

## Total English Intermediate English-French Wordlist

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
<b>Unit 1</b>					
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	string	/striŋ/	corde	<i>The package was tied up with string.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	temporary	/'tempərəri/	temporaire	<i>During the holidays he got a temporary job in a supermarket.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	(be) in progress	/ɪn 'prəʊɡres/	se dérouler	<i>When I arrived, the meeting was already in progress.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	prefix	/'pri:fiks/	le préfixe	<i>In the English lesson, I had to underline all the prefixes in the first paragraph.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	suffix	/'sʌfiks/	le suffixe	<i>Next, I had to circle all the suffixes in the second paragraph.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	phrasal verb	/'freɪzəl 'vɜ:b/	verbe à particule	<i>For homework, I had to write out all the phrasal verbs in the passage.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	idiom	/'ɪdiəm/	idiome	<i>'Three sheets to the wind' is an idiom meaning 'drunk'.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	give someone a hand	/'ɡɪv sʌmwʌn ə 'hænd/	donner un coup de main à qqn	<i>The steward gave me a hand to put my bag in the overhead locker.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	grow up	/'grəʊ 'ʌp/	grandir	<i>What do you want to be when you grow up?</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	give up	/'ɡɪv 'ʌp/	renoncer à	<i>Darren has decided to give up football at the end of this season.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	overcook	/'əʊvə'kʊk/	cuire trop	<i>She overcooked the meat and had to throw it away.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	poem	/'pəʊəm/	le poème	<i>'Daffodils' is a famous poem by Wordsworth.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	learn something by heart	/'lɜ:n sʌmθɪŋ bɑɪ 'hɑ:t/	apprendre qqch par cœur	<i>You need to learn the parts of these verbs by heart.</i>
Unit 1: Do you know...?	4	sightseeing	/'saɪt'si:ɪŋ/	visiter (ville, musées...)	<i>In the afternoon, we went sightseeing.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	acquaintance	/'ə'kweɪntəns/	la connaissance	<i>She was only a casual acquaintance - we didn't know her very well.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	colleague	/'kɒli:g/	le/la collègue	<i>I went out for a drink with my colleagues at the bank</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	stranger	/'streɪndʒə/	l'étranger, -ère (personne inconnue)	<i>Don't get into a car with a stranger.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	ex-girlfriend	/'eks 'gɜ:lfrɛnd/	ex-petite amie	<i>My ex-girlfriend is now going out with my best friend!</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	stepmother	/'step,mʌðə/	belle-mère (seconde épouse du père)	<i>She's my stepmother – my father married again after my mother died.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	father-in-law	/'fɑ:ðər ɪn ,lɔ:/	beau-père (père du mari)	<i>As a wedding gift, my father-in-law paid for our honeymoon in the Maldives.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	friend of a friend	/'frend əv ə 'frend/	ami(e) d'un(e) amie(e)	<i>Jack said he bought the car from a friend of a friend.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	keep in touch	/'ki:p ɪn 'tʌtʃ/	rester en contact	<i>She promised to keep in touch with the family by e-mail during her year abroad.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	sense of humour	/'sens əv 'hju:mə/	le sens de l'humour	<i>He has a great sense of humour and can always make me laugh.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	have a lot in common	/'hæv ə ,lɒt ɪn 'kɒmən/	avoir beaucoup en commun	<i>My best friend and I have a lot in common and we like a lot of the same things.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	lose touch	/'lu:z 'tʌtʃ/	perdre de vue	<i>When he moved to Canada, Zak didn't lose touch with Suzie – he wrote to her every week.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	get to know someone	/,get tə 'nəʊ ,sʌmʍʌn/	apprendre à connaître qqn	<i>Her shyness makes it difficult for her to get to know someone well.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	enjoy someone's company	/ɪn,dʒɔɪ sʌmʍʌnz 'kʌmpəni/	apprécier qqn	<i>She's a lovely girl and I really enjoy her company.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	fall out (with someone)	/,fɔ:l 'aʊt/	se brouiller avec qqn	<i>Zadie fell out with Mike when she discovered he'd been telling her lies.</i>
Unit 1: Lead-in	5	get on (well) (with someone)	/get 'ɒn/	bien s'entendre avec qqn	<i>My parents are divorced but they're still friendly and get on really well.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	6	(be) fluent in something	/'flu:ənt ɪn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	parler couramment le...	<i>I'd like to be fluent in Spanish as I love going to Spain for my holidays.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	7	average	/'ævərɪdʒ/	moyen	<i>The average cost of making a movie has risen by 15%.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	7	divorce	/dɪ'vɔ:s/	le divorce	<i>She wants to get a divorce from her husband and marry John.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	7	on average	/ɒn 'ævərɪdʒ/	en moyenne	<i>On average, we go to the movies about twice a month.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	7	leisure	/'leɪʒə/	les loisirs	<i>She's rich enough to lead a life of leisure.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	7	weight	/weɪt/	le poids	<i>Your weight is about right for your height and age.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	8	consider oneself	/kən'sɪdə wʌn,self/	se considérer comme	<i>Men consider themselves better drivers than women.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	8	above average	/ə,bʌv 'ævərɪdʒ/	au-dessus de la moyenne	<i>Maths is his weakest subject, but in the test his marks were above average.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	8	abstract ideas	/'æbstrækt aɪ'di:əz/	des idées abstraites	<i>They loved discussing abstract ideas like 'happiness' and 'duty'.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	8	make generalisations	/meɪk ,dʒenərəlaɪ'zeɪʃənz/	faire des généralisations	<i>Avoid making generalisations like 'Men never ask for directions'.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.1	8	tendencies	/'tendənsɪz/	les tendances	<i>She'd always had artistic tendencies, and wanted to paint portraits.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	9	poetry	/'pəʊətəri/	la poésie	<i>I wrote some very bad poetry when I was a young boy.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	9	compose (music)	/kəm'pəʊz/	composer (de la musique)	<i>Lennon and McCartney composed most of the Beatles songs.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	9	collocation	/'kɒlə'keɪʃən/	collocation	<i>'Commit a crime' is a common collocation in English.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	9	forward a message	/'fɔ:wəd ə 'mesɪdʒ/	transférer	<i>I forwarded your message to the other members of the committee.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	9	access the Internet	/'ækses ðɪ 'ɪntənət/	accéder à l'Internet	<i>Zara had difficulty accessing the internet as she couldn't get a connection.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	9	download a file	/'daʊn,ləʊd ə 'faɪl/	télécharger un fichier	<i>When I changed to broadband it only took seconds to download a file.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	9	delete a file	/'di:lɪt ə 'faɪl/	supprimer un fichier	<i>It took me three hours to key in my essay and then I deleted the file by accident!</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	executive	/'ɪg'zekjətɪv/	le/la cadre (dans une entreprise)	<i>Al was a sales executive for a well-known supermarket chain.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	social trend	/'səʊʃəl 'trend/	tendance sociale	<i>The internet is causing new social trends, like chat rooms and blogs.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	spread	/'spred/	se répandre	<i>Fire spread quickly through the building.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	continent	/'kɒntənənt/	le continent	<i>We went to Africa last year and we've now visited every continent in the world!</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	pen pal	/'pen pæl/	correspondant, -te	<i>Ben used to write to his pen pal every month but now he e-mails him every day.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	hypothesis	/'haɪ'pɒθəsɪs/	l'hypothèse	<i>One hypothesis is that the victim fell asleep while driving.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	sociologist	/'səʊsɪ'ɒlədʒɪst, ,səʊʃɪl/	le/la sociologue	<i>Sociologists think that people make friends more easily on the internet than in person.</i>

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Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	potential	/pə'tenʃəl/	le potentiel	<i>There is still considerable potential for development.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	huge	/hju:dʒ/	énorme	<i>Your room's huge compared to mine.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	social	/'səʊʃəl/	social	<i>In class we discussed social issues such as unemployment and homelessness.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	network	/'netwɜ:k/	le réseau	<i>Eurostar is part of the high-speed European rail network</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	consultant	/kən'sʌltənt/	le/la consultant(e)	<i>James is now a marketing consultant with several important clients.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	connection	/kə'nekʃən/	la relation	<i>There is no doubt about the connection between smoking and cancer – smoking kills.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	apparent	/ə'pærənt/	apparent	<i>It soon became apparent that he hadn't read the report.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	religion	/rɪ'lɪdʒən/	la religion	<i>Islam and Christianity are two very different religions.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	flat	/flæt/	l'appartement	<i>Jake bought a two-bedroom flat in London.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	be on a (web) site	/,bi ɒn ə 'saɪt, 'websaɪt/	visiter un site web	<i>Lisa was on the eBay website every night last week.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	separation	/,sepə'reɪʃən/	la séparation	<i>They're having a short period of separation while they decide whether to divorce.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	10	step	/step/	le pas, l'étape	<i>He took a few steps, then stopped and turned around.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	11	(computer) manual	/'mænjuəl/	le manuel d'utilisation	<i>Is there a manual with this new piece of software?</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	11	Engineering	/,endʒə'nɪərɪŋ/	les sciences de l'ingénieur	<i>The award was presented by Hydro UK in association with the Department of Engineering.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	11	Chemistry	/'keməstri/	la chimie	<i>Julio studied Chemistry and Physics at university.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.2	11	leaning	/'li:nɪŋ/	pencher	<i>Some of the trees were leaning over or blown down after the storm.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	manufacturing	/,mænʃə'fæktʃərɪŋ/	la fabrication	<i>There's not much left of the car manufacturing industry in this country.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	century	/'sentʃəri/	le siècle	<i>The original church was built in the 13th century</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	supply	/sə'plai/	fournir	<i>The company supplies all its employees with a uniform.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	spikes	/spaɪks/	les crampons	<i>One of the spikes on the bottom of my golf shoes has fallen out.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	argue	/'ɑ:gju:/	se disputer	<i>We could hear the neighbours arguing.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	suggest	/sə'dʒest/	suggérer	<i>My doctor suggested that I take a week off work.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	argument	/'ɑ:gjəmənt/	la dispute	<i>The drivers had an argument about who was responsible for the accident.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	nickname	/'nɪkneɪm/	le surnom	<i>His nickname was 'Curly' because of his hair.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	found (a company)	/faʊnd/	fonder	<i>The publishing company was founded in 1928.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	relocate	/,ri:ləʊ'keɪt/	se délocaliser	<i>My company relocated to the West Coast, and I decided to move with them.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	split	/splɪt/	divisé, (se) diviser	<i>His pass split United's defence and led to the winning goal.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	be in competition	/,bi ɪn kəmpeɪ'tɪʃən/	être en concurrence	<i>The twins were always in competition with each other.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	market leader	/,mɑ:kət 'li:də/	le leader du marché	<i>Which company is the UK market leader in sports shoes?</i>

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Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	rival	/ˈrɪvəl/	le rival, la rivale	<i>The college's facilities rival those of Yale or Harvard.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	employee	/ɪmˈplɔɪiː, ˌemplɔɪˈiː/	l'employé(e)	<i>The employees were very loyal to the company.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	13	significance	/sɪɡˈnɪfɪkəns/	l'importance	<i>What is the significance of this new evidence?</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	14	trainers	/ˈtreɪnəz/	des chaussures de sport	<i>Kate always buys Reebok trainers.</i>
Unit 1: Lesson 1.3	14	alternative	/ɔ:lˈtɜ:nətɪv/	l'alternative	<i>There are a number of cheaper alternatives that you can buy instead.</i>
Unit 1: Vocabulary	15	bring up	/ˌbrɪŋ ˈʌp/	élever	<i>Why did you have to bring up the subject of money?</i>
Unit 1: Vocabulary	15	tell (someone) off	/ˌtel ˈɒf/	gronder	<i>She told the children off for kicking the ball into her garden.</i>
Unit 1: Vocabulary	15	take after (someone)	/teɪk ˈɑ:ftə/	tenir de	<i>Freya's very artistic, and takes after her dad.</i>
Unit 1: Vocabulary	15	look after (someone)	/lʊk ˈɑ:ftə/	s'occuper de	<i>My mum looked after me when I had measles.</i>
Unit 1: Vocabulary	15	look up to (someone)	/lʊk ˈʌp tə, tʊ/	admirer, respecter	<i>He's always looked up to his older sister and often asks her for advice.</i>
Unit 1: Vocabulary	15	carry on (doing something)	/ˌkæri ˈɒn/	continuer	<i>She carried on watching the TV while she was knitting.</i>
Unit 1: Communication	16	first impression	/ˌfɜ:st ɪmˈpreʃən/	la première impression	<i>My first impression was of a shy, quiet girl but I was soon proved wrong!</i>
Unit 1: Reference	17	permanent	/ˈpɜ:mənənt/	permanent	<i>I wanted a permanent job as a computer programmer</i>
Unit 1: Review and Practice	18	shower	/ˈʃaʊə/	la douche	<i>Are you in the shower? I need to use the bathroom.</i>
Unit 1: Review and Practice	18	deliver (post)	/dɪˈlɪvə/	distribuer	<i>The postman delivered the mail at around 10 o'clock.</i>
Unit 1: Review and Practice	18	journal	/ˈdʒɜ:nl/	le journal	<i>He kept a journal with details of his ten years in Africa.</i>
Unit 1: Review and Practice	18	project	/ˈprɒdʒekt/	le projet	<i>The scientists were working on a three-year research project.</i>
Unit 1: Review and Practice	18	invent	/ɪnˈvent/	inventer	<i>Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.</i>
Unit 1: Review and Practice	18	psychology	/saɪˈkɒlədʒi/	la psychologie	<i>I don't understand the psychology of child killers.</i>
Unit 1: Review and Practice	18	psychoanalyst	/ˌsaɪkəʊˈænəlɪst/	le / la psychanalyste	<i>The psychoanalyst asked him to describe his earliest memories.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 2	168	band	/bænd/	le groupe (musical)	<i>He used to play in a band called 'Adventure'.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 2	168	chess	/tʃes/	les échecs	<i>They meet fairly often to play chess.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 2	168	beat (someone)	/bi:t/	battre	<i>Lila always beats me at tennis.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 2	168	ruin(s)	/ˈru:ɪn, ˈru:ɪnz/	les ruines	<i>I looked at the ruins of the abbey and tried to imagine what it looked like years ago.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 2	168	pick up (a language)	/ˌpɪk ˈʌp/	apprendre, se mettre à	<i>James worked in Spain for three years and managed to pick up some of the language.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 5	168	crash into (something)	/ˌkræʃ ˈɪntə, ˈɪntʊ/	entrer en collision avec	<i>He crashed into the back of my car when I stopped at the traffic lights.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 5	168	parcel	/ˈpɑ:səl/	le paquet	<i>The postman delivered a parcel last week.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 5	168	receptionist	/rɪˈsepʃənɪst/	le/la réceptionniste	<i>The hotel receptionist handed me the key to my room.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 5	168	delay	/dɪˈleɪ/	repousser, retarder	<i>He agreed to delay the decision until next week.</i>

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Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 6	168	influence	/ˈɪnfluəns/	l'influence	<i>The Queen has no political influence.</i>
Unit 1: Tapescript: Recording 6	168	respect (someone)	/rɪ'spekt/	respecter	<i>I've always respected Mr Rodrigues, he's the best Spanish teacher I've ever had.</i>
<b>UNIT 2</b>					
Unit 2: Lead-in	19	headline	/'hedlaɪn/	le gros titre	<i>The tsunami made front-page headlines around the world.</i>
Unit 2: Lead-in	19	section	/'sekʃən/	le cahier (journal)	<i>Some sections of the motorway are very busy.</i>
Unit 2: Lead-in	19	article	/'ɑ:tɪkəl/	l'article	<i>Zeke wrote an article on his travels in Australia for the school magazine.</i>
Unit 2: Lead-in	19	review	/rɪ'vju:z/	la critique	<i>The reviews of the play's opening night were very encouraging.</i>
Unit 2: Lead-in	19	interview	/'ɪntəvju:z/	l'entretien	<i>She had an interview for a teaching job.</i>
Unit 2: Lead-in	19	celebrity	/sə'lebrəti/	la célébrité	<i>Why are people called 'celebrities' just because they have appeared on TV?</i>
Unit 2: Lead-in	19	online news	/,ɒnlaɪn 'nju:z/	les informations en ligne	<i>Will online news mean the end of daily newspapers?</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	reality TV show	/rɪ,æləti ti: 'vi:ʃəʊ/	l'émission de télé réalité	<i>I hope they make another series of "Faking It" – it was my favourite reality TV show.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	search engine	/'sɜ:tʃ ,endʒɪn/	le moteur de recherche	<i>The search engine I use most is Google.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	vote	/vəʊt/	voter	<i>He voted for the Labour candidate.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	rubbish	/'rʌbɪʃ/	des foutaises	<i>I think there is far too much rubbish on TV these days.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	constant	/'kɒnstənt/	constant	<i>There is a constant stream of programmes from morning till night.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	flow	/fləʊ/	le flux	<i>They tried to stop the flow of blood from his injured leg.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	image	/'ɪmɪdʒ/	l'image	<i>The party is trying to improve its image.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	screen	/skri:n/	l'écran	<i>Dad prefers to watch football on the giant screen at the local pub.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	broadcast	/'brɔ:dkɑ:st/	retransmettre, émettre	<i>The match will be broadcast live on Channel 5.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	media tycoon	/'mi:diə taɪ,ku:n/	le magnat de la presse	<i>The Italian media tycoon dismissed his board of directors.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	addict	/'ædɪkt/	le toxicomane, le fan	<i>Many parents are worried that their children are becoming TV addicts.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	20	demonstration	/,demə'n'streɪʃən/	la manifestation	<i>There was an anti-war demonstration protesting against the government's actions.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	21	bonus	/'bəʊnəs/	la prime	<i>All the employees received a Christmas bonus.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	21	injured	/'ɪndʒəd/	blesé	<i>The injured passengers were taken to hospital.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	22	publicity	/pʌ'blɪsəti/	la publicité (le tapage médiatique)	<i>They are hoping to avoid any bad publicity.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	22	definitely	/'defɪnətli/	assurément, certainement	<i>Do you agree with what he says?' 'Definitely.'</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.1	22	it depends (on)	/ɪt dɪ'pendz/	cela dépend (de)	<i>Are you going to university?' 'It depends on the grades I get in my exams.'</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	equipment	/'kwɪpmənt/	le matériel	<i>Paul bought some new computer equipment.</i>

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Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	go 'on air'	/ˌɡəʊ ɒn 'eɪ/	être diffusé	<i>As soon as the TV show went 'on air', the protestors rushed in front of the cameras.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	microphone	/'maɪkrəfəʊn/	le microphone	<i>She spoke confidently into the microphone.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	producer	/'prɔːdju:sə/	le producteur, la productrice	<i>The producer controls what the viewer sees at any given time.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	audience	/'ɔːdiəns/	l'audience, les spectateurs	<i>One member of the audience described the opera as boring.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	contestant	/'kɒn'testənt/	le concurrent, la concurrente	<i>The contestants in the quiz game were obviously enjoying themselves.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	live performance	/'laɪv pə'fɔːməns/	le spectacle, la représentation (en live)	<i>The band are giving a live performance in the park tonight.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	presenter	/'prɪ'zentə/	le présentateur, la présentatrice	<i>Jeremy Paxman is one of the presenters of BBC2's 'Newsnight'.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	documentary	/'dɒkjə'mentəri/	le documentaire	<i>They are making a documentary about volcanoes.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	chat show	/'tʃæt ʃəʊ/	le talk show	<i>Michael Parkinson is a well-known TV chat show host.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	soap (opera)	/'səʊp, 'səʊp ,ɒpərə/	le feuilleton	<i>She started her career acting as a barmaid in a soap opera.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	technical	/'teknɪkəl/	technique	<i>The show was delayed due to technical problems.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	nervous	/'nɜːvəs/	nerveux	<i>Sam's very nervous about his driving test.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	deal with	/'di:l wɪð, wɪθ/	s'occuper de	<i>The politicians had to deal with some very difficult questions.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	23	out of order	/'aʊt əv 'ɔːdə/	en panne	<i>The coffee machine is out of order.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	freeze	/'friːz/	geler	<i>My screen has frozen and I can't get back into Word.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	run out	/'rʌn 'aʊt/	manquer (de)	<i>I've got some money you can borrow if you run out.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	scandal	/'skændl/	le scandale	<i>He was involved in a major financial scandal.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	make a debut	/'meɪk ə 'deɪbjʊː, 'deb/	faire ses débuts	<i>Shirley Temple made her debut in films at the age of three.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	hit	/'hɪt/	le succès	<i>The Harry Potter books were an immediate hit with the public .</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	cheat	/'tʃi:t/	tricher	<i>He always cheats at cards.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	reveal (the truth)	/'riːvi:l/	révéler (la vérité)	<i>Magicians never reveal how they perform their tricks.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	viewer	/'vjuːə/	le téléspectateur, la -trice	<i>The series is watched by millions of viewers.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	cough	/'kɒf/	tousser	<i>He was awake all night coughing and sneezing.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	fine	/'faɪn/	l'amende	<i>Ned got a parking fine for parking his car outside his house!</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	24	(be) sentenced	/'sentənst/	être (condamné)	<i>The burglar was sentenced to two years in prison.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	25	win an award	/'wɪn ən ə'wɔːd/	gagner un prix, une récompense	<i>The young boy won an award for public speaking.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	25	novel	/'nɒvəl/	le roman	<i>My son has all the Harry Potter novels.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	25	perform	/'pə'fɔːm/	jouer	<i>We performed 'Hamlet' last year.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	25	exhibition	/'eksə'bɪʃən/	l'exposition	<i>There was an exhibition of historical photographs.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 2: Lesson 2.2	25	champion	/'tʃæmpiən/	le champion, la -onne	<i>The Wimbledon tennis champion lifted his trophy high in the air.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	26	inherit	/ɪn'herɪt/	hériter	<i>He inherited £10,000 from his aunt.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	26	deliver a baby	/dɪ,lɪvər ə 'beɪbi/	accoucher qqn	<i>The taxi driver had never delivered a baby before!</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	26	embarrassed	/ɪm'bærəst/	embarrassé	<i>I felt embarrassed about how untidy the house was.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	26	creature	/'kri:tʃə/	la créature	<i>We should respect all living creatures.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	26	staff	/stɑ:f/	le personnel	<i>Lisa's the only female member of staff in our office.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	take a wrong turn	/teɪk ə ,rʊŋ 'tɜ:n/	prendre la mauvaise route	<i>The driver took a wrong turn off the roundabout and ended up on the motorway.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	get lost	/get 'lɒst/	se perdre	<i>The beach was crowded, and when the little girl wandered away she soon got lost.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	move in with someone	/,mu:v 'ɪn wɪð ,sʌmwʌn/	emménager avec qqn	<i>Seth wanted to move in with his girlfriend but she liked having her own place.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	cause damage	/,kɔ:z 'dæmɪdʒ/	causer des dégâts	<i>The flood caused a lot of damage to the houses in the village.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	return to the sea	/rɪ,tɜ:n tə ðə 'si:/	retourner à la mer	<i>With a lot of help, the stranded whale was returned to the sea.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	give first aid	/,gɪv fɜ:st 'eɪd/	donner les premiers soins	<i>The office manager has decided that someone should be trained to give first aid.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	take a break	/,teɪk ə 'breɪk/	faire une pause	<i>The painters decided to take a break and have a cup of tea.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	vase	/vɑ:z/	le vase	<i>She arranged the flowers in a vase.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	flood	/flʌd/	inonder	<i>The river floods the valley every spring.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	immigrant	/'ɪmɪgrənt/	l'immigré,-e	<i>Because he was an illegal immigrant he was sent back to his own country.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	seagull	/'si:gʌl/	la mouette	<i>Dan lay on the beach and watched the seagulls flying overhead.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	turtle	/'tɜ:tl/	la tortue	<i>In Hawaii, I saw a large green turtle swimming in the sea.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	miracle	/'mɪrəkəl/	le miracle	<i>It's a miracle that no one was hurt in the accident.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	give birth	/gɪv 'bɜ:θ/	donner naissance	<i>After three days in labour, Janice finally gave birth to a healthy baby girl.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	assist with	/ə'sɪst wɪð, wɪθ/	assister, aider	<i>Your job will be to assist with the company's move to Bristol.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	blow	/bləʊ/	souffler	<i>A cold wind was blowing hard across the beach.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	catch	/kætʃ/	attraper	<i>Tom leapt up and caught the ball.</i>
Unit 2: Lesson 2.3	27	hurt	/hɜ:t/	blesser	<i>Careful you don't hurt yourself with that knife.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	go on strike	/,gəʊ ɒn 'straɪk/	faire la grève	<i>The workers threatened to go on strike for more pay.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	make a profit	/,meɪk ə 'prɒfɪt/	faire des bénéfices	<i>The bank made a profit of nine billion Euros last year.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	commit suicide	/kə,mɪt 'su:əsəɪd, 'sju:z/	se suicider	<i>He was always a happy person, so I was shocked when I heard he'd committed suicide.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	break a record	/,breɪk ə 'rekɔ:d/	battre un record	<i>The runners broke the world record for the 400 metres relay.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	break a promise	/,breɪk ə 'prɒmɪs/	ne pas tenir une promesse	<i>You said you'd definitely come, but you broke your promise!</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	gossip	/'gɒsɪp/	les potins	<i>She told me all the latest gossip about all our friends.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	current affairs	/ˌkʌrənt ə'feəz/	l'actualité	<i>I always watch the news on TV to keep up with current affairs.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	radium	/'reɪdiəm/	le radium	<i>The Curies are best known for discovering radium.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	ageing	/'eɪdʒɪŋ/	vieillissant	<i>We have an ageing Labrador who thinks he's still a puppy.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	guarantee	/'gærən'ti:/	garantir	<i>I guarantee you'll love this film.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	everlasting	/'evə'lɑ:stɪŋ/	éternel	<i>She was fed up with his everlasting complaints.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	release	/'ri:li:s/	relâcher	<i>Many people prayed for the release of the captives.</i>
Unit 2: Vocabulary	29	come into	/'kʌm 'ɪntə, 'ɪntʊ/	hériter	<i>She'll come into quite a lot of money when her father dies.</i>
Unit 2: Communication	30	jewellery	/'dʒu:əlri/	les bijoux	<i>The burglars stole thousands of dollars worth of jewellery but were never caught.</i>
Unit 2: Communication	30	charity	/'tʃærəti/	l'association caritative	<i>Princess Diana supported many charities.</i>
Unit 2: Communication	30	freak	/'fri:k/	anormal, inattendu	<i>Her car was crushed by a tree in a freak accident.</i>
Unit 2: Communication	30	(computer) virus	/'vaɪərəs/	virus (informatique)	<i>The virus wiped all the information from my hard disk.</i>

### Unit 3

Unit 3: Lead-in	33	view	/vju:/	la vue	<i>My room has a wonderful view over the lake.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	semi-detached	/'semi dɪ'tætʃt/	jumelle (maison)	<i>Mum sold her semi-detached house in England and bought a flat in Spain.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	detached	/'dɪ'tætʃt/	villa	<i>We live in a detached four-bedroom house in the country.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	terraced (house)	/'terəst/	(maison)mitoyenne	<i>Gran lives in a small terraced house.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	block of flats	/'blɒk əv 'flæts/	immeuble à appartements	<i>We decided to buy an apartment in a block of flats in the city centre.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	apartment	/'ə:pɑ:tmənt/	appartement	<i>His apartment is on the fifteenth floor of that new block near the station.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	cottage	/'kɒtɪdʒ/	maison de campagne	<i>It was a beautiful country cottage with a thatched roof and a huge garden.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	suburbs	/'sʌbɜ:bz/	la banlieue	<i>She lives in the northwest suburbs and comes into the city every day to work.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	residential	/'rezə'denʃəl/	résidentiel	<i>The murder happened in a quiet residential neighbourhood.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	outskirts	/'aʊtskɜ:ts/	la périphérie	<i>They have an apartment on the outskirts of Geneva.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	attic	/'ætɪk/	le grenier	<i>Shani decided to convert the attic into a third bedroom.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	cellar	/'selə/	la cave	<i>Roy was keen on wine and decided to turn the old coal cellar into a wine cellar.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	gate	/'geɪt/	le portail	<i>I ran back to close the gate so that the dog wouldn't get out.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	ceiling	/'si:lɪŋ/	le plafond	<i>The decorator had painted the walls but had forgotten to paint the ceiling!</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	drive (of a house)	/'draɪv/	l'allée	<i>I park my car in the garage and my husband parks his car on the drive.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	hectic	/'hektɪk/	agité	<i>It had been a hectic day and I was glad to stop rushing around.</i>
Unit 3: Lead-in	33	spacious	/'speɪʃəs/	spacieux	<i>The house had a spacious living room but the bedrooms were all very small.</i>



Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	34	property	/ˈprɒpəti/	la propriété	<i>He owns a few properties that he rents out to students.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	34	cathedral	/kəˈθiːdrəl/	la cathédrale	<i>St Paul's Cathedral is in the centre of London.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	34	commercial	/kəˈmɜːʃəl/	commercial	<i>The film was a commercial success and she became very rich.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	34	en-suite	/,ɒn ˈswiːt/	(chambre) avec salle de bain	<i>I asked the hotel for a bedroom with an en-suite bathroom.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	34	tube (train)	/tjuːb/	le métro	<i>We can catch the tube out to the airport.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	35	holiday of a lifetime	/,hɒlədi əv ə ˈlaɪftaɪm/	les vacances de rêve	<i>The brochure described the trip as 'the holiday of a lifetime'.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	35	squash	/skwɒʃ/	le squash	<i>Charlotte and Fleur meet once a week for a game of squash.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	36	mess	/mes/	le désordre, la pagaille	<i>The house was a complete mess – it took us a week to clean it up.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	36	filthy	/ˈfɪlθi/	dégoûtant	<i>Doesn't he ever wash that jacket? It's filthy.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	36	sheet	/ʃiːt/	le drap	<i>Have you changed the sheets on both the beds?</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	36	towel	/ˈtaʊəl/	l'essuie	<i>She rubbed herself dry with a towel.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	36	rude	/ruːd/	grossier	<i>The boys were making rude remarks about their teacher.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.1	36	refund	/ˈriːfʌnd/	rembourser	<i>If you're not completely satisfied, we'll give you a refund.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	homeward bound	/,həʊmwəd ˈbaʊnd/	sur le chemin du retour	<i>I've had a great gap year, but now I'm glad to be homeward bound.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	tour of one-night stands	/,tʊər əv ˌwʌn naɪt ˈstændz/	tournée de représentations uniques	<i>The Arctic Monkeys were on a tour of one-night stands in America.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	endless stream	/,ɛndləs ˈstriːm/	suite sans fin	<i>There was an endless stream of chatter coming from the back of the coach.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	long	/lɒŋ/	avoir très envie de	<i>I used to long for a baby sister.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	pretend	/prɪˈtend/	faire semblant	<i>He's not really angry – he's just pretending.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	shades of mediocrity	/,ʃeɪdz əv miːdiˈɒkrəti/	des ombres de médiocrité	
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	like emptiness in harmony	/laɪk ˌɛmptɪnəs ɪn ˈhɑːməni/	comme le vide dans l'harmonie	
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	comfort	/ˈkʌmfət/	réconforter	<i>The boy's mother tried to comfort him after his father's accident.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	unspoilt	/,ʌnˈspɔɪlt/	intact	<i>It's an area of wild mountain scenery and unspoilt villages.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	tiny	/ˈtaɪni/	tout petit	<i>As we drove through the mountains we passed lots of tiny farms.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	dull	/dʌl/	ennuyeux, monotone	<i>It was a pretty dull party so we left early.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	enormous	/ɪˈnɔːməs/	énorme	<i>It cost an enormous amount of money.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	touristy	/ˈtʊərəsti/	touristique (trop)	<i>Benidorm is too touristy for me – I prefer somewhere quieter.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	picturesque	/ˌpɪktʃəˈresk/	pittoresque	<i>We found a small hotel in a quiet fishing village with a picturesque harbour.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	lively	/ˈlaɪvli/	animé	<i>There were lots of places to eat and the nightlife was quite lively.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	historical	/hɪˈstɔːrɪkəl/	historique	<i>We went on a tour of historical towns and cities like York and Winchester.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	polluted	/pə'lu:tɪd/	pollué	<i>Mexico City is one of the most polluted cities in the world.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	37	paradise	/'pærədəɪs/	le paradis	<i>Hawaii is a paradise for windsurfers and for snorkelling.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	survey	/'sɜ:vɪ/	l'étude, le sondage	<i>Our class did a survey on school dinners to see which was the favourite.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	conduct (a survey)	/kən'dʌkt/	faire un sondage	<i>We conducted a survey of people's eating habits.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	criteria	/kraɪ'tɪəriə/	les critères	<i>What are the criteria for selecting the winner?</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	provision	/prə'vɪʒən/	l'offre	<i>The government is trying to improve the provision of childcare facilities.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	recreation	/'rekrɪ'eɪʃən/	la distraction, le jeu	<i>Children should get more outdoor recreation rather than sitting in front of TVs.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	infrastructure	/'ɪnfɹə,striktʃə/	l'infrastructure	<i>Some countries lack a suitable economic infrastructure.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	unfair	/'ʌn'feə/	injuste	<i>The other team had an unfair advantage.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	compare	/kəm'peə/	comparer	<i>We went to different shops to compare prices.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	run (a city, company, etc.)	/rʌn/	gérer, diriger	<i>Bill Gates runs Microsoft and he is the richest man in the world.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	38	according to	/ə'kɔ:dɪŋ tə, tu/	selon	<i>According to our records, she hasn't paid her bill.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	39	Customs (in an airport)	/'kʌstəmz/	la douane	<i>Helen was searched when she came through Customs at the airport.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.2	39	speciality	/'speʃi'æləti/	la spécialité	<i>Fish is the speciality in most of the restaurants along the coast.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	40	central heating	/'sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ/	le chauffage central	<i>The plumber came to check the central heating boiler.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	40	burglar alarm	/'bɜ:glər ə,lɑ:m/	l'alarme anti-vol	<i>I set off the burglar alarm when I broke the window.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	40	alarm clock	/ə'lɑ:m klɒk/	le réveil	<i>Ben always takes a small alarm clock with him when he's away from home.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	40	fridge	/'frɪdʒ/	le frigo	<i>There's more milk in the fridge.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	40	consumer	/kən'sju:mə/	le consommateur, la -trice	<i>Consumers are enjoying lower airfares than usual.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	40	in terms of	/ɪn 'tɜ:mz əv, ɒv/	en termes de	<i>London jobs are better in terms of money but worse in terms of commuting.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	41	cancel	/'kænsəl/	annuler	<i>I had to cancel my trip to Rome because I was ill.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	41	prediction	/'prɪ'dɪkʃən/	la prédiction	<i>It's hard to make a prediction about who'll win the championship this year.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	42	put s/o through	/'pʊt sʌmwʌn 'θru:/	mettre en communication (téléphonique)	<i>I rang the shop and asked to be put through to the manager.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	42	call s/o back	/'kɔ:l sʌmwʌn 'bæk/	rappeler qqn	<i>His secretary said he would call me back later that afternoon.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	42	take a message	/'teɪk ə 'mesɪdʒ/	prendre un message	<i>When I rang him, his wife answered and asked if she could take a message.</i>
Unit 3: Lesson 3.3	42	leave a message	/'li:v ə 'mesɪdʒ/	laisser un message	<i>I left a message on him voicemail saying I'd meet him at eight.</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 1	169	swap	/swɒp/	échanger	<i>It was the first time we had done a house swap, but the holiday was great!</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 1	169	I can't wait	/aɪ ,kɑ:nt 'weɪt/	J'ai hâte (de)	<i>Although I've enjoyed the holiday, I can't wait to get home.</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 2	170	fan	/fæn/	le ventilateur	<i>You can put the fan on if the room gets too hot.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 2	170	mosquito	/mə'ski:təʊ/	le moustique	<i>I'm covered in mosquito bites!</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 2	170	get a suntan	/get ə 'sʌntæn/	bronzer	<i>All the boys wanted to do was lie on the beach and get a suntan.</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 4	170	on the one hand	/ɒn ðə 'wʌn hænd/	d'une part	<i>On the one hand, sunbathing is nice and relaxing.</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 4	170	on the other hand	/ɒn ði 'ʌðə hænd/	d'autre part	<i>On the other hand, I get bored just lying in the sun and it feels like a waste of time.</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 4	170	monument	/'mɒnjəmənt/	le monument	<i>The cross is a monument to the men who died in battle.</i>
Unit 3: Tapescript: Recording 4	170	ranking	/'ræŋkɪŋ/	le classement	<i>She is now fifth in the world snowboarding rankings.</i>
<b>Unit 4</b>					
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	spiritual wealth	/'spɪrɪtʃuəl 'welθ/	la richesse spirituelle	<i>Religious people think more about spiritual wealth than about money.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	material wealth	/'mæ,tɪəriəl 'welθ/	la richesse matérielle	<i>Many people think that material wealth is the most important thing in their lives.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	lend	/'lend/	prêter	<i>Could you lend me £10? I'll pay you back tomorrow.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	it's not worth the money	/'ɪts ˌnɒt wɜ:θ ðə 'mʌni/	ça ne vaut pas son argent	<i>I wouldn't pay that much for it, it's not worth the money.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	good value for money	/'gʊd vælju: fɔ 'mʌni/	d'un bon rapport qualité-prix	<i>Carlos thought the trainers were good value for money, and bought two pairs.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	use your time wisely	/'ju:z jə taɪm 'waɪzli/	utiliser son temps intelligemment	<i>You'll only have two days in London, so use your time wisely and don't waste it.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	save money	/'seɪv 'mʌni/	épargner de l'argent	<i>To save money, Layla only ever buys clothes when the sales are on.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	save time	/'seɪv 'taɪm/	gagner du temps	<i>We'll save time if we take a taxi to the station instead of walking.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	earn money	/'ɜ:n 'mʌni/	gagner de l'argent (en travaillant)	<i>Most students take a part-time job to earn money during the holidays.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	have got money to spare	/'hæv ɡɒt ˌmʌni tə 'speə/	avoir de l'argent	<i>I'd buy a car if I had the money to spare.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	have got time to spare	/'hæv ɡɒt ˌtaɪm tə 'speə/	avoir du temps	<i>I'm going to decorate my room when I've got time to spare.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	waste money	/'weɪst 'mʌni/	gaspiller de l'argent	<i>He wastes money buying new mobiles every few months to stay in fashion.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	waste time	/'weɪst 'taɪm/	perdre du temps	<i>Don't waste time asking Mum what she wants for her birthday – she never knows!</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	enough	/'ɪnʌf/	assez	<i>The police don't have enough evidence to convict him.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	steal sth	/'sti:l ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	voler qqch	<i>My best friend accused me of stealing her boyfriend!</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	invest money in sth	/'ɪnˌvest 'mʌni ɪn ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	investir de l'argent dans	<i>He advised her to invest all her money in the business.</i>
Unit 4: Lead-in	47	invest time in sth	/'ɪnˌvest 'taɪm ɪn ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	investir, consacrer du temps	<i>He invested all his spare time in trying to improve his game.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	trickster	/'trɪkstə/	filou	<i>The old woman gave all her money to a fast-talking trickster.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	cheat	/'tʃi:t/	tricher	<i>He always cheats at cards.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	charm	/'tʃɑ:m/	le charme	<i>Lee's boyish charm always gets him out of trouble.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	illegally	/'ɪli:gəli/	illégalement	<i>The police will remove any illegally parked cars.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	egotistical	/ˌi:ɡə'tɪstɪkəl, ˌeg-/	égotiste	<i>He's a selfish, egotistical man who thinks nobody is as good as him.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	man of mystery	/ˌmæn əv 'mɪstəri/	un homme mystérieux	<i>He was charming and friendly but I never felt I really knew him – truly a man of mystery.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	be wanted (by the police)	/bi 'wɒntɪd/	être recherché (par la police)	<i>The serial killer was wanted by the police in six states.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	make up (stories)	/ˌmeɪk 'ʌp/	inventer (des histoires)	<i>Children are very good at making up stories to get out of trouble.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	break up	/ˌbreɪk 'ʌp/	se séparer	<i>His mother and father were always arguing, and finally broke up altogether in 1976.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	drop out	/ˌdrɒp 'aʊt/	abandonner	<i>The group gets smaller as members move away or drop out.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	magnetic ink	/mæɡˌnetɪk 'ɪŋk/	encre magnétique	<i>The bank account number on cheques is printed using magnetic ink.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	work out	/ˌwɜ:k 'aʊt/	trouver, résoudre	<i>UN officials have worked out a solution to the country's problems.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	urgent	/'ɜ:dʒənt/	urgent	<i>Ali received an urgent message to phone home.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	administrator	/əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə/	l'administrateur, -trice	<i>Jacqui got a job as an administrator in the finance department.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	pick up (skills)	/ˌpɪk 'ʌp/	se mettre à, apprendre	<i>Bill had no experience, but soon began to pick up the necessary skills for the job.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	catch up with s/o	/ˌkætʃ 'ʌp wɪð ˌsʌmwʌn/	rattraper	<i>Freya was late leaving college, but caught up with her friends at the bus stop.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	genius	/'dʒi:niəs/	le génie	<i>Albert Einstein was a genius whose theories are very important to science.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	incredible	/ɪn'kredəbəl/	incroyable	<i>The view of the mountains from the upstairs window was incredible.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	to better oneself	/tə 'betə wʌn, self/	s'améliorer	<i>Anna thought she could better herself by marrying a rich man.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	security	/sɪ'kjʊərəti/	la sécurité	<i>They told the people in charge of airport security about the abandoned luggage.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	lecture	/'lektʃə/	faire la leçon	<i>He was lecturing us about making too much noise.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	end up	/ˌend 'ʌp/	finir (par)	<i>He came round for a coffee and ended up staying for a meal.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	autobiography	/ˌɔ:təbaɪ'ɒɡrəfi/	l'autobiographie	<i>She was only 22 when she wrote her autobiography!</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	film rights	/'fɪlm raɪts/	les droits d'adaptation	<i>The book was a best-seller, and all the big studios were queuing up to buy the film rights.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	self-centred	/ˌself 'sentəd/	égoцентриque	<i>He was too self-centred to notice that his wife was extremely depressed.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	48	grow up	/ˌɡrəʊ 'ʌp/	grandir	<i>What do you want to be when you grow up?</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.1	50	fashion	/'fæʃən/	la mode	<i>She's a fashion model – her photos are all over the women's magazines.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	reputation	/ˌreɪpə'teɪʃən/	la réputation	<i>The neighbourhood used to have a very bad reputation for drugs and violent crime.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	ambitious	/æm'bɪʃəs/	ambitieux	<i>He is young and very ambitious – he wants to start his own company.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	confident	/'kɒnfədənt/	confiant	<i>She was confident that the problem would be sorted out.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	be good with figures	/bi ˌɡʊd wɪð 'fɪɡəz/	avoir le sens des chiffres	<i>To succeed as an accountant you need to be very good with figures.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	extravagant	/ɪk'strævəɡənt/	extravagant	<i>The actress lived an extravagant lifestyle, with homes all over the world.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	mean	/mi:n/	avare	<i>She's so mean, she squeezes out teabags and uses them several times over!</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	have a sense of humour	/hæv ə ,sens əv 'hju:mə/	avoir le sens de l'humour	<i>He has a great sense of humour, and can always make me laugh.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	generous	/'dʒenərəs/	généreux	<i>Billy was very generous with his time and money.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	tolerant	/'tɒlərənt/	tolérant	<i>People today are less tolerant than they used to be.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	flexible	/'fleksəbəl/	souple	<i>She took the job because it offered flexible working hours.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	entrepreneur	/,ɒntɹəprə'neɪ/	l'entrepreneur, le/la chef d'entreprise	<i>She's a born entrepreneur and now owns shops in most major countries.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	51	payphone	/'peɪfəʊn/	le téléphone public	<i>The payphone was out of order so I borrowed Carly's mobile.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	52	obligation	/,ɒblɪ'geɪʃən/	l'obligation	<i>Employers have an obligation to provide a safe working environment.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	52	prohibited	/'prə'hɪbɪtɪd/	interdit	<i>Smoking is prohibited in the building – you'll have to go outside.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	52	public speaker	/,pʌblɪk 'spi:kə/	l'orateur	<i>The ex-president was a very good public speaker and always attracted a large crowd.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	53	attach	/ə'tætʃ/	joindre	<i>Please attach a recent photograph to your application.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	53	map	/mæp/	le plan	<i>To avoid getting lost, we bought a street map of the city.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	53	conference	/'kɒnfərəns/	le colloque	<i>We arranged to have dinner after the conference.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	53	confirmation	/,kɒnfə'meɪʃən/	la confirmation	<i>There is still no official confirmation of the report of his death.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	53	expenses	/'ɪkspensɪz/	les dépenses	<i>She put in a claim for travel expenses.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.2	53	enclose	/'ɪn'kləʊz/	joindre	<i>Please enclose your payment when you send your order.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	effective	/'ɪfektɪv/	efficace	<i>I've heard that Synthetic Phonics is an effective way to teach reading.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	memorable	/'memərəbəl/	mémorable	<i>Princess Diana's funeral was a memorable event.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	to mirror sth	/tə 'mɪrə ,sʌmθɪŋ/	refléter	<i>My life mirrors David Beckham's in many ways – apart from the money and success, of course.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	product	/'prɒdʌkt/	le produit	<i>The company issued a list of its new food products.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	associate sth with	/ə'səʊʃieɪt ,sʌmθɪŋ wɪð, ə'səʊsiəl/	associer qqch à	<i>He's done it so often that now I always associate that ad for crisps with Gary Lineker.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	water (of the mouth)	/'wɔ:tə/	saliver	<i>As soon as I smelled the oranges, my mouth watered.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	reward	/'rɪ'wɔ:d/	la récompense	<i>She offered a £20 reward to anyone who could find her cat.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	54	punishment	/'pʌnɪʃmənt/	la répression	<i>The police chief said there should be tougher punishments for sex offenders.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	55	response	/'rɪ'spɒns/	la réponse, la réaction	<i>I knocked on the door but there was no response.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	55	respond	/'rɪ'spɒnd/	réagir	<i>How will the government respond to this latest development?</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	55	success	/'sʌk'ses/	le succès, la réussite	<i>Her success is due to hard work.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	55	produce	/'prə'dju:s/	produire	<i>Research in the US produced similar results.</i>
Unit 4: Lesson 4.3	56	miss s/o	/'mɪs ,sʌmwʌn/	qqn me manque	<i>We were always arguing, but now that she's gone I miss her terribly.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	lose	/lu:z/	perdre	<i>Tom lost his job when the company moved abroad.</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	miss (the bus)	/mɪs/	manquer, rater	<i>I missed the bus and was late for work.</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	travel	/'trævəl/	le(s) voyage(s)	<i>Going to matches abroad combines his love of football and his love of travel.</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	trip	/'trɪp/	le voyage	<i>Did you enjoy your trip to Disneyland?</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	fun	/fʌn/	du bon temps, de l'amusement	<i>Did you have fun with your friends?</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	funny	/'fʌni/	drôle	<i>You look really funny in that hat!</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	work	/wɜ:k/	le travail (activité)	<i>She loves her work, although she doesn't get paid very much.</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	job	/dʒɒb/	l'emploi	<i>Many students have part-time jobs in the summer.</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	borrow	/'bɒrəʊ/	emprunter	<i>Can I borrow the car tonight, Dad?</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	rob (a bank)	/rɒb/	cambríoler	<i>They robbed several banks in the western states.</i>
Unit 4: Vocabulary	57	steal sth	/'sti:l ,sʌmθɪŋ/	voler qqch	<i>The thief stole all the old man's savings.</i>
Unit 4: Communication	58	update	/ʌp'deɪt/	mettre à jour	<i>We need to update some of the older files.</i>
Unit 4: Communication	58	extraterrestrial	/'ekstrətə'restriəl/	extra-terrestre	<i>These scientists are working on the search for extraterrestrial life.</i>
Unit 4: Communication	58	alien	/'eɪliən/	l'extra-terrestre	<i>Do you think that aliens will one day visit Earth from other planets?</i>
Unit 4: Communication	58	Finishing School	/'fɪnɪʃɪŋ ,sku:l/	école de savoir-vivre	<i>She sent her daughter to finishing school to learn how to behave in upper-class society.</i>
Unit 4: Communication	58	diner	/'daɪnə/	le /la convive	<i>The diners had to wait 40 minutes before the first course was served.</i>
Unit 4: Tapescript: Recording 1	170	divorce	/dɪ'vɔ:s/	divorcer	<i>His parents divorced when he was six.</i>

## Unit 5

Unit 5: Lead-in	61	pottery	/'pɒtəri/	la poterie	<i>Sarah collects pieces of Native American pottery.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	boules	/bu:l/	la pétanque	<i>Boules is played in many villages in France.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	squash	/skwɒʃ/	le squash	<i>Charlotte and Fleur meet once a week for a game of squash.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	jogging	/'dʒɒŋɪŋ/	le jogging	<i>He goes jogging for three miles every day.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	chess	/'tʃes/	les échecs	<i>They meet fairly often to play chess.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	sailing	/'seɪlɪŋ/	la voile (activité)	<i>They've invited us to go sailing this weekend on their boat.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	cycling	/'saɪklɪŋ/	le vélo (activité)	<i>It would be madness to go cycling in this awful weather.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	drawing	/'drɔ:ɪŋ/	le dessin	<i>She showed us a drawing of the house.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	play cards	/'pleɪ 'kɑ:dz/	jouer aux cartes	<i>After supper we played cards – poker and whist.</i>
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	pack of cards	/'pæk əv 'kɑ:dz/	le jeu de cartes (objet)	<i>He took out a pack of cards and started to play Solitaire.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 5: Lead-in	61	gym	/dʒɪm/	la salle de gymnastique	<i>He does weight training in the gym every Monday.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	62	recipe	/'resəpi/	le recette	<i>She gave me her recipe for chocolate cake.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	imaginative	/'ɪmædʒənətɪv/	imaginatif	<i>Philip Pullman's books are always interesting and imaginative.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	inspiration	/'ɪnspə'reɪʃən/	l'inspiration	<i>What was your inspiration for writing this book?</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	access	/'ækses/	accéder à, avoir accès à	<i>She sat down at the computer and accessed her e-mail.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	routinely	/'ru:'ti:nli/	de manière routinière, couramment	<i>This vaccine is already routinely used in the treatment of measles.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	tricky	/'trɪki/	difficile, risqué	<i>It was a tricky decision, but he eventually went.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	expand	/'ɪk'spænd/	se développer	<i>The population expanded rapidly in the 1960s.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	technique	/'tek'ni:k/	la technique	<i>His guitar-playing techniques were superb.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	link	/'lɪŋk/	le lien	<i>The article emphasised the link between drug use and crime.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	solve (a problem)	/'sɒlv/	résoudre (un problème)	<i>Have you managed to solve the problem of what to buy them as a wedding gift?</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	candle	/'kændl/	la bougie	<i>Take a candle to light your way up the stairs – there's no electricity.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	match	/'mætʃ/	l'allumette	<i>She struck a match and lit the firework.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	wax	/'wæks/	la cire	<i>The little boy was drawing a picture of his house with wax crayons.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	negotiator	/'ni'gəʊʃɪətə/	le négociateur, la -trice	<i>The chief negotiator persuaded the kidnapper to free the hostage.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	fiction	/'fɪkʃən/	la fiction	<i>She writes children's fiction.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	put oneself in s/o's shoes	/'pʊt wʌnsɛlf ɪn 'sʌmwʌnz 'ʃu:z/	se mettre à la place de qqn	<i>Put yourself in my shoes! How would you feel if you'd just heard your husband was already married?</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	motivation	/'məʊtɪ'veɪʃən/	la motivation	<i>Jack is smart, but he lacks motivation to use his brains.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.1	64	let's go for that	/'lets 'gəʊ fə 'ðæt/	Allons-y!	<i>That sounds like a good idea, let's go for that.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	65	plot	/'plɒt/	l'intrigue	<i>I enjoyed the book but I thought the plot was a bit weak.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	65	chapter	/'tʃæptə/	le chapitre	<i>When I'd read the first page of Chapter 1 of that book, I had to read the rest!</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	65	soundtrack	/'saʊndtræk/	la bande sonore	<i>Mum's always playing the soundtrack to 'Saturday Night Fever'.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	65	be set in	/'bi 'set ɪn/	être situé à	<i>The film 'Good Morning Vietnam' was set in Saigon.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	65	direct (a film)	/'dɪ'rekt, daɪ/	mettre en scène	<i>The film 'Star Wars' was written and directed by George Lucas.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	65	be dubbed	/'bi 'dʌbd/	être doublé	<i>The film was dubbed into 16 languages.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	65	recommend	/'rekə'mend/	conseiller, recommander	<i>Dentists strongly recommend that you change your toothbrush every few months.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	66	cart	/'kɑ:t/	la charrette	<i>Before cars were invented, people used horses and carts to move things around.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	67	I can't stand	/'aɪ ,kɑ:nt 'stænd/	Je ne supporte pas	<i>I love shopping, but I can't stand waiting in a queue at the checkout.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	67	adore	/'ə'dɔ:/	adorer	<i>Tim absolutely adores his older brother.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 5: Lesson 5.2	67	discount	/ˈdɪskaʊnt/	la remise	<i>Members get a 10% discount off everything they buy.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	meal	/mi:l/	le repas	<i>When did you last eat a proper meal?</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	dish (in a restaurant)	/dɪʃ/	le plat (au restaurant)	<i>In the restaurant, the dish of the day was Spaghetti Bolognese.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	service	/ˈsɜ:vɪs/	le service	<i>The service was very good, so I left the waitress a generous tip.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	tip	/tɪp/	le pourboire	<i>The waiters added all the tips together and then shared the money equally between them.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	dessert	/dɪˈzɜ:t/	le dessert	<i>What's for dessert? Is there any ice-cream?</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	side dish	/ˈsaɪd dɪʃ/	l'accompagnement	<i>I ordered a side dish of mixed vegetables.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	tablecloth	/ˈteɪbəlˌklɒθ/	la nappe	<i>The tablecloth was stained with wine.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	napkin	/ˈnæpkɪn/	la serviette	<i>The tables were set with white tablecloths and red napkins.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	civil engineer	/ˌsɪvəl ɛndʒɪˈnɪə/	l'ingénieur en construction civile (M/f)	<i>He's a civil engineer who specialises in designing sewage treatment plants.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	earthquake	/ˈɜ:θkweɪk/	le tremblement de terre	<i>An earthquake measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale struck southern California on June 28.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	isolated	/ˈaɪsələteɪd/	isolé	<i>After 20 kilometres, we drove past an isolated farm.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	hut	/hʌt/	la cabane	<i>He built a wooden hut in his back garden.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	flat	/flæt/	plat	<i>The water is coming through the flat roof of the garage.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	roof	/ru:f/	le toit	<i>He installed a satellite dish on the roof of his house.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	sign	/saɪn/	le panneau	<i>The woman was smoking a cigarette next to the 'No Smoking' sign in the restaurant.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	pipe	/paɪp/	la pipe	<i>His wife didn't smoke, so her husband always went outside to smoke his pipe.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	pleasure	/ˈpleʒə/	le plaisir	<i>She sipped her drink with pleasure.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	honour	/ˈɒnə/	l'honneur	<i>He was a man of honour, and always did what he had promised.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	pale-faced	/ˌpeɪl ˈfeɪst/	au visage pâle	<i>A pale-faced man in a black suit stopped me and asked for directions.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	knife	/naɪf/	le couteau	<i>The little girl was just learning to use a knife and fork.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	fork	/fɔ:k/	la fourchette	<i>Put the knives and forks on the table, and soon we'll have dinner.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	spinach	/ˈspɪnɪdʒ, ɪtʃ/	les épinards	<i>Spinach is one of my favourite green vegetables.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	course (in a meal)	/kɔ:s/	le plat (dans un repas)	<i>We sat down to a four-course meal followed by coffee.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	stuffed	/stʌft/	farci	<i>It's a Polish dish made from pancakes stuffed with meat.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	vine leaves	/ˈvaɪn li:vz/	les feuilles de vigne	<i>Vine leaves are often used in Greek and Turkish cooking.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	blush	/blʌʃ/	rougir	<i>The way he looked at her made her blush.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	68	be determined	/bi dɪˈtɜ:mɪnd/	être déterminé, décidé	<i>He decided to build his own car, and was determined to make a success of it.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	70	traditional	/trəˈdɪʃənəl/	traditionnel	<i>Nicole loved traditional Greek cooking.</i>



Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	70	efficient	/ɪ'fɪʃənt/	efficace	<i>Try to find a more efficient way of organising your work.</i>
Unit 5: Lesson 5.3	70	reasonable	/'ri:zənəbəl/	raisonnable	<i>The food is excellent here, and the prices are very reasonable.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	(surf) board	/bɔ:d, 'sɜ:fbɔ:d/	la planche (de surf)	<i>He bought a new board when he was in Hawaii.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	wave	/weɪv/	faire signe de la main	<i>The children were swimming and playing in the waves.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	grass	/grɑ:s/	l'herbe	<i>A lion was lying in the long grass.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	dust	/dʌst/	la poussière	<i>The furniture was covered in dust and had not been used for a long time.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	shape	/ʃeɪp/	la forme	<i>I bought her a Valentine card in the shape of a heart.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	rectangular	/rek'tæŋgjələ/	rectangulaire	<i>The child drew a simple rectangular building.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	oval	/'əʊvəl/	ovale	<i>On the wall hung an oval mirror.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	round	/raʊnd/	rond	<i>They used a round conference table so that everyone would seem equally important.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	square	/skweə/	carré	<i>The master bedroom was a large square room with windows in two walls.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	weight	/weɪt/	le poids	<i>Your weight is about right for your height and age.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	heavy	/'hevi/	lourd	<i>I can't lift this box – it's too heavy.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	light	/'laɪt/	léger	<i>When I picked her up, she was as light as a feather.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	wide	/waɪd/	large	<i>The country and western singer wore a wide belt round her waist.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	narrow	/'nærəʊ/	étroit	<i>We walked through the narrow streets of the old Spanish town.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	texture	/'tekstʃə/	la texture	<i>The texture of a baby's skin is very soft.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	smooth	/smu:ð/	lisse	<i>The road was well-made, wide and smooth.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	rough	/rʌf/	rugueux, irrégulier	<i>The jeep lurched over some rough ground.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	sticky	/'stɪki/	collant	<i>For dessert I had sticky toffee pudding.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	soft	/sɒft/	doux	<i>I asked for a soft pillow to be sent to my hotel room.</i>
Unit 5: Vocabulary	71	hard	/'hɑ:d/	dur	<i>Jack preferred to sleep on a hard mattress.</i>
Unit 5: Communication	72	capoeira	/'kæpəʊ'eərə/	la capoeira	<i>Capoeira has some things in common with karate.</i>
Unit 5: Communication	72	slave	/'sleɪv/	l'esclave (m/f)	<i>His grandfather was a slave in the southern part of the USA.</i>
Unit 5: Communication	72	martial art	/'mɑ:ʃəl 'ɑ:t/	les arts martiaux	<i>Bruce Lee was a martial arts expert.</i>
Unit 5: Communication	72	fit	/'fɪt/	en forme, en bonne santé	<i>Although he was 70 he was still fit and healthy.</i>
Unit 5: Communication	72	balance	/'bæləns/	rester en équilibre	<i>Can you balance on one leg?</i>
Unit 5: Communication	72	kick	/'kɪk/	frapper du pied	<i>Billy was kicking a ball around the yard.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 2	171	origami	/'ɒrɪ'gɑ:mi/	l'origami	<i>The students were making paper animals using origami.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 2	171	ancient	/'eɪnfənt/	ancien, antique	<i>We walked through the ancient ruins.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 5	171	housework	/ˈhaʊswɜ:k/	le ménage, les tâches ménagères	<i>I spent all morning doing the housework.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 5	171	junk food	/ˈdʒʌŋk fu:d/	nourriture de mauvaise qualité	<i>Children eat too much junk food and not enough vegetables.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 6	171	lime	/laɪm/	le citron vert	<i>Grant ordered a lager and lime and Rosa had a glass of red wine.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 6	171	spicy	/ˈspaɪsi/	épicé	<i>The fish was covered in a delicious spicy tomato sauce.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 7	172	floppy disk	/ˌflɒpi ˈdɪsk/	la disquette	<i>Hannah copied the file onto a floppy disk.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 7	172	ant	/ænt/	la fourmi	<i>I watched the colony of ants marching back to the ant-hill.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 7	172	soap	/səʊp/	le savon	<i>Harry slipped on a bar of soap in the shower.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 7	172	beard	/bɪəd/	la barbe	<i>Paul has blond hair, but when he grew a beard it was ginger!</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 7	172	toffee	/ˈtɒfi/	le caramel	<i>My mum used to make toffee using lots of milk and sugar.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 7	172	stone	/stəʊn/	la pierre	<i>The house was surrounded by a stone wall.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 9	172	originate	/əˈrɪdʒɪneɪt/	trouver son origine, venir de	<i>The custom of having a Christmas tree originated in Germany.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 9	172	entertainment	/ˌentəˈteɪnmənt/	le spectacle	<i>The hotel offers live entertainment on Fridays and Saturdays.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 9	172	master	/ˈmɑːstə/	le maître	<i>The ship's master ordered the crew to raise the sails.</i>
Unit 5: Tapescript: Recording 9	172	belt	/belt/	la ceinture	<i>Ivan is a black belt in karate.</i>

## Unit 6

Unit 6: Lead-in	75	adventure holiday	/əd'ventʃə ,hɒlədi, ↓deɪ/	le circuit aventure	<i>They like going on adventure holidays, like trekking in the mountains.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	package holiday	/ˈpækɪdʒ ,hɒlədi, ↓deɪ/	le voyage organisé	<i>Mum and Dad are going on a package holiday to Sardinia.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	safari	/səˈfɑːri/	le safari	<i>We'll be going on safari in Kenya.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	beach holiday	/ˈbi:tʃ ,hɒlədi, ↓deɪ/	les vacances à la plage	<i>For our honeymoon we had a beach holiday in the Maldives.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	cruise	/kruːz/	la croisière	<i>We booked a cruise to the Antarctic.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	camping holiday	/ˈkæmpɪŋ ,hɒlədi, ↓deɪ/	les vacances en camping	<i>The scouts are going on a camping holiday in Wales.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	romantic	/rəʊˈmæntɪk, rəʊ/	romantique	<i>I wish my boyfriend was more romantic.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	convenient	/kən'veɪniənt/	pratique	<i>Would 10:30 be a convenient time to meet?</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	dangerous	/ˈdeɪndʒərəs/	dangereux	<i>It's dangerous to walk alone at night around here.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	relaxing	/rɪˈlæksɪŋ/	reposant	<i>Anna spent a relaxing holiday in the south of France.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	experience	/ɪk'spɪəriəns/	l'expérience	<i>They had a bad experience on a camping holiday in Scotland.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	sensation	/sen'seɪʃən/	la sensation	<i>She had a tingling sensation in her hands, and then she fainted.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	go abroad	/ˌgəʊ əˈbrɔːd/	aller à l'étranger	<i>Gran has never been abroad in her life.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	famous	/ˈfeɪməs/	célèbre	<i>The restaurant was famous for its seafood dishes.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	landmark	/ˈlændmɑ:k/	le monument célèbre	<i>The Eiffel Tower in Paris is a famous landmark.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	sandy beach	/ˌsændi ˈbi:tʃ/	la plage de sable	<i>We prefer holiday resorts with sandy beaches, as the children like playing in the sea.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	cultural	/ˈkʌltʃərəl/	culturel	<i>We like to discover the cultural differences between our country and the one we're visiting.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	tropical rainforest	/ˌtrɒpɪkəl ˈreɪn,fɒrɛst/	la forêt tropicale	<i>We hired a guide to take us into the tropical rainforest.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	barren	/ˈbærən/	nu, désertique	<i>Thousands of years ago the surface was barren desert.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	desert	/ˈdezət/	le désert	<i>We stopped at an oasis in the Sahara desert.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	independent	/ˌɪndəˈpendənt/	indépendant	<i>We buy most of our books from a small independent bookshop.</i>
Unit 6: Lead-in	75	unforgettable	/ˌʌnfəˈgetəbəl/	inoubliable	<i>A visit to Morocco is a truly unforgettable experience.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	souvenir	/ˌsu:vəˈnɪə, ˈsu:vənɪə/	le souvenir (l'objet)	<i>When we visited Kakadu National Park we bought an Aboriginal painting as a souvenir.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	(keep a) diary	/ˈdaɪəri/	(tenir un) journal	<i>Sally decided to keep a diary of her gap year travelling round the world.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	shoot (through)	/ʃu:t/	traverser à toute vitesse	<i>The canoe shot through the white water rapids.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	landscape	/ˈlændskeɪp/	le paysage	<i>Constable is a famous English landscape painter.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	baking (sun)	/ˈbeɪkɪŋ/	(soleil) brûlant, de plomb	<i>As we drove across the desert under the baking sun, I longed for a cool drink.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	leather	/ˈleðə/	le cuir	<i>Suzi bought a leather handbag at the market.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	vision	/ˈvɪʒən/	la vision	<i>The landscape was like a vision – I had difficulty believing it was real.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	(be) drunk	/drʌŋk/	(être) saoul	<i>When we finally arrived home safely we were drunk with happiness.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	roaring	/ˈrɔ:ɪŋ/	le grondement	<i>Long before we saw Niagara Falls we could hear the loud roaring of the water.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	Victoria Falls	/vɪk,tɔ:riə ˈfɔ:lz/	les chutes Victoria	<i>Stefan sent me a postcard of Victoria Falls saying he wished I was there.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	set (of the sun)	/set/	se coucher (soleil)	<i>The photographs he took as the sun set over Hawaii were sensational.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	catch (one's) eye	/ˌkætʃ wʌnz ˈaɪ/	attirer le regard	<i>The dress caught my eye as I passed the shop, and I just had to have it!</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	glance	/glɑ:ns/	jeter un regard, un coup d'œil	<i>I glanced at my watch and saw that it was five past three.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	mirror	/ˈmɪrə/	le miroir	<i>He glanced at his reflection in the mirror.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	wild	/waɪld/	sauvage	<i>There are wild ponies living in the forest.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	cloud of dust	/ˌklaʊd əv ˈdʌst/	le nuage de fumée	<i>The jeep screeched to a halt in a cloud of dust.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	muscular	/ˈmʌskjələ/	musclé	<i>The wrestler had strong, muscular arms.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	touch	/tʌtʃ/	toucher	<i>Don't touch the paint – it's wet!</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	breath	/breθ/	l'haleine	<i>He has bad breath and never washes.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	memory	/ˈmeməri/	la mémoire, le souvenir	<i>She has a very good memory and can remember things that happened long ago.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	heroic	/hɪ'rəʊɪk/	héroïque	<i>The last runner made a heroic attempt to reach the finish line.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	form	/fɔ:m/	la forme	<i>The police officer could just make out the form of someone lying on the ground.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	dream	/dri:m/	rêver	<i>I often dream that I'm falling.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	typical	/'tɪpɪkəl/	Évidemment!	<i>Typical! I might have known he'd be late!</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	76	check into (a hotel)	/,tʃek 'ɪntə, 'ɪntʊ/	s'enregistrer	<i>When we arrived in Istanbul we checked in at the hotel, and then went out for a meal.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	78	background	/'bækgraʊnd/	l'arrière-plan	<i>I didn't notice the man in in the background with the funny hat!</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	78	foreground	/'fɔ:graʊnd/	l'avant-plan	<i>Keep the main subject in the foreground of your photos.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.1	78	background information	/,bækgraʊnd ɪnfə'meɪʃən/	des renseignements sur le passé	<i>I tried to find out some background information about her, but no one seemed willing to talk.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	castle	/'kɑ:səl/	le château	<i>When we were in Scotland we visited Edinburgh castle.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	palace	/'pæləs/	la palais	<i>Jake took pictures of the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	museum	/mju:'ziəm/	le musée	<i>When we were in London we visited the Museum of Modern Art.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	art gallery	/'ɑ:t ,gæləri/	la galerie d'art	<i>There was an exhibition of Impressionist paintings at the art gallery.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	pub	/pʌb/	le café, la taverne	<i>Are you going to the pub for a drink?</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	café	/'kæfeɪ/	le bar	<i>We had fish and chips at the café.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	park	/pɑ:k/	le parc	<i>Let's go for a walk in the park.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	garden	/'gɑ:dn/	le jardin	<i>Our house has a small garden at the back.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	lake	/leɪk/	le lac	<i>Chicago is on the shore of Lake Michigan.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	fountain	/'faʊntən/	la fontaine	<i>Throw a coin into the fountain and make a wish.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	bookshop	/'bʊkʃɒp/	la librairie	<i>A new bookshop has opened on the high street.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	library	/'laɪbrəri, ɫbri/	la bibliothèque	<i>I took the books back to the library.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	market	/'mɑ:kɪt/	le marché	<i>We buy all our vegetables from the market.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	delay	/dɪ'leɪ/	le retard	<i>There are long delays on the motorway.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	go straight on	/gəʊ ,streɪt 'ɒn/	aller tout droit	<i>When you come to the crossroads, go straight on.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	ticket	/'tɪkɪt/	le billet	<i>How much are tickets for the concert?</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	single (ticket)	/'sɪŋɡəl/	l'aller simple	<i>I just want a single, because I'm coming back by car.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	return (ticket)	/'rɪ'tɜ:n/	l'aller-retour	<i>How much is a return to Glasgow?</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	on the hour	/ɒn ðɪ 'aʊə/	à l'heure juste	<i>Buses leave on the hour, every hour.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	79	platform	/'plætfɔ:m/	le quai	<i>The Edinburgh train will depart from platform six.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	divide	/dɪ'vaɪd/	diviser	<i>The teacher divided the class into groups.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	guide	/gaɪd/	le / la guide	<i>Go to the tourist office and pick up a guide to the city's attractions.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	birthplace	/'bɜːθpleɪs/	le lieu de naissance	<i>Stratford-upon-Avon was Shakespeare's birthplace.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	vibrant	/'vaɪbrənt/	vivant, très animé	<i>Leeds has a vibrant club scene at the weekends.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	atmosphere	/'ætməsfiə/	l'atmosphère	<i>The atmosphere at home was tense, and nobody was speaking.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	fishmonger	/'fɪʃmʌŋgə/	le (la) marchand(e) de poisson	<i>There are several fishmongers on the east side of the market.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	sound	/saʊnd/	le son	<i>She could hear the sound of voices.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	ghost	/ɡəʊst/	le fantôme	<i>The ghost of Marie Antoinette haunts the palace.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	(be) surrounded by	/sə'raʊndɪd baɪ/	(être) entouré de	<i>When we entered the village we were surrounded by curious children.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.2	80	coin	/kɔɪn/	la pièce de monnaie	<i>I need three pound coins for the car park machine.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	rocky coastline	/,rɒki 'kəʊstlaɪn/	la côte rocailleuse	<i>The waves were pounding the rocky coastline.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	desert island	/,dezət 'aɪlənd/	l'île déserte	<i>What three things would you want to take to a desert island?</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	mountain range	/,maʊntən 'reɪndʒ/	la chaîne de montagne	<i>The Sangre de Cristo is a mountain range in California.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	green valley	/,ɡriːn 'væli/	la verte vallée	<i>We looked down on a green valley containing a few scattered houses.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	coincidence	/kəʊ'ɪnsədəns/	la coïncidence	<i>It was pure coincidence that we were on the same train.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	whale	/weɪl/	la baleine	<i>The whale is an endangered species.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	chance (of sth happening)	/tʃɑːns/	la chance, la probabilité (que qch se produise)	<i>What's the chance that we'll bump into John at the exhibition?</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	unbelievable	/,ʌnbə'liːvəbəl/	incroyable	<i>The noise was unbelievable, and I couldn't hear what Mark was saying.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	ring	/rɪŋ/	l'anneau, la bague	<i>She dropped her wedding ring down the sink.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	diver	/'daɪvə/	le plongeur, la -euse	<i>The diver swam to the surface and waved to the boat.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	stomach	/'stʌmək/	l'estomac, le ventre	<i>The story says that Jonah was trapped in the stomach of a whale.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	shark	/ʃɑːk/	le requin	<i>Sharks were circling around our boat.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	mussel	/'mʌsəl/	la moule	<i>This restaurant serves excellent mussels and other kinds of seafood.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	82	drown	/draʊn/	(se) noyer	<i>The boys almost drowned in the river.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	84	echo (question)	/'ekəʊ/	l'écho	<i>When you call out, you can hear the echo of your voice from the surrounding mountains.</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	84	that's a shame	/,ðæt s ə 'ʃeɪm/	c'est dommage!	<i>He broke his ankle and couldn't go on holiday.' 'Oh, that's a shame!'</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	84	that's a pity	/,ðæt s ə 'pɪti/	c'est dommage!	<i>I lost my lottery ticket and it had the winning numbers on it! 'Oh, that's such a pity!'</i>
Unit 6: Lesson 6.3	84	how awful!	/haʊ 'ɔːfəl/	Quelle horreur!	<i>She fell ill and they had to fly her home from Paris.' 'How awful for her!'</i>
Unit 6: Vocabulary	85	fetch	/fetʃ/	chercher, ramener	<i>Go and fetch your Dad from the back garden.</i>
Unit 6: Vocabulary	85	get a distinction	/get ə dɪ'stɪŋkʃən/	avoir une distinction	<i>She didn't just pass her English, she got a distinction!</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 6: Communication	86	guide (person)	/gɑɪd/	le /la guide	<i>The guide on the boat described the buildings as we sailed past.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	specialised	/'speʃəlaɪzd/	spécialisé	<i>It's a specialised shop that sells only Middle Eastern food.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	arts and crafts	/'ɑ:ts ən 'kra:fts/	l'artisanat	<i>There's an arts and crafts fair at the town hall next week.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	Changing of the Guard	/'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ əv ðə 'gɑ:d/	la relève de la garde	<i>I tried to take some photos of the Changing of the Guard through the railings.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	observation	/'ɒbzə'veɪʃən/	l'observation	<i>Careful observation of the animal's behaviour showed that he had a broken leg.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	operational	/'ɒpə'reɪʃənəl/	opérationnel	<i>The new airport will soon be operational.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	accompanied by	/'ə'kʌmp:nɪd baɪ/	accompagné par	<i>The violinist was accompanied by Daniel Barenboim on the piano.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	attraction	/'ə'trækʃən/	l'attraction	<i>The London Eye has become one of London's leading attractions.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	outstanding	/'aʊt'stændɪŋ/	excellent	<i>They gave an outstanding performance of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.</i>
Unit 6: Communication	86	exclusive	/'ɪk'skluzɪv/	exclusif	<i>Time magazine has an exclusive interview with Nelson Mandela this week.</i>
Unit 6: Tapescript: Recording 2	172	goat	/gəʊt/	la chèvre	<i>They have a small farm where they keep cows and a few goats.</i>
Unit 6: Tapescript: Recording 2	172	stretch out	/'stretʃ 'aʊt/	s'étendre	<i>The mountains stretched out as far as you could see to east and north.</i>
Unit 6: Tapescript: Recording 2	172	ruin	/'ru:ɪn/	la ruine	<i>We came to a valley with the ruins of an old church at the bottom.</i>
Unit 6: Tapescript: Recording 3	172	announcement	/'ə'naʊnsmənt/	l'annonce	<i>We all waited for the ship's captain to make an announcement.</i>

## Unit 7

Unit 7: Lead-in	89	take a degree	/'teɪk ə dɪ'ɡri:/	faire des études (à l'université)	<i>She went to York and took a degree in History in 1982.</i>
Unit 7: Lead-in	89	make progress	/'meɪk 'prəʊɡres/	faire des progrès	<i>We've started to decorate the house but we're only making slow progress.</i>
Unit 7: Lead-in	89	do some research	/'du: səm rɪ'sɜ:tʃ/	faire des recherches	<i>I'll need to do some research before I can give the answer to your question.</i>
Unit 7: Lead-in	89	go to lectures	/'gəʊ tə 'lektʃəz/	aller au cours	<i>He probably failed his degree because he hardly ever went to lectures.</i>
Unit 7: Lead-in	89	graduate from university	/'ɡrædʒueɪt frəm ju:nə'vɜ:səti/	obtenir un diplôme universitaire	<i>When did your brother graduate from university?</i>
Unit 7: Lead-in	89	revise	/'rɪ'veɪz/	réviser	<i>We need to revise our plans and think of something else to do.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	rope	/'rəʊp/	la corde	<i>The kids tied a rope to the tree and swung out across the river on it.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	steep learning curve	/'sti:p 'lɜ:nɪŋ kɜ:v/	forte courbe de Wright	<i>This degree will involve a steep learning curve because your Maths is not very good.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	learn by doing	/'lɜ:n baɪ 'du:ɪŋ/	apprendre sur le tas	<i>In the police force we often have to learn by doing rather than from a book.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	learn by heart	/'lɜ:n baɪ 'hɑ:t/	apprendre par cœur	<i>The teacher told us to learn these multiplication tables by heart.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	fast learner	/'fɑ:st 'lɜ:nə/	qui apprend vite	<i>He's a fast learner – you only have to tell him something once.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	practice makes perfect	/'præktɪs meɪks 'pɜ:fɪkt/	C'est en forgeant qu'on devient forgeron	<i>Just keep trying and you'll get it right – practice makes perfect, you know.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	strict teacher	/,strikt 'ti:tʃə/	le/la professeur sévère	<i>Mr Allman is a strict teacher, but he's also fair and helpful.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	throw someone in at the deep end (phr)	/,θrəʊ sʌmwʌn in ət ðə 'di:p end/	mettre qqn dans le bain	<i>They threw me in at the deep end – I had to deal with the public from the first day.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	90	bring someone up to (do sth)	/,brɪŋ sʌmwʌn 'ʌp tə/	éduquer qqn à	<i>We brought our children up to be truthful and independent.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	light bulb	/'laɪt bʌlb/	l'ampoule électrique	<i>The light bulb in the kitchen has gone again – will you put a new one in?</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	incorporate into	/ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt ,ɪntə, ,ɪntu/	incorporer dans	<i>She incorporated his remarks into her talk to the new employees.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	attempt	/ə'tempt/	la tentative	<i>All attempts to solve the problem have failed.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	statesman	/'steɪtsmən/	l'homme d'état	<i>Roosevelt became a respected statesman in many parts of the world.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	scientist	/'saɪəntɪst/	le/la scientifique	<i>Turing was a brilliant scientist who was behind the invention of the first computers.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	failure	/'feɪljə/	l'échec	<i>His was determined that his career would not end in failure.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	false start	/,fɔ:ls 'stɑ:t/	le faux départ	<i>After several false starts, the concert finally began properly.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	condition	/kən'dɪʃən/	la condition	<i>If you provide them with the right conditions, the plants will grow rapidly.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	misunderstanding	/,mɪsʌndə'stændɪŋ/	le malentendu	<i>There must have been some misunderstanding. I didn't order this.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	post-it notes	/'pəʊst ɪt ,nəʊts/	les post-it	<i>I've put my comments on post-it notes and stuck them to the top of each page.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	crisps	/kɪrɪps/	les chips	<i>A packet of crisps is not a very healthy way to start the day.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	91	chairman	/'tʃeəməŋ/	le président	<i>For some years the chairman of British Airways was an Australian.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.1	92	penicillin	/,penə'sɪlɪn/	la pénicilline	<i>The invention of penicillin meant a longer life for many people.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	hand out	/,hænd 'aʊt/	distribuer	<i>Could you start handing these books out please?</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	for your own good	/fə jər ,əʊn 'gʊd/	pour votre/ton bien	<i>I know it seems unfair to keep you in today, but it's for your own good.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	strict discipline	/,strikt 'dɪsəplɪn/	la discipline stricte	<i>My dad let us do what we wanted – he didn't believe in strict discipline.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	do one's (very) best	/,du: wʌnz 'best/	faire de son mieux	<i>I'm not sure if I'll succeed, but I'll certainly do my best.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	behave oneself	/bɪ'heɪv wʌn, self/	se tenir bien	<i>How do you get a class of eight-year-olds to behave themselves?</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	in someone's presence	/ɪn ,sʌmwʌnz 'prezəns/	en présence de qqn	<i>She wouldn't dare to say that in the boss's presence.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	answer someone back	/,ɑ:nsə sʌmwʌn 'bæk/	répondre à qqn (avec insolence)	<i>When I told him off, he had the cheek to answer me back!</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	get on the wrong side of	/,get ɒn ðə ,rɒŋ 'saɪd əv/	se mettre qqn à dos	<i>He first got on the wrong side of the law when he robbed a bank in 1996.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	liquidize	/'lɪkwədəɪz/	mixer	<i>She put all the fruit together in the food mixer and liquidized it to make a drink.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	take that grin off your face	/,teɪk ðæt 'grɪn ɒf jə ,feɪs/	ne souriez pas	<i>Take that grin off your face and sit down, Smith!</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	deal with	/'di:l wɪð, wɪθ/	s'occuper de	<i>See me after the lesson – I'll deal with you later.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	severely	/sə'vɪəli/	sévèrement	<i>She was severely injured in a bad car crash on the motorway.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	get out of line	/get ,aʊt əv 'laɪn/	mal se comporter	<i>If you get out of line, you will be sent to see the headmaster.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	93	chirrup	/'tʃɪrəp/	chanter, gazouiller	<i>I woke up early this morning because all the birds were chirruping outside my window.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	94	lose one's temper	/,lu:z wʌnz 'tempə/	perdre son sang-froid, se mettre en colère	<i>I lost my temper and threw an old boot at the noisy cat.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	94	patient	/'peɪʃənt/	patient	<i>Just be patient and wait for the bus to arrive.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	94	knowledgeable	/'nɒlɪdʒəbəl/	qui s'y connaît en	<i>Steve's very knowledgeable about politics – he studied the subject at college.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	94	inspiring	/ɪn'spaɪərɪŋ/	inspirant, qui suscite l'inspiration	<i>I often feel better after listening to some inspiring music.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	94	open-minded	/,əʊpən 'maɪndɪd/	ouvert, tolérant	<i>We like their sympathetic, open-minded attitudes to young people.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	95	compile	/kəm'paɪl/	compiler	<i>The book of wartime memories was compiled by the old people of the village.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.2	95	submit	/səb'mɪt/	soumettre	<i>They submitted a report calling for changes in the law.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	retire	/rɪ'taɪə/	prendre sa retraite	<i>He retired from teaching at the age of 65.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	senior citizen	/,si:nɪə 'sɪtəzən/	personne du troisième âge, senior	<i>Senior citizen' is a more polite term than 'old person'.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	pension	/'pɒnsɪən/	la pension	<i>She receives a pension from the company she worked for before her retirement.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	elderly	/'eldəli/	âgé	<i>An elderly woman was knocked down while attempting to cross the road.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	nursing home	/'nɜ:sɪŋ həʊm/	le home pour personnes âgées	<i>She put her dad in a nursing home when he got too ill for her to look after him.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	respect	/rɪ'spekt/	respecter	<i>The students like and respect him as a teacher.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	achievement	/ə'tʃi:vmənt/	l'exploit	<i>Putting a man on the moon was one of our greatest achievements.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	solo	/'səʊləʊ/	solo	<i>I didn't really like his first solo album.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	take up	/,teɪk 'ʌp/	apprendre, se mettre à	<i>Roger took painting up for a while, but soon lost interest.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	tai chi	/,taɪ 'tʃi:/	le tai chi	<i>In China you can see people practising tai chi in the parks in the morning.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	all manner of (things)	/,ɔ:l 'mænər əv/	toutes sortes de	<i>All manner of things can happen to you when you travel alone.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	fjord	/'fɪ:ɔ:d, fʃɔ:d/	le fjord	<i>He wants to go to Norway to take photos of the fjords.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	wise	/waɪz/	sage	<i>It would be wise to phone first so that we don't waste a journey.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	96	innocent	/'ɪnəsənt/	innocent	<i>The jury found him innocent of all the charges.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	97	come to grief	/,kʌm tə 'gri:f/	avoir un malheur, des ennuis	<i>He came to grief when he crashed his car on the last lap of the race.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	97	beg	/beg/	supplier	<i>I begged her to stay, but she wouldn't.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	97	get (one's) priorities right	/,get wʌnz prəɪ'ɒrətɪz ,raɪt/	savoir établir des priorités	<i>She's got her priorities right – family is more important than work.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	150	off and on	/,ɒf ənd 'ɒn/	de temps à autres	<i>We've been going to Spain off and on for about 20 years now.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	150	contemporary	/'kɒn'tempərəri, ɒpəri/	contemporain	<i>Mozart was greatly admired by his contemporaries.</i>
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	150	keep alert	/,ki:p ə'lɜ:t/	maintenir en forme intellectuelle	<i>Doing the Times crossword every day keeps me alert and thinking.</i>



Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 7: Lesson 7.3	150	brain	/breɪn/	le cerveau	<i>Jorge suffered brain damage in the accident.</i>
Unit 7: Vocabulary	99	bookworm	/'bʊkwɜ:m/	le rat de bibliothèque	<i>She's always been a bookworm – it was hard to get her to stop reading and go out to play!</i>
Unit 7: Vocabulary	99	I haven't got a clue	/aɪ ,hævənt ɡɒt ə 'klu:z/	Je n'ai aucune idée	<i>I can't find my hat – I haven't got a clue where I put it!</i>
Unit 7: Vocabulary	99	make a wild guess	/meɪk ə ,waɪld 'ges/	deviner, dire au hasard	<i>I don't know the answer.' 'Well just make a wild guess, then.'</i>
Unit 7: Vocabulary	99	know something inside out	/,nəʊ sʌmθɪŋ ,ɪnsaɪd 'aʊt/	connaître qch à fond	<i>He's very experienced and knows the legal system inside out.</i>
Unit 7: Vocabulary	99	brush up on something	/,brʌʃ 'ʌp ɒn ,sʌmθɪŋ/	rafraîchir ses connaissances en qch	<i>You'll need to brush up on your Spanish before we go on holiday.</i>
Unit 7: Vocabulary	99	teacher's pet	/,ti:tʃəz 'pet/	le chouchou du prof	<i>Mrs Smith is always saying how good he is at Maths – he's a real teacher's pet.</i>
Unit 7: Tapescript: Recording 1	173	scarf	/ska:ɪf/	l'écharpe	<i>You'll need a scarf today – it's freezing outside.</i>
Unit 7: Tapescript: Recording 2	173	right under someone's nose	/,raɪt ʌndə ,sʌmwʌnz 'nəʊz/	sous le nez de qqn	<i>He used to cheat right under the teacher's nose, and she never noticed.</i>
Unit 7: Tapescript: Recording 4	173	brush past someone	/,brʌʃ 'pɑ:st ,sʌmwʌn/	frôler qqn	<i>I think they took the money out of my pocket as they brushed past me.</i>
Unit 7: Tapescript: Recording 4	173	extended family	/ɪk'stendəd 'fæməli/	la famille étendue	<i>She goes to visit her extended family in India once a year.</i>
Unit 7: Tapescript: Recording 6	174	gallop	/'gæləp/	galoper	<i>The horse came galloping across the field and jumped the hedge.</i>

## Unit 8

Unit 8: Lead-in	103	password	/'pɑ:swɜ:d/	le mot de passe	<i>Type in your e-mail address and password.</i>
Unit 8: Lead-in	103	(that) makes a change	/,meɪks ə 'tʃeɪndʒ/	ça change (de)	<i>It will be sunny this weekend.' 'That makes a change from all the rain we've had.'</i>
Unit 8: Lead-in	103	(do something) for a change	/fɔr ə 'tʃeɪndʒ/	pour changer	<i>Let's go right for a change – we always go left.</i>
Unit 8: Lead-in	103	change of heart	/,tʃeɪndʒ əv 'hɑ:t/	changer d'avis	<i>She was going to get married to him, but then she had a change of heart.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	in public	/ɪn 'pʌblɪk/	en publique	<i>I wish you wouldn't call me 'Baby Face' in public!</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	crumb	/krʌm/	la miette	<i>The dog licked all the biscuit crumbs off my plate.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	be arrested	/bi ə'restɪd/	être arrêté	<i>You can be arrested for dropping cigarette ends on the pavement.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	mayor	/meə/	le bourgmestre	<i>She's standing as a candidate in the election for the London mayor.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	(be) scandalised	/'skændələɪzd/	(être) scandalisé	<i>She was scandalized at some of the rude language they were using.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	blame	/bleɪm/	blâmer, accuser	<i>Don't blame me – it's not my fault.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	cop	/kɒp/	le flic	<i>His dad's a cop in New York City.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	fine	/faɪn/	l'amende	<i>I got arrested because I hadn't paid my parking fines.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	subway	/'sʌbweɪ/	le métro	<i>The New York City subway is a lot safer than it used to be.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	block	/blɒk/	bloquer, obstruer	<i>A fallen tree was blocking the road.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	driveway	/'draɪvweɪ/	l'allée	<i>There was a gravelled driveway leading up to the front of the big house.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	editor	/ˈɛdɪtə/	le rédacteur en chef	<i>Harold Evans used to be the editor of a daily newspaper.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	ashtray	/ˈæʃtreɪ/	le cendrier	<i>I don't have any ashtrays because I don't smoke.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	inhabitant	/ɪnˈhæbɪtənt/	l'habitant(e)	<i>New York is a city of around six million inhabitants.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	104	figure(s)	/ˈfɪɡə/	les chiffres, les statistiques	<i>The crime figures for last year show an increase in burglaries.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	105	ban	/bæn/	interdire	<i>They've banned smoking inside all public buildings.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	105	lie	/laɪ/	mentir	<i>I would never lie to you – I'd always tell you the truth.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	105	long distance	/ˌlɒŋ ˈdɪstəns/	international	<i>Do you want to make a local or a long distance call?</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	propose	/prəˈpəʊz/	proposer	<i>The President proposed a 5% cut in tax.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	disabled	/dɪsˈeɪbld/	handicapé	<i>The accident left him severely disabled and in a wheelchair.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	facilities	/fəˈsɪlətɪz/	l'équipement	<i>The theatre has special audio facilities for the blind.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	wheelchair	/ˈwi:lʃeə/	la chaise roulante	<i>He'll be in a wheelchair for the rest of his life.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	pavement	/ˈpeɪvmənt/	le trottoir	<i>A policeman was standing on the pavement outside the bank.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	elevator	/ˈeləvətə/	l'ascenseur	<i>We'll have to take the elevator to the 24th floor.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	mess	/mes/	le désordre	<i>The house was a complete mess, with rubbish lying everywhere.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	terrible	/ˈterəbəl/	horrible, très mauvais	<i>The food at the hotel was terrible, and made us all ill.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	therefore	/ˈðeəfɔː/	ainsi, par conséquent	<i>This car is smaller, and therefore cheaper to run.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	this leads to	/ðɪs ˈliːdz tə/	cela mène à	<i>This leads to misunderstandings and arguments among people from different countries.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.1	106	issue	/ˈɪʃuː, ˈɪsjuː/	le sujet, le débat	<i>This is a very important political issue.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	demonstration (in protest)	/ˌdeməˈnɪstreɪʃən/	la manifestation	<i>He took part in a demonstration against the war in Iraq.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	initiate	/ɪˈnɪʃiət/	entamer	<i>He initiated legal proceedings against the newspaper.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	developed countries	/dɪˌveləpt ˈkʌntrɪz/	les pays développés	<i>Developed countries have the great majority of the world's wealth.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	famine	/ˈfæmɪn/	la famine	<i>My ancestors came over to Scotland during the great potato famine in Ireland.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	security	/sɪˈkjʊərəti/	la sécurité	<i>We told airport security about the abandoned suitcase in Terminal 3.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	war	/wɔː/	la guerre	<i>Many US soldiers were killed in the Vietnam War.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	disease	/dɪˈziːz/	la maladie	<i>Heart disease is one of the biggest killers in the western world.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	crime	/kraɪm/	la criminalité	<i>There was very little crime when we moved here.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	environment	/ɪnˈvaɪərənmənt/	l'environnement	<i>They want to bring in new laws to protect the environment.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	peace	/piːs/	la paix	<i>The country is now at peace with its neighbour.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	pollution	/pəˈluːʃən/	la pollution	<i>Tough new laws are needed to reduce pollution.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	standard of living	/ˌstændəd əv ˈlɪvɪŋ/	le niveau de vie	<i>Japan has a very high standard of living.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	developing countries	/dɪˌveləpɪŋ ˈkʌntrɪz/	les pays en voie de développement	<i>Some developing countries owe huge amounts of money to the USA and the UK.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	starvation	/stɑːˈveɪʃən/	l'inanition	<i>People are dying of starvation because there has been no rain for months.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	cure	/kjʊə/	le traitement	<i>There still isn't a cure for AIDS, but there is medication you can take.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	cancer	/'kænsə/	le cancer	<i>Smoking cigarettes causes lung cancer.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	G8 nations	/ˌdʒiː ˈeɪt ˌneɪʃənz/	les nations du G8	<i>The G8 nations are meeting in Vienna this month.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	deteriorate	/dɪˈtɪəriəreɪt/	(se) détériorer	<i>David's health deteriorated rapidly in the weeks before his death.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	optimist	/'ɒptəmɪst/	l'optimiste	<i>He's an eternal optimist, and always believes that things will turn out well.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	107	pessimist	/'pesəmɪst/	le/la pessimiste	<i>Don't be such a pessimist! Things might improve tomorrow!</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	revolution	/ˌrevəˈluːʃən/	la révolution	<i>This product is the result of a revolution in scientific thinking.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	globe	/gləʊb/	le monde	<i>Our company has offices all over the globe.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	highlight a problem	/ˌhaɪlaɪt ə ˈprɒbləm/	mettre un problème en évidence	<i>His film highlighted the problem of the starving millions in Ethiopia.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	poverty	/'pɒvəti/	la pauvreté	<i>Poverty and unemployment are increasing in parts of Africa.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	suffer	/'sʌfə/	souffrir	<i>She's suffering a lot of pain, so we're giving her morphine.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	move (feeling)	/muːv/	émouvoir	<i>People throughout the developed world were moved by what she said.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	raise (money)	/reɪz/	récolter (des fonds)	<i>The concert raised two million pounds for the poor and starving.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	miracle	/'mɪrəkəl/	le miracle	<i>It's a miracle that no one was hurt.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	broadcast	/'brɔːdkɑːst/	diffuser	<i>The match will be broadcast live on Channel 5.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	simultaneous	/ˌsɪməˈteɪniəs/	simultané	<i>There were simultaneous broadcasts on TV and radio.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	co-ordinate	/kəʊˈɔːdɪneɪt/	coordonner	<i>It's a huge job to co-ordinate the transport of the food to where it is needed.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	on stand-by	/ɒn ˈstændbaɪ/	sur pied d'intervention	<i>The police are on stand-by in case the fans cause trouble.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	contribution	/ˌkɒntrɪˈbjʊːʃən/	la contribution	<i>We must acknowledge Einstein's enormous contribution to science.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	lingua franca	/ˌlɪŋgwə ˈfræŋkə/	la lingua franca	<i>English is the lingua franca in many countries.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	108	indication	/ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃən/	l'indication	<i>Dark green leaves are an indication of healthy roots.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	fortunately	/'fɔːtʃənətli/	heureusement	<i>Fortunately, the weather was excellent.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	unfortunately	/ʌnˈfɔːtʃənətli/	malheureusement	<i>Unfortunately, the show had to be cancelled.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	basically	/'beɪsɪkli/	fondamentalement	<i>Basically, I'm just lazy.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	obviously	/'ɒbvɪəsli/	de toute évidence	<i>We're obviously going to need more help.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	hopefully	/'həʊpfəli/	je l'espère	<i>Hopefully, I'll be home on Monday.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	actually	/'æktʃʊəli, ɪˈfəli/	en fait, en réalité	<i>Prices have actually fallen, not risen, over the last year.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	personally	/ˈpɜːsənəli/	personnellement	<i>Personally, I think it's a bad idea.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.2	109	running water	/ˌrʌnɪŋ ˈwɔːtə/	l'eau courante	<i>There's no running water here – we have to walk five miles to the nearest well.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.3	111	fiancee	/fiˈɒnseɪ/	la fiancée	<i>He and his fiancée are planning a honeymoon in Portugal.</i>
Unit 8: Lesson 8.3	112	turning point	/ˈtɜːnɪŋ pɔɪnt/	le tournant (moment clé)	<i>The film marked a turning point in Kubrick's career.</i>
Unit 8: Vocabulary	113	underdeveloped	/ˌʌndəˈdɛləvəpt/	sous-développé	<i>This baby was born with underdeveloped kidneys.</i>
Unit 8: Vocabulary	113	inhuman	/ɪnˈhjuːmən/	inhumain	<i>You would have to be inhuman to act like that towards another person.</i>
Unit 8: Vocabulary	113	globalisation	/ˌɡləʊbəlɪˈzeɪʃən/	la mondialisation	<i>The globalisation of some brands means that you can buy the same things all over the world.</i>
Unit 8: Tapescript: Recording 2	174	public building	/ˌpʌbɪk ˈbɪldɪŋ/	le bâtiment public	<i>They want to charge for entry to some public buildings like museums and art galleries.</i>
Unit 8: Tapescript: Recording 3	174	operation	/ˌɒpəˈreɪʃən/	l'opération	<i>She's having an operation today to remove her appendix.</i>
Unit 8: Tapescript: Recording 3	174	flu	/fluː/	la grippe	<i>The whole team has got flu and they're all off work.</i>
Unit 8: Tapescript: Recording 4	174	kidney	/ˈkɪdni/	le rein	<i>He needs a kidney transplant in the next few weeks.</i>
Unit 8: Tapescript: Recording 8	174	stopover	/ˈstɒpəʊvə/	l'escale	<i>We'll have a three-hour stopover in Atlanta between flights.</i>

## Unit 9

Unit 9: Lead-in	117	unemployed	/ˌʌnɪmˈplɔɪd/	sans emploi	<i>How many unemployed teachers are there in this area?</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	self-employed	/ˌself ɪmˈplɔɪd/	indépendant	<i>He makes a lot of money as a self-employed plumber.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	qualification	/ˌkwɒləfəˈkeɪʃən/	la qualification	<i>He left school without any qualifications.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	experienced	/ɪkˈspɪəriənst/	expérimenté	<i>She's a very experienced pilot with many hours of flying time.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	apply for something	/əˈplai fɔ ˌsʌmθɪŋ/	postuler, poser sa candidature	<i>Neil has applied for a job as a teacher at my school.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	CV	/ˌsiː ˈviː/	le CV	<i>His CV doesn't say much about his university education.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	reference	/ˈrefərəns/	la référence	<i>We will need to obtain references from your previous employers.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	job vacancy	/ˈdʒɒb ˌveɪkənsi/	l'offre d'emploi	<i>Thursday's newspaper has details of job vacancies in this area.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	9–5 job	/ˌnaɪn tə faɪv ˈdʒɒb/	boulot de gratte-papier	<i>He has a boring 9–5 job working in a government office.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	flexitime	/ˈfleksitaɪm/	à horaire flexible	<i>I work flexitime, so if I'm late one day I can go in early the next.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	long hours	/ˌlɒŋ ˈaʊəz/	beaucoup d'heures	<i>They expect us to work very long hours at this job.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	work overtime	/ˌwɜːk ˈəʊvətaɪm/	faire des heures supplémentaires	<i>I can work overtime on a Saturday morning and earn a little extra.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	perks	/pɜːks/	avantages extra-légaux	<i>Free travel is one of the perks of a job on the railway.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	rewarding	/rɪˈwɔːdɪŋ/	intéressant	<i>It's a rewarding job, but it doesn't pay a lot of money.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	challenge	/ˈtʃæləndʒ/	le défi	<i>I would enjoy the challenge of a new job.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	get a pay rise	/get ə 'peɪ raɪz/	obtenir une augmentation	<i>When was the last time you got a pay rise?</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	get promoted	/get prə'məʊtɪd/	avoir une promotion	<i>Now that Jack has left, she hopes to get promoted to his job.</i>
Unit 9: Lead-in	117	work on commission	/,wɜ:k ɒn kə'mɪʃən/	travailler à la commission	<i>He earns no basic salary, but works entirely on commission from his sales.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	uniform	/'ju:nəfɔ:m/	l'uniforme	<i>Do you like the new school uniform?</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	reception	/rɪ'sepʃən/	la réception	<i>The audience gave her an enthusiastic reception.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	fix	/fɪks/	réparer	<i>I've fixed your bike – it's working now.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	collapse	/kə'læps/	s'écrouler	<i>Many buildings collapsed during the earthquake.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	receptionist	/rɪ'sepʃənɪst/	le/la réceptionniste	<i>Ask the receptionist to let me know when our visitors arrive.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	pump	/pʌmp/	la pompe	<i>There's a small pump in the pond to keep air flowing through the water.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	spill	/spɪl/	renverser (un liquide)	<i>I spilled coffee on my shirt.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	spring into action	/'sprɪŋ ɪntə 'ækjən/	passer à l'action	<i>The fire fighters sprang into action when the alarm went off.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	evaluate	/'væljuet/	évaluer	<i>Teachers meet regularly to evaluate students' progress.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	118	peer pressure	/'piə ,preʃə/	la pression de l'entourage	<i>Teenagers often start smoking because of peer pressure.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	119	policy	/'pɒləsi/	la politique	<i>She works as a foreign policy adviser to the US government.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.1	120	To sum up	/tə ,sʌm 'ʌp/	en résumé	<i>To sum up, we have decided to give you the job.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	annoyed	/ə'nɔɪd/	ennuyé, agacé	<i>Are you annoyed with me just because I'm a bit late?</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	annoying	/ə'nɔɪɪŋ/	agaçant	<i>He has an annoying habit of interrupting me.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	frightened	/'fraɪnd/	effrayé	<i>Don't be frightened. I won't hurt you.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	frightening	/'fraɪnɪŋ/	effrayant	<i>The tropical storm was a frightening experience for the tourists.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	excited	/ɪk'saɪtɪd/	enthousiaste, impatient	<i>The kids are getting really excited about the trip to Disneyland.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	exciting	/ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/	passionnant	<i>Scientists think they have made an exciting discovery in their research on cancer.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	exhausted	/'ɪgzɔ:stɪd/	épuisé	<i>I was still exhausted from the race, and fell asleep straight away.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	exhausting	/'ɪgzɔ:stɪŋ/	épuisant	<i>We've had a long and exhausting journey right across the country.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	depressed	/dɪ'prest/	déprimé	<i>She felt lonely and depressed when her visitors went home.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	depressing	/dɪ'presɪŋ/	déprimant	<i>It's a depressing book – don't read it if you're already feeling sad!</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	confused	/kən'fju:zd/	perplexe	<i>He was totally confused by her strange answer to his question.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	121	confusing	/kən'fju:zɪŋ/	confus	<i>It's all very confusing – I don't know what it means.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	122	engineer	/'endʒə'nɪə/	l'ingénieur (m/f)	<i>He trained as a civil engineer, and now he builds bridges and roads.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	122	whereupon	/'weərə'pɒn/	sur quoi, après quoi	<i>One of them called the other a liar, whereupon a fight broke out.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.2	122	ground	/'graʊnd/	le sol	<i>She was lying asleep on the ground in the shade of the tree.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	124	blind	/blaɪnd/	aveugle	<i>She's almost blind in her right eye.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	124	revolve around	/rɪ'vɒlv ə'raʊnd/	tourner autour, se limiter à	<i>Her whole life revolved around her children till she was 45.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	124	open up avenues	/,əʊpən ʌp 'ævənju:z/	ouvrir de nouveaux horizons	<i>When the kids left home it opened up new avenues for her energy.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	124	audition	/ɔ:'dɪʃən/	l'audition	<i>I've got an audition for the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra on Friday.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	124	childcare	/'tʃaɪldkeə/	la garde des enfants	<i>People earning low wages will find it difficult to pay for childcare.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	124	profession	/prə'feɪʃən/	la profession	<i>I spent most of my life in the teaching profession.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	126	persuade	/pə'sweɪd/	persuader	<i>John was trying to persuade me to stay, but I wouldn't.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	126	delegate	/'deləgeɪt/	déléguer	<i>You can delegate some of he tasks to your assistants.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	126	prioritise	/'praɪ'ɒrətaɪz/	organiser ses priorités	<i>They let me prioritise my own work and that means I have more responsibility.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	126	accurately	/'ækjʊrətli/	précisément, correctement	<i>I can't accurately calculate how long it will take.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	126	irregular hours	/ɪ'regjələr 'aʊəz/	des heures irrégulières	<i>He works irregular hours – sometimes 9 to 5, sometimes 6 till 3 or 12 till 10.</i>
Unit 9: Lesson 9.3	126	presentation	/'prezən'teɪʃən/	la présentation	<i>Find out all you can about pumps, and then give a presentation to the other directors.</i> <i>Where are the ladies' restrooms?</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	restroom	/'restru:m, ↓rʊm/	les toilettes	
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	mall	/mɔ:l/	le centre commercial/ le courrier	<i>The mall is open at 8 o'clock in the morning.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	gas	/gæs/	l'essence	<i>I filled up with gas about 20 miles after I left Denver.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	high school	/'haɪ sku:l/	l'école secondaire	<i>She went straight into her father's company after she left high school.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	round trip	/'raʊnd 'trɪp/	l'aller-retour	<i>A round trip ticket is only a little more expensive than a one-way ticket.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	fries	/'fraɪz/	les frites	<i>Do you want fries with your cheeseburger?</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	soccer	/'sɒkə/	le football	<i>Soccer is not as popular as American football, but the US team is in the World Cup.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	check	/tʃek/	le chèque	<i>Will you take a check? I don't have enough cash.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	cell phone	/'sel fəʊn/	le téléphone public	<i>If you can't get me at home, ring my cell phone number.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	freeway	/'fri:weɪ/	l'autoroute	<i>The freeway in Los Angeles is like a giant car park when it's busy.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	apartment	/'ə:pɑ:tmənt/	l'appartement	<i>She rents an apartment on the third floor.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	vacation	/'və'keɪʃən/	les vacances	<i>We spent our vacation on the beach in Hawaii.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	chips	/'tʃɪps/	les frites	<i>This place serves the best fish and chips for miles.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	motorway	/'məʊtəweɪ/	l'autoroute	<i>The food at most motorway services is awful.</i>
Unit 9: Vocabulary	127	secondary school	/'sekəndəri ,sku:l/	l'école secondaire	<i>After she leaves secondary school at 18, she wants to go to university.</i>
Unit 9: Communication	128	currently	/'kʌrəntli/	actuellement	<i>There are no jobs currently available, but please enquire again next month.</i>
Unit 9: Communication	128	graphic designer	/'græfɪk dɪ'zaɪnə/	le/la graphiste	<i>We have two graphic designers working on your advertisement at the moment.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 9: Communication	128	dynamic	/daɪ'næmɪk/	dynamique	<i>Alan Sugar is a dynamic businessman who has made a lot of money.</i>
Unit 9: Communication	128	motivated	/'məʊtəveɪtɪd/	motivé	<i>The students are all highly motivated to do well.</i>
Unit 9: Communication	128	primary (school)	/'praɪməri/	primaire (école)	<i>I went to primary school till I was 11 and then moved on to grammar school.</i>
Unit 9: Communication	128	consistently	/kən'sɪstəntli/	systématiquement	<i>He consistently gets good marks in Art and French.</i>
Unit 9: Communication	128	promotions campaign	/prə'məʊʃənz kæm,peɪn/	la campagne de publicité	<i>We want you to work on the promotions campaign for the new car.</i>
Unit 9: Tapescript: Recording 2	175	aggressive	/ə'ɡresɪv/	agressif	<i>That dog looks aggressive enough to bite you if you go near him.</i>
Unit 9: Tapescript: Recording 6	175	pain in the neck	/,peɪn ɪn ðə 'nek/	le casse-pied	<i>His constant complaints get to be a bit of a pain in the neck after a while.</i>

## Unit 10

Unit 10: Lead-in	131	lose	/lu:z/	perdre	<i>I lost my way among the back streets of the little town.</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	forget	/fə'get/	oublier	<i>I'm sorry, I've forgotten your name.</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	remind someone to	/rɪ'maɪnd ,sʌmwʌn tə/	rappeler à qqn de (faire qch)	<i>Will you remind me to buy a card for Martin's birthday?</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	remind someone of	/rɪ'maɪnd ,sʌmwʌn əv/	rappeler qch à qqn	<i>That woman reminds of Kathy Bates, the actress.</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	poppy	/'pɒpi/	le coquelicot	<i>Poppies always grow in ground that has been recently disturbed.</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	bench	/bentʃ/	le banc	<i>We sat on a park bench to eat our sandwiches.</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	remember	/rɪ'membə/	se souvenir de	<i>She suddenly remembered that she had an appointment at 4 o'clock.</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	in memory of	/ɪn 'meməri əv, ɒv/	à la mémoire de	<i>This tree was planted in memory of my late father.</i>
Unit 10: Lead-in	131	miss (someone)	/mɪs/	I miss someone :qqn me manque	<i>I really miss him – he was such good fun!</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	unconscious	/ʌn'kɒnʃəs/	inconscient	<i>She was found alive but unconscious.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	regain consciousness	/rɪ,ɡeɪn 'kɒnʃəsənəs/	revenir à soi	<i>It could be several hours before he regains consciousness.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	document	/'dɒkjəmənt/	le document	<i>This is a legal document giving the house to his son.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	lose one's memory	/,lu:z wʌnz 'meməri/	perdre la mémoire	<i>As he got older he started to lose his memory.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	despite	/dɪ'spaɪt/	en dépit de, malgré	<i>She loved him despite the way he treated her.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	investigation	/ɪn,vestɪ'ɡeɪʃən/	l'enquête	<i>This is a murder investigation – you will answer my questions!</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	television appeal	/,telə'vɪʒən ə,pi:l/	l'appel à témoin à la télé	<i>The girl's parents made a television appeal for information about her disappearance.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	identify	/aɪ'dentɪfaɪ/	identifier	<i>She was unable to identify her attacker.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	senseless	/'sensləs/	insensé	<i>It's senseless to keep trying to do something when you know it's impossible.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	132	find out	/,faɪnd 'aʊt/	trouver, découvrir	<i>Has anyone bothered to find out how much all this is going to cost?</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	see in the dark	/,si: ɪn ðə 'dɑ:k/	voir dans l'obscurité	<i>People say that eating carrots helps you to see in the dark.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	see the future	/,si: ðə 'fju:tʃə/	prédire l'avenir	<i>If I could see the future, I'd win lots of money on the lottery!</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	invisible	/ɪn'vɪzəbəl/	invisible	<i>They've invented a plane that's invisible to enemy radar.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	read someone's thoughts	/,ri:d sʌmwʌnz 'θɔ:ts/	lire dans les pensées de qqn	<i>She knows me so well that sometimes I think she can read my thoughts.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	woods	/wʊdz/	les bois	<i>There are deer and wild horses in these woods.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	queer	/kwɪə/	bizarre	<i>There's something queer about the shape of this plant.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	harness	/'hɑ:nəs/	le harnais	<i>Do you know how to put a saddle and harness on a horse?</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	shake	/ʃeɪk/	la secousse	<i>He gave the bottle a shake, and the top flew off!</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	sweep	/swi:p/	le balayement	<i>She indicated the fields with a sweep of her arm.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	downy	/'daʊni/	duveteux	<i>He smoothed the downy hair on the baby's head.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	flake	/'fleɪk/	le flocon	<i>The paint was coming off the door in big flakes.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.1	134	deep	/di:p/	profond	<i>The water's not very deep – only a few millimetres.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	encourage	/ɪn'kʌrɪdʒ/	encourager	<i>We actively encourage all the children to contribute to school life.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	brave	/'breɪv/	brave, courageux	<i>She was very brave, and didn't cry when she had to go to the dentist.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	talented	/'tæləntɪd/	talentueux	<i>He's a talented musician who plays both piano and violin.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	dedicate one's life to	/,dedɪkeɪt wʌnz 'laɪf tə/	consacrer sa vie à	<i>She became a nun and dedicated her life to the church.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	determined	/'dɪ:tə:mɪnd/	déterminé, décidé	<i>She was determined to start her own business.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	brilliant	/'brɪljənt/	brillant	<i>There was brilliant sunshine streaming through the window.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	be involved in	/bi ɪn'vɒlvɪd ɪn/	être impliqué dans	<i>Thirty cars were involved in the motorway smash.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	135	inspire	/'ɪn'spaɪə/	inspirer	<i>She inspired many young people to take up the sport.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	136	fashion empire	/'fæʃən ,empaɪə/	l'empire de la mode	<i>She left her fashion empire in a healthy state for her two sons.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	136	influential	/,ɪnflu'enʃəl/	influent	<i>He has some very influential friends high up in the government.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.2	137	(fashion) collection	/'kə'leɪʃən/	la collection	<i>This dress is part of Dior's summer collection.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	138	fire someone	/'faɪə ,sʌmwʌn/	virer qqn	<i>Sending them a text message is a terrible way to fire someone.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	138	staff	/'stɑ:f/	le personnel	<i>Lisa's the only female member of staff.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	138	retain	/'ri'teɪn/	retenir, conserver	<i>He wants to retain control of the business.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	138	security card	/'sɪ'kjʊərətɪ ,kɑ:d/	le badge	<i>Show your security card to the person at the front desk.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	138	What's going on	/,wɒts ɡəʊɪŋ 'ɒn/	Qu'est-ce qui se passe?	<i>We've heard so many different stories that we don't know what's going on.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	138	conference	/'kɒnfərəns/	le colloque	<i>She's attending an international conference on the environment.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	138	come up with	/'kʌm 'ʌp wɪð, wɪθ/	proposer	<i>Is that the best excuse you can come up with?</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	150	amicable	/'æmɪkəbəl/	à l'amiable	<i>It was an amicable divorce, and they stayed friends afterwards.</i>



Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	150	split up	/ˌsplɪt ˈʌp/	se séparer	<i>Steve's parents split up when he was four.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	150	call off	/ˌkɔːl ˈɒf/	annuler	<i>The trip to Italy might be called off because we can't afford it.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	150	go through	/ˈgəʊ θruː/	traverser	<i>When you're going through a crisis, it often helps to talk to someone.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	150	execute	/ˈɛksɪkjʊːt/	exécuter	<i>The prisoner was executed at midnight on 27th February.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	150	put up with	/pʊt ˈʌp wɪð, wɪθ/	tolérer, supporter	<i>She couldn't put up with his violent temper any longer.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	150	insensitive	/ɪnˈsensətɪv/	insensible	<i>Sometimes he can be insensitive, and doesn't seem to care about other people's feelings.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	140	dawn	/dɔːn/	l'aube	<i>We were up at dawn to catch the early train.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	140	lonesome	/ˈlʌnsəm/	seul, esseulé	<i>Beth is lonesome without the children.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	140	let someone down	/ˌlet sʌmwʌn ˈdaʊn/	laisser tomber qqn	<i>I'll definitely be there on time – I won't let you down.</i>
Unit 10: Lesson 10.3	140	play around	/ˌpleɪ əˈraʊnd/	avoir des aventures	<i>Wasn't she playing around with another man?</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	drum	/drʌm/	la batterie	<i>Jason plays the drums in a rock band.</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	olive	/ˈɒlɪv/	l'olive	<i>People say that olive oil is good for your heart.</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	stream	/striːm/	le ruisseau	<i>These little mountain streams become rivers in the winter.</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	burn	/bɜːn/	brûler	<i>We can burn all this rubbish.</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	see	/siː/	voir dans l'obscurité	<i>Can you see that car over there?</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	look at	/ˈlʊk ət, æt/	regarder	<i>I can tell you what card you're holding without looking at it.</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	watch	/wɒtʃ/	observer, regarder (film, TV)	<i>Watch me, I'll show you how it's done.</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	listen to	/ˈlɪsən tə, tu/	écouter	<i>If you record the programme you'll be able to listen to it later.</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	hear	/hɪə/	entendre	<i>Can you hear that noise?</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	touch	/tʌtʃ/	toucher	<i>Don't touch the paint – it's wet!</i>
Unit 10: Vocabulary	141	hold	/həʊld/	tenir	<i>She held the baby in her arms.</i>
Unit 10: Communication	142	precious	/ˈpreʃəs/	précieux	<i>We cannot afford to waste precious time.</i>
Unit 10: Tapescript: Recording 3	176	missionary	/ˈmɪʃənəri/	le missionnaire	<i>His parents did missionary work in China in the 1960s.</i>
Unit 10: Tapescript: Recording 3	176	radiation	/ˌreɪdɪˈeɪʃən/	la radiation	<i>After the bomb was dropped they suffered radiation sickness.</i>
Unit 10: Tapescript: Recording 3	176	overcome	/ˌəʊvəˈkʌm/	surmonter	<i>I'm trying to overcome my fear of flying.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
<b>Film Bank</b>					
Film Bank 1	151	extract	/ˈɛkstrækt/	l'extrait, le passage	<i>They showed an extract from the film, and it looked really good!</i>
Film Bank 1	151	play a trick	/ˌpleɪ ə ˈtrɪk/	jouer un tour	<i>They played a trick on me because it was April Fools' Day.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	symbol	/ˈsɪmbəl/	le symbole	<i>It carries a symbol showing that the product is fire resistant.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	election	/ɪˈleɪʃən/	l'élection	<i>He won the election for President.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	eclipse	/ɪˈklɪps/	l'éclipse	<i>There will be an eclipse of the sun at 2 o'clock this afternoon.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	division	/dɪˈvɪʒən/	la division	<i>The teacher made us practise the division of words into syllables.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	democratically elected	/deməˌkrætɪkli rɪˈlektɪd/	démocratiquement élu	<i>Mandela is the democratically elected President of South Africa.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	destroy	/dɪˈstrɔɪ/	détruire	<i>The building was completely destroyed by fire.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	structure	/ˈstrʌktʃə/	la structure	<i>They want to bring down the whole structure of western democracy.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	ray (of light)	/reɪ/	le rayon (de lumière)	<i>A ray of light from the sun shone through the dark clouds.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	temperature	/ˈtempərətʃə/	la température	<i>Check the temperature of the water before you bath the baby.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	universe	/ˈjuːnɪvɜːs/	l'univers	<i>This theory says that everything in the universe came from one explosion.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	reconciliation	/ˌrekənsɪliˈeɪʃən/	la réconciliation	<i>Her ex-husband had always hoped for a reconciliation.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	liberated	/ˈlɪbəreɪtɪd/	libéré	<i>The islands were liberated from foreign rule at the end of the war.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	territory	/ˈterətəri/	le territoire	<i>The soldiers travelled deep into enemy territory.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	once-in-a-lifetime	/ˌwʌns ɪn ə ˈlaɪftaɪm/	unique (dans une vie)	<i>It was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to sing in front of millions of people.</i>
Film Bank 2	152	encounter	/ɪnˈkaʊntə/	la rencontre	<i>He got the job after a chance encounter with a famous actor.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	occasion of the year	/əˌkeɪʒən əv ðə ˈjɪə/	l'événement de l'année	<i>Her wedding was the social occasion of the year.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	generous	/ˈdʒenərəs/	généreux	<i>Billy was extraordinarily generous to his friends.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	accomplish	/əˈkʌmplɪʃ/	accomplir	<i>The new government has accomplished a great deal.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	supervise	/ˈsuːpəvaɪz/	superviser	<i>The chief engineer supervises all the construction work.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	bullion	/ˈbʊljən/	le lingot	<i>Three million pounds in gold bullion was stolen in the robbery.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	refinery	/rɪˈfaɪnəri/	la raffinerie	<i>There's been an explosion at an oil refinery on the east coast.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	jockey	/ˈdʒɔki/	le jockey	<i>Jockeys have to watch what they eat so that they stay the same weight.</i>
Film Bank 4	154	donate	/dəʊˈneɪt/	donner (de l'argent)	<i>Our school donated £500 to the Red Cross.</i>
Film Bank 5	155	(film) trailer	/ˈtreɪlə/	la bande annonce	<i>They show trailers for other programmes during the commercial breaks.</i>
Film Bank 5	155	mention	/ˈmenʃən/	mentionner	<i>Your name was mentioned in the book.</i>
Film Bank 7	157	gown	/gaʊn/	la toge	<i>University students wear special hats and gowns when they graduate.</i>
Film Bank 7	157	career prospects	/kəˈrɪə ˌprɒspekts/	les perspectives de carrière	<i>Your career prospects will be much better once you get a degree.</i>

Unit	Page	English Headword	Pronunciation	French	Example Sentence
Film Bank 7	157	punt	/pʌnt/	bateau	<i>They hired a punt and set off down the river.</i>
Film Bank 8	158	cradle	/'kreɪdl/	le berceau	<i>Athens was the cradle of western democracy.</i>
Film Bank 8	158	grave	/greɪv/	la tombe	<i>We visited my grandfather's grave in the military cemetery.</i>
Film Bank 9	159	process	/'prəʊses/	le processus	<i>The process of learning a language can be a long one.</i>
Film Bank 9	159	mental tool	/,mentl 'tu:l/	l'outil intellectuel	<i>A mnemonic is a type of mental tool to help you remember something.</i>
Film Bank 9	159	innovative	/'ɪnəvətɪv/	innovant	<i>She has an innovative approach to language teaching.</i>
Film Bank 9	160	crippled	/'krɪpəld/	infirmes, mutilé	<i>He was crippled in a car accident, and has to use a wheelchair to get around.</i>
Film Bank 9	160	self portrait	/,self 'pɔ:trət/	l'autportrait	<i>Van Gogh painted a self portrait after he cut off his own ear.</i>
Film Bank 9	160	boycott	/'bɔɪkɒt/	le boycott	<i>They are trying to organize a boycott of the company's restaurants.</i>
Film Bank 9	160	protest	/'prəʊtest/	protester	<i>The students are protesting against the war.</i>
Film Bank 9	160	segregation	/,segrɪ'geɪʃən/	la ségrégation	<i>Racial segregation is now illegal in South Africa.</i>
Film Bank 9	160	civil rights	/,sɪvəl 'raɪts/	les droits civiques	<i>Martin Luther King was a famous civil rights leader in the USA.</i>
Film Bank 9	160	foster home	/'fɒstə həʊm/	le famille d'accueil	<i>He was put in a foster home when his parents were killed in a plane crash.</i>