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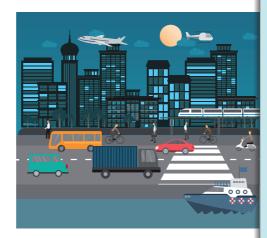
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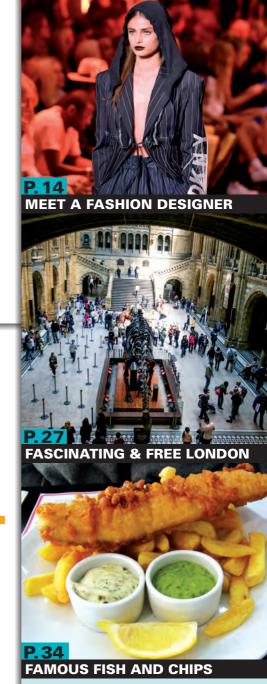
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Article lu et enregistré sur le CD audio
Le CD audio contient également des exercices
de prononciation et d'intonation basés sur
des articles du magazine.

NOUVEAU Le numéro de la piste audio est intégré au symbole.

Un **exercice numérique** se rapporte à cet article dans la base Go Digital.

Article en anglais américain

Les articles couvrent les niveaux A1 à B1 du Cadre européen commun de référence pour les langues.







Article de Christina Rebuffet Broadus

What do you think





Jaime, 31, entrepreneur, San Francisco, California,

I'm from America but I now live near London. I prefer living outside London because the houses are bigger and less expensive. The neighborhoods are *quieter*, too. I like going to Central London for parties and to have fun, but I don't recommend Uber. Take a black cab*, because Uber drivers don't know the city!

* Black cabs, also known as Hackney carriages, are the traditional taxis in London. The drivers are required to take The Knowledge, a very detailed London street knowledge test.



Shanthi, 50, business English teacher, London, **England, UK**

I was born in London but *grew up* in the *Far East* and Italy. I returned to the UK for university. I love London because there



is so much to do and to see: theatres, art exhibitions, markets, street performers and restaurants. I love the different cultures that live together here!





Annisaa, 28, communications consultant, Jakarta, Indonesia

What I love about London is the rain, the old pubs, the banks of the River Thames, the Tube*, the museums, the record stores, the second-hand bookshops and the parks. I love *strolling* in the streets of London around Christmas, and eating jacket potatoes and Yorkshire pudding.

* The Tube is the name given to the London Underground.

...

less expensive moins cher quieter plus silencieux to grow up grandir l'Extrême Orient the Far East a street performer un artiste de rue, un saltimbanque

a bank une rive, une berge

to stroll

a record store un disquaire a second-hand bookshop une librairie d'occasion, un bouquiniste se balader, se promener a jacket potato une pomme de terre en robe des champs a Yorkshire pudding une sorte de crêpe épaisse salée

0.0000000

0.00000

of London?





Adam, 43, academic English teacher at a university, Reading, England, UK

I like London because I always experience it as a tourist. As a child, I lived in the North of England and rarely visited the city. As a result, it was exotic, and trips to London were very exciting. We always did something special, like visit a museum or an art gallery.





Eileen, 29, video editor, Manchester, England,

I like going to London; there is always something new to do there. London is vibrant and buzzing. The music scene and the museums are incredible. My favourite place is the Tate

Modern Gallery – their collection is unique and you can easily spend the day in there. When the weather is good,

I love going to Hyde Park and renting a pedal







Andrew, 61, training consultant, London, **England, UK**

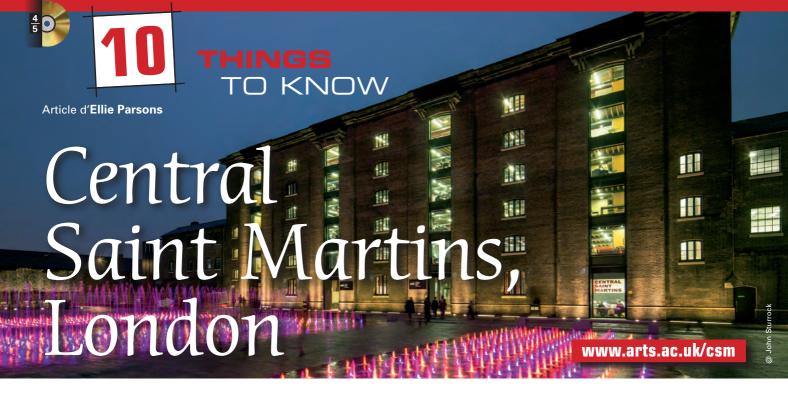
I like and dislike London. I love walking around the city, visiting historic sites and interesting places like Camden, Hampstead Heath, Notting Hill and Leicester Square. It is a city full of surprises. It is a wonderful place with a unique atmosphere, but I don't like the modern architecture so much.



exciting a video editor

rarely rarement passionnant, palpitant un monteur, une monteuse vidéo vibrant plein de vie, dynamique

en pleine effervescence buzzing a pedal boat un pédalo blissful merveilleux to dislike ne pas aimer



Where it is

The main college campus of Central Saint Martins (CSM) is in King's Cross, Central London. It is famous for its fashion courses, although students can also study art, product and industrial design, graphic communication, drama and performance and more.



Cultural diversity

Students from over 90 countries go to the college, contributing to its cultural diversity, global network and reputation.

Its reputation

CSM has been named the top global fashion school by the Business of Fashion's annual global ranking. The college offers Bachelor of Arts (BA)* and Master of Arts (MA) fashion courses and is a leading institution for global fashion education.

* Equivalent d'une licence dans le domaine des lettres, des sciences humaines et sociales ou des arts.

Fashion Week

CSM's MA in Fashion is the only course that shows at the biannual London Fashion Week, where around 50 per cent of the designers are graduates of CSM.



Famous alumni

Fashion superstar John Galliano and great British designers Stella McCartney, Matthew Williamson and Christopher Kane all studied at CSM.

Galliano was at CSM in the 1980s and liked studying in the different departments. "Fashion wasn't put into a ghetto," he said. "Some of my closest friends were graphic artists... I found it inspiring, popping in to see my mates painting or sculpting or whatever. It was a real traditional art."

Stella, the daughter of Sir Paul McCartney, has said about her college days, "You were really encouraged to look outside the box and to challenge yourself; it was really about making dresses out of spaghetti."



J Galliano

Williamson, known for his colourful prints, graduated from CSM with a BA in Fashion Design and Printed Textiles in 1994. He was only 17 when he started the course.

Kane completed his MA in Fashion Design at CSM. After graduating, he started his own fashion label. It is now a successful global brand, with a shop in London's Mayfair.

main principal a fashion course une formation de créateur de mode drama l'art dramatique

an alumnus (feminine: un ancien élève an alumna, plural: alumni) a global network un réseau mondial a ranking un classement

leading principal, éminent a graduate un diplômé

a designer un styliste to pop in entrer en passant a mate (informal) un pote, un copain to look outside the box sortir des sentiers battus to challenge oneself se remettre en question a dress une robe out of (ici) à partir de a print un tissu imprimé own propre, à soi a fashion label une maison de couture

Scolarships

One of Britain's most extravagant designers, Alexander McQueen received his MA in Fashion Design from CSM in 1992. The eccentric fashion editor Isabella Blow saw



his talent and bought his graduate show collection for £5,000. Tragically, both committed suicide (Blow in 2007 and McQueen in 2010). The Alexander McQueen Scholarship and the Isabella Blow Foundation Scholarship, both worth £22,500, are awarded to students on the MA Fashion course at CSM.



Degree Show Two: DESIGN 2016

Designers

In 2013, CSM's product and industrial design courses won the Queen's Anniversary Prize for innovation in design education. Product designers who studied at the school have produced classics such as the first production laptop computer, the original London Routemaster red double-decker bus, the Chopper bike, the Apple iPhone, Lego and Joseph Joseph kitchen products.



Degree Show One: ART 2016

The Turner Prize

In the 30 years of the annual Turner Prize, CSM graduates have received 26 nominations and five wins. Two CSM graduates were on the 2016 Turner Prize shortlist: Helen Marten and Josephine Pryde. Helen Marten won.

Oscar nominations

In 2016, CSM came third in the list of universities (behind New York and Harvard universities) with

the most Oscar-nominated graduates. In total, CSM graduates have won five Oscars, which went to Michael Fassbender and Tom Hardy for acting, Sandy Powell and Jenny Beaven for costume design (for Mad Max: Fury ROAD) and Joshua Oppenheimer for documentary feature. Other awardwinning actors and performers from CSM include Colin Firth, John Hurt, Jarvis Cocker and Paloma Faith.



Imperator Furiosa costume, Map Max: FURY ROAD

10 Peace for Paris

The French, London-based graphic artist Jean Jullien is a graduate of the college, having completed a BA in Graphic Design. He designed the iconic 'Peace for Paris' symbol, with the Eiffel Tower, following the Bataclan terrorist atrocity in Paris in 2015.



Textile Print studio

a scholarship une bourse d'études an editor un directeur de la rédaction, un rédacteur en chef hoth tous les deux

to commit suicide se suicider

worth d'une valeur de to award attribuer, accorder a laptop un ordinateur portable

a double-decker bus un bus à impériale a win a documentary feature graphic design

(ici) un prix un long métrage documentaire le graphisme

Article de Louanne Piccolo

Alfred Hitchcock

Full name: Alfred Joseph Hitchcock

Born: August 13th 1899

Died: April 29th 1980

Known as: The Master of Suspense

Quote: "Always make the audience suffer as much as possible."

If you have watched an Alfred Hitchcock film, it would be natural to think that he were a *scary* person. *However*, in reality, Hitchcock had a *great* sense of humour, and was scared of eggs and of his own films! He was also a very modest man who did not like being the centre of attention. When he accepted the Irving G Thalberg Memorial Award¹, he said only five words, "*Thank you...very much indeed*."

Hitchcock as a child

Hitchcock was born in Leytonstone, England. His Catholic parents, William and Emma, were very strict with their three children. When he was five years old, Hitchcock's father sent him to the police station with a note asking the police to put him in a *cell* for ten minutes to punish him. This *event* made a big impression on Hitchcock, and *unjust* and severe punishment became a common theme in his films.

When Hitchcock was 15, he studied at an engineering school in London. *Sadly*, his father died the same year. As a child and *teenager*, Hitchcock was *overweight*. He didn't have many friends, but he loved films. Perhaps his strict education and his *loneliness* influenced his strange sense of humour and love for the macabre.



a quote une citation

great excellent

Thank you very much indeed. Je vous remercie infiniment.

however cependant, toutefois

scary effrayant, qui fait peur

¹ It is an award given to "creative producers, whose bodies of work reflect a consistently high quality of motion picture production".

Hitchcock on set of Family Plot, San Francisco, 1975

a cell une cellule (de prison)
an event unjust injuste sadly a teenager un adolescent

overweight en surpoids
loneliness la solitude
to contribute (ici) collaborer à un journal
a title card un carton (dans les films muets)
a silent film un film muet



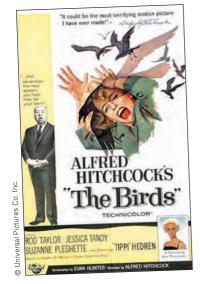
Humble beginnings

At 20 years of age, young Hitchcock worked for Henley's, a telegraph company in London. Henley's had its own newspaper, called The Henley Telegraph. Hitchcock *contributed* many short stories and articles to it. False accusations, confusion and surprise endings were present in almost all of his creative writings, and his colleagues loved them.

A year later, in 1920, Hitchcock began his first job in the film industry, with Famous Players-Lasky, an American company in London. His job was to create title cards for their silent films. Title cards were filmed texts on cards that film directors inserted between scenes in a silent film. As there were no words, the audience sometimes needed extra information between long scenes to understand what was happening.



Acquired via cir



Hitchcock's first attempts at directing films were not successful. In 1922, his first project, Number 13, was cancelled because of financial problems. His second picture, in 1925, THE PLEASURE GARDEN², was a commercial failure, and his third film, in 1926, THE MOUNTAIN EAGLE, was a flop and is now lost. However, everything

changed when he stopped directing dramas and began working on thrillers.

Alfred the Great

Hitchcock married Alma Reville in 1926 and they had a daughter, Patricia. In 1927, Hitchcock's first thriller, THE LODGER, about a serial killer in London, was released. It was an instant commercial success and catapulted him to fame.

Blackmail³, in 1929, is an interesting project for several reasons: it was the first sound film in the UK, and Hitchcock plays a small role in it. He liked to make cameo appearances in his films. Sometimes the audience would hear his voice and sometimes they would see him for a short time. In Blackmail, we see Hitchcock reading a book on the London Underground while a little boy interrupts him constantly.

During the 1930s, Hitchcock worked at Gaumont British Picture Corporation and directed a series of well-known classics. They included The Man Who KNEW Too Much⁴ and The 39 Steps⁵, which was voted the fourth best British film of the 20th century. By the end of the decade. Hitchcock was known as 'Alfred the Great' in Britain and was becoming famous in the United States.





Hitchcock goes to Hollywood

Hitchcock left England with his family in 1939. Rebecca was the first film he directed in the US and it won an Academy Award for Best Picture. Over the next 30 years, Hitchcock directed many successful films with well-known actors such as Grace Kelly, Gregory Peck and Sean Connery.

His most famous film, Psycно⁶, in 1960, began a new genre of films - horror! Psycho was a box-office success in the UK, France, South America and the US. Hitchcock earned more than \$15 million from it! This genre was such a success with audiences that it inspired Hitchcock to create more horror films, most notably The Birds⁷ in 1963. The complex psychology and the original plots in his films made Hitchcock an icon.

The End

After making more than 50 films over 60 years, Alfred Hitchcock won the American Film Institute Lifetime Achievement Award in 1979.

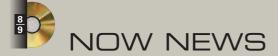
He once said, "There is no terror in the bang, only in the anticipation of it." This quote is pertinent to his death, as 'The Master of Suspense' died peacefully in his sleep at home in 1980, surrounded by his family.

- ² LE JARDIN DU PLAISIR
- ³ CHANTAGE
- ⁴ L'Homme qui en savait trop
- ⁵ Les 39 marches
- ⁶ PSYCHOSE
- 7 LES OISEAUX

an attempt une tentative successful couronné de succès to be cancelled être annulé a failure un échec to direct réaliser

a drama un film dramatique fame la célébrité, la gloire a cameo une brève apparition well-known connu, célèbre

to earn rapporter a plot une intrigue peacefully tranquillement surrounded by entouré de



Article de Christina Rebuffet-Broadus



Boss gives company to employees



Twenty-three years ago, Peter Neumark created the company Classic Motor Cars Ltd in Shropshire, England. His company restores classic cars, including famous Jaguars. Neumark wanted to be sure that the company continued after he retired, so he decided to give it to his employees.

There are 60 people who work at Classic Motor Cars Ltd, and now each of them *owns* part of the company. This means that they all *share* the profits and benefits of the company. When asked about the decision, Neumark said, "I can't think of a better *set of owners*."

to restore restaurer retired retraité

to own to share partager a set of owners un actionnariat



Facebook founder to help immigrants

The creator of Facebook, Mark Zuckerberg, wants to give immigrants to the US the opportunity to become successful entrepreneurs. One day, Zuckerberg was working with kids at a children's club in Palo Alto, California. He asked them, "Who wants to go to university in the future?" The only children who didn't raise their hands were illegal immigrants. Zuckerberg knew that these children were smart but that the current US immigration system was against them, so he became partners with investors to create Fwdus. This organization will also help qualified immigrants who finish university to get a green card*. It will help illegal immigrants to become legal immigrants. Zuckerberg will help them to live their American dream!

 * A green card holder (permanent resident) is someone who has been granted authorization to live and work in the United States on a permanent basis.



to raise one's hand lever la main smart intelligent current actuel





Canadian banks eject companies connected to marijuana

Two major banks in Canada, Scotiabank and the Royal Bank of Canada, have *ended their connection* to companies associated with the marijuana industry. The companies don't *sell* marijuana because it is illegal. They sell smoking equipment, like pipes and *bongs*, which are legal. For this reason, the companies' owners have difficulty understanding the banks' decision. The banks *cancelled* the companies' *accounts* and advised them to change banks. Spokespeople from the banks said that this was to reduce any risks associated with equipment connected to marijuana, even if the products are legal. There are discussions to legalise marijuana in Canada, but until then, banks may continue to close the accounts of companies that sell smoking equipment.

to end one's connection mettre fin à une relation to sell vendre

a bong une pipe à eau to cancel an account fermer, clôturer un compte



New facility to convert plastic to fuel

Australia will soon have a factory that can create petrol and diesel from plastic. The fuels can be used in cars, just like regular petrol. The facility will be built in the city of Canberra and will be the first factory of this type. It will treat 200 tons of plastic per day!

The idea is simple. Plastic is created from oil and petrol. The factory reverses the process, reverting plastic to petrol. According to the manager of the plant, Stuart Clark, "It's not a major change." Australians produce 1.5 million tons of plastic each year, so the factory will create a lot of fuel. Clark hopes that this factory will become a big success story for Australia.

a factory une usine

a facility un établissement to reverse the process inverser le processus to revert to revenir à



New words added to the dictionary

It's good news for people who like to learn new vocabulary in English! One thousand new words were recently added to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). What are some of the new words? They include 'YOLO', the popular acronym for 'you only live once'; 'yogalates', a combination of 'yoga' and 'pilates'; and 'fuhqeddaboudit', which is how the people of New York and New

Jersey pronounce the expression 'forget about it'.

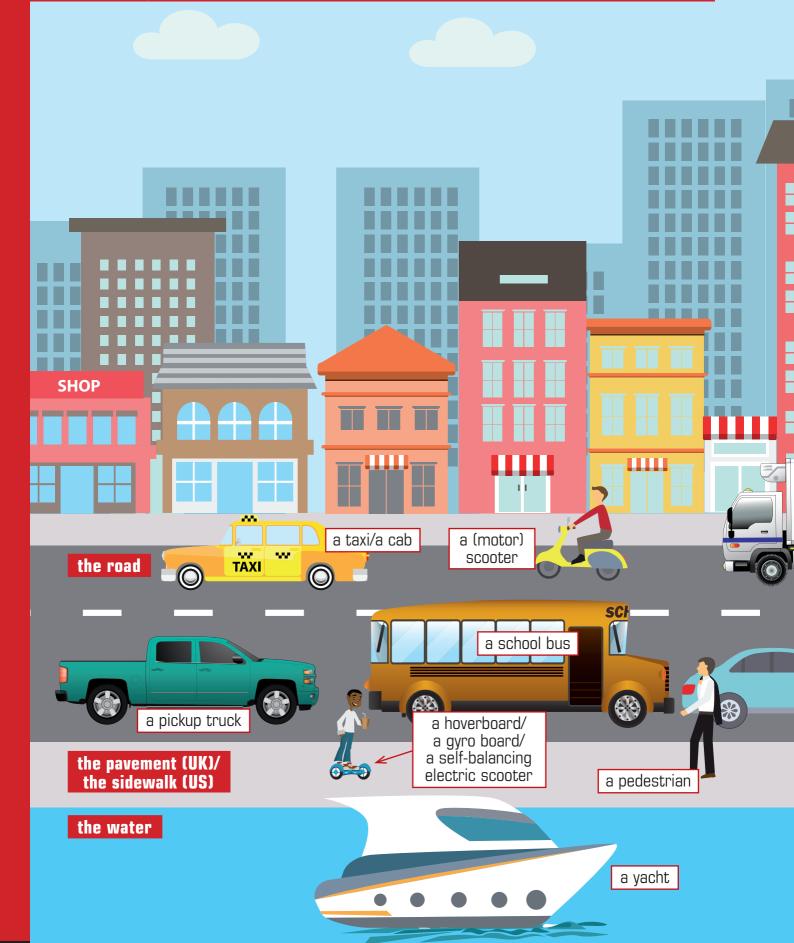
Before a word is added to the dictionary, it has to be used *sufficiently* in different places for a long time. The OED *claims* to be "an unsurpassed guide to the meaning, history and pronunciation of more than 829,000 words" in English. Time to start studying your vocabulary!

> to be added être ajouté a combination un mélange, une association sufficiently suffisamment, assez to claim revendiquer unsurpassed sans égal, inégalé





City transportation







Article d'Ellie Parsons

Lois Navarro,

fashion designer

New York is one of the fashion capitals of the world, and it's a city that inspires Lois Navarro, who works as a designer at DKNY. This iconic New York fashion label was founded by Donna Karan in 1984. Donna has said that the Big Apple is her "inspiration and creative fuel" and that it's the "essence of glamour". Navarro feels the same about the city: "There is always an energy you feel on the streets of New York, like something is happening — and it always is."

DKNY has its headquarters on 7th avenue, known as Fashion Avenue, where Navarro has worked for the past 16 years. The company has 1,300 employees and 300 DKNY stores worldwide.

Navarro's interest in fashion started as a child. "My mother taught me to sew and knit at a very young age, so I used to make clothing to create my own street style," she says. Later, she studied fashion design at Kingston University, just outside of London, "where they taught me everything I needed to know to work in the fashion industry". After graduating, she worked in London, Paris and Germany, before settling in America. "I had just moved to New York from San Francisco and was looking for a job. A friend from university was working for DKNY and told me about a job opening." This is how she came to work at DKNY, known for its modern, easy-to-wear style. "My career has taken me all over the world and I have met some amazingly talented people. I feel so lucky to be doing something that I am passionate about and enjoy," she says.

Navarro is part of the women's design team, and she says that every day is different: "I could be sketching all day or I could be fitting samples that we want to use for a collection. It's never the same, which keeps it interesting."

Navarro works closely with the creative directors and native New Yorkers Maxwell Osborne and Dao-Yi Chow, who launched their first DKNY collection at New York Fashion Week in September of 2015. Donna Karan is still involved as a consultant. "The company has always been design driven. They give you the freedom to create

beautiful clothes," says Navarro.

Chow and Osborne's inspiration for the spring 2017 runway collection was a futuristic theme called Neo Soho. "They were thinking about the future women of New York," says Navarro. Currently, she is working on the pre-fall collection and starting to draw designs for autumn. "The themes don't change drastically at DKNY. We try to push ideas from the previous season a little further, so they evolve into something new."









RENCONTRE AVEC

Lois Navarro,

styliste



Le siège social de DKNY, où Navarro travaille depuis maintenant 16 ans. est situé sur la 7e avenue, connue comme l'avenue de la mode. La société a 1300 employés et 300 magasins DKNY dans le monde.

L'intérêt de Navarro pour la mode a débuté lorsqu'elle était enfant. «Ma mère m'a appris à coudre et à tricoter lorsque j'étais très jeune, j'ai donc pris l'habitude de fabriquer mes vêtements et créer mon propre style,» dit-elle. Plus tard, elle a étudié le stylisme à l'Université de Kingston, dans la banlieue de Londres, « où ils m'ont enseigné tout ce dont j'avais besoin pour travailler dans l'industrie de la mode.» Après son diplôme, elle a travaillé à Londres. Paris et en Allemagne, avant de s'installer en Amérique. «Je venais de déménager de San Francisco à New York et je cherchais un emploi. Un ami de l'université travaillait chez DKNY et m'a parlé d'un poste à pourvoir. » C'est ainsi qu'elle est entrée chez DKNY, connue pour son style moderne et facile à porter. «Ma carrière m'a permis de faire le tour du monde et j'ai pu rencontrer des gens extrêmement talentueux. J'ai beaucoup de chance de faire un métier qui me passionne et me réjouit », dit-elle.

Navarro fait partie de l'équipe de stylistes de la gamme pour femmes. et elle explique que chaque jour est différent : «Je peux passer la journée à dessiner ou essayer des prototypes pour la prochaine collection. Ce n'est jamais pareil, c'est ce qui



maintient l'intérêt. » Navarro travaille en étroite collaboration avec les directeurs artistiques natifs de New York, Maxwell Osborne et Dao-yi Chow, qui ont lancé leur première collection DKNY à la Fashion Week de New York en septembre 2015. Donna Karan est toujours impliquée en tant que consultante. « Cette entreprise a toujours été à l'avant-garde de la création. On nous laisse la liberté de créer de très beaux vêtements ». dit Navarro.

L'inspiration de Chow et Osborne pour la collection haute couture du printemps 2017 est venue d'un thème futuriste appelé Neo Soho. «Ils ont pensé à la femme future de New York», dit Navarro, Pour l'instant, elle travaille sur la collection de préautomne et commence à dessiner des modèles pour l'automne. «Les thèmes ne changent pas radicalement chez DKNY. On essaye de pousser un peu plus loin les idées de la saison passée, pour qu'elles évoluent vers quelque chose de nouveau.»



Article de Louanne Piccolo

National Cowboy Poetry Gathering (US)

This is a festival with a difference. Imagine a tall, *strong* cowboy. Can you see him? Now, imagine him reciting poetry! The National Cowboy Poetry Gathering transforms cowboys into poets. The festival is humorous and very successful. In 2017, the 33rd festival will have six days of poetry, music, dancing, stories, *workshops* and *exhibits* in Nevada. The gathering is over the weekend, from January 30th to February 4th. Tickets are \$60 for a three-day pass and \$30 for one day. Put on your cowboy boots and *laugh* the *whole* weekend!

poetry la poésie
a gathering un rassemblement
strong fort
a workshop un atelier

an exhibit une exposition to laugh rire whole tout



harlie Ekburg

Cape Town International Jazz Festival (SA)



Join the *crowds* from March 31st to April 1st in Cape Town for the largest music event on the African continent! Famous international and South African artists will play in the Cape Town International Convention Centre in front of thousands of spectators. If you love photography, why not visit the Duotone Photographic Exhibition, which is part of the festival. The theme of the exhibition is 'Jazz *in Motion*', and it is open to amateur and professional photographers. There is also a free concert before the festival in the middle of the city. *Don't miss it!*

Cape Town Le Cap
crowd la foule
in motion en marche
Don't miss it! À ne pas manquer!

Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras (AUS)

Vibrant colours, music, dancing, costumes and glamour — this is the Sydney Gay and Lesbian Mardi Gras parade on March 4th in Sydney, Australia. It is not as big as the parade in San Francisco, but it is at night and the atmosphere is *exciting*. The parade starts in Hyde Park and ends in Moore Park. Disguise yourself and participate, even if you are not gay. If you do not like the crowds, you can buy a ticket for the Glamstands and watch the procession from above. It's party time!

vibrant vif
exciting passionnant, formidable
to disguise oneself se déguiser
above (ici) en haut, au-dessus



A1

Article d'Alison Tetlow



Mr Ash: Hello. What's wrong? Are you ill?

Pat: I've got a really bad headache, Mr Ash.

Mr Ash: Oh dear! Do you get headaches often?

Pat: No, I don't.

Mr Ash: Do you want some tablets?

Let's see what they say!

Pat: Yes, please. What do you recommend?

Mr Ash: Do you have any other symptoms?

Pat: No, just a headache.

Mr Ash: You don't have a fever or a sore throat?

Pat: No. I don't have a cold or influenza.

Mr Ash: I think you need some paracetamol. Take one of these tablets now. You can take another tablet after four hours, if you need it.

Pat: Thank you. How much do they cost?

Mr Ash: £2.49 please. You mustn't take more than eight tablets in 24 hours. If you still have a headache tomorrow, go to your doctor.

Pat: Thank you. I hope the headache goes away when I take the paracetamol.

Mr Ash: I hope so, too!

Pat: Thank you for your help, Mr Ash.

Mr Ash: No problem. I hope you feel better soon.



a headache un mal de tête
medicine (ici) un médicament
What's wrong? Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas?
ill malade

often souvent
a tablet un comprimé, un cachet
fever la fièvre
a sore throat un mal de gorge

a cold un rhume influenza la grippe to cost coûter



Article d'Alison Tetlow

Words that come from not seem of the come from the seem of the come of the com

From 1858 to 1947, India was a British colony. This period of Indian history is called the British Raj and it was a time when many words of Indian origin came into the English language.



Pyjamas (UK)/Pajamas (US)

When you put your **pyjamas (UK)/pajamas (US)** on, you may not realise that the word comes from the Bengali word 'payjama'. This is their word for *loose*, light *trousers* with a *drawstring belt*. 'Pyjamas' came into the English language in the 19th century, and the word describes the trousers and *jacket* that some people wear in bed. Some people also refer to pyjamas as 'PJs'.



If you are in an English food shop, you may see jars of **chutney**. Some people also make it at home from fruit or vegetables from their gardens, which they cook with vinegar and sugar. The Indians have many types of 'chatney' or 'chatni', which they eat with curry. The British generally eat their chutney with cheese or cold meat.





Shampoo

Did you know that when you ask someone for **shampoo**, you are using another Indian word? It comes from the Hindi 'champo', which is the term for a massage. You can also use 'shampoo' as a verb. For example, "I'm going to shampoo my hair tonight."

loose ample, peu serré trousers (UK) un pantalon

a drawstring un cordon une ceinture a jacket une veste

chutney un condiment aigre-doux a jar un pot, un bocal



Bungalow

A **bungalow** is a detached house with only one *storey*. In Britain, bungalows are popular with older people, who like a house with no *stairs*. This type of building originated in Bengal, and the British who were in India during the British Raj often lived in bungalows. The Gujurati word 'bangalo' means 'from Bengal'.





Veranda/Verandah

A **veranda(h)** is a type of open *porch* around the bottom storey of a house. It is outside the house and it has a *roof*, but no windows. "It was such nice weather that we sat on the veranda(h) *until it got dark*." The word comes from the Hindi 'varanda'.

Khaki

This comes from an Urdu word that means 'the colour of earth'. Military uniforms are often **khaki** (a yellow-brown colour) and the word came into the English language when the British Army was in India. You can also use it to describe other clothes. For example, "He was wearing a white T-shirt and khaki shorts."





Juggernaut

Sometimes people call a very large *lorry* a **juggernaut**. Jagannath is a Hindu god. Every year in parts of India, a statue of him is pulled through the town on a large cart with wheels.



a storey un étage stairs un escalier a porch une terrasse couverte a roof un toit
until it got dark jusqu'à la tombée de la nuit
earth la terre

a lorry (UK) un camion a cart une charrette, un chariot a wheel une roue

READ ALL ABOUT IT

Article de Talitha Linehan

London boroughs

There are **32** boroughs in Greater London.

Of these, **12** are Inner London boroughs and **20** are Outer London boroughs.

Three of the London boroughs are designated as royal boroughs.

They are Kingston upon Thames, Kensington and Chelsea and Greenwich.

One of them, the **City of Westminster**, has city status.

The only district of London that is not a borough is the **City of London**.

Size and population

London boroughs are between about **five** and **60** square miles and have populations of between approximately **150,000** and **300,000** people.

Inner London boroughs are normally smaller and have smaller and denser populations than Outer London boroughs.

The biggest London borough is **Bromely**, which is almost **58** square miles.





The borough with the biggest population is **Croydon**, which is home to about **370,000** people.

Kensington and Chelsea is the smallest borough and has the smallest population. It is only about **4.68** sq mi and has about **155,000** people. This makes it one of the most densely populated districts in the UK!

Local councils

All of the London boroughs were created on the same day, **April 1st 1965**.

Each borough is a local government district and has a mayor and a council. The council is responsible for local services, like social services, roads and schools.



The Greater London Authority, which is the administrative organisation for all of Greater London, is responsible for other services, like transport and economic development.

Each borough is divided into electoral wards, for electing local councilors. Council elections are every four years. The next elections are in **2018**.



The districts of England

In total, England has **326** local government districts – **32** London boroughs, **35** metropolitan boroughs, **201** non-metropolitan districts, **55** unitary authorities, the City of London and the Isles of Scilly.

Article d'Alison Tetlow

What to say when there is a *fire* drill*



If you are in an English-speaking country, you may need to know what to say when there is a fire drill at the company you are working for or the building you are in. Here are some phrases to help you.

Characters

Sophie: British female

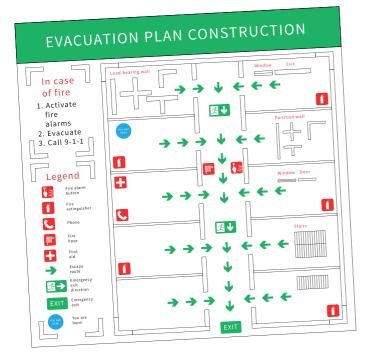
Ben: British male

Annie: American female

CONVERSATION 1

Sophie and Ben work for an English company. Ben is in charge of fire drills and he wants Sophie to help him. [UK]

Ben: Sophie, can I have a word with you about fire drills? As you know, I organise them and I need someone to run the fire drills when I'm not here.





Sophie: I don't know what to do! What happens when the **fire alarm*** *goes off*?

Ben: Make sure that everyone *leaves* the building. Tell them to keep calm and to use the stairs. If there's a real fire, the *lift* could break down and the people in it would *be trapped*.

Sophie: Of course.

Ben: When the building is empty, take a **roll call*** outside.

Sophie: Okay. I'll watch you the next time we have a fire drill.

* Definitions are in the 'keywords' box

a fire un incendie
to be in charge être responsable, être chargé
to go off sonner
to leave partir
a lift (UK)/an elevator (US) un ascenseur
to be trapped être enfermé, coincé



CONVERSATION 2

Ben is talking to a new American employee, Annie, about fire *safety*. [UK] [US]

Ben: We have a fire drill here every six months, so that everyone knows how to leave the building *safely*.

Annie: In America, every state has different fire regulations.

Ben: Really? We have one law for the whole of Britain. Do you know the fire drill here?

Annie: I guess I just leave the building as fast as possible!

Ben: Yes, but you must do it safely. These notices in each room show you all the emergency routes*, the fire exits* and the meeting point* outside.

Annie: What if there's a real fire? Do I call the **fire** department*?

Ben: Sound the fire alarm, and then leave the building. We can dial 999 for the **fire brigade*** when we're outside. Of course, if it's only a very small fire, you can use one of the *fire extinguishers*.

Annie: Oh, so it's 999 for the **emergency services*** here, not 911 like in America?

. . ,

Ben: Yeah, that's right.



CONVERSATION 3

Sophie is helping Ben to carry out a fire drill. [UK]

Ben: Sound the fire alarm, Sophie.

Sophie: Here we go.

Ben: Okay everyone, don't panic. Please leave the building calmly and quickly.

Sophie: Don't use the lift, Annie – or the elevator, as you call it!

Ben: No. Go down the stairs and assemble at the meeting point outside.

Sophie: I think everyone is out.

Ben: We must check that all the rooms are empty before we go outside. Then we'll take the roll call and see if anyone is *missing*.

safety la sécurité
safely en toute sécurité, en toute tranquillité
a regulation un règlement
a fire extinguisher un extincteur
to sound (ici) faire sonner
missing absent



Keywords

fire drill

a practice of emergency procedures, so that people know what to do if there is a fire

fire alarm

the bell that rings if there is a fire

roll call

the process of *checking* everyone's names

emergency routes the way you need to go if there is a fire

fire exits

the doors you use to leave a room or building if there is a fire

meeting point

the place where you meet outside the building

fire brigade (UK)/
fire department (US)
the organisation that puts
out fires

emergency services
the police, the fire brigade
and the ambulance service

to check vérifier the fire brigade les pompiers

Key phrases

- The fire alarm goes off.
- Keep calm.
- Use the stairs.
- Take a roll call.
- Leave the building.
- Call the fire brigade (UK)/ fire department (US).
- Sound the fire alarm.
- Don't panic.
- See if anyone is missing.

Article de Talitha Linehan

Heather McLarty, artist blacksmith

The typical image of a blacksmith is of a man from medieval times. In Los Angeles, California, a woman is using the techniques that blacksmiths have used for hundreds of years to create magnificent works of art. Her name is Heather McLarty and she is an artist blacksmith. "Certainly I think being a woman has been an advantage," says McLarty. "When people hear my story, they are intrigued."

McLarty has created sculptures for public parks and national exhibitions. However, most of the time, she creates functional works of art, for example, gates for private residences. She starts work at around 9am and works at home, inside a tepee in her garden. She explains, "My husband, Troy, and I live in a historic house, so we couldn't construct a permanent structure. This was the perfect solution."

In the afternoon, McLarty sometimes has meetings with her clients. "All of my work is site specific, so it's important for me to see where it's going to be. I try to organize meetings for the middle of the day, when there isn't a lot of traffic. If I'm meeting a new client, I take small samples with me because seeing forged metal is very different from seeing a photograph of it."

Most of the things that McLarty does are work-related. When she's not in her tepee or meeting clients, she's often going to conferences or teaching students. "It's difficult for me to stop working because I love it so much. I feel like it involves every aspect of me. It's very physical and it's also very visual. I find that so exciting."

On Monday and Thursday evenings, she goes to a yoga class. However, on most evenings, she works in her teepee until 8pm or 9pm. Doing the work of a blacksmith creates a lot of noise —

which is the reason she doesn't work at night. "I live in a residential area and I respect that!"

The work is also very dangerous and McLarty has been burnt many times. "People often ask me if I get burned*. The answer is, 'Yes, all the time, all over!' Sometimes you can smell it first. I smell it and think, 'Oh no, that's going to really hurt in a second.""

McLarty thinks it's okay to suffer for your art sometimes because it's an essential aspect of your humanity. "Art is very important to me and I hope that it's important to other people, too."

* 'Burnt' and 'burned' are both acceptable past-tense forms of the verb 'burn'. 'Burnt' is mostly used in Britain and 'burned' in the US.

Read more at: steelcrazy.biz







UNE JOURNÉE DANS LA VIE DE

Heather McLarty,

artiste forgeron

L'image typique d'un forgeron est un homme du moyen âge. A Los Angeles, Californie, une femme utilise les techniques que les forgerons utilisent depuis des centaines d'années pour créer de magnifiques œuvres d'art. Elle s'appelle Heather McLarty et est une artiste forgeron. « Certainement, je pense qu'être une femme a été un avantage », dit McLarty. « Lorsque les gens entendent mon histoire, ils sont intrigués. »

McLarty a créé des sculptures pour des jardins publics et des expositions nationales. Mais la plupart du temps, elle crée des œuvres d'art fonctionnelles, par exemple des portails pour résidences privées. Elle commence à travailler à 9h du matin et travaille chez elle, sous un tipi dans son jardin. Elle explique : «Mon mari, Troy, et moi vivons dans une maison historique, donc nous ne pouvions pas construire une structure permanente. C'était la meilleure solution. »

L'après-midi, McLarty a parfois des rendez-vous avec ses clients. « Tout mon travail est spécifique à son environnement, il est donc important que j'aille repérer où il sera installé. J'essaie d'organiser mes rendez-vous en milieu de journée, lorsque qu'il n'y a pas

beaucoup d'embouteillages. Lorsque je rencontre un nouveau client, je prends quelques échantillons avec moi parce que voir le métal forgé est très différent d'une photographie. »

La plupart des choses que fait McLarty sont en relation avec son travail. Lorsqu'elle n'est pas dans son tipi ou avec des clients, elle assiste à des conférences ou enseigne à des étudiants. « Il est difficile pour moi d'arrêter de travailler parce que j'aime tellement ça! J'ai la sensation que mon travail m'implique toute entière. C'est très physique et très visuel à la fois. Je trouve ça tellement fabuleux. »

Les lundis et jeudis soirs, elle va au cours de yoga. Sinon, la plupart des soirs, elle travaille dans son tipi jusqu'à 20h ou 21h. Le travail de forgeron est très bruyant – raison pour laquelle elle ne travaille pas la nuit. « J'habite dans un quartier résidentiel et je respecte cela! »

Ce travail est également très dangereux et McLarty s'est déjà brûlée plusieurs fois. «Les gens me demandent souvent si je me brûle. La réponse est "Oui, tout le temps, partout!" Parfois, tu commences par sentir l'odeur. Je la sens et me dis : "Oh non, ça va faire très mal dans une seconde." »

McLarty pense que ce n'est pas grave de souffrir parfois pour son art parce que la souffrance fait partie de notre humanité. «L'art est très important pour moi et j'espère que c'est également important pour d'autres personnes.»

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London is one of the world's great cities. It can be an *expensive* place to visit, but don't worry! If you want to go to London and find activities that don't *cost* a lot of money, we can help. Here are some fascinating places to visit that won't cost you a thing.

Marvellous museums

British Museum

This is one of the best museums in Britain, and you can visit for free. Come and see the Rosetta Stone or the Parthenon sculptures, and treasures from Africa and Mexico. There are guided tours and special *talks* at *lunchtime* and on Friday evenings. These are all free! The British Museum is open every day from 10am to 5.30pm, and there is also a café if you want something to eat and drink.





Natural History Museum

This is a fantastic building in South West London. It is best known for its amazing dinosaur gallery. If you're a child or an adult, you will love the giant dinosaur *skeletons*, especially the Tyrannosaurus Rex. In the Green Zone, there are 300 coloured *diamonds*, millions of insects and six million plants. You can also watch scientists at work through large *glass* windows or enjoy the 5.7 hectares of gardens. You need to pay for some of the special events but the museum is free. Come and enjoy it!



free gratuit
expensive cher
to cost coûter
marvellous merveilleux, fantastique
a talk une conférence
at luchtime à l'heure du déjeuner, à midi
a skeleton un squelette
a diamond un diamant
glass en verre

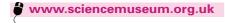


Fascinating and free in London



Science Museum

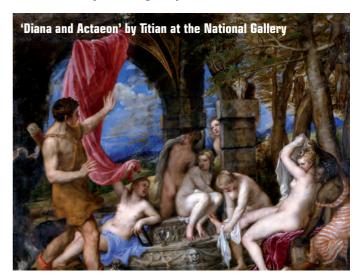
In South Kensington, you'll discover a museum that will make you think. The Science Museum has exhibitions on exploring space, hot air balloons and aeroplanes. There are lots of gadgets to explain how science works, and there is a *brilliant* gallery about computers and technology. It makes you think about how science is part of our lives every day. For younger children, there is also a play zone with water play and a large garden, which is very practical! Open every day from 10am to 6pm, so you can be there all day.







National Gallery at Trafalgar Square



Gorgeous galleries

National Gallery

If you are visiting London, you will probably want to see Trafalgar Square. When you are here, make time to visit the National Gallery, which is free and fabulous. This gallery has over 2,000 European paintings, including works by Leonardo da Vinci, Monet, Van Gogh, Titian, Michelangelo, Rembrandt and Caravaggio. There are also paintings from British artists, including Turner, Constable and Gainsborough. This beautiful gallery is open all year except New Year's Day and December 24-26th, and it offers free tours every day. This is one place where you can admire some of the best art in the world for free. Don't miss it!



brilliant très intelligent gorgeous superbe, splendide





Serpentine Galleries

In Kensington Gardens in Central London, you'll find the Serpentine Bridge. Here you will find the Serpentine Galleries, full of modern architecture and works by modern artists like Damien Hirst. These galleries are famous for their contemporary art and design. Each year, an architect is asked to build a temporary summer pavilion, so there is always something new to see. It is a wonderful contrast to all of the historical architecture in London.





Serpentine Gallery, summer pavillions, 2016



One of a kind

Houses of Parliament

Many visitors recognise the Houses of Parliament, but not everyone knows that you can go inside. The official name is 'The Palace of Westminster' and it is open to the public. You can book a guided tour (around £25) or you can visit the Public Galleries for free when parliament is 'in session'.

You can watch British politicians debating and see how everything works! Find out more on the website or go to the main entrance at Cromwell Green and ask the visitor assistants when you can visit.





Fascinating and free in London

Camden Market

If you love a busy market full of character, come to Camden! This is a street market with *clothes*, furniture, music and strange objects, all in a unique atmosphere. There are hundreds of *stalls*, a lot of *vintage items* and *unusual* shops.

It's a great place to spend hours looking at the different clothes and objects for sale. Stop for some street food and then continue shopping. There is a unique mix of British and exotic here, as well as the modern and the old.

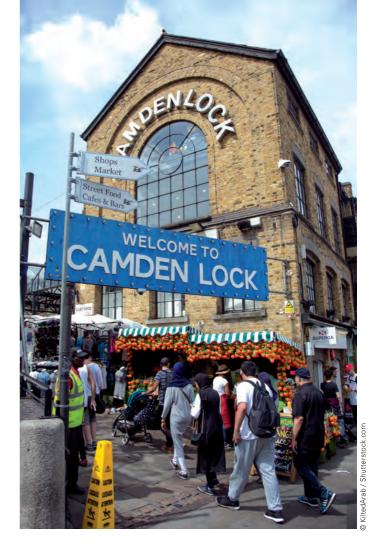
You can also find shops that sell new clothes in the style of the 1950s. A fascinating experience! To make the most of it, come in the morning, when there are *fewer* people.

www.camdenmarket.com

Big Camden...

Camden Town

The Camden markets are a number of large retail markets in Camden Town, near the Hampstead Road Lock of the Regent's Canal, often collectively named 'Camden Market' or 'Camden Lock'.



clothes les vêtements
a stall un stand, un étal
vintage d'époque, rétro
an item un article, un objet
unusual inhabituel
fewer moins de

© CC BY-SA 3.0



The houses that are not real

If you'd like to surprise a friend, go to Leinster Gardens near Westminster. Walk along the road and look at the houses, which are all beautiful. Then ask your friend if they can see anything strange about numbers 23 and 24.

These two houses are not real! You can see the *front*, but there is nothing behind them. Why? When the first *underground trains* were built in the 1860s, the builders needed to find a space for the *steam* and the smoke to come out from the underground tunnels. In Leinster Gardens, the road was full of houses, so they demolished numbers 23 and 24 to create the space that they needed for the steam. Of course, nobody wanted a big *hole* in the middle of the street, so the *builders* decided to keep the front of each house. This means that Leinster Gardens can continue to look beautiful. Not many visitors realise that two of the houses have disappeared!

the front la façade avant
an underground train un métro
steam la vapeur
a hole un trou
a builder un maçon, un ouvrier
du bâtiment



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Article de Talitha Linehan

Present tenses in the future

Parfois, on utilise le présent simple ou le présent progressif pour parler d'événements qui auront lieu dans le futur.

On utilise le présent simple ou le présent progressif pour parler de quelque chose qui a été programmé dans le futur. C'est un événement planifié par une personne extérieure qui concerne plusieurs individus.

Exemples:

- My flight leaves at 9pm.
 My flight is leaving at 9pm.
- School starts next week.
 School is starting next week.

On utilise le présent progressif pour quelque chose qui a été organisé dans le futur.

C'est un événement planifié par la personne qui parle ou quelqu'un qu'elle connaît et qui la concerne directement.

Exemples:

- I'm visiting friends tomorrow.
- My son is coming home for Christmas.

Remarque:

On peut aussi utiliser la phrase 'going to' pour parler de quelque chose qui a été organisé dans le futur.

Exemples:

- I'm going to visit friends tomorrow.
- My son is going to come home for Christmas.

Toutefois, lorsqu'on utilise le présent progressif, cela implique que l'événement est déjà programmé.

A Match up

Associez chaque groupe de mots de la colonne de gauche avec un groupe de mots correspondant dans la colonne de droite, de manière à créer une phrase cohérente.

1/ My birthday a/ the opera next week.

2/ The plane leaves in b/ the film start?

3/ We are going on c/ is tomorrow

4/ What time does d/ half an hour.

5/ He's taking me to **e/** holiday next Friday.

Solutions page 49

B Fill in the blanks

Complétez les phrases avec soit a) un présent simple, b) un présent progressif ou c) les deux si l'utilisation de chacun des présents est possible.

1/	My train6am tomorrow.	(arrive) in London at
2/	Mary (constitution	ome) with us to the
3/	I can't come because I the National Gallery.	(go) to
4/	The guided tour	(start) in an hour.
5/	We (have Square this weekend.	e) a picnic at Trafalgar

Gook in English

FISH AND CHIPS

Article d'Annaliza Davis

What do you think is the most traditional British dinner?

Most people would answer 'fish and chips', of course!

This is a classic takeaway dinner that British people have enjoyed since around 1840. Some people say that it was invented in the North of England, but other people are certain that it began in London.



How is it made?

The fish is usually a fillet of cod or *haddock*, and it is always covered in *batter*. The batter is a liquid mixture of flour, baking powder and beer, or flour, eggs and milk. The fish is covered in the batter and then fried, usually in a deep fat fryer.

It is served with chips, and many people add salt and vinegar, curry sauce or mushy peas*, and then perhaps some tomato ketchup.

* Mushy peas are dried peas made into a sweet thick soup flavoured with mint. It is also called 'Yorkshire caviar'.

Funny facts

Fish and chips were traditionally wrapped in newspaper. This stopped in the 1980s, because the government thought that it was not good to use old newspapers for food.

Many people believe that beef fat gives the best flavour for frying.

To make a 'chip butty', take a slice of soft white bread with butter. Add a layer of chips to one half and then fold the bread to create a sandwich.

British people eat around 250 million dinners of fish and chips every year.

During World War I and World War II, British people could continue to buy fish and chips. The government decided that it would not be good for morale if they stopped or rationed this favourite dinner.





chips (UK)/fries (US) des frites takeaway à emporter cod le cabillaud haddock l'aiglefin a batter une pâte

flour la farine baking powder la levure chimique a deep fat fryer une friteuse to be wrapped

fried frit(e) être enveloppé a newspaper du papier journal fat de la graisse a layer une couche



Article d'Alison Tetlow

How to respond



If you are in an English-speaking country, somebody may pay you a compliment. This *means* that person says something nice to you. Sometimes, it is difficult to know how to respond. Here are some phrases to help you.

If someone pays you a compliment, that person may say:

- You look very nice today.
- I like your hair.
- I love your *dress*!
- You always look so good.
- It's so nice to spend time with you.

The reply may be:

- Oh, thank you!
- That's nice of you to say so.
- How sweet of you.
- Thank you. I appreciate the compliment.
- I'm glad you enjoy it.



If you are surprised, you may say:

- Really? My mum made it for me.
- Oh thanks, but these shoes are quite old
- We all worked hard on this project, thanks for acknowledging it!

If you want to return the compliment, you may

- Thank you. You look nice too.
- Thanks, but you helped too.
- I am not the only one looking good today.

If you want to be *humorous*, you may say:

- Is there something you want to talk to me about?
- What do you want from me?
- Flattery* will get you nowhere!

to pay a compliment féliciter, faire un compliment to mean vouloir dire, signifier

a dress une robe to spend passer

to acknowledge humorous

quite plutôt, assez reconnaître humoristique to praise louer, féliciter

^{&#}x27;Flattery' is another word for a lot of praise or compliments. 'Flattery will get you nowhere' means that you won't do something you don't want to do, even if someone really praises you.



Article de Louanne Piccolo

Cette rubrique vous fait découvrir l'actualité de vedettes anglophones.



Prince Harry of Wales is a *spokesperson* for Heads Together, a *charity* defending *mental illness*. Prince Harry wants people to understand that even rich and *famous* people can *suffer from* mental *health problems*. He says, "A lot of people think if you've got a job, if you've got financial security, if you've got a family, you've got a house that you are *absolutely* fine". On the subject of depression, he says, "It is okay to suffer, but as long as you talk about it. It is not a *weakness*. Weakness is having a problem and not recognising it and not *solving* that problem".





Charlize Theron lives and works in America, but she is originally South African. She says, "I have a very strong *relationship* with Africa, one that's built on lots of love and massive *pain*". Charlize was a child during Apartheid* and that experience formed who she is today, "A lot of my *emotional drive* comes purely from the fact that I was born on that continent, and that I was raised there".

* Apartheid was a system of racial segregation in South Africa enforced through legislation from 1948 to 1994.

Writers don't always know why they decided to write. **Mark Haddon**, author of the bestseller, The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time, is a good example. He says, "I don't remember deciding to become a writer. You decide to become a dentist or a *postman*. For me, writing is like being *gay*. You finally admit that this is who you are and *hope* that no one *runs away*".



a spokesperson un porte-parole

a charity une organisation caritative

a mental illness une maladie mentale famous célèbre

to suffer from souffrir de health problems les problèmes de santé

absolutely parfaitement a weakness une faiblesse to solve résoudre a relationship une relation

pain la douleur emotional drive (ici) les réactions émotionelles to be raised être élevé

a writer un écrivain, un auteur

a postman un facteur

gay homosexuel, homosexuelle

to hope espérer to run away fuir, s'enfuir



It's Oscar time!

The 89th Academy Awards will take place in Hollywood on Sunday, February 26th 2017. The Academy Awards, or 'Oscars', is an annual American awards ceremony hosted by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences to recognize excellence in cinematic achievements in the United States film industry. The various category winners are awarded a copy of a statuette, officially called the Academy Award of Merit, commonly known by its nickname 'Oscar'. The awards ceremony was first presented in 1929, first broadcast to radio in 1930 and first televised in 1953.

an awards ceremony hosted organisé un film une réussite, un accomplissement un gagnant, un lauréat généralement, communément un surnom diffuser



LA's new movie museum

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences is building the world's premier movie museum in the heart of Los Angeles, California. *Located* in the historic Wilshire May Company building



and scheduled to open in 2018, the Academy Museum will explore the history and magic of what happens on screen as well as behind it. Kerry Brougher, its director, has said, "The Academy Museum will seek to be as imaginative and innovative as motion pictures themselves."

located situé
scheduled programmé, prévu
on screen à l'écran
to seek chercher





Article de Christina Rebuffet-Broadus

Dede Wilson,

activist trying to save Britain's

National Health Service

ENGLISH Now: Dede, you work to save the National Health Service (NHS) in England. Why? What's wrong?

Dede Wilson: The NHS should be public. It should be 100% nationalised. This way, everyone can have access to quality healthcare. In the past, it was nationalised. And it was very good. But today, the government is privatising the system.

EN: Is this a recent development?

DW: No, it started with Margaret Thatcher in the 1980s. Everything started to change. She hired American consultants to reorganise the healthcare system. It was a 30-year plan to privatise the NHS. Today, after 30 years of implementing these policies, everything is close to collapsing.

EN: But the NHS has a bad reputation. If you need to see a doctor or have an operation, you have to wait a very long time. Is that right?

DW: That's because the government has closed public hospitals and allowed private hospitals to replace them. There are fewer public hospitals and they are more difficult to access. In the past, this wasn't the case. So now, you see adverts everywhere for private health services and their message is: Get private healthcare, jump the queue.



EN: So the message that people understand is: public healthcare is affordable but slow and private healthcare is expensive but fast.

DW: Yes, they want to push people into private healthcare systems. The government has been selling healthcare contracts to private companies. These private hospitals then receive money from the government and from patients. It's all about profit.

EN: So what encouraged you to become active in campaigns to save the NHS?

DW: The fact that it's a political agenda. These changes are all about profit. It has nothing to do with improving patient care. Also, it's not just one political party that is doing this. From Margaret Thatcher to Tony Blair and now Theresa May, every political party has played a role in destroying the NHS. Healthcare is too important for politicians and private companies to manage it. They only want profits.

EN: What do you hope to accomplish with your campaigns?

DW: We hope to reinstate the NHS and make it public again. In 2012, Parliament adopted a law that officially abolished the NHS. Few people know this. Our campaign aims to renationalise the NHS. It's complicated and it will take a long time, but it is possible. We want to show people how it's possible.

EN: Well, we wish you luck with your campaigns and projects.

DW: Thanks, we need it!







ENTRETIEN

Dede Wilson,

militante pour sauver **le système de santé publique** du Royaume-Uni

ENGLISH Now: Dede, vous travaillez pour sauver le système de santé publique du Royaume-Uni (le NHS). Pourquoi ? Quel est le problème ?

Dede Wilson : Le NHS devrait être public. Il devrait être nationalisé à 100 %. Ainsi, chacun pourrait avoir accès à une couverture santé de qualité. Dans le passé, le système était nationalisé, et ça marchait très bien. Mais aujourd'hui, le gouvernement est en train de privatiser le système.

EN : Ce développement est-il récent ?

DW: Non, ça a commencé dans les années 80 avec Margaret Thatcher. Tout a commencé à changer. Elle a recruté des consultants américains pour réorganiser le système de santé. Le plan de privatisation du NHS était prévu sur une période de 30 ans. Aujourd'hui, après 30 ans de mise en œuvre de ces pratiques, tout menace de s'effondrer.

EN: Mais le NHS a une mauvaise réputation. Lorsqu'on doit voir un médecin ou subir une opération, l'attente est très longue. Est-ce correct?

DW: C'est parce que le gouvernement a fermé les hôpitaux publics et a permis à des hôpitaux privés de les remplacer. Il y a moins d'hôpitaux publics, et ils sont plus difficiles d'accès. Avant, ce n'était pas comme ça. Maintenant, on peut voir partout des publicités pour les services de santé privés dont le message est le suivant : « Adhérez à une couverture santé privée et passez en tête de file. »

EN : Donc le message envoyé est : le système public est abordable mais lent et le système privé est cher mais rapide.

DW: Oui, ils veulent pousser les gens vers les systèmes de couverture santé privés. Le gouvernement a vendu les contrats de couverture santé à des sociétés privées. Ces hôpitaux privés reçoivent alors de l'argent du gouvernement et des patients. Tout est une question de profit.

EN: Qu'est-ce qui vous a poussée à vous engager pour sauver le NHS ?

DW: Le fait que ce soit un agenda politique. Ces changements ne sont motivés que par le profit. Rien n'est fait pour améliorer la prise en charge des patients. De plus, cela n'émane pas que d'un seul parti. De Margaret Thatcher à Tony Blair et maintenant Theresa May, chaque parti a joué un rôle dans la destruction du NHS. Le service de santé est trop important pour le laisser entre les mains des politiciens et des sociétés privées. Ils ne veulent que les bénéfices.

EN: Qu'espérez-vous obtenir en menant vos campagnes ?

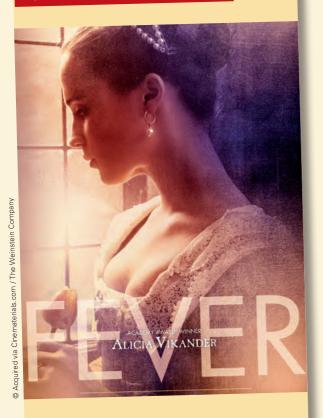
DW: Nous espérons « sauver » le NHS, le rendre à nouveau public. En 2012, le Parlement a adopté une loi qui abolissait officiellement le NHS. Peu de personnes le savent. Notre campagne a pour but de re-nationaliser le NHS. C'est compliqué et ça prendra du temps, mais c'est possible.

EN: Eh bien, nous vous souhaitons bonne chance pour vos campagnes et vos projets.

DW: Merci, nous en avons besoin.

Article de Louanne Piccolo

Tulip *Fever*



Tulip Fever is a historical drama based on Deborah Moggach's book. In the 1630s in Amsterdam, tulips were just as precious as *gold*. Cornelis Sandvoort is a rich merchant with a beautiful wife, Sophia. He has everything he desires *except for* a child. He asks a young painter, Jan van Loos, to paint a portrait of him and his wife for immortality. However, Jan and Sophia *fall in love*. This film examines the themes of art, desire, deception and *revenge*. It stars Alicia Vikander, Dane DeHaan, Judi Dench and Christoph Waltz. You can watch it in French cinemas from February 24th.

fever la fièvre
gold l'or
except for sauf, excepté
to fall in love
revenge la vengeance

SAME KIND OF DIFFERENT AS ME



This best-selling novel is based on a true story and is now an inspiring film. Greg Kinnear, Renée Zellweger and Djimon Hounsou star in this American drama. A sharecropper called Denver escapes from a plantation in the 1960s and goes to Dallas. His life is not much better in Dallas, as he is homeless for 18 years. One day, he meets Deborah, whose husband, Ron, is an international art dealer. She wants to help Denver, but then she discovers that she has cancer. Deborah asks Ron to help. This is a beautiful story of friendship, pain and happiness. It is in French cinemas from February 3rd.

best-selling a succès
a sharecropper
to be homeless
an art dealer
friendship
pain
happiness
a succès
un métayer
être sans-abri
un marchand d'art, un galeriste
l'amitié
la douleur
le bonheur

Article de Louanne Piccolo

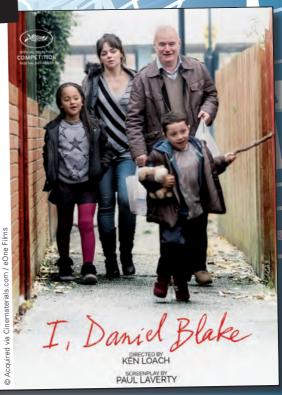


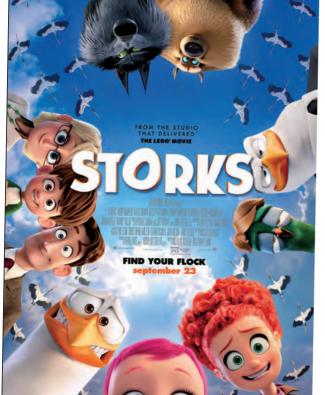
Daniel Blake

Winner of the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival and the Prix du Public at the Locarno International Film Festival, this film is guaranteed to be good! In this British drama, a 59-year-old man called Daniel Blake develops heart disease. He cannot work and must apply for unemployment benefits. At the same time, he meets a single mother, called Katie, who has two children. She is also trying to apply for benefits. Unfortunately, the system is very complicated, and they become friends because they share the same problems. This is a funny and emotional story, and a true reflection of reality.

to share partager

winner le gagnant heart disease une maladie cardiaque unemployment benefits des allocations chômage a single mother une mère célibataire funny drôle







Storks deliver babies, don't they? In this 3D computer-animated adventure film from Warner Bros Pictures, storks don't deliver babies anymore. They deliver packages for a multinational company. One day, the best delivery stork, called Junior, makes a mistake and activates the baby machine. Suddenly, there is an unauthorised baby girl! Junior and his human friend, Tulip, must find a solution before their boss discovers the problem. Andy Samberg is the voice of Junior and Katie Crown is Tulip. Will they find parents for the baby? Will storks start delivering babies again? You must watch the DVD to find out!

a stork une cigogne to deliver livrer, distribuer a package un colis, un paquet a mistake une erreur unauthorised non autorisé, interdit a boss un patron

London boroughs

How well do you remember what you read about London boroughs in 'Read all about it' on pages 20-21? Find out by completing these exercises.

Solutions are on page 49.

A. The correct number

Match the numbers on the right with the corresponding facts on the left.

1/ Number of London boroughs 1965

2/ Number of Inner London boroughs 3

3/ Number of royal boroughs

4/ Number of boroughs with city status 32

5/ Approximate number of square miles in Bromley 155,000

6/ Approximate population of Kensington and Chelsea 326

7/ Year that London boroughs were established 12

8/ Number of local government districts in England 58

Fun facts



- ✓ Greenwich is world famous as the traditional location of the prime meridian, on which all Coordinated Universal Time is based.
- ✓ Reg Dwight, alias Elton John, was born in Harrow and spent his childhood in Pinner.
- ✓ The average property price in Kensington and Chelsea is just over £1.3 million, the highest in the country.
- ✓ Bexley is one of the greenest boroughs in London, with over 200 parks and open spaces.



B. Fill in the blanks

Complete these sentences with the correct word from the list below.

wards / population / mayor / miles / elections / district / densely

- 1/ The only _____ of London that is not a borough is the City of London.
- 2/ London boroughs are between five and 60 square ______.
- 3/ The borough with the biggest ______ is Croydon.
- 4/ Kensington and Chelsea is one of the UK's most ______ populated districts.
- 5/ Each borough has its own _____ and council.
- 6/ Each borough is divided into electoral _____
- 7/ The next council in London will be in 2018.

- ✓ Brent is widely recognised as one of the most ethnically diverse local authorities in the country.
- ✓ Croydon has one of London's largest populations, with just over 140,000 households.
- ✓ Newham offers a pioneering programme called Every Child a Musician. It offers free music tuition and a free musical instrument to every pupil in the borough aged 5, 6 and 7.
- ✓ The Richmond borough is home to the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, one of London's four World Heritage sites.







Eight questions

to see how well you've read your English Now

1. What is Central Saint Martins?

- a. A train station
- b. An art school
- c. A shopping mall

2. What was Alfred Hitchcock's middle name?

- a. Jules
- b. James
- c. Joseph

3. How did Alfred Hitchcock die?

- a. Peacefully in his sleep
- b. In a car accident
- c. From cancer

4. What is the British Raj?

- a. A dish from India
- b. The rule of the British crown in the Indian continent
- c. A person from India living in the UK

5. What is an artist blacksmith?

- a. Someone who makes works of art out of metal
- b. Someone who makes works of art out of wood
- c. Someone who makes works of art out of plaster

6. Some museums in London are...

- a. expensive.
- b. affordable.
- c. free of charge.

7. When the parliament is 'in session', it is possible to...

- a. watch British politicians debate.
- b. debate with the politicians.
- c. have a drink with the politicians.

8. What kind of fish is usually used for fish and chips?

- a. Cod or haddock
- b. Marlin or spearfish
- c. Trout or salmon







Test your vocabulary

Avez-vous bien retenu le vocabulaire de ce numéro d'English Now?

A. THÈME: L'ART À L'ÉCOLE – Reliez ces mots à leur traduction en français.

drama	1 •	• a un classement
a ranking	2 •	• b célèbre
a graduate	3 •	• c une licence en arts
a dress	4 •	d l'art dramatique
a Bachelor of Arts	5 •	• e le graphisme
a scholarship	6 •	 f un(e) styliste
a fashion designer	7 •	• g une robe
well-known	8 •	• h un prix
graphic design	9 •	• i une bourse d'études
an award	10 •	• j un diplômé

B. Maintenant, essayez de compléter ces phrases tirées de 'Now News' (pages 10-11). La définition vous est donnée à titre d'indice.

1.	Peter Neumark's company classic cars, including famous Jaguars. [Definition: Renovates, repairs]
2.	The employees all the profits and benefits of the company. [Definition: To have a portion of something with others]
3.	The only children who didn't their hands were illegal immigrants. [Definition: Move to a higher position]
4.	Zuckerberg knew that these children were but the US immigration system was against them, so he became partners with investors to create Fwdus. [Definitions: Intelligent, belonging to the present time]
5.	The banks their companies' accounts and advised them to change banks. [Definition: Annulled, invalidated]
6.	Australia will soon have a that can create petrol and diesel from plastic. [Definition: Building where goods are manufactured]
7.	Before a word is added to the dictionary, it has to be used in different places for a long time. [Definition: Enough, adequately]
8.	The Oxford English Dictionary to be "an unsurpassed guide to the meaning, history and pronunciation of more than 829,000 words" in English, [Definition: States to be true]

Solutions are on page 49.





- ✓ Say the name of the different means of transportation.
- ✓ Enjoy what London has to offer for free.
- ✓ Recognise words in English that come from India.
- ✓ Buy headache medicine at the pharmacy.
- ✓ Understand the instructions in case of a fire drill.
- ✓ Evaluate your progress in English with our exercises online.

Fill in the blanks

Complete the sentences with words taken from 'What's its name?' on pages 12-13. The number of characters for each word is indicated to help you.

11	To go from Landon to Naw York I need to take t	ha	TÄXI W
IJ	To go from London to New York, I need to take t	ne	
2)	Last night, they rented a	with a driver to go	to the party.
3)	How do you go to school? Do you take the		?
4)	No, it is not that far, so I ride my	to get there.	
5)	This summer, my parents are renting a Colorado.	/	to go visit
6)	To go from Picadilly Circus to Liverpool Street, hor the as they call it in London.	ne will take the	,
7)	Her boyfriend has a a	nd is taking her to the C	aribbean in June.
8)	If you come back late tonight, I'd rather you take	2 8 /	





Word search

Circle 15 words related to city transportation from the vocabulary of 'What's Its Name?' on pages 12-13.

Note: Four words are written vertically.





WISH YOU WERE HERE!

Article de Louanne Piccolo



Location

This is the biggest city in the Gisborne District of northeastern New Zealand. It is also the first city in New Zealand to see the sun rise every morning.



Known as

The unofficial Chardonnay Capital of New Zealand. There are several famous wineries in Gisborne that win awards for their excellent wines.



Strange facts

A railroad intersects the main runway at Gisborne Airport. It is difficult for the authorities to coordinate the planes and trains, but they are doing a good job: there have been no accidents.

Gisborne also has the shortest river in the country. The Turanganui River originates in the city centre and ends in the Pacific Ocean. It is only 900 metres long.

Paradise for tourists

Gisborne is the sunniest and hottest city in New Zealand. Tourists can walk, surf, snorkel and swim in the magnificent blue ocean.





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BUSINESS

Numbers in English

Maîtrisez les chiffres en anglais. Gagnez en confiance pour comprendre les prix, les numéros de téléphone, l'heure et les dates en anglais, même quand ca va vite!

Introducing Yourself in English

Que dire dire quand vous rencontrez quelqu'un pour la première fois? Savezvous présenter quelqu'un en anglais? Quelles sont les questions à poser et comment parler de soi-même, de son travail et ses intérêts? Avec ce CD audio, vous allez vous sentir plus à l'aise quand vous rencontrez des anglophones et vous serez sûr de démarrer du bon pied!

Telephoning in English

Sachez vous exprimer en anglais quand vous êtes au bout du fil ! Prendre un rendez-vous, réserver une chambre à l'hôtel, chercher des renseignements ou laisser un message. Des phrases utiles, des astuces pour faciliter les appels en anglais et des dialogues aux accents britanniques et américains pour pratiquer votre compréhension et votre prononciation.

Working in English

Grâce à ce CD, devenez rapidement plus performant en anglais des affaires. Apprenez à préparer un entretien en anglais, à accueillir un visiteur étranger, à faire une présentation, à prendre un rendez-vous ou tout simplement à comprendre des e-mails.

Getting a job in English

Grâce à ce guide audio, vous aurez toutes les clés pour décrocher un emploi en anglais. Il vous accompagnera tout au long du processus, de la recherche d'un emploi à l'acceptation d'un poste en passamt par la rédaction d'un CV et d'une lettre de motivation, l'entretien d'embauche et la mise en avant de vos qualités et de votre expérience.

VOYAGE

Getting Around in English

Demander et donner des directions que ce soit dans la rue, à l'aéroport ou sur un chemin de campagne. Comprendre où se trouve une gare, quel bus, il faut prendre et où il faut se rencontrer. Dans ce guide audio, vous allez trouver les mots qu'il vous faut dans ces situations incontournables.

Travelling in English

L'anglais est le passeport du voyage. Enrichir son vocabulaire et apprendre les phrases utiles pour organiser son voyage, demander son chemin, acheter des billets, faire des réservations, louer une voiture et chercher des renseignements, le tout en anglais.

Let's Eat in English

Sachez comment passer une commande pour un repas ou ce qu'il faut dire si vous êtes invité à un dîner avec des anglophones. Avec ce CD, vous apprendrez à remercier votre hôtesse et à inviter des amis. Vous aurez toutes les clés en main pour être à l'aise, même dans les endroits les plus chics.

Shopping in English

Tout ce qu'il faut savoir pour faire du shopping en anglais. Attirer l'attention du vendeur, demander à essayer quelque chose, obtenir une autre taille, se renseigner sur le prix, profiter d'une réduction. Ce CD vous donnera les phrases nécessaires et vous permettra aussi de pratiquer votre prononciation et votre intonation.

English for London

L'anglais qu'il vous faut pour votre prochaine virée à Londres. Vous voulez visiter le British Museum, manger dans un pub traditionnel ou acheter un souvenir dans l'un des célèbres marchés de Londres? Pratiquez les phrases clés, apprenez le vocabulaire spécifique et écoutez des conversations typiques.

SOCIÉTÉ

Good Pronunciation in English

Si vous oubliez de prononcer les s à la fin des mots, si vous ne savez pas faire la distinction entre law et low et omettez les h là où il le faut (en les mettant quand il ne faut pas), vous allez trouver de quoi vous améliorer. De l'alphabet jusqu'aux petits exercices de diction, en passant par la prononciation correcte des différents sons, vous allez écouter et réecouter ce guide audio!

Social Conversations in English

Apprenez ce qu'il faut dire dans une variété de situations sociales quotidiennes. Soyez à l'aise pour conserver, poser des questions ou simplement bavarder. Avec ce CD, vous assimilez les structures et le vocabulaire essentiels pour tisser des liens avec des anglophones.

Simple Dialogues in English

Si vous manquez de confiance pour parler anglais, ce guide audio vous apportera une pratique de l'anglais dans les situations courantes quand vous voyagez dans un pays anglophone. Réserver un hôtel, trouver des informations, manger au restaurant.

Everyday Situations in English

Prendre un café avec un ami anglais, aller chez le médecin, choisir un cadeau, conduire aux États-Unis ou en Angleterre. Des dialogues pour perfectionner votre compréhension, les phrases clés pour faciliter l'expression et des points culturels à savoir.

Visiting Friends in English

Apprenez comment accepter poliment une invitation, proposer de l'aide et remercier vos hôtes. Beaucoup d'astuces vous aident à vous débrouiller et à prendre la parole quand vous êtes invité par des amis anglophones. Peaufinez votre prononciation et pratiquez les bonnes formules pour que l'on prenne plaisir à vous inviter plusieurs fois.

O Polite English

Comment féliciter quelqu'un, proposer de l'aide ou faire répéter tout en étant aussi poli que possible. Ce CD vous apportera beaucoup de solutions pratiques pour vous aider dans les contextes formels et informels quand la politesse est de mise.

British Conversations

Écoutez ces conversations spontanées en anglais. Rencontrez quatre amis britanniques qui parlent de leur vie quotidienne et des sujets qui les intéressent, à une vitesse naturelle. Ce guide audio vous aidera à améliorer votre comprehénsion tout en vous faisant découvrir la vie en Grande-Bretagne. L'anglais britannique tel qu'on le parle! Le livret de transcription contient des exercices de compréhension.

American Conversations

Écoutez ces conversations spontanées en anglais. Rencontrez quatre amis américains qui parlent de leur vie quotidienne et des sujets qui les intéressent, à une vitesse naturelle. Ce guide audio vous aidera à améliorer votre compréhension tout en vous faisant découvrir la vie aux États-Unis. L'anglais américain tel qu'on le parle!

Authentic English

Quand dire «No kidding!», «Oh wow!»? 50 expressions très employées que vous devez connaître si vous voulez réellement avoir l'air anglais ou américain! Grâce à CD, vous saurez comment bien prononcer ces expressions et quand les utiliser. Employée au cours d'un dialogue, chaque expression est mise en contexte.

Idiomatic English

Ça prend la forme d'une poire (et c'est bien embétant!), mais peut-être ne donnez-vous pas une figue! Vous jetez l'éponge? Comprenez les expressions idiomatiques les plus courantes et impressionez vos amis.

COMING SOON



avril-mai 2017

En vente chez votre marchand de journaux dès fin mars

- Surfing in the UK, from Scotland to Cornwall
- A conversation at a garden centre
- Kylie Minogue, an Australian singer
- 10 things to do in Los Angeles
- Key vocabulary on horseback riding

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ANSWERS

Grammar Files 134 (page 33)

A: 1/ c, 2/ d, 3/ e, 4/ b, 5/ a

B: 1/ arrives/is arriving, 2/ is coming, 3/ am going, 4/ starts/is starting, 5/ are having

Test Yourself (pages 42-43)

A: 1/ 32, 2/ 12, 3/ 3, 4/ 1, 5/ 58, 6/ 155,000, 7/ 1965, 8/ 326

B: 1/ district, 2/ miles, 3/ population, 4/ densely, 5/ mayor, 6/ wards, 7/ elections

English Now Test (page 44)

1/b, 2/c, 3/a, 4/b, 5/a, 6/c, 7/a, 8/a

Now You Know (page 45)

1/ d, 2/ a, 3/ j, 4/ g, 5/ c, 6/ i, 7/ f, 8/ b, 9/ e, 10/ h

1/ restores, 2/ share, 3/ raise, 4/ smart, current 5/ cancelled, 6/ factory, 7/ sufficiently, 8/ claims

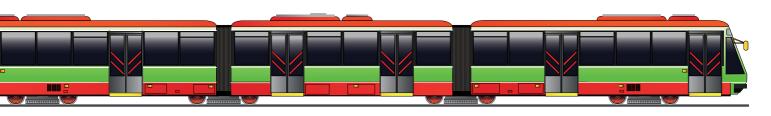
Brainteaser (page 46)

Fill in the blanks

1/ plane, 2/ limousine, 3/ school bus, 4/ bicycle, 5/ camper/caravan, 6/ Underground/Tube, 7/ sailboat, 8/ taxi/cab.

Word search

А	Ł	-	M	0	U	S	-	N	E
+	0	R	R	Υ	-T-	R	U	С	К
		L					11 1		R
Ν	С	А	S	U	В	W	Α	Y	P
S	C	0	0	Т	Е	R	Х	А	L
		M							А
Z	В	-	С	Υ	С	L	E	Н	Ν
S	S	Α	-	L	В	0	Α	T	E
0	G	Υ	R	0	В	0	Α	R	D
P	E	D	Е	S	Т	R	-	A	N



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