

# 13 NATURE

## STUDENT'S BOOK PAGE 115

### attention /ə'tenʃ(ə)n/ Noun uncount

*attention* is the thought or interest you give to something you are watching or listening to

Collocates: pay attention (to something) | give your attention to something

*babies cry when they want attention | you need to pay attention in class*

#### • attention

### bite /baɪt/ Verb

to *bite* something means to use your teeth to cut into it or make a hole in it

*don't let the dog bite me! | I was bitten by a snake when I was a child | I accidentally bit my own tongue*

Noun: *bite*

#### • mordre

### chase /tʃeɪs/ Verb

if you *chase* someone or something, you go after them very quickly because you want to catch them

*the children chased each other round the garden | our dog spends all his time chasing cats*

Noun: *chase*

Collocates: give chase

#### • poursuivre

### chemical /'kemɪk(ə)l/ Noun

a *chemical* is an artificial substance made in a factory or laboratory, and used, for example, to make plastic and in industry or farming

*a lot of chemicals from the factory went into the river | some chemicals can damage the environment*

#### • produit chimique

### climb /klaɪm/ Verb

if you *climb* something, you go up it using your feet and sometimes your hands

*we slowly climbed the hill | I'd like to climb Mount Everest one day*

Noun: *climb* | Noun: *climbing* | Noun: *climber*

#### • escalader

### crowded /'kraʊdɪd/ Adjective

if a place is *crowded*, there are so many people there that it is difficult to move around easily

*I got onto a crowded train | it gets crowded here in the summer | the streets were crowded with shoppers*

Noun: *crowd*

#### • bondé

### empty /'empti/ Adjective

if something is *empty*, there is nothing inside it

*the house is empty | an empty glass*

Opposite – Adjective: *full*

Collocates: full of something

#### • vide

### farmer /'fɑ:(r)mə(r)/ Noun

a *farm* is a large area in the country with fields used for growing plants and keeping animals for food. The people who own and work on farms are *farmers*

*some farmers give their cows names | it's a hard life being a farmer*

Noun: *farm* | Noun: *farming*

#### • agriculteur

### field /fi:ld/ Noun

a *field* is an area of land on a farm used for growing plants or for keeping animals

*I enjoy walking in the fields near my house | a field of potatoes*

#### • champ

### forecast /'fɔ:(r)kɑ:st/ Noun

a *forecast* is when someone says what they think will happen in the future using facts that are available now

Collocates: a weather forecast

*did you check the weather forecast? | the latest sales forecast*

Verb: *forecast* | Noun: *forecaster*

Collocates: a weather forecaster

#### • prévision

### icy /'aɪsi/ Adjective

if the weather is *icy*, it is very cold. If a road or path is *icy*, it has a covering of ice on it, and it is very difficult to walk on it or drive along it

*he lost control of the car on an icy road | take a coat – it's icy outside*

Noun: *ice*

#### • gelé

### jump /dʒʌmp/ Verb

if you *jump*, you make a big movement upwards or downwards

*he jumped off the wall | how high can you jump?*

Noun: *jump*

#### • sauter

**let** /let/ Verb

to *let* someone do something, go somewhere, or have something means to allow them to go there, do it, or have it

Collocates: let someone do something

*I rang the bell and waited for someone to let me in | they wouldn't let me see my grandfather when he was in hospital*

• laisser

**rubbish** /'rʌbɪʃ/ Noun uncount

*rubbish* is stuff that people throw away

*put your rubbish in the bin in the corner | the streets were full of rubbish*

• ordures

**scared** /skeə(r)d/ Adjective

if someone is *scared*, they are afraid because they think something bad is going to happen to them

Collocates: scared of something | scared that

*I'm scared of spiders | there's no need to be scared | I thought I heard someone downstairs and got really scared*

Verb: scare | Adjective: scary

• effrayé

**smell** /smel/ Verb

if something *smells* sweet, bad, delicious, etc., you think that is what it is like because of the smell that it has

*the meat smells bad | those flowers smell lovely*

Noun: smell

• sentir

**surrounded** /sə'raʊndɪd/ Adjective

if someone or something is *surrounded*, there is something that goes all the way around them

Collocates: surrounded by something

*the city is surrounded by nice countryside | she was surrounded by hundreds of music fans*

Verb: surround

• entouré

**top** /tɒp/ Noun

the *top* of something is the highest point on it

Collocates: on top of something

*can you see that bird on top of the roof? | he hid it on top of the wardrobe*

Adjective: top || Opposite – Noun: bottom | Adjective: bottom

• haut

**wall** /wɔ:l/ Noun

a *wall* is a solid barrier made of brick or stone that separates one area from another

*four prisoners jumped over the wall and escaped | they replaced the wooden fence with a brick wall*

• mur

**windy** /'wɪndi/ Adjective

when it is *windy*, the wind is blowing very hard

Collocates: windy weather | a windy day

*it's windy outside | it's been very wet and windy recently*

Noun: wind

• venteux

## STUDENT'S BOOK PAGES 116–117

**flooding** /'flʌdɪŋ/ Noun uncount

*flooding* is a situation when a large amount of water comes into an area or building where it is not meant to be

*if the rain continues, there might be some flooding tonight | the station is closed because of flooding*

Noun: flood | Verb: flood

• inondation

**invite** /ɪn'vaɪt/ Verb

if you *invite* someone to a social occasion, you ask them if they would like to come

Collocates: invite someone to something

*let's invite Paul and Elizabeth to dinner | we've been invited to a party at our neighbour's house*

Noun: invitation

• inviter

**pull down** /ˌpʊl 'daʊn/ Phrasal verb

to *pull down* a building means to destroy it and remove everything, for example in order to put a new building in its place

*they're going to pull down the old cinema | the house where I grew up was pulled down last year*

• démolir

**reach** /ri:tʃ/ Verb

to *reach* a particular level on a scale or to *reach* a particular place means to get there

*the temperature reached 35 degrees yesterday afternoon | unemployment reached 10% | we finally reached the top of the mountain*

• atteindre

**reason** /'ri:z(ə)n/ Noun

if you have a *reason* to do something, there are facts or ideas which make you think it will be a good idea to do it  
*did you have a reason for inviting them? | I'm not ringing you for any reason, I just wanted a chat*

• raison

**showing** /'ʃəʊɪŋ/ Noun

at a cinema, a *showing* is a particular time when you can watch a film. Cinemas usually have several *showings* during a day

*there are showings at 3, 5:15, 7:30 and 10 | I went to the early showing at the local cinema*

• projection

**spring** /sprɪŋ/ Noun

*spring* is the time of year when the leaves start to appear on the trees, after winter and before summer

*spring is my favourite time of year | we're going camping in the spring*

• printemps

**wet** /wet/ Adjective

something that is *wet* is covered with water or another liquid. If the weather is *wet*, it rains a lot

*careful – the floor's wet | another wet weekend in Manchester*

Verb: *wet* || Opposite – Adjective: *dry*

• mouillé

## STUDENT'S BOOK PAGES 118–119

**chance** /tʃɑːns/ Noun

if there is a *chance* of something happening, it is possible that it will happen. If you say that there is *no chance* of it happening, you think it is impossible

Collocates: no chance | a good chance | the chances of doing something

*there was no chance of getting any milk at 8 in the evening | I think you've got a good chance of getting the job*

• chance

**condition** /kən'dɪʃ(ə)n/ Noun

the *condition* of something is the particular state it is in, for example whether it is broken or not

Collocates: in good/bad condition

*the roads here are in very bad condition | it's ten years old but still in very good condition*

• état

**connection** /kə'nekʃ(ə)n/ Noun

your internet connection is the point where your computer, TV, etc. joins the wires that allow you to use the internet

*we have a good internet connection | there's no internet connection in the underground railway*

Verb: *connect*

• connexion

**convenient** /kən'viːniənt/ Adjective

something that is *convenient* helps you to do things easily. For example, if a place is *convenient* for the station, it is near the station so you can get there easily. If it is *convenient* to do something, then you can do it without any problems because you are not busy with anything else

Collocates: convenient for something

*the flat is very convenient for shops and the station | shopping online is so convenient*

Noun: *convenience* || Opposite – Adjective: *inconvenient*

• pratique

**couple** /'kʌp(ə)l/ Noun

a *couple* is two people who are married or in a relationship with each other

*a TV programme about a couple who are building their own house | we never talk to the couple who live next door*

• couple

**earth** /ɜː(r)θ/ Noun uncount

*earth* is the dark stuff on the surface of the ground that plants can grow in

*my clothes were dirty from all the earth and grass | the earth here is good for growing potatoes*

• terre

**edge** /edʒ/ Noun

the *edge* of something is the part that is at the side and not the middle

Collocates: the edge of something

*the wall at the edge of the field | he stood at the edge of the road*

• bord

**escape** /ɪ'skeɪp/ Verb

if you *escape* from somewhere unpleasant, you succeed in getting away from it

Collocates: escape (from) somewhere

*they wanted to escape the city and live in the country | she escaped through a window*

Noun: *escape*

Collocates: make your escape

• échapper

**flat** /flæt/ Adjective

something that is *flat* is level and even, not round or curved

*this part of the country is very flat | people used to think the world was flat*

• plat

**hill** /hɪl/ Noun

a *hill* is an area of land that is not flat, but goes up. *Hills* are smaller than mountains

*there's a nice view from the top of the hill | a long walk up the hill*

- colline

**limited** /'lɪmɪtɪd/ Adjective

if something is *limited*, there is not very much of it or not very many of it

*there's only a limited choice of jobs there | information about the event is limited*

Verb: *limit* | Noun: *limit*

- limité

**natural** /'nætʃ(ə)rəl/ Adjective

something that is *natural* has not been made or changed by people but exists like that in nature

*all our dishes are made from natural ingredients | the chairs are made from natural wood*

Opposite – Adjective: *artificial*

- naturel

**perfect** /'pɜː(r)fɪkt/ Adjective

something that is *perfect* is very good, and cannot become any better

*he designed his perfect house | the weather last week was perfect*

- parfait

**pig** /pɪg/ Noun

a *pig* is an animal with four short legs, often pink in colour and with no fur, that is kept for its meat. The meat from a *pig* is pork

*pigs are very intelligent animals | they have over 100 pigs on the farm*

- cochon

**programme** /'prəʊgræm/ Noun

a *programme* is a radio or television show

*a TV programme about cooking | she makes documentary programmes for the radio*

- programme

**scenery** /'siːnəri/ Noun uncount

the *scenery* is everything you can see from wherever you are when you are in the countryside

*the scenery from our hotel window was lovely | there was beautiful scenery along the valley*

- paysage

**violent** /'vaɪələnt/ Adjective

something that is *violent* involves the use of force or weapons to hurt or kill people

*I can't understand his violent behaviour | a violent attack in the street*

Adverb: *violently* | Noun: *violence*

- violent

**STUDENT'S BOOK PAGES 120–121**

**disease** /dɪ'ziːz/ Noun

a *disease* is a serious illness

*rats can cause disease | he died of heart disease*

- maladie

**rat** /ræt/ Noun

a *rat* is an animal like a big mouse with a long tail

*I'm sure I saw a rat in the garden | I had a pet rat when I was 12*

- rat

**work** /wɜː(r)k/ Verb

if something *works*, it succeeds in doing what you want it to do

*the new washing machine works really well | the engine isn't working properly*

- fonctionner

**KEEP (KEPT, KEEPING)**

*Keep* can mean different things. Look at the examples below. Translate them. How many different verbs in your language do you use?

**be in the same state:** *I keep fit by going running every day / I can't keep awake*

**store something:** *keep your passport in a safe place / I keep my car in the garage*

**continue to do something:** *I keep forgetting to do it / he keeps phoning me*

**continue to have something:** *you can keep it, if you like / keep the change (money)*

**do what you said you would do:** *he keeps his promises / she didn't keep her appointment*

**make a record of something:** *keep a record of what you spent / I keep a diary*