

HÉLÈNE BAUCHART

ENGLISH, LOVE, etc.

MES RÉVISIONS COQUINES...



**400 EXERCICES POUR
SE REMETTRE À L'ANGLAIS**

ASSiMiL

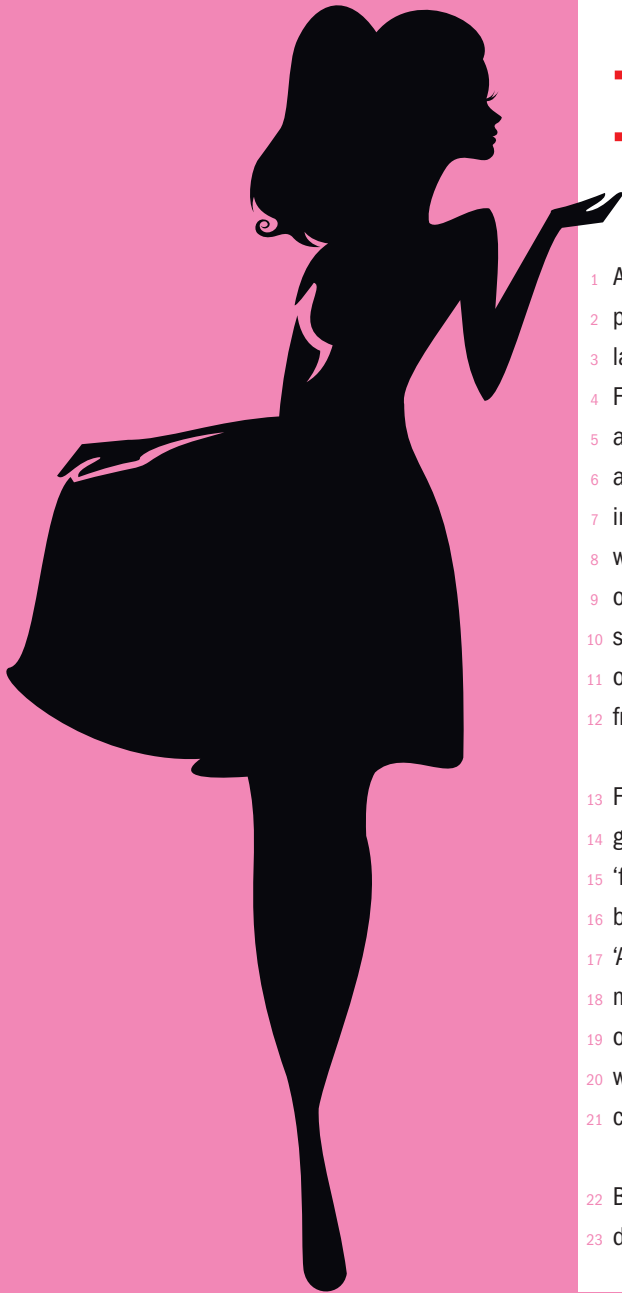
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FLIRTING

1 At the beginning, there's flirting. Flirting is a type of
2 playful communication involving both verbal and body
3 languages. The origin of the term may come from the
4 French *conter fleurette*. The reasons why people flirt
5 are various. It can be to hit on someone they fancy
6 and find attractive, as a way to show them they are
7 interested in sexual intercourse or in a relationship
8 with them. Flirting can also happen between friends
9 or colleagues as a way of bonding in a humorous
10 spirit. On a more negative side, some people flirt in
11 order to boost their self-esteem or to get a favour
12 from someone.

13 Flirting is partly about verbal behaviour, and the flirter
14 generally shows his or her romantic interest to the
15 'flirtee' through various cues ranging from subtle to
16 blatant. Some still use cheesy pick-up lines such as
17 'Are you tired? Because you've been running through
18 my mind all day', 'You remind me of my next girlfriend',
19 or 'Do you believe in love at first sight or should I
20 walk by again?', but the (wiser) majority usually pay
21 compliments or rely on humour and jokes.

22 Beware of the English flirt, though. With Englishmen,
23 deducting information from verbal cues alone often



24 leads to misunderstandings. You might think an
25 Englishman is flirting with you when he's not and the
26 other way round. How so? First of all, there is this
27 English thing called 'courtesy flirting' that you should
28 be aware of. Flirting in a mild teasing mode with women
29 is seen as a form of politeness in England and many
30 British men do it, so don't take it at face value. On
31 the contrary, when an Englishman is really interested
32 in someone, he won't betray his feelings with words
33 in a direct way; he is even likely to look unresponsive,
34 aloof, playing 'hard to get' or sending mixed signals
35 – which is particularly confusing to foreign people.
36 According to English sociologist Kate Fox, the main
37 reason behind this behaviour is a very strong fear of
38 rejection. She says that 'English courtship is essentially
39 an elaborate face-saving game, in which the primary
40 object is not so much to find a sexual partner as to
41 avoid offence and embarrassment'. English flirting is
42 usually full of irony and sometimes so indirect that
43 banter can go as far as an exchange of insults: " 'silly
44 cow' really can be a term of endearment, and 'you're
45 just not my type', uttered in the right tone and in the
46 context of banter, can be tantamount to a proposal of
47 marriage", Fox says. One last thing: the English tend
48 not to approach strangers but to get involved with

49 people they already know within a circle of friends or
50 acquaintances.

51 If words are not going to be a reliable thing to go by,
52 now body language will tell you how an Englishman
53 – or any human being for that matter – really feels
54 about you. Indeed, ethnologists such as Irenäus Eibl-
55 Eibesfeldt have found that across all cultures, men
56 and women have similar body language when flirting:
57 they smile, make longer eye contact, go for small and
58 soft touches on the hand or arm, and tend to adjust
59 their hair and clothes. Women will tilt their head to one
60 side, play with their hair, blush a little; men will tuck
61 in their stomachs, expand their chests, and pull back
62 their shoulders for instance. As social psychologist
63 Timothy Perper says, everywhere the process is the
64 same, 'look, talk, touch, kiss, do the deed'. Well, in
65 our next chapter we'll move on to the kissing step!



QUESTIONS AROUND THE TEXT

1. Remettez les éléments de ces phrases résumant le texte dans le bon ordre.

a. their interest/people who want/to each other/type of light/flirting is a/to show/exchange between two

.....

b. body/than words/usually conveys/more/language

.....

c. decipher as it/the English/straightforward/flirt can/is not/be tricky to

.....

d. matter what/people tend/to have/part of the/body language no/attitudes and/world they are from/similar flirting

.....

2. Match each word or group of words with its meaning.

a. blatant (l. 16) ●

b. cheesy (l. 16) ●

c. playful (l. 2) ●

d. take at face value (l. 30) ●

e. foreign (l. 35) ●

f. play hard to get (l. 34) ●

g. send mixed signals (l. 34) ●

● **1.** believing without thinking (enough)

● **2.** pretend to be uninterested

● **3.** from a different country

● **4.** not serious

● **5.** really obvious

● **6.** silly, cliché

● **7.** having a behaviour that seems contradictory



3. Find the missing letters in these English words used in the text.

a. rapport (sexuel): __ _TE__COU__S__

b. relation amoureuse: __E__AT__ON__HI__

c. lien: B __ _ D

d. personne avec qui on flirte: __ _IRT__

e. indice, signal: __ _ E

f. coup de foudre: love at first __ _ GHT

g. (simple) connaissance: A __ _ UAIN__AN__E

h. acte (sexuel ici): D __ _ D

i. séduisant: __ _ TRA__TI__E

j. froid, distant: AL__O__

4. Assemblez correctement les groupes de lettres pour reconstituer la traduction des mots suivants (mots utilisés dans le texte).

a. draguer

b. bien aimer

c. charrier, mettre en boîte

d. dire, prononcer

e. rougir

f. pencher



5. Circle the correct rephrasing.

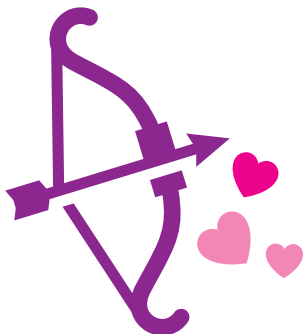
- a. 'within acquaintances' (l. 49-50) =
among - between people you know.
- b. He wants a promotion, that's the reason *for - why* he's been flirting with you!
- c. The reason *why - for* his flirting attitude is lack of confidence.
- d. Brenda *remembers - reminds* me of my ex.
Remind - remember to call her tonight.
- e. 'Beware of the English flirt.' (l. 22) = be cautious
of - on it = be careful *at - with* it.
- f. 'to go by' (l. 51) = to judge *of - from - at*.
- g. 'to get a favour from someone' (l. 11-12) =
they want someone to *make - do* them a favour.

7. Détachez les mots au bon endroit, cela vous donnera l'explication du jeu de mots dans la phrase *Do you believe in love at first sight or should I walk by again?* (l. 19-20)

THIS SENTENCE IS HUMOROUS BECAUSE 'AT FIRST SIGHT' MEANS THAT YOU UNDERSTAND, WANT, LIKE, ETC. SOMETHING THE FIRST TIME YOU SEE IT; YOU DO NOT NEED TO SEE IT AGAIN TO FORM AN OPINION. BUT 'LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT' IS ALSO AN IDIOM THAT MEANS 'COUP DE FOUDRE' IN FRENCH.

8. Donnez le contraire des éléments en gras.

- a. 'blush **a little**' (l. 60)
- b. '**strong** fear of rejection' (l. 37-38)
- c. 'the process is **the same**' (l. 63-64)



6. Complétez ces reformulations.

- a. 'You've been running though my mind.' (l. 17-18) = I been about you.
- b. 'You might think an Englishman is flirting with you when he's not **and the other way round**.' (l. 24-26) =
You might think
- c. 'The primary object is not so much to find a sexual partner as to avoid offence.' (l. 39-41) = The primary object is to find a sexual partner than to avoid offence (adverbe).
- d. 'often leads to misunderstandings' (l. 23-24) =
is often leading (préfixe).
- e. 'can be tantamount to a proposal' (l. 46) =
can be almost the same a proposal (adverbe).

9. Circle the right synonym in a. and fill in the blanks with either *right* or *good* from b. to f.

- a. 'right tone' (l. 45):
 1. beneficial
 2. appropriate
 3. exact
- b. the answer
- c. is it the way?
- d. in health
- e. on time
- f. a restaurant



10. Entourez le bon adverbe.

- a.** I don't need a phone; I *already* – *all ready* have one.
b. We're going to leave. Are you *already* – *all ready*?

11. Donnez les noms de nationalité en vous inspirant de l'exemple fourni.

'an **Englishman**' (l. 24-25) comes from England.

- a.** a comes from Scotland.
b. a comes from Denmark.
c. a comes from Turkey.
d. a comes from Wales.
e. a comes from Portugal.
f. a comes from Spain.
g. a comes from Poland.

12. Parmi ces mots du texte, soulignez les trois qui n'y sont pas employés comme gérondifs (verbes transformés en noms par l'ajout d'un *-ing*).

BEGINNING (l. 1), MISUNDERSTANDING (l. 24), SAVING (l. 39), ACCORDING (l. 36), FLIRTING (l. 1, 8, 13), DEDUCTING (l. 23), KISSING (l. 65)

13. Entourez les phrases qui peuvent être mises au présent sans en changer le sens temporel.

- a.** 'Men will tuck in their stomachs' (l. 60-61)
b. 'We'll move on to' (l. 65)
c. 'Women will tilt their head' (l. 59)



14. Fill in the blanks with either *the* or \emptyset .

- a.** 1. English psychologist Anabel Brainy thinks that there is a flirting gene. Most 2. psychologists do not agree with her. I saw 3. Professor Farrow last week. She is 4. Scottish psychologist I told you about. She thinks that theory is crazy. This psychologist has met 5. Queen Elizabeth and 6. Prince Philip. She said that 7. Queen was very funny.
- b.** Ian played 1. piano for Melissa all 2. morning. Now they are kissing in 3. garden. It is true that 4. moon is beautiful tonight and 5. sky is so clear and starry. Love is in 6. air. Ian is from 7. West Indies. Melissa and he went to 8. university together. They have a lot in common: they both love to go to 9. opera in 10. evening and they never watch 11. television. Funny thing: they'll be staying in 12. room 69 on their honeymoon. Can you believe it?

15. Attribuez à chaque phrase la fonction qui lui correspond (certaines fonctions ne sont pas utilisées).

REPROCHE (1) – INTERDICTION (2) – RÉTICENCE, REFUS (3) – POSSIBILITÉ MOYENNE (4) – CAPACITÉ (5) – NÉCESSITÉ (6) – TENDANCE OU HABITUDE (7) – ACTION FUTURE (8) – VÉRITÉ GÉNÉRALE (9) – AUTORISATION (10) – POSSIBILITÉ FAIBLE (11) – POSSIBILITÉ FORTE (12) – CONSEIL (13)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. 'men will tuck in their stomachs' (l. 60-61) | h. 'generally shows' (l. 14) |
| b. 'Some people flirt in order to' (l. 10-11) | i. 'that you should be aware of' (l. 27-28) |
| c. 'we'll move on to the kissing step!' (l. 65) | j. 'beware of the English flirt' (l. 22) |
| d. 'tend to adjust their hair' (l. 58-59) | k. 'many British men do it' (l. 29-30) |
| e. 'may come from the French' (l. 3-4) | l. 'he is even likely to look' (l. 33) |
| f. 'can go as far as' (l. 43) | m. 'he won't betray' (l. 32) |
| g. 'you might think' (l. 24) | n. 'don't take it at face value' (l. 30) |

16. Match each sentence beginning to its ending (they all express a future action).

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Sarah has adjusted her hair, ● | ● 1. I'm finally about to flirt with Sarah. |
| b. Sarah looks busy. Don't worry, ● | ● 2. she will introduce you to her friend Sue. |
| c. I can't take your call now, ● | ● 3. responds to your flirting. |
| d. Sarah will call you as soon as ● | ● 4. she is going to flirt with Sean. |
| e. I hope Sarah ● | ● 5. she arrives at the party. |
| f. If you ask Sarah, ● | ● 6. I'll answer the phone for her. |

17. Dites si ces phrases expriment une « action » orientée vers le futur ou le passé.

- a.** Remind me to call my mum: *passé – futur*
b. I don't remember closing the door: *passé – futur*
c. She reminds me of a girl I knew when I was a child:
passé – futur

18. Underline the two words that create a contradiction in terms in the following sentence.

'You remind me of my next girlfriend' (l. 18)



19. Remettez les éléments dans l'ordre en a. pour trouver la reformulation de l'adjectif composé en -ing face saving (l. 39), puis reformulez les adjectifs fournis en une phrase de b. à d.

a. maintain respect/a face saving game/whose goal/ from other people/is a game/is to

b. a heart-breaking experience

c. a vanilla-smelling perfume

d. a good-looking man

20. Rephrase the sentences as shown in the example.

ex.: I didn't expect him to **propose**. → His **proposal** was surprising.

- a. He **arrived** unexpectedly.
→ His
- b. He **refused** to come to the party, which was rude.
→ His
- c. Dan **appraised** all that Sue did. That was annoying.
→ His

21. Les éléments en gras sont employés dans la mauvaise phrase, remettez-les à leur place.

- a. Jake does not like flirting, well, he doesn't like talking at all, **only a matter** →
- b. I'm not a flirter, as a **matter what** →
I'm rather shy.
- c. No **another matter** → you say, I will try and seduce Keith.
- d. Why are you crying? what's **matter of fact** →?
- e. Peter is going to seduce Lara, it's **the matter** → of time.
- f. I know Rob likes you, but does he fancy you? That's **for that matter** →



22. Ask a question that is answered by the underlined words.

- a. Women will blush a little.
.....
- b. British men do it.
.....
- c. This English thing is called 'courtesy flirting'.
.....
- d. Some people flirt in order to boost their self-esteem.
.....
- e. Relying on verbal cues alone often leads to misunderstandings.
.....
- f. English men look unresponsive.
.....

23. Corrigez les huit mots mal orthographiés.

beginning, across, tomorrow, appearence, bizzare, committee, conscious, dilema, necessary, tatoo, tendancy, interupt, embarass.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

24. Terminez ces adjectifs en ajoutant le bon suffixe, *-ive* ou *-ing*.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. destruct..... | e. tempt..... | i. excess..... | m. exhaust..... |
| b. annoy..... | f. abus..... | j. convinc..... | n. talkat..... |
| c. sensit..... | g. fulfill..... | k. decis..... | o. unsettl..... |
| d. overwhelm..... | h. assert..... | l. submiss..... | p. attract..... |

25. Fill in the blanks with either *dis*, *un* or *mis*.

- a. Adjectives ending in 'ful' areleading. They are oftenspelled because people confuse them with the adjective 'full'.
- b. People who are shy are at aadvantage when it comes to flirting. It is notusual for them to be thought of as cold.

26. Placez les noms qui se construisent avec le verbe *to pay* dans la ligne fournie, puis dites le seul et même verbe avec lequel se construisent tous les autres.

a look, a bite, attention, a rest, the price, a dream, a good time, your respects, a try, a word, lip service, a visit

pay: a compliment,

.....

27. Placez la bonne préposition (*on* ou *at*) devant ces expressions.

- a. 'at face value' (l. 30, au pied de la lettre)
- b. 'on the contrary' (l. 30-31, au contraire)
- c. the phone (au téléphone)
- d. stake (en jeu)
- e. a diet (au régime)
- f. random (de manière aléatoire)
- g. least (au moins)
- h. strike (en grève)
- i. first sight (au premier regard)
- j. average (en moyenne)
- k. a time (à la fois)
- l. all cost (à tout prix)
- m. fire (en feu)
- n. heart (au fond)
- o. the whole (dans l'ensemble)
- p. issue (en discussion)
- q. a trip (en voyage)
- r. foot (à pied)

28. Correct the mistakes in the use of prepositions.

- a. I'm not interested in flirting.
- b. I was not aware of your love for me.
- c. Jim is keen of cheesy lines.
- d. The increase of online flirting is huge.
- e. Are you disappointed of the dating site?
- f. We had an agreement on the price.
- g. Did you succeed in seducing her?
- h. Pam is highly skilled on physics.
- i. Our trip will depend of the weather.
- j. Don't rely on luck, work more!
- k. I'm not involved in politics.
- l. Aren't you ashamed of your behaviour?
- m. I'm married to Mike now.
- n. My boyfriend is fluent on Italian.
- o. His body language is similar in mine.
- p. The solution of the problem is easy.

29. Chassez le ou les intrus dans chacune de ces lignes (prononciation).

- a. cheesy – approach – stomach – exchange – touches – chest – psychologist
- b. talk – should – mild – walk
- c. elaborate (adj) – manipulate (verb) – Kate

30. Indicate how many syllables you can hear in the following words.

- a. interested:
- b. intercourse:
- c. usually:
- d. courtesy:
- e. uttered:
- f. elaborate:
- g. interest:

31. Indiquez combien de fois on entend le son [i] ou [ɪ] dans ces mots issus du texte.

- a. might (.....)
- b. English (.....)
- c. mild (.....)
- d. politeness (.....)
- e. interested (.....)
- f. people (.....)
- g. primary (.....)
- h. indirect (.....)
- i. endearment (.....)
- j. language (.....)
- k. already (.....)
- l. social (.....)
- m. women (.....)
- n. beginning (.....)
- o. flirting (.....)
- p. involving (.....)



32. Trouvez parmi la liste suivante les mots auxquels font référence les quatre devinettes.

subtle, verbal, blatant, obvious, elaborate, object, embarrassment, psychology, type, happen, simply, foreigner, expand, chapter, often, flirt, intercourse, esteem, instance, partly, banter, courtesy, strong, partner

- a. Mon *p* ne se prononce pas :
- b. Mon *b* ne se prononce pas :
- c. Mon *t* ne se prononce pas :
- d. Mon *g* ne se prononce pas :

33. Entourez le mot avec lequel riment les mots suivants.

- a. *language* et *marriage*: page – fridge
- b. *foreign*: woman – rain

34. Dites quel son ont en commun ces trois mots.

COMMUNICATION – SOCIAL – BLUSH.

Réponse: le son [.....]

35. Trouvez l'affirmation fausse.

- a. *Acquaintance* se prononce [eu'kouèint^euns].
- b. *Cue*, *kew* et *queue* se prononcent tous les trois ['kiou].
- c. *Blatant* se prononce ['blat^eunt].
- d. *Says* se prononce comme le nombre 16 en français.

VOCABULARY INTERLUDE

36. Les mots en gras sont corrects, à une lettre près. Corrigez-la.

Anna is the eternal woman in love. When she was 15, she was in love with my older brother Jim. It was **poppy** 1. love. In high school she had a **crash** 2. on the history teacher, Mr. Harriet. At university she had the **dots** 3. for the sexy lecturer from Leeds. After that, she fell **heap** 4. over **hells** 5. for her brother's best friend, Ian. She was totally **slitten** 6. Last year, she was briefly **infatuates** 7. with her boss. She kept saying, 'I totally **dip** 8. him'. She seemed **onto** 9. him indeed. Now she seems to be in a more romantic mood. She has had a **soot** 10. spot for her new neighbour. I can see she goes **peak** 11. at the knees when he smiles at her. It's so cute! I think they're going to **clock** 12. He seems to like her too.

37. Circle the correct answer(s).

a. En langage familier, *mater* se dit :

1. to check off
2. to check in
3. to check out

b. Un échange de banalités utilisé pour briser la glace s'appelle :

1. pep talk
2. small talk
3. small tea

c. En anglais, la « *tchatche* » s'appelle :

1. the gift of the gab
2. Adam's ale
3. the Jack of all trades

d. La consommation d'alcool destinée à surmonter sa timidité s'appelle :

1. French passion
2. Swiss freedom
3. Dutch courage

e. Charisma is also called your:

1. mojo
2. no-go
3. hobo

f. A romantic appointment is a:

1. fate
2. mate
3. date

g. If I think a girl is too beautiful to want to date me, I'll say she's out of my:

1. gig
2. league
3. twig

h. If you think something is going to work, you'll say that it's in the:

1. water
2. wind
3. bag



38. Place these adjectives in the right sentences.

COY – INSECURE – SHY – COCKSURE – LUSH
– OUTGOING

- a. Harry is self-conscious, always worried about what people think of him. He is
- b. Paula is easily drunk and flirtatious. She is
- c. Keith is overconfident. He is
- d. Mia is falsely shy. She is
- e. Patrick socialises easily. He is
- f. Oliver is withdrawn. He does not mix easily, he is

39. Chassez l'intrus.

- a. to hit on – to come on to – to dump – to make a move on – to chat up
- b. a player – a character – a womaniser – a ladykiller – a seducer
- c. to pull – to get clingy – to get lucky

41. Associez chaque expression de langage corporel à la partie du corps qui lui correspond.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| a. You can shrug them if you don't care. ● | ● 1. fingers |
| b. You can bite, pucker, pout, purse, or lick them if you want to seduce. ● | ● 2. lips |
| c. You cross them for luck, wave them in sign of warning, or drum them if impatient. ● | ● 3. arms |
| d. You can stick it out to tease someone (children do it a lot). ● | ● 4. tongue |
| e. You can nod it in sign of agreement, shake it in sign of disagreement, or tilt it. ● | ● 5. shoulders |
| f. You can fold them if you're subconsciously not open. ● | ● 6. head |

42. Circle the correct answer.

- a. English people are said to have a stiff upper *lip* – *cheek* – *shoulder*.
- b. You can raise a(n) *cheek* – *shoulder* – *eyebrow* for teasing, or expressing scepticism.
- c. You put your arms akimbo when you place them on your *cheeks* – *lips* – *hips*.
- d. If you're saying something tongue in *fist* – *cheek* – *lip*, you're being ironic.
- e. If you're giving someone the cold *shoulder* – *eyebrow* – *feet*, you're being unfriendly to them.



40. Dites qui flirte du regard avec Emma, puis à quelle phrase correspond l'illustration ci-dessus.

- a. Matt is **gazing** lovingly at Emma.
 - b. Patrick **makes eyes** at Emma.
 - c. Don't **stare** at Emma like that, Jim. It's creepy!
 - d. Sam's just **winked** at Emma. How cheeky of him!
 - e. Will was very angry. He **glared** at Emma.
 - f. David is **peeping** at Emma. What a loser!
 - g. Poor Gabe is not successful with girls. He's **squinting** at Emma right now.
- flirte avec Emma.
- phrase:**

BACK TO WORK – LAUGH AND LEARN

43. Les mots en gras présentent des erreurs (ils ont été écrits avec des termes se prononçant de manière voisine). Corrigez-les.

How **wood ewe** 1. define 'lascivious banter' and 'gazing suggestively' at someone? **Were** 2. does flirting begin? **Sea** 3., defining words can **bee** 4. important because this **mite** 5. surprise **yew** 6., **butt** 7. flirtatious behaviour is illegal in **sum** 8. parts of the United States. **Yule** 9. be **braking the lore** 10. if you exchange 'lascivious banter' in Little Rock (Arkansas). **Your** 11. risking up **two** 12. thirty **daze** 13. in jail if **hue** 14. do so. In New York, a man **wheel** 15. be **find** 16. \$25 if he 'gazes suggestively' at a woman. In Haddon (New Jersey) and in San Antonio (Texas), flirting is **band** 17. period. In Dyersburg (Tennessee), women **aunt aloud** 18. to **caul** 19. a man **too** 20. ask him out on a date. Of **coarse** 21., no one **nose weather** 22. this **wore** 23. on flirting is a **reel** 24. deterrent or not. That remains to be **scene** 25.



44. Placez les mots fournis au bon endroit, puis classez les hippocampes, les oiseaux et le porc-épic dans l'échelle fournie.

WINNERS – DEED – WAY – HOLD – NESTS – PEE – AMONG – NOSES

Animals sometimes have a funny 1. to flirt. Flamingos for example group flirt, through dancing. Birds generally decorate their 2. with straws and stones so as to attract their females, but the Manakin male bird is much more original than that: he will indeed moonwalk dance to attract a lady! (Who's bad?!). 3. the animal kingdom, seahorses are the romantic ones. They like to 4. tails and rub 5. And the 6. of the yuck prize are... giraffes and porcupines! These two 7. on their partners before the 8.

Tenderness

-- ++

45. Les mots en gras sont corrects à une lettre près. Corrigez-la.

Let's travel a little with two interesting love terms.

The **fiest** 1. one is *Koi No Yokan* and it comes from Japan. It is the name of a **peeling** 2. you have when seeing someone for the first **tame** 3., that you are going to love each other in the future. It's different from love at first **eight** 4., where you are in love from the moment you meet. Here it is a foreboding that it's bound to **happed** 5. in the future. The second word is *Mamihlapinatapai* and it comes from the Yaghan language (**spoked** 6. in Argentina and Chile). It refers to the look **scared** 7. by two people, each wishing that the other would make the first **mope** 8. that they are both too **say** 9. to make. Cute, isn't it?

46. Circle the correct answer.

- a.** 'If you have nothing else to *afford* - *offer* me, *offer* - *afford* me your smile.' (Chinese proverb)
- b.** 'A smile is *worthy* - *worth* - *worse* a thousand words.' (American proverb)
- c.** 'There is no *pain* - *pane* greater than the *pain* - *pane* of rejection.' (Irish proverb)
- d.** 'Words are good, but fowls *lie* - *lain* - *lay* eggs.' (German proverb)
- e.** 'Fine words *better* - *butter* - *bitter* no parsnips.' (English proverb)
- f.** 'Looking at cleavage is like looking at the sun. You don't *stare* - *stair* at it. It's too risky. Ya get a *scents* - *sense* of it and then you look away.' (Série *Seinfeld*)

47. Détachez les mots au bon endroit dans ces citations, puis barrez l'idée qui n'est exprimée dans aucune d'elles.

- a.** 'IBELIEVETHATIT'SBETTERTOBELOOKEDOVERTHANITISTOBEOVERLOOKED.' (Mae West)
- b.** 'IFYOU'REAGIFTEDFLIRT,TALKINGABOUTTHEPRICEOFFEGGSWILLDOASWELLASANYOTHERSUBJECT.' (Mignon McLaughlin)
- c.** 'ALLWOMENAREFLIRTS,BUTSOMEARERESTRAINEDBYSHYNESS,ANDOTHERSBYSENSE.' (François de la Rochefoucauld)
- d.** 'ALLGREATLOVERSAREARTICULATE,ANDVERBALSEDUCTIONISTHE SURESTROADTOACTUALSEDUCTION.' (Marya Mannes)
- e.** 'ITISAGREATMISTAKEFORMENTOGIVEUPPAYINGCOMPLIMENTS.' (Oscar Wilde)

1. Some women are stopped from flirting because they are too shy.
2. Knowing how to talk well is the weapon of great flirts.
3. Compliments are the weapon of hypocrites.
4. Being ignored is not a good thing.

48. Dans chacune de ces citations, les mots en gras sont placés au mauvais endroit, remettez-les au bon endroit, puis dites pourquoi la citation b. est paradoxale.

a. Jane: You know the real way to tell if a man likes you? Have a **reliable 1.** with him, and if he puts his glass down really **enormous 2.** to yours, that means he really likes you and something's **close 3.** going to happen.

Sally: You know, I think Patrick does that. I think he does that glass **definitely 4.**

Jane: Of course, as indicators go, an **thing 5.** erection's a bit more **drink 6.**

(Série *Coupling*)

b. 'The **linen 1.** of women in London who flirt with their **amount 2.** husbands is perfectly scandalous. It looks so bad. It is simply washing one's clean **own 3.** in public.'

(Oscar Wilde)

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