

APPRENONS L'ANGLAIS RAPIDEMENT ET EFFICACEMENT



PRESENTATION

Apprenons l'Anglais Rapidement et Efficacement est un document simple d'utilisation, ayant pour objectif de permettre au lecteur d'apprendre l'anglais sans peine ni dégoût, et ce, grâce à sa structure et sa composition qui se focalisent sur la présentation des situations quotidiennes sous forme de conversations.

Le lecteur est appelé à apprendre lire l'introduction (*en italique*) de chaque conversation, pour déjà avoir l'idée de la suite. Raison pour laquelle elle a été écrite en français.

Chaque conversation est suivie d'une rubrique consacrée aux expressions et mots nouveaux rencontrés. Ces derniers sont traduits et parfois expliqués en français. Cependant cette traduction est basée sur le contexte.

Enfin, le lecteur pourra retrouver la phonétique simple pour certains mots ou expressions. Il peut se procurer un dictionnaire anglais avec phonétique internationale pour prononcer correctement les mots et avancer plus vite. Pour aider l'apprenant à se familiariser avec les symboles utilisés dans la phonétique internationale, une liste relative est annexée en fin du document.

Nous ne pouvons que vous souhaiter un bon progrès dans la langue de Shakespeare.

I. Faire connaissance / Getting to know others

James rencontre Claude pour la première fois en cours de route. Voici leur conversation.

J a m e s : Good morning sir!

C l a u d e : Good morning.

J a m e s : What's your name?

C l a u d e : My name's Claude. And you?

J a m e s : J a m e s.

C l a u d e : Are you my director's assistant?

J a m e s : Yes I am.

C l a u d e : Pleased to meet you!

J a m e s : Pleased to meet you too. You'll be my best friend.

C l a u d e : Can I have your phone number?

J a m e s : Yes, off course. Here it is.

C l a u d e : OK, good. So, have a nice day and see you next time.

J a m e s : Thanks, the same to you. Goodbye!

C l a u d e : Bye bye!

Mots et expressions

- Good morning [gud mo:ning] : Bonjour.
- Other [œ'de(r)] : Autre. Others [œ'dez] : Les autres.
- To get [get] : Obtenir.
- To get to do something [sœm'fing] : Arriver à faire quelque chose.
- Sir [seu(r)] : Monsieur.

- What's your name? [wots yo: neim ?] : Comment t'appelles-tu?(quel est ton nom?).
- Your [yo:(r)] : Ton, ta, tes, votre et vos.
- Name [neim] : Nom.
- Director [daire'kte(r)] : Directeur.
- Assistant [esi'stent] : Assistant.
- Are you the Director's assistant ? : C'est toi l'assistant du directeur? (Littéralement: êtes-vous l'assistant du directeur?).
- Yes I am : Oui. (Littéralement: oui je (le) suis).
- Pleased to meet you [pli:zd tu mi:t yu] : Ravi de vous rencontrer.
- Too [tu:] : Aussi.
- Can I have your phone number? [Kan ai hav yo: foun nœm'be(r)] : Puis-je avoir ton numéro de téléphone ?
- Of course [of ko:z] : Bien sûr.
- Here it is [hi'er it iz] : Le voici(chose).
- So [sou] : Alors, ainsi.
- Have a nice day [hav e nais dei] : Passez une agréable journée.
- See you next time [si: yu: nekst taim] : On se voit à la prochaine.
- Thanks the same to you [fanks de seim tu yu:] : Merci pareillement.
- Goodbye [gudbai] : Au revoir.
- Bye-bye [bai bai / bebai'] : Au revoir.

2. Manger et boire / Eating and drinking

Franck a faim. Il se rend chez sa tante Denise. Suivez la conversation.

Franck: Oh my God! I'm very hungry.

Denise: Hey Franck, can you speak up?

Franck: Okay aunt. Is there any food left for me?

Denise: Oh no! I'm so sorry, I have to cook lunch right now. What would

you like to eat?

Franck: Just some fish and vegetables, such as cabbage or spinach.

Denise: Okay! Where's your uncle John?

Franck: He's there trying to buy some fresh soft drinks for us.

Denise: Huh! We don't drink beer. Hey there he is. Hello John!

John: Hello Denise! I have bought three bottles of wine.

Denise: Well done! Do you like pepper, Franck?

Franck: Yes I do. We're starving!

Denise: The table is set, please come close. Enjoy your meal.

Franck: Thank you.

John: Thank you.

Franck: It's so delicious!

John: Hmm, it's out of this world!

Mots et expressions

- To eat [i:t] : Manger.
- To drink : Boire.
- To be hungry [hœn'gri] : Avoir faim.
- To speak up [spi:k œp] : Parler à haute voix.
- Aunt [a:nt / ant] : Tante.
- Is there any food left for me? [iz dêr eni fu:d left fo: mi:] : Reste-t-il de la nourriture pour moi?
- Food [fu:d] : Nourriture.
- To cook [kuk] : Préparer, cuisiner, cuire.
- Lunch [ləntʃ] : Déjeuner.

- Fish : Poisson(s). Le pluriel de fish est fish ou fishes]fis hiz].
- Vegetables [ve'djtebolz]: Légumes.
- Cabbage [ka'bidj] : Chou.
- Spinach [spi'nidj] : Épinards.
- Such as [sœtch ez]: Tel que.
- To like[laik] : Aimer.
- Would [wud] → Il introduit le mode conditionnel d'un verbe.
- What **would** you **like** to eat? : Qu'**aimeriez**-vous manger?
- Uncle [œn'kol]: Oncle.
- Where's [wêrz] → Where is [wêr iz] : Où est.
- Hey there he is [hie(r) hi: iz] : Eh le voilà.
- Bottle of wine [bo'tol ov wain] : Bouteille de vin.
- To drink [drink] : Boire.
- To drink beer [bie(r)]: Prendre (boire) de la bière.
- Bought [bo:t]: *Le Prétérit et P.P de buy* → Acheter.
- Well done! [wel døen] : Bravo!
- Do you like pepper? [du: yu: laik pe'pe(r)] : Aimez-vous le piment?
- We're starving [wi:r sta:'ving] : Nous mourons de faim.
- To starve [sta:v] : Mourir de faim.
- The table is set [de tei'bol iz set] : La table est prête.
- Come close [kœm klous] : Approchez.
- Meal [mi:l] : Repas.
- Enjoy your meal [indjoɪ' yo: mi:l] : Bon appetit.
- Delicious [dili'shes] : Délicieux.
- So delicious : Si délicieux.
- It's out of this world [its aut ov dis weuld]: C'est vraiment délicieux (parlant de nourriture).

3. Paying visit to the family / Rendre visite à la famille

Fred habite avec ses frères Ted et Peter à Kinshasa depuis quelques années; ils se décident d'aller visiter leurs parents Mary and Nathan qui sont restés à Lusaka avec leur sœur aînée Carol.

Fred : I miss my family! What do you think of us travelling to Lusaka this week?

Ted : That's a good idea. And in my opinion, we'd better leave tomorrow because I'm ready.

Peter : So am I. The flight is already planned anyway.

Fred : You're right, we're moving tomorrow.

A day later, Fred, Peter and Ted arrive at their parents' house in Lusaka.

Mother : Welcome home, sons! I'm so proud of you. Give your luggage.

Father : How was Kinshasa and everything?

Ted : Dad, for sure, Kin City is a great place to live.

Fred : And we've been working hard to succeed at college.

Peter : Where is Carol? We look forward to seeing her!

Mother : She is about to come. She got married in 2018 and now she has got two children. They're renting a beautiful house in this neighbourhood.

Father : Her husband is so kind. Who's knocking at the door?

Carol : It's me Carol!

Mother : Come in!

Carol : Good morning everybody! Oh brothers, after nearly five years! I'm very happy.

Fred : Mom and dad told us about your life as a new mother.

Carol : Yes. that's it!

Peter : We thank God for all.

Carol : When will you go back to Kin?

Fred : Uh! In a couple of days.

Mother. Well. But before that day arrives, let's enjoy this moment!

Mots et expressions

- To miss [mis] : Manquer.
- I miss you : Tu me manques. (non pas *je te manque*)
- About [ebaut'] : A propos de.
- To think [fink] : Penser.
- us [oes] : Nous (complément).
- To travel [tra'vol] : Voyager.
- This [dis] : Ce, cet, cette. (Proche). Pluriel → These [di:z].
- Week [wi:k] : Semaine.
- What do you think of us travelling to Lusaka this week? : Que pensez-vous du fait que nous voyageons à Lusaka cette semaine?
- That's a good idea [dats e gud aidie'] : C'est une bonne idée.
- In my opinion [in mai epi'nien] : Selon moi.

Note: According to signifie aussi Selon. *Il n'est pas utilisé à la première personne du singulier.* D'où par exemple:

- ***According to us*** est correct.
- ***According to him*** est correct.
- ***According to me*** est incorrect.

- We'd better leave [wi:d be'te li:ve] : Nous ferions mieux de quitter.
- Tomorrow [temo'rou / tumo'rou] : Demain.
- To be ready [re'di] : Etre prêt(e)s. Ex: I am ready : J e suis prêt.
- So am I [sou em ai] : Moi aussi.
- Flight [flait] : Vol (d'avion).
- Already [o:lre'di] : Déjà.
- To plan [plan] : Planifier, prévoir.

- The flight is already planned : [de flait iz o:lre'di plan'd] : Le vol est déjà planifié.
- Anyway [e'niwei] : De toute façon.
- To be right [rait] : Avoir raison. Note: Avoir tort = To be wrong [rong].
Exemple: we are wrong / right = nous avons tort / raison.
- To be proud of [praud] : Etre fier de.
- To give [giv] : Donner.
- Luggage [lœ'gidj] : Bagages.
- Was [woz] : Etait, étais, fut, fus. Note: was est le prétérit (simple past) de to be (3ème et 1ère pers. du singulier).
- For sure [fo shue(r) / fe sho:(r)] : Ce qui est sûr, sûrement, pour vrai.
- Great [greit] : Grand, génial...
- City [si'ti] : Ville.
- To live [liv] : Vivre.
- We've been working hard [wi:v bin weuking ha:d] : Nous avons travaillé dur.
- To succeed [seksɪd'] : Réussir.
- College [ko'lidj] : Institut d'enseignement supérieur, (université).
- Forward [fo:'wed] : Vers l'avant, de l'avant.
- To see [si:] : Voir.
- To look forward to ...+ing : Avoir très envie de (verbe à l'infinitif).
Exemple: I look forward to seeing her: J'ai très envie de la voir.
- To be about to : Etre sur le point de.
Exemple : She's about to come = Elle est sur le point de venir.
- To get married [ma'rid]: Se marier.
- Husband [hœz'bend] : Mari.
- He is kind [hi: iz kaind] : Il est gentil.
- To knock at the front door [nok at de front do:(r)] : Frapper à la porte de devant.
- Happy [ha'pi] : Heureux, content.
- Beautiful [biu:'tifol] : Beau, belle.

Note: Pour les garçons(hommes) on utilise handsome [handsəm].

Exemples:

- *une belle maison = a beautiful house.*

- *une belle fille = a beautiful girl.*

- *un beau garçon = a handsome boy.*

- Neighbourhood (USA neighborhood) [nei'berhud] : Quartier, voisinage.
- Neighbour (USA neighbor) : Voisin.
- Come in! [kœm in] : Entrez!
- Mom [mom] : Maman.
- Dad [dad] : Papa.
- They **told us about** your life [dei tould œs ebaut' yo:(r) laif] : Ils **nous ont parlé de** votre vie.

Told est le prétérit et P.P de to tell [tel] : Raconter; dire, citer.

- As [az, ez] : En tant que, comme, puis que.

Exemples:

- *Your life as a mother* [yo:(r) laif ez e mœ'de(r)] : *Votre vie en tant que mère.*

- *As I have come here, I will not be afraid any more : Comme je suis venu ici, je n'aurai plus peur.*

- That's it [dats it] : C'est ça.
- We thank God for all : Nous remercions Dieu pour tout.
- When will you go back to Kin ? [wen wil yu gou bak tu Kin] : Quand rentrerez-vous à Kin ?
- In couple of days [in kœpl ov deiz] : Dans quelques jours.
- **Let's enjoy this** moment [lets indjo' dis mo'ment] : **Savourons ce moment-ci.**
- Let's [lets] → Let us. *Exemples : Let's sing [lets sing] = Chantons.*
- *Let's go! = Allons-y!*

4. Going to the barbershop/ Se rendre au salon de coiffure

Audrey habite chez ses parents. Il veut aller à l'anniversaire de son ami Ted. Cependant, ses cheveux sont touffus. Alors sa mère lui demande d'aller se faire coiffer.

Martin: Sorry mom, may I go to Ted's birthday?

Mom: who's Ted?

Martin: My classmate. He's cool.

Mom: Oh no! Look at yourself! You should have your hair cut before going there.

Martin : Of course, I have to go to the barber's just opposite our shop downtown.

Mom : Hurry up.

2 hours later, Audrey gets to the barber's.

Martin : Knock! knock!

Barber : Come in, welcome.

Martin : Thank you! I want to have my hair cut right now. It's my friend's birthday, and I can't go and party with such bushy hair.

Barber : What's your favorite haircut ?

Martin : Just close-cropped. I look so much better with it.

Barber: Well. Let me set the clippers.

Martin : Don't take long, I have only two hours ahead.

Barber: I get it. Don't move as I'm starting to cut. Come on!

30 minutes later.

Martin (looking straight at the mirror): Thanks a lot. You did it just in a few minutes!

Barber: Yes, it's my everyday job. Do you know how much you owe me?

Martin : Yes I do. \$3 you said, an affordable price. Here's your money.

Barber: Thank you. Now go and enjoy the party!

Mots et expressions

- Barbershop [ba:'beshop] : Le salon de coiffure.
- Barber [ba:'be(r)] : Coiffeur.
- To go to the barber's [ba:'bez] : Aller chez le coiffeur.
- Martin [ma:t'n] : Martin (nom propre).
- Mom : Maman.
- May I go ? [mei ai gou] : Puis-je aller?
- Who's Ted? [hu:z Ted] : Qui est Ted? (C'est qui Ted?).
- Classmate [klas'meit] : Camarade de classe.
- To look at oneself [wœnsɛlf] : Se regarder (soi-même).
- To have one's hair cut [hav wœn's her coet] : Se faire couper les cheveux.

*Exemples: I'll **have** my **hair cut** next week : J e me **ferai couper les cheveux** la semaine prochaine.*

- To have to [hav tu:/ have tu] : Devoir (verbe). *Exemple : You have to work hard : Tu dois travailler dur.*
- Opposite [o'pezit] : En face de.
- Shop : Magasin.
- Downtown [daun taun] : Au centre-ville.
- To Hurry up [hoeri œp] : Se dépêcher.
- To get to : Arriver. *Exemple: You must get to the hospital on time: Vous devons arriver à l'hôpital à temps*
- Knock!Knock! [nok nok] : Toc toc!
- Come in [kœm in] : Entrez.
- My friend's birthday [mai frendz beuf'dei] : L'anniversaire de mon ami.
- I can't go and party [ai ka:nt gou en pa:ti] : J e ne peux pas aller fêter.
- Bushy hair [bu'shi hêr] : Cheveux touffus.

- Such bushy hair [sœtch bu'shi hêr] : Des cheveux touffus pareils.
- Haircut [hêr'coet] : Coupe de cheveux.
- Your favorite haircut [yo:r fei'vrit hêr'coet] : Ta coiffure préférée.
- Close-cropped [klous krypt] : Ras.
- I look so **much** better with it [ai luk sou mœtch be'te wid it] : Ça me va **beaucoup** mieux.
- Clippers [klipez] (pluriel) : Tondeuse.
- Let me set the clippers : Laisse-moi régler la tondeuse.
- To take long [teik long] : Prendre longtemps (beaucoup de temps).
- Ahead of [ehed' ov] : Devant.
- I get it : J'ai compris.(J e comprends).
- To move [muv] : bouger.
- Don't move as I'm starting to cut : Ne bouge pas puisque je commence à couper.
- Come on! : Allez! (On y va!).
- You did it [yu: did it] : Tu l'as fait.
- In a few minutes [in e fiu: mi'nits] : Dans quelques minutes.
- My everyday job [mai e'vrdei djob] : Mon boulot quotidien.
- To owe somebody something [ou] : Devoir quelque chose à quelqu'un.

Exemple: You owe me \$10: Tu me dois 10\$.

Note: \$10 se lit suivant la disposition normale: "Ten dollars".

- Here's your money [hiey yo: mœ'ni] : Voici ton argent.
- To go [gou] : Aller.
- Enjoy the party! [indjoï' de pa:'ti] : Savourez la fête!
- Go and enjoy the party [gou en indjoï' de pa:ti] : Va et amuse-toi bien à la fête.

5. Talking about soccer / Parler du football

Un match de football est prévu à 20heures TU. Ted et ses deux amis Alfred et

Joseph parlent football et discutent sur l'équipe qui va gagner:

Ted : Hey guys! What's up tonight?

Alfred : Did you not watch the news? There is a big match at 20 o'clock UTC, that is 22 hours local time.

Joseph : I read it in the newspapers in the morning. TP Mazembe will be facing Zesco United from Zambia.

Ted : I'm not interested much in soccer, but today I think it'll likely be different. Which team do you think will be the winner?

Alfred: No doubt Zesco will win even three nil. Mazembe is having tough time this season.

Joseph : Don't be so sure like that. This is an African Champions League match and Mazembe always manages to qualify for the Semifinal; it won't be so easy for them to lose.

Ted : I agree with you Joseph. They chiefly know this match is crucial for them to go through.

Alfred : No! Zesco hasn't recorded any defeat this season thanks to their new young and talented players; I trust my team.

Joseph : Wait and see! The match is about to start, we can't go and watch it in the stadium.

Alfred : We didn't even buy tickets!

Ted: We don't need to go to the stadium. We'll watch on TV. Let me turn it on.

Joseph: Oh look! All players on the pitch. Where is the referee?

Alfred : There he is in the center, kicking off the match.

Ted : That linesman is so serious! Look at that striker!

Joseph : Oooh! Mazembe has scored the first goal! Rainford Kalaba is the scorer.

Alfred :All our midfielders and defenders are not up today. It's half-time now. Let's wait for the second part.

15 minutes later:

Ted : They're already back; let's follow.

Joseph : As we drew in the away match, here at home Zesco has no chance.

Alfred : Even if we lose tonight, I will and always be Zesco United's fan!

Ted : Oh! The referee is blowing the last whistle, TP Mazembe has qualified for the Semifinal of African Champions League.

Joseph : All's well that ends well! Even so, Zesco remains a great team. Their goalkeeper saved a lot of goals.

Alfred : Congratulations to TP Mazembe!

Mots et expressions

- Soccer (USA) [so'ke(r)] = Football : Le football.
- Hey guys! [hei gaiz] : Eh les gars !, Salut les gars!
- What's up tonight ? [wots æp tenait'] : Qu'y a-t-il ce soir?
- To watch the news [wotch de niu:z] : Regarder les informations.
- UTC [yu:' ti: si:] : Temps Universel.
- I read it in the newspapers this morning [ai red it in de niu:z'peipez dis mo:'ning] : J'ai lu ça dans les journaux ce matin.
- To face [feis] : Affronter, faire face à.
- To be interested in [bi: in'terestid in] : S'intéresser à.
- Likely [lai'kli] : Probablement.
- No doubt [nou daʊt] : Sans doute, aucun doute.
- To win three nil [win fri: nil] : Gagner 3 à zéro.
- Even [i:'vn] : Même. (ex: Even me : Même moi).
- To have tough time [hav tʊf taim] : Passer une période difficile.

Exemple:

I'm having tough time at my office : J e passe une période difficile à mon bureau.

- Don't be so sure like that ! [dont bi so shue(r) laik ðæt] : Ne sois pas si sûr comme ça!
- To qualify for [kwo'lifai fo:(r)] : Se qualifier pour (en).
- To manage [ma'nidj] : gérer.
- To manage to : Parvenir à.
- Semifinal [se'mi fai'nol] : Demi-finale.
- To lose [lu:z] : Perdre.

- To agree [egri:] : Etre d'accord.
Exemple : I agree with you : J e suis d'accord avec toi.
- Chiefly [tchi:'fli] : Surtout.
- To go through [gou fru:] : Passer (étape, niveau). Passer par, ...
- To record [rico:d] : Enregistrer.
- Thanks to : Grâce à.
- Young [yoeng] : J eune.
- Talented [talen'tid] : Talentueux.
- To trust something/somebody [trøest sœm'fing/sœm'bodi] : Faire confiance à quelque chose/quelqu'un.
- Team [ti:m] : Equipe.
- Wait and see! [weit en si:] : Attendons voir!
- To be about to : Être sur le point de.
- To turn on/ off [teun on/ of] : Allumer/ Eteindre (TV, Radio, ...).
- Pitch [pitch] : Terrain.
- Referee [referi:/ refri:] : Arbitre.
- To kick off : Donner le coup d'envoi.
- Linesman [lainzman] : J uge de touche.
- To score : Marquer (but, point).
- Scorer [sko:re(r)] : Marqueur(-euse).
- Half-time : Mi-temps.
- It's half-time now : C'est la mi-temps maintenant.
- To wait for : Attendre.
- They're back : Ils sont de retour.
- To follow : Suivre.
- Let's follow : Suivons.
- Away match : Match extérieur.
- As we drew in the away match : Comme on a fait match nul à l'extérieur.

Note: *drew* est le prétérit de *to draw* qui signifie Faire match nul, Dessiner,

Tirer...

- Zesco United's fan : Fan de Zesco United.
- Whistle [wi'sol] : Sifflet.
- To whistle : Siffler.
- To blow the last whistle : Donner le dernier coup de sifflet.
- All's well that ends well [o:lz wel dat endz wel] : Tout est bien qui finit bien.
- To remain [rimein'] : Demeurer.
- Their [dêr] : Leur.
- Goalkeeper [goulki:'pe(r)] : Gardien de but.
- To save [seiv] : Sauver.
- A lot of [e lot' ov , / e lo'dov] : Beaucoup de.
- Congratulations! [kengratchulei'shnz] : Félicitations!

5. Talking about the weather / Parler météo (Parler du temps, atmosphère)

Ann et Mary parlent en marchant vers leur classe.

Ann: Oh, it feels so cold this morning.

Mary: It sure is. Early this morning my car's windshield was covered with frost. I had to spray it with water before I could head to school.

Ann: Who would have thought it could be this cold in early December, especially in California.

Mary: I know. The temperature was 35 degrees Fahrenheit when I woke up this morning. I was freezing as soon as I got out of bed. The cold weather just hit me by surprise.

Ann: I cannot remember when it was this cold in early December.

Mary: Brace yourself for the rain this afternoon. Cold and wet, Yuck!

Ann: It is going to rain this afternoon?

Mary: Not only this afternoon, but also the rest of the week.

Ann: Oh, it is going to be miserable. I have a full class schedule today and tomorrow. To walk **from** class to class, I will have to juggle my books and my umbrella trying not to get wet.

Mary: You carry too many books. Why don't you leave some of them in your locker?

Ann: My locker is a long way from my English classes. This is the reason why I carry all my books with me. Is it going to rain hard or just drizzle?

Mary: The news said that it would start to drizzle around noon, and then it would rain really hard by three o'clock.

Ann: No hope for better weather this week?

Mary: There is a slim chance of sunshine by Saturday. However, it will be foggy, windy, and rainy before the sun comes out this weekend.

Ann: I am glad that it rains even though I do not like rainy weather. We have a very dry season so far this year.

Mary: Yes, I can hardly remember when it rained last time. Well, as long as there is no thunder or lightning, I can bear it.

Ann: We rarely have thunder or lightning in California.

Mary: We are very lucky that California has one of the best weather conditions in America.

When it is hot, it is not humid; when it rains, there is no thunder or lightning, and the coldweather during the winter season is quite mild compared to the weather of the other states.

Ann: Yes, we are lucky. However, sometimes when I look at the Christmas pictures, I just wish we had some snow. It looks so pretty when everything is covered by a blanket of pure white snow.

Mary: Living in southern California all my life, I have never seen snow. I would not mind playing in the snow once in a while.

Ann: Yes, it would be fun to make a snowman or go skiing.

Mary: We have never seen snow; we have never made a snowman, and we have never gone skiing. We better do something about this.

Ann: May be we should plan a trip to Aspen, Colorado during winter break. I heard that the skiing season is fantastic up there.

Mary: I don't think we can afford a trip to Aspen. It is very expensive up there.

Ann: I am just wishing. I know what I will be doing during winter break. I will be working very hard to save money for a new car.

Mary: With the cars that we drive, it is better that we live in a place where there is no snow.

Ann: You are right, we are better off with no snow. Ok, I have class right now; see you later in the library.

Mary: See you later.

Expressions

- It feels so cold: Il fait très froid.
- Early [eu'li] : Tôt.
- Car [ka:(r)] : Voiture.
- Windshield [wind shi:ld] : Pare-brise.
- Frost [frost] : Gel (solidification de l'eau en glace).
- To spray [sprei] : Vaporiser (selon le contexte).
- To head to [hed tu:] : Se diriger vers/à.
- School [sku:l] : École.
- Before [bifo:(r)] : Avant, devant.
- Before I could head to school : Avant de me diriger à l'école (traduction facile suivant le contexte). NB: could =pouvais, pourrait.
- Who would have thought ? [hu: wud hav fo:t] : Qui aurait cru?
- Especially [ispe'sheli] : Surtout, particulièrement, principalement.
- To know [nou] : Connaître, savoir.
- 35 degrees Fahrenheit [feutifaiv' digri:z farenait'] : 35 degrés Fahrenheit.
- When I woke up [wen ai wouk œp] : Quand je me suis réveillé.
- To freeze [fri:z] : Avoir froid, geler.

- **As soon as** I got out of **bed** [az sʌn az ai gotaʊt' ov bed] : **Dès que** je suis sorti du **lit**.
- To hit by surprise [hit bai seprai'z] : Frapper par surprise.
- **I cannot remember** when it was this cold in early December [ai kənət rɪmɛm'be(r) wen it wɒz dis kəʊld ɪn ɛərli dɪsɛm'be(r)] : **J e ne me souviens pas** de la période où il faisait **autant froid** en début Décembre.
- To brace oneself for [breɪs wəʊnself' fo:(r)] : Se préparer à.
- Afternoon [aftenu:n] : Après-midi.
- The rest of the week : Le reste (la suite de la semaine).
- To have a full class schedule [hav e ful klas skediʊl] : Avoir un horaire de cours complet.
- Wet [wet] : Mouillé.
- To walk [wo:lk] : Marcher.
- From class to class : De classe à classe.
- Juggle my books and my umbrella: J ongles mes livres et mon parapluie.
- It is a long way from: C'est loin de.
- To drizzle: Brouiner.
- There is a slim chance: Il est peu probable.
- Before the sun comes out: Avant le lever du soleil.
- I can bear it: J e peux le supporter (je peux supporter ça).
- I would not mind: Ça ne me dérangerait pas.
- To be better off : Etre mieux. Exemple: You'd be better off without him = Tu serais mieux sans lui.
- It would be fun: Ce serait amusant.
- To plan a trip: Planifier (prévoir un voyage).

TWO GOATS

Once a goat was grazing on the grassy slope of a hill near a stream. It decided to taste the grass on the hills across. A narrow log served as a bridge across the stream. While crossing the bridge, it saw another goat coming from the other side. The bridge was so narrow that only one animal could cross the bridge at a time.

The first goat said to the other, "Let me pass first."

"You let me pass first", snapped the other goat.

They started threatening each other and finally got into a terrible fight, so savagely that they lost their balance and fell into the stream.

The other goats grazing on the hills saw this spectacle and learnt a lesson.

After few days, two other goats faced the same problem. They happened to be on the bridge at the same time facing each other and unable to move further.

One goat said to the other, "I'll sit down and you can step over my body."

"Thank you. Next time, I'll sit down and let you cross first."

Thus both of them were able to cross the bridge safely.

Mots et Expressions

- Goat [gout] : Chèvre.
- To graze [greiz] : Brouter, paître.
- Grassy : Herbeux(-euse).
- Slope : Pente.
- Hill : Colline.
- Stream [stri:m] : Ruisseau, rivière.
- To decide [disaid] : Décider.
- To taste [teist] : Goûter.

It decided to taste [it disaidid tu teist] : Elle(la chèvre) décida de

goûter.

- Grass : Herbe.
- Across : De l'autre côté de.

To go across : Traverser.

- Hills across : Collines de l'autre côté (de la rivière).
- Narrow : Etroit.
- Log : Bûche (morceau de bois).
- To serve as : Servir de.
- Bridge [bridʒ] : Pont.

A bridge **across** the stream: Un pont **traversant** la rivière.

- To cross : Traverser.

While crossing the bridge : En traversant le pont.

- At a time : A la fois.
- To pass : Passer.

Let me pass first : Laisse-moi passer d'abord (en premier).

- To snap : Parler hargneusement, craquer.
- To threaten [freɪn] : Menacer.

They started threatening **each other** : Elles(les deux chèvres) commencèrent à **se** menacer.

- To get into a fight : Entrer en lutte, se bagarrer.
- Savagely [səˈvɪdʒli] : Sauvagement, féroce.
- So savagely that they ... : Si sauvagement qu'ils ...
- To lose one's balance : Perdre l'équilibre.
- To fall [fɔ:l] : Tomber.
- To learn [leu:n] : Apprendre.
- To learn a lesson : Apprendre une leçon.

- They happened to be on the bridge : Il s'est trouvé qu'elles(chèvres) soient sur le pont.
- Unable [œneibol] : Incapable.
- Further [feu: de(r)] : Plus loin.
- To move further : Avancer, Aller plus loin.
- To step over : Marcher sur.
- Thus [dœs] : Ainsi.
- Both [bouf] : Deux.
- Both of them : Tous les deux.
- To be able to do : Pouvoir faire, être capable de.
- Safely [seifli] : Sans encombre, en sécurité.

THE TRUE FRIEND

Once there were two friends - a squirrel and a puppy. They used to live and play together. The squirrel was very sporty and always won the game. The puppy used to feel bad and thought that it was of no use.

One day, it started raining heavily. The squirrel was in high spirits. He started doing antics but suddenly, lost his balance and fell in the rain water.

He called his friend, the puppy for help. The puppy came to his rescue. The squirrel climbed on its back and reached a safe place. He thanked his friend for saving his life.

Mots et Expressions

- True [tru:] : Vrai.
- Friend [frend] : Ami.

- The true friend : Le vrai ami.
- There were : Il y avait (pluriel).

There was : Il y avait (singulier).

Squirrel [skuirol] : Ecureuil.

- Puppy [pœpi] : Chiot.
- used to [yu:zt tu] :—

They used to live and play together : Ils vivaient et jouaient ensemble (dans le temps, avant).

- Sporty : Sportif / -ive (adjectif).
- Always [olweiz] : Toujours.

He always **won** the game : Il **a** toujours **gagné** le jeu.

- To feel bad : Se sentir mal.
- And thought that ... [end fo:t dat] : Et pensait que...
- It was of no use [it woz ov no yu:s] : Ça ne servait à rien.
- It started raining : Il commença à pleuvoir.
- Heavy [hevi] : Lourd.
- Heavily [hevli] : Très fort, lourdement, abondamment.
- High [hai] : Haut.
- To be in high spirits : Être d'excellente humeur.
- Antics : Pitreries, boufonneries.
- Suddenly [sœdnly] : soudainement.
- Fell [fel] : Prétérit de To fall=Tomber.

And fell in the rain water : Et tomba dans les eaux de pluie.

- To call somebody for help : Appeler quelqu'un au secours.
- Came [keim] : Prétérit To come =Venir.
- Rescue [reskyu:] : Secours.
- To rescue : Secourir.
- To climb [klaim] : Grimper, monter.
- Back [bak] : Dos.

- Its : Son, sa et ses. (Its est employé lorsque le possesseur est une chose ou parfois un animal).
- To reach [ri:tʃ] : Atteindre.
- Safe [seɪf] : Sûr, sans danger.
- To thank : Remercier.
- To save somebody's life : Sauver la vie à quelqu'un.

LEARNING FROM MISTAKES

Thomas Edison tried two thousand different materials in search of a filament for the light bulb. When none worked satisfactorily, his assistant complained, "All our work is in vain. We have learned nothing."

Edison replied very confidently, "Oh, we have come a long way and we have learned a lot. We know that there are two thousand elements which we cannot use to make a good light bulb."

Mots et Expressions

- To try : Essayer.
- Thousand [faʊznd] : Mille.
- Material : Matière, substance, matériau.
- In search of [ɪn seɪtʃ ov] : A la recherche de.
- Light [laɪt] : Lumière.
- Bulb [bʊlb] : Ampoule.
- Light bulb : Ampoule électrique.
- None [nʊn] : Personne(aucun).

- Satisfactorily : De manière satisfaisante.
- To complain : Se plaindre.
- In vain [in vein] : En vain.
- To reply [ri:plai] : Répliquer, répondre.
- Confidently : Avec assurance, en toute confiance.
- To come a long way : Parcourir un long chemin.
- Elements which we cannot use : Elements que(lesquelles) nous ne pouvons pas utiliser.

FATHER AND SONS

A father had a family of sons who were perpetually quarreling among themselves. When he failed to heal their disputes by his exhortations, he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion.

One day he told his sons to bring him a bundle of sticks. When they had done so, he placed the fagot into the hands of each of them in succession, and ordered them to break it in pieces. They tried with all their strength, and were not able to do it.

He next opened the fagot, took the sticks separately, one by one, and again put them into his sons' hands, upon which they broke them easily. He then addressed them in these words: "My sons, if you are of one mind, and unite to assist each other, you will be as strong as this fagot, uninjured by all the attempts of your enemies, but if you are divided among yourselves, you will be broken as easily as these sticks."

Mots et Expressions

Perpetually : Perpétuellement.

To quarrel [kworol] : Se quereller.

To fail [feil] : Echouer.

When he failed to ... : Lorsqu'il n'a pas su ...

To heal : Guérir.

To heal the disputes : Résoudre (arrêter) les disputes.

To determine [diteumin] : Déterminer, se décider.

He determined to ... : Elle se décida de...

Evil [i:vol] : Mal (nom).

Disunion [dis yu:nien] : Désunion, division.

The evils of disunion : Les maux de la division.

Bundle [bœndol] : Botte, paquet.

Stick : Bâton, baguette, canne.

Each of them : Chacun d'entre eux.

In succession [in sœkseshn] : De suite.

To order somebody to do : Ordonner à quelqu'un de faire.

To break [bræk] : Casser, briser.

Piece [pi:ce] : Morceau.

Strength [strengf] : Force.

Separately : Séparément.

One by one : Un par un, un à un.

His sons' hands [hiz sœnz hand] : Les mains de ses fils.

Upon which : Sur ce.

Easily : Facilement.

To address the people : S'adresser aux gens (un groupe).

To be of one mind : Être du même avis.

To unite [yunait] : S'unir, unir.

As strong as : Aussi fort que, autant fort que.

Uninjured [œnindjed] : Indemne.

Note : Injured : Blessé.

Attempt [etempt] : Tentative, attentat.

Enemies [enemiz] → Pluriel de Enemy [enemi] : Ennemi.

To divide [divaid] : Diviser.

But if you are divided among yourselves : Mais si vous êtes divisés entre vous.

Broken — To break [breik] : Casser, briser.

As easily as : Aussi facilement que.

HOUSE ON FIRE

Once taking a night stroll, Michael saw fire coming out of his neighbour's house. He shouted, "Fire! Fire!" but there was nobody to hear his shouts.

Michael called the fire department. Meanwhile, he tried to get into the house. Somehow he succeeded to break into the house and rescued a cat. The fire was spreading into other rooms also when luckily the fire engine arrived. The firemen soon put out the fire.

When the neighbours came back, they were very sad seeing the condition of their house but thanked Michael for saving their cat.

Mots et Expressions

Stroll : Promenade.

To take a stroll : Se promener.

Once taking a night stroll : Une fois en se promenant la nuit.

Saw [so:] → Prétérit de To see : Voir.

To come out : Sortir.

Coming out of : Sortant de.

Neighbour [neibeu(r)] : Voisin.

Neighbour's house [neibeuz haus] : La maison du voisin.

To shout [shaut] : Crier.

He shouted [hi: shautid] : Il cria.

Fire [faie(r)] : Feu.

There was nobody : Il n'y avait personne.

To hear [hie(r)] : Entendre.

The shout: Le cri.

To call [ko:l] : Appeler.

Fire department [faie(r) dipa:tment] : Pompiers (service).

Meanwhile [mi:n wail] : Entre-temps.

Tried [traid] : Prétérit de To try [traɪ] : Essayer.

To get into : Entrer dans, s'introduire dans.

Somehow [sœm haut] : D'une manière ou d'une autre, on ne sait comment ou bien je ne sais comment.

To succeed [sœksɪd] : Réussir.

To succeed to : Réussir à.

To break into : Entrer par la force.

Cat [kat] : Chat.

To spread [spred] : Se propager, propager.

To spread into : Se propager dans.

Note: **into** signifie dans ou en. Il est employé lorsque le verbe le précédant est un verbe de mouvement (to spread, to go, ...). Ex : The fire **was spreading into** other rooms : Le feu **était en train de se propager dans** d'autres chambres

Luckily [lœkɪli] : Heureusement.

Fire engine [faie(r) endʒɪn] : Voiture de pompiers.

Fireman [faie man] : Pompier. Le pluriel c'est **firemen** [faie men].

To put out the fire : Éteindre le feu.

To come back [kœm bak] : Rentrer, revenir.

Sad : Triste.

Condition [kendɪʃn] : Etat, condition.

They were very sad **seeing** the condition of **their** house : Ils étaient si tristes (en)

voyant l'état de **leur** maison.

To thank somebody for : Remercier quelqu'un de.

Ex : I thank you for saving my cat : J e te remercie d'avoir sauvé mon chat.