meməri/ *n*  
 (objet) *souvenir* /su:vənɪə/ *n*  
 souvenir (se) de *remember* /rɪ'membə/ *v*  
 souvent *often* /'ɒfən/ *adv*  
 spécial *special* /'speʃəl/ *adj*  
 spécialiste *specialist* /'speʃəlɪst/ *n*  
 spectacle *show* /ʃəʊ/ *n*  
 spectaculaire *dramatic* /drə'mætɪk/ *adj*  
 sport *sport* /spɔ:t/ *n*  
 sport nautique *water sport*  
 /'wɔ:tə spɔ:t/ *n*  
 sprint *sprint* /sprɪnt/ *n*  
 stade *stadium* /'steɪdiəm/ *n*  
 star *star* /stɑ:/ *n*  
 station *station* /'steɪʃən/ *n*  
 station de radio *radio station*  
 /'reɪdiəʊ 'steɪʃən/ *n*  
 station-service *petrol station*  
 /'petrəl 'steɪʃən/ *n*  
 statue *statue* /'stætʃu:/ *n*  
 statut *status* /'steɪtəs/ *n*  
 studio *studio* /'stju:diəʊ/ *n*  
 stupide *stupid* /'stju:ptɪd/ *adj*  
 style *style* /stɑɪl/ *n*  
 stylo *pen* /pen/ *n*  
 stylo bille *ballpoint pen* /bɔ:l'pɔɪnt 'pen/ *n*  
 succès : à succès *successful*  
 /sək'sesfəl/ *adj*  
 succès : avec succès *successfully*  
 /sək'sesfəli/ *adv*  
 sucre *sugar* /'ʃʊgə/ *n*  
 sud *south* /saʊθ/ *adv*  
 sud : du sud *southern* /'sʌðən/ *adj*  
 Suède *Sweden* /'swi:ðən/ *n*  
 suffisamment de *enough* /ɪ'nʌf/ *adj*  
 suggérer *suggest* /sədʒest/ *v*  
 suggestion *suggestion* /sədʒestʃən/ *n*  
 Suisse *Switzerland* /'swɪtsələnd/ *n*  
 suisse *Swiss* /swɪs/ *adj*  
 suite à cela *as a result* /æz ə rɪ'zʌlt/ *expr*  
 suivant *next* /nekst/ *adj*  
*following* /'fɒləʊɪŋ/ *adj*  
 suivre *follow* /'fɒləʊ/ *v*  
 sujet *subject* /'sʌbdʒekt/ *n*  
*topic* /'tɒpɪk/ *n*  
 super *great* /greɪt/ *adj*  
 supermarché *supermarket*  
 /'su:pə'mɑ:kɪt/ *n*  
 superstar *superstar* /'su:pəstɑ:/ *n*  
 supplémentaire *extra* /'ekstrə/ *adj*  
 supporter *supporter* /sə'pɔ:tə/ *n*  
 supporter : ne pas supporter *can't stand*  
 /kɑ:nt 'stænd/ *expr*  
 supposer *suppose* /sə'pəʊz/ *v*  
 sur *on* /ɒn/ *prép* *onto* /ɒntu/ *prép*  
*over* /əʊvə/ *prép*  
*about* /ə'baʊt/ *prép*  
 sur : 4 sur 10 *4 out of 10*  
 /fɔ:r aʊt əv 'ten/ *expr*  
 sûr *sure* /ʃʊ:/ *adj* *certain* /'sɜ:tən/ *adj*  
 (sans danger) *safe* /seɪf/ *adj*  
 sûr de soi *confident* /'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj*

sûr : pas sûr de soi *unconfident*  
 /ʌn'kɒnfɪdənt/ *adj*  
 surligner *highlight* /'haɪlaɪt/ *v*  
 surprenant *surprising* /sə'praɪzɪŋ/ *adj*  
 surpris *surprised* /sə'praɪzd/ *adj*  
 surprise *surprise* /sə'praɪz/ *n*  
 surtout *especially* /ɪ'speʃəli/ *adv*  
 surveillance *surveillance* /sə'veɪləns/ *n*  
 survivre *survive* /sə'vaɪv/ *v*  
 survoler *fly over* /flaɪ 'əʊvə/ *v*  
 symbole *symbol* /'sɪmbəl/ *n*  
 sympathique *friendly* /'frendli/ *adj*  
*nice* /naɪs/ *adj*  
 sympathique : pas sympathique  
 /ʌn'frendli/ *adj*

**T**  
 table *table* /'teɪbl/ *n*  
 tableau *board* /bɔ:d/ *n*  
 (peinture) *picture* /'pɪktʃə/ *n*  
*painting* /'peɪntɪŋ/ *n*  
 tableau d'affichage *board* /bɔ:d/ *n*  
 tablette *tablet* /'tæblət/ *n*  
 tâche *task* /tɑ:sk/ *n*  
 tag *tag* /tæg/ *n*  
 taille *size* /saɪz/ *n*  
 (hauteur) *height* /haɪt/ *n*  
 talent *talent* /'tælənt/ *n*  
 tant : en tant que *as* /əz/ *prép*  
 tante *aunt* /ɑ:nt/ *v*  
 taper *type* /taɪp/ *v*  
 tapis *rug* /rʌg/ *n*  
 tard *late* /leɪt/ *adv*  
 tard : plus tard *later* /'leɪtə/ *adv*  
 tarentule *tarantula* /tə'ræntjʊlə/ *n*  
 tatouage *tattoo* /tə'tu:/ *n*  
 taxi *taxi* /'tæksi/ *n*  
 technologie *technology* /tek'nɒlədʒi/ *n*  
 tel *such* /sʌtʃ/ *dét*  
 télé TV /ti:'vi:/ *n*  
 télécharger *download* /daʊn'ləʊd/ *v*  
*upload* /ʌp'ləʊd/ *v*  
 téléphérique *cable car* /'keɪbl 'kɑ:/ *n*  
 téléphone *phone* /fəʊn/ *n*  
*telephone* /'telɪfəʊn/ *n*  
 téléphone portable *mobile (phone)*  
 /məʊbəɪl 'fəʊn/ *n*  
 téléphoner à *phone* /fəʊn/ *v* *call* /kɔ:l/ *v*  
 télésiège *chairlift* /'tʃeəɪlɪft/ *n*  
 télévision *television* /telɪvɪʒən/ *n*  
 tellement *so* /səʊ/ *adv* *such* /sʌtʃ/ *dét*  
 température *temperature* /'tempərətʃə/ *n*  
 temple *temple* /'tempəl/ *n*  
 temporaire *temporary* /'tempərəri/ *adj*  
 temps *time* /taɪm/ *n*  
 (météo) *weather* /'weðə/ *n*  
 temps : à temps partiel *part-time*  
 /pɑ:t'taɪm/ *adj*  
 temps libre *free time* /fri: 'taɪm/ *n*  
 tenir *hold* /həʊld/ *v*  
 tennis *tennis* /'tenɪs/ *n*  
 tennis de table *table tennis*  
 /'teɪbl 'tenɪs/ *n*  
 tente *tent* /tent/ *n*  
 tenue *dress* /dres/ *n*  
 terminer (se) *end* /end/ *v* *finish* /'fɪnɪʃ/ *v*  
 terrain *ground* /graʊnd/ *n*  
 (sport) *pitch* /pɪtʃ/ *n*  
 terrasse *terrace* /'terəs/ *n*  
 Terre *Earth* /ɜ:θ/ *n*  
 terre *earth* /ɜ:θ/ *n*  
*ground* /graʊnd/ *n*  
*land* /lænd/ *n*

terre : par terre *on the ground*  
 /pɒŋ ðə 'graʊnd/ expr  
 terrible *terrible* /'terəbl/ adj  
 terrifiant *terrifying* /'terəfaɪŋ/ adj  
 terrifié *terrified* /'terəfaɪd/ v  
 tester (se) *test yourself* /'test jɔːself/ expr  
 tête *head* /hed/ n  
 tête : en tête *in front* /ɪn 'frʌnt/ expr  
 tête : faire une tête *head (a ball)* /hed/ v  
 texte *text* /tekst/ n  
 texto *text message* /'tekst ,mesɪdʒ/ n  
 théâtre *theatre* /'θiətə/ n  
 théâtre : faire du théâtre *act* /ækt/ v  
 thème *topic* /'tɒpɪk/ n  
 thriller *thriller* /'θrɪlə/ n  
 ticket *ticket* /'tɪkɪt/ n  
 tigre *tiger* /'tɪgə/ n  
 timide *shy* /ʃaɪ/ adj  
 tirer *pull* /pʊl/ v  
 tiroir *drawer* /draʊ/ n  
 titre *title* /'taɪtl/ n  
 toit *roof* /ruːf/ n  
 tomate *tomato* /tə'mætəʊ/ n  
 tomber *fall* /fɔːl/ v *fall down* /fɔːl 'daʊn/ v  
 tomber de *fall off* /fɔːl 'ɒf/ v  
*fall out (of)* /fɔːl 'aʊt/ v  
 tomber en panne *break* /breɪk/ v  
 tomber : faire tomber *drop* /drɒp/ v  
 tornade *tornado* /tɔː'neɪdəʊ/ n  
*twister* /'twɪstə/ n  
 tortue *tortoise* /'tɔːtəs/ n  
 tôt *early* /'ɜːli/ adv  
 touche *key* /kiː/ n  
 toucher *touch* /tʌtʃ/ v *hit* /hɪt/ v  
 toujours *always* /'ɔːlweɪz/ adv  
 (encore) *still* /stɪl/ adv  
 toujours : pour toujours *forever*  
 /fə'revə/ adv  
 tour (construction) *tower* /taʊə/ n  
 (de compétition) *round* /raʊnd/ n  
 (de jeu) *turn* /tɜːn/ n  
 tourisme *sightseeing* /'saɪt,siːɪŋ/ n  
 touriste *tourist* /'tuərɪst/ n  
 touristique *touristic* /tuə'rɪstɪk/ adj  
 tourne-disque *record player*  
 /'rekɔːd ,pleɪə/ n  
 tourner *turn* /tɜːn/ v  
 tous *all* /ɔːl/ pron, dét  
 tous les *every* /'evri/ dét  
 tous les deux *both* /bəʊθ/ dét  
 tout *everything* /'evriθɪŋ/ pron  
*all* /ɔːl/ dét  
 tout de suite *right now* /raɪt 'naʊ/ expr  
*in a minute* /ɪn ə 'mɪnɪt/ expr  
 tout le monde *everybody* /'evri,bɒdi/  
 pron *everyone* /'evriwʌn/ pron  
 tout : pas du tout *not at all*  
 /nɒt ət 'ɔːl/ expr  
 tout seul *on (your) own* /pɒn jɔːr 'əʊn/ expr  
 toux *cough* /kɒf/ n  
 trace de pas *footprint* /'fʊtprɪnt/ n  
 tradition *tradition* /trə'dɪʃən/ n  
 traditionnel *traditional* /trə'dɪʃənəl/ adj  
 traduire *translate* /trænz'leɪt/ v  
 train *train* /treɪn/ n  
 traiter *treat* /tri:t/ v  
 traiter de *deal with* /'diːl wɪð/ v  
 trajet *journey* /'dʒɜːni/ n  
 tramway *tram* /træm/ n  
 tranquille *quiet* /kwaɪət/ adj  
 tranquillement *quietly* /'kwaɪətli/ adv  
 transférer *upload* /ʌp'ləʊd/ v

transformer (se) en *change into*  
 /tʃeɪndʒ 'ɪntuː/ v  
 transport *transport* /'trænspɔːt/ n  
 transporter *carry* /'kæri/ v  
 transports en commun *public transport*  
 /pʌblɪk 'trænspɔːt/ n  
 travail *job* /dʒɒb/ n *work* /wɜːk/ n  
 travailler *work* /wɜːk/ v  
 travers : à travers *through* /θruː/ prép  
 traverser *cross* /krɒs/ v  
*go across* /'gəʊ əkrɒs/ v  
 très *very* /'veri/ adv  
 tribu *tribe* /traɪb/ n  
 tricher *cheat* /tʃiːt/ v  
 trimestre *term* /tɜːm/ n  
 triste *sad* /sæd/ adj  
 troisième *third* /θɜːd/ num  
 trompette *trumpet* /'trʌmpɪt/ n  
 trop *too* /tuː/ adv  
 trop de *too many* /tuː 'meni/ expr  
*too much* /tuː 'mʌtʃ/ expr  
 tropical *tropical* /'trɒpɪkəl/ adj  
 trottoir *pavement* /'peɪvmənt/ n  
 trou *hole* /həʊl/ n  
 trousse de toilette *toilet bag*  
 /'tɔɪlət ,bæɡ/ n  
 trouver *find* /faɪnd/ v  
 tuer *kill* /kɪl/ v  
 tunnel *tunnel* /'tʌnəl/ n  
 Turquie *Turkey* /'tɜːki/ n  
 type (genre) *type* /taɪp/ n  
 (homme) *guy* /ɡaɪ/ n  
 typique *typical* /'tɪpɪkəl/ adj

## U

uniforme *uniform* /'juːnɪfɔːm/ n  
 unique *single* /'sɪŋɡl/ adj  
 université *university* /juːnɪ'vɜːsɪti/ n  
 USA *USA* /juː'es'eɪ/ n  
 usine *factory* /'fæktəri/ n  
 utile *useful* /'juːsfəl/ adj  
 utilisateur *user* /'juːzə/ n  
 utilisation *use* /juːs/ n  
 utiliser *use* /juːz/ v

## V

vacances *holiday* /'hɒlɪdeɪ/ n  
 vache *cow* /kaʊ/ n  
 vague *wave* /weɪv/ n  
 vaisseau spatial *spaceship* /'speɪsʃɪp/ n  
 valise *suitcase* /'suɪtkeɪs/ n  
 vampire *vampire* /'væmpaɪə/ n  
 varier *vary* /'veəri/ v  
 vedette *star* /staː/ n  
 vedette : avoir pour vedette *star* /staː/ v  
 véhicule *vehicle* /'viːɪkl/ n  
 vélo *bicycle* /'baɪsɪkl/ n *bike* /baɪk/ n  
 vélo : aller en vélo *cycle* /'saɪkl/ v  
 vélo : faire du vélo *ride a bike*  
 /raɪd ə 'baɪk/ expr  
 vendre *sell* /sel/ v  
 vendredi *Friday* /'frɑɪdeɪ/ n  
 venimeux *venomous* /'venəməs/ adj  
 venir *come* /kʌm/ v  
 venir chercher *collect* /kə'lekt/ v  
 venir de (+ action) *have just*  
 /hæv 'dʒʌst/ expr  
 venir de (+ lieu) *come from*  
 /'kʌm frɒm/ v  
 vent *wind* /wɪnd/ n  
 vente *sale* /seɪl/ n  
 verglacé *icy* /'aɪsi/ adj  
 vérifier *check* /tʃek/ v

véritable *true* /truː/ adj  
 vérité *truth* /truːθ/ n  
 verre *glass* /ɡlɑːs/ n  
 vers *towards* /tə'wɔːdz/ prép  
 verso *back* /bæk/ n  
 vert *green* /ɡriːn/ adj  
 vertical *vertical* /'vɜːtɪkəl/ adj  
 vêtements *clothes* /kləʊðz/ n pl  
 viande *meat* /miːt/ n  
 victoire *win* /wɪn/ n  
 vide *empty* /'empti/ adj  
 vidéo *video* /'vɪdiəʊ/ n  
 vie *life* /laɪf/ n  
 vie nocturne *nightlife* /'naɪtlaɪf/ n  
 vietnamien *Vietnamese* /vjɛtnə'mɪz/ adj  
 vieux *old* /əʊld/ adj  
 village *village* /'vɪlɪdʒ/ n  
 ville *town* /taʊn/ n (grande) *city* /'sɪti/ n  
 ville natale *home town* /'həʊm 'taʊn/ n  
 vinyle *vinyl* /'vaɪnəl/ adj  
 violent *violent* /'vaɪələnt/ adj  
 violet *purple* /'pɜːpl/ n  
 violon *violin* /'vaɪəlɪn/ n  
 virgule *comma* /'kɒmə/ n  
 visa *visa* /'viːzə/ n  
 visage *face* /feɪs/ n  
 visite *tour* /tuə/ n *visit* /'vɪzɪt/ n  
 visite guidée *guided tour* /'ɡaɪdɪd 'tuə/ n  
 visiter *visit* /'vɪzɪt/ v  
 visiteur *visitor* /'vɪzɪtə/ n  
 vite *fast* /fɑːst/ adv *quickly* /'kwɪkli/ adv  
 vitesse *speed* /spiːd/ n  
 vitesse réglementaire *speed limit*  
 /'spiːd ,lɪmɪt/ n  
 vitre *window* /'wɪndəʊ/ n  
 vivant *alive* /ə'laɪv/ adj *living* /'lɪvɪŋ/ adj  
 vivre *live* /lɪv/ v  
 voir *see* /siː/ v  
 voisin *neighbour* /'neɪbə/ n  
 voiture *car* /kɑː/ n  
 voix *voice* /vɔɪs/ n  
 voix : à voix haute *aloud* /ə'laʊd/ adv  
*out loud* /aʊt 'laʊd/ expr  
 vol *flight* /flaɪt/ n  
 voler (dans l'air) *fly* /flaɪ/ v  
 (prendre) *steal* /stiːl/ v  
 volley(-ball) *volleyball* /'vɒləbɔːl/ n  
 voter *vote* /vəʊt/ v  
 vouloir *want* /wɒnt/ v  
 vouloir dire *mean* /miːn/ v  
 voyage *journey* /'dʒɜːni/ n *trip* /trɪp/ n  
*travel* /'trævəl/ n  
 voyager *travel* /'trævəl/ v  
 voyager en/dans *travel around*  
 /'trævəl ə'raʊnd/ v  
 voyageur *traveller* /'trævələ/ n  
 voyelle *vowel* /vaʊəl/ n  
 vrai *true* /truː/ adj  
 vraiment *really* /'riːli/ adv  
*terribly* /'terəbli/ adv

## W

Web *web* /web/ n  
 week-end *weekend* /'wiːk'end/ n  
 western *western* /'westən/ n  
 wifi *wifi* /'waɪfaɪ/ n

## Z

zéro *zero* /'zɪərəʊ/ num (sport) *nil* /nɪl/ n  
 zone *area* /'eəriə/ n  
 zoo *zoo* /zuː/ n