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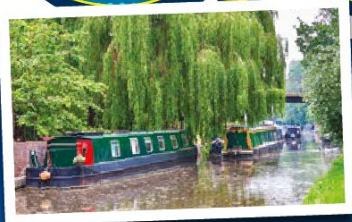
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No 139

July - August 2026



All aboard!

Cruise the Caribbean and the British canals

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The News in Depth:
250 years of
Independence
in the US



Life as Art:
James Van Der Beek

Grammar:
must, mustn't and needn't

Industry focus:
Hunting for shipwrecks



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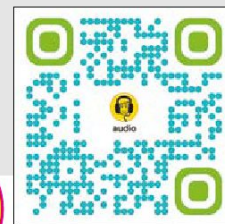
POUR LES ENFANTS

J'APPRENDS L'ANGLAIS
mon premier magazine en anglais



Découvrez un extrait de J'APPRENDS L'ANGLAIS
avec les aventures de Kate et Tom.

Rendez-vous sur japprenslanglais.fr pour en savoir plus.



Écoute l'histoire en
scannant ce QR Code.

STORY
Kate and Tom

KATE AND TOM LIKE ANIMALS

Kate et Tom ont repris le chemin de l'école.

During recess...

Tom, what's your
favourite animal?

I don't
know...
What's
yours?

I like
peacocks!

Because they
are beautiful!

Okay. I like
koalas.

Koalas are
so cute!

I like koalas
too.

We can see them
in Australia.

There are koalas
at the London
Zoo.

Really?

Let's go to the
zoo on Saturday!

Good idea!

At the zoo...

Let's find
peacocks and
koalas!

Lisa, Oliver and
Robin, what animals
do you want to see?

African
animals!

Ocean
animals!

Let's find
bears too!

Yay!!

The End

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Édito

This is a landmark year for the United States of America, as the nation is celebrating its 250th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and hosting the FIFA World Cup 2026. With commemorations underway, and the excitement of the World Cup final drawing global attention, the US is the place to be this summer. But even if you won't be travelling to the States, you can still join the celebrations in this issue. Explore articles on the history of the United States and discover ways to mark its 250th anniversary. And if summer, for you, means a relaxing day on the water, we've got you covered too—from ocean-inspired idioms and boating vocabulary to the pleasures of a summer cruise. Happy 250th anniversary, USA—and happy summer to you!



Louanne Piccolo, Editor-in-chief

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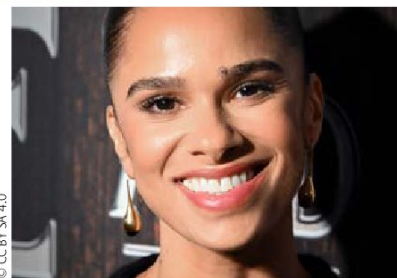
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Article in American English



Article read and recorded on audio files
The audio files also have pronunciation and intonation
exercises based on articles.



Exercises based on the articles + videos
(songs, interviews, reports, etc.)

The articles range from **level B1 to C2** of the Common European Framework
of Reference for Languages.

B1 Intermediate B2 Upper Intermediate C1 Advanced C2 Proficiency

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Victoria Cross *recipient* charged with war crimes

Ben Roberts-Smith, Australia's most decorated *living* soldier, was arrested at Sydney airport and charged with war crimes for three incidents. Police commissioner Krissy Barrett has *issued a statement* saying that Roberts-Smith has been charged with "five counts of war crime and murder". Roberts-Smith *allegedly murdered* unarmed civilians while serving in the Australian Special Air Service regiment (SAS) in Afghanistan. For the time being, it is unclear whether Roberts-Smith himself *pulled the trigger* or whether a subordinate under his control shot the civilians. Roberts-Smith is *currently denying* the charges.



© perthtaggedtosell/Shutterstock

a recipient	un récipiendaire	(he) allegedly murdered	(il) aurait tué
living	vivant	to pull the trigger	appuyer sur la gâchette
to issue	publier	currently	actuellement
a statement	une déclaration	to deny	nier



Ice *loss* triggers *heatwaves*

Researchers from the Chinese Academy of Meteorological Sciences in *Beijing* have been studying ice *data* and *global weather patterns* since 1979. Their research shows that ice loss in the Barents Sea since 2000 is increasing the number of summer heatwaves across Europe and Asia.

The study, published in the JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH: ATMOSPHERES, also shows that Arctic warming in spring and summer not only increases the number of these heatwaves, but also causes serious problems such as *crop failure*, public health emergencies and damage to ecosystems.

a loss	une perte
to trigger	déclencher
a heatwave	une vague de chaleur
Beijing	Pékin
data	des données
global	(ici) mondial
a weather pattern	un modèle météorologique
global	(ici) mondial
a crop	une récolte
a failure	un échec



Gamers as air traffic controllers

The US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has *launched* a campaign *aimed* at gamers: the FAA wants them to become air traffic controllers. *As* there is a *lack* of air traffic controllers, the government hopes skilled gamers could fill the 3,000 *or so vacancies*. The president of the National Air Traffic Controllers Association said: "Our *union* welcomes innovative approaches to expanding the candidate pool, including *outreach* to individuals with high-level skills, such as gamers." He added they must "maintain the rigorous standards required of this safety-critical profession".



The recruitment video for the campaign has an Xbox logo on it, and the tag line says, "You've been training for this... Become an air traffic controller. It's not a game. It's a career." An *enticing* salary of \$155,000 a year is being offered. The US Transportation Secretary said the country needs "a growing demographic of young adults who have many of the hard skills it takes to be a successful controller." Many *current* air traffic controllers have said that gaming has been a useful skill to them as it has had "an influence on their ability to think quickly, stay focused, and *manage* complexity."

to launch	démarrer
aimed	destiné
as	comme
a lack	un manque
3,000 or so	environ 3,000
a vacancy	un poste vacant
a union	un syndicat
outreach	une campagne d'information
enticing	attirant
current	actuel
to manage	gérer



War creates fertilizer *shortage*

The war in Iran has increased fertilizer prices and *disrupted shipping* through the Strait of Hormuz. The Persian Gulf region is an important *supplier* of fertilizer materials, and countries in this area are among the world's top exporters.

Because of the recent fighting, about 35% of the world's fertilizer *trade* has been affected. As a result, farmers are paying up to 35% more for fertilizer. Experts say that farmers may plant less corn, rice and *wheat*, which could lead to smaller *harvests* and higher food prices.

The United Nations has warned that this situation could cause a global food shortage. The World Food Programme described two possible *outcomes*. In *the worst case*, there could be lower production and crop failures next season. In the best case, higher costs will lead to higher food prices next year.

a shortage	une pénurie
to disrupt	perturber
shipping	le transport maritime
a supplier	un fournisseur
trade	le commerce
wheat	le blé
a harvest	une récolte
an outcome	un résultat
the worst	le pire



Whose bag is this?



© Abdul_Shakoor/Shutterstock

Police officers in charge of protecting the London *mayor*, Sadiq Khan, *allegedly forgot* a bag of *weapons* on a *pavement* in South London. A member of the public found the bag in the early evening and *reported* it. The Metropolitan Police are *investigating* the incident, and five police officers have been suspended from their *duties* during the investigation. The bag contained an MP5 semi-automatic Heckler & Koch carbine, a Glock pistol, Taser and ammunition for the weapons.

a mayor	un maire
(he) allegedly forgot	(il) aurait oublié
a weapon	une arme
a pavement	un trottoir
to report	signaler
to investigate	enquêter
a duty	une fonction

In the US, Independence Day is celebrated annually on the Fourth of July. It commemorates the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, *freeing* America from British rule. This year marks the 250th anniversary of independence.

The most famous line of the Declaration is the proclamation "We hold these *truths* to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are *endowed* by their creator with certain unalienable *rights*, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." So how do these *founding* principles *hold up* in the modern day, and during the *current* presidency?

"We are looking at the different ways in which our always multicultural society constructed a nation, and that is a story of extraordinary triumph, but also of *missteps* and tragedy."

Heather Cox Richardson, a professor of history at Boston College

"Democracy, our constitution and our sacred American promise, the America that I love, the America that I've written about for 50 years, that's been a *beacon* of hope and liberty around the world, is currently in the hands of a corrupt, incompetent, racist, *reckless* and *treasonous* administration."

Bruce Springsteen at the start of his 2024-2025 US tour

"Anybody who teaches about the American revolution knows that the thing the *founders feared* the most is someone like Donald Trump – someone who would be *lawless* and have arbitrary power, that's not limited by the rule of law."

Johann Neem, a professor of US history at Western Washington University

"Well, it means exactly what it says – it's a declaration, it's a declaration of unity and love and respect and it means a lot and it's something very special to our country."

President Donald Trump during an interview with Terry Moran from ABC News

"He 100% has no idea what the Declaration of Independence is."

Trump biographer, Seth Abramson, on X following Trump's interview with Terry Moran from ABC News

to free	libérer
a truth	une vérité
endowed	doté
a right	un droit
founding	fondeur
to hold up	rester pertinent
current	actuel
a misstep	un faux pas
a beacon	(ici) un modèle
reckless	(ici) irréfléchi
treasonous	(ici) traître
a founder	un fondateur
to fear	avoir peur
lawless	sans foi ni loi



Article by Dominic Butler

250 years of independence

If you watched the recent launch of NASA's Artemis II rocket, you may have noticed the number 250 painted on its side in red, white and blue. Did you realise that this was America's *reminder* to the world about its next big birthday?

This year, the US is celebrating its semiquincentennial, which means it has been 250 years since it won its independence from Britain. It also means that it has been 250 years since the US became an official country. To put that into context, when you consider that Spain became a country in 1479, England in 927 and France in 481, America's birth date of July 4th, 1776, means it's *the baby of the bunch*.

Of course, the land we now call the United States of America already had a native population before 1776. And while Americans *are looking forward to* their July 4th celebrations this year, the country's road to creation was long, complicated and often *bloody*.

In the 15th century, during the Age of Discovery, Spain and Portugal began to send *ships* across the Atlantic. Hired by the Spanish monarchy, Italian explorer Christopher



Christopher Columbus Arrives in America (1893)



The Imprisonment of Guatimocin by the Troops of Hernan Cortes (1856)

Columbus was the first to reach the Americas. However, it was his *countryman* Amerigo Vespucci who later gave his name to the discovery. This is because Columbus believed he'd found a new route to the West Indies, while Vespucci understood the truth: Europeans had discovered a new continent.

Soon, *alongside* Spain and Portugal, other European powers such as England, the Netherlands and France colonized the Americas. They went in search of gold and treasure, and *to spread* their religions to the native American people.

However, everywhere the Europeans went, death followed. In South America, Spanish explorers like Hernán Cortés destroyed the Aztec Empire through battle. In North America, natives were infected by European *diseases*, *forcibly removed* from their lands or captured.

a reminder
the baby of the bunch
to look forward to
bloody
a ship

un rappel
le bébé du groupe
avoir hâte de
sanglant
un navire

a countryman
alongside
to spread
a disease
to forcibly remove

un compatriote
en même temps que
répandre
une maladie
retirer par la force

The Vikings

Today, everyone knows that Columbus was not the first European to reach the Americas. That achievement was earned by the Vikings in the early 11th century. Norsemen from Scandinavian countries were famous for their sailing skills. Leif Erikson, son of fierce Erik the Red, led a brave expedition west from Greenland. After many weeks at sea, he landed on a green coastline where grapes were growing from thick vines. He called that country Vinland, which many scholars agree was Newfoundland, Canada. Erikson had discovered North America, and he had done it nearly 500 years before Columbus.



Leif Erikson Discovers America
(painting by Hans Dahl)

As this misery continued, the European powers divided up the continents. Spain and Portugal took most of Central and South America, while England, France and other nations *fought over* the north. By the mid-18th century, Britain had established 13 colonies on the east coast of North America.

For a long time, these colonies were *proud* to be British. However, after an expensive war with the French, Britain was *heavily in debt*. *Foolishly*, the British Parliament began to tax their own colonists. They created taxes on sugar, newspapers, glass, paper, tea and much more. *Unsurprisingly*, the colonists disliked being taxed. They had no control over how the tax money was spent, so they created the famous slogan 'No taxation without representation'. And in 1773, they revolted by *throwing* 342 *chests* of valuable tea into Boston Harbor.

King George III was furious about the revolt, which we now call the Boston Tea Party. He sent more British soldiers to the colonies, hoping to take control of the situation through force. However, the colonists had *had enough*.

By April 1775, the first battles of the American Revolution were being fought. And in June of that year, George Washington took command of the American army. In less than a year, Washington forced Britain to *retreat*, and on July 4th, 1776, the thirteen colonies signed the Declaration of Independence.

In the following 250 years, America has grown into one of the most influential countries in the world. Its culture, music, films and fashion have spread from continent to continent. At the same time, its military power has become unquestionable.

However, due to recent US politics, it's undeniable that America is not currently the popular country it *once* was. So, as Americans prepare their *fireworks* and parades for this year's July 4th celebrations, will the rest of the world be celebrating, too? More importantly, will you? ■



Boston Tea Party (1789)

Great Britain

Before 1707, there was no Britain. There was only The Kingdom of England, which had ruled Wales since 1536. However, in 1707, King James I of England — who was already King James VI of Scotland — unified his two countries. He also added the slightly arrogant adjective 'great'... and Great Britain was born.



to fight over **se battre pour**
proud **fier**
heavily **fortement**
in debt **endetté**
foolishly **bêtement**

unsurprisingly **sans surprise**
to throw **jeter**
a chest **un coffre**
to have enough **en avoir assez**
to retreat **se retirer**

once **autrefois**
fireworks **des feux d'artifice**



The language of pirates: Myth vs reality

When you think of pirates, you probably imagine them growling, “Arrr, matey!” as they slap each other on the back with hook-ended arms. But here’s the thing: that Hollywood version of ‘pirate-speak’ is mostly fictional.

A contact language

Pirates sailed across vast geographic regions, particularly the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the West African coast. These areas were linguistically

diverse with speakers of English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Portuguese and numerous African languages. As a result, the crews on pirate ships were often multilingual communities. Instead of one shared language, pirate crews had to figure out how to communicate quickly and efficiently, even if they didn’t share a native tongue. The result would be what linguists call a ‘contact language’, which is flexible and shaped by interaction. In other words, the language on board a ship could change depending on who was on board and where they came from.

Built on maritime English

Most pirates had previously worked as sailors and were familiar with specialised vocabulary used at sea. Ship crews had their own way of speaking, often called ‘maritime English’, which included technical terms for



navigation, ship parts and daily life at sea. But unlike naval or merchant crews governed by formal hierarchy,



to growl **grogner**
to slap each other **se donner une tape**
hook-ended **avec un crochet**
to sail **naviguer**
Dutch **néerlandais**

a crew **un équipage**
a ship **un navire**
instead of **au lieu de**
to figure out how to **trouver un moyen de**
efficiently **efficacement**

shaped **formé**
previously **précédemment**
a sailor **un marin**
their own way **leur propre façon**
unlike **contrairement à**

Three famous pirates

Blackbeard (Edward Teach)

Blackbeard was one of the most *infamous* pirates, operating mainly in the Caribbean after starting as a *privateer*. He became notorious for *bold* raids like *blockading* the port of Charleston, but he was *eventually hunted down* and killed by the Royal Navy.

Black Bart (Bartholomew Roberts)

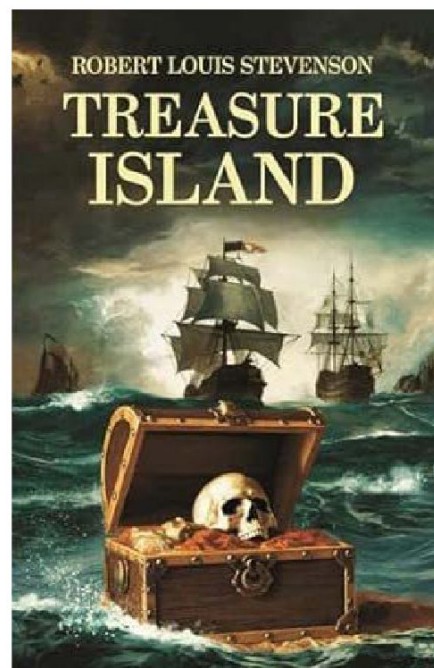
Bartholomew Roberts was one of the most successful pirates, *reportedly capturing* around 400 ships during his career. His reign ended in 1722 when he was killed in battle, leading to one of the largest pirate *trials* in history.

Madame Cheng (Ching Shih)

Madame Cheng was a powerful female pirate who *took over* her husband's *fleet* and led an *undefeated* pirate confederation. She later negotiated a peaceful *surrender* and lived the rest of her life running a *gambling* house.

a beard	une barbe
infamous	infâme
a privateer	un corsaire
bold	osé
to blockade	bloquer
eventually	finaleme
to hunt down	traquer
reportedly capturing	on rapporte
	qu'il aurait capturé

a trial	un procès
to take over	prendre le contrôle
a fleet	une flotte
undefeated	invaincu
a surrender	une capitulation
gambling	de jeux



Robert Louis Stevenson's influence

Many pirate clichés we know today *trace back to* Robert Louis Stevenson's novel *TREASURE ISLAND*. Here are some you might recognise:

- *Parrots on shoulders*
Long John Silver's *talkative* parrot, Captain Flint, made parrots the ultimate pirate companion.
- *Treasure maps and buried gold*
Maps with *winding paths*, *dotted* lines, and a giant red X? Stevenson put that on the map—literally.
- *Pirate talk*
Stevenson's dialogue gave pirates their distinctive slang, which later actors (especially Robert Newton in the 1950 movie) expanded into the famous "Arrr!"
- *The swashbuckling crew*
A ship full of mutineers, an innocent cabin boy and a *cunning* captain – this became the *blueprint* for pirate crews in every story that followed.

to trace back to	remonter à
a parrot	un perroquet
a shoulder	une épaule
talkative	bavard
buried	enterré
a winding path	un chemin
	sinueux
dotted	en pointillés
cunning	(ici) fourbe
a blueprint	le modèle

pirate speech was informal – *slang* and creative expressions likely played a greater role, reflecting the social dynamics of pirate life. Life on a pirate ship was dangerous and unpredictable, and the *close-knit* nature of pirate crews encouraged a sense of shared identity, expressed partly through language.

An evolving language

As pirates moved between ports and regions, they were constantly exposed to new ways of speaking. They interacted with *traders*, *settlers* and *enslaved people*, all of whom brought their own languages and dialects into the mix.

This constant contact meant that pirate speech was always evolving. Words could be *picked up* in one port and used or disregarded in another. Certain phrases might *spread* between crews, while others disappeared quickly. Over time, this created a rich but unstable mix of language.

Some researchers believe that pirates may even have played a small role in the development of early creole languages in coastal regions. While they weren't the only influence, they were part of a wider network of people who helped shape how languages *blended* and changed at the time.

The origins of "Arrr!"

If real pirates didn't express themselves the way the pirates in Hollywood do, you may be *wondering* where the stereotype came from. As with a lot of stereotypes, this one can be traced back to popular literature and cinema culture.

Books about pirates became popular long after the Golden Age of Piracy had ended, and authors often exaggerated or invented details to make their characters more memorable to readers. Over time, these fictional elements, *rather than* historical accuracy, became accepted as authentic. One major influence was the 19th-century novel *TREASURE ISLAND* by Robert Louis Stevenson, which popularised certain pirate expressions.

slang	de l'argot
close-knit	soudé
evolving	qui évolue
a trader	un commerçant
a settler	un colon
enslaved people	des personnes
	réduites en esclavage

to pick up	(ici) adopter
to spread	se répandre
to blend	se mêler
to wonder	se demander
as	comme
rather than	plutôt que
accuracy	l'exactitude

Film played an even larger role, with actors creating dramatic accents to make pirates seem *rough* and rebellious. The actor Robert Newton's portrayal of Long John Silver in a 1950 film adaptation *further* cemented the exaggerated regional 'West Country British accent' as the pirate voice we recognise today.

In reality, pirates would have spoken with a *range* of accents depending on where they came from, including varieties of Early Modern English, Irish English, Scottish English and other European languages. So, the idea of a single, recognisable pirate accent is a cultural invention rather than a linguistic fact.

A sense of belonging

Linguistic research shows that language helps shape group identity and cohesion through shared jargon. Pirates, as a marginalized and often *outlawed* group, formed close communities with unique identities to distinguish themselves from *outsiders*. In other words, sharing a common way of speaking created and *strengthened* a pirate's sense of *belonging*.

At the same time, a common and effective communication within this group of people with different native languages was important in high-risk situations like battles or storms. If orders were misunderstood, the consequences could be serious.

Difficult to study

One of the biggest challenges in understanding how pirates spoke is the *lack* of direct evidence. Pirate crews were largely illiterate and there aren't a lot of written records on which to base research. Most of what linguists know today comes from official documents, such as court records.



Avast ye!

Brush up on your pirate-speak with these helpful phrases:

Ahoy, me hearties: Hello, friends or crew.

Avast ye: Pay attention and check this out!

Aye: Yes

Aye, aye, Captain: I will get that done right away, Captain!

Bilge-sucking: An insulting expression of disdain

Booty: Treasure

Buccaneer: A pirate's name for a pirate

To hang the jib: To frown or pout

To hornswaggle someone: To cheat someone out of money

Jolly Roger: a black and white skull-and-crossbone flag hoisted during an attack

Landlubber: An inexperienced person who doesn't have any sailing skills

Old salt: An experienced sailor

To run a rig: To play a joke on someone

Scurvy dog: An insult

Shiver me timbers: An expression of surprise or shock

Thar she blows: What pirates say to signal a whale sighting

To walk the plank: When a prisoner steps off a plank into the ocean to drown

Yo ho ho: A cheery expression to catch someone's attention

But as these sources don't necessarily reflect how pirates actually spoke, and may even simplify, exaggerate or misinterpret spoken events, researchers have had to *piece together clues* and make informed *guesses* based on what we know about language in similar situations. By studying other

multilingual communities, especially those in trade or colonial settings, linguists can build a picture of what pirate language might have been like. While we can't know every detail, the *overall pattern* is clear: it was varied, flexible, and constantly changing. ■

rough **brutal**
further **encore plus**
a range **une variété**
outlawed **en dehors des lois**

outsiders **des autres**
to strengthen **renforcer**
belonging **de l'appartenance**
a lack **un manque**

to piece together **rassembler**
a clue **un indice**
a guess **une supposition**
an overall pattern **la tendance générale**

Article by Louanne Piccolo



Booking a cruise

Going on a cruise is an exciting way to travel. *Unlike* when you take a plane, on a *ship*, you can visit lots of different places along the way. Here are some useful phrases to book a cruise holiday.

When you research your holiday, you might ask:

Where does the cruise go?
 How many days does the cruise *last*?
 What is included in the price?
 Are *meals* and drinks included?
 What activities are *available* on the ship?
 Are there excursions planned at different ports?

When you book, you can ask:

What types of cabins do you have?
 Is there a cabin with a sea view?
 Can I have a balcony?
 Is this cabin *quiet*?
 What is the difference between these two cabins?

Before you pay, you could ask:

How much does the cruise cost?
 Are there any special offers or discounts?
 Do I need to pay a deposit?
 Can I *cancel* or change my booking?
 What payment methods do you accept?



After you book, you might need to know:

Do I need a passport or visa?
 What should I *pack* for the cruise?
 Is travel insurance necessary?
 What time does the cruise start and finish?
 Is transport to the port included?

Before you end your call, it's polite to say:

Thank you for your help.
 I'm really *looking forward to* the trip!
 That sounds perfect for me.
 I'm excited to go on this cruise!
 See you soon!

to book **réserver**
 a cruise **une croisière**
 unlike **contrairement à**
 a ship **un paquebot**

to last **durer**
 a meal **un repas**
 available **disponible**
 quiet **calme**

to cancel **annuler**
 to pack **(ici) mettre dans sa valise**
 to look forward to **avoir hâte de**



For full immersion in the English language, vocabulary is explained and not translated.

Celebrating Independence Day in the US

Happy birthday, America! Every year on July 4th, people in the United States celebrate Independence Day. This holiday commemorates* the country's freedom from British rule*. It began in 1776 when American leaders signed the Declaration of Independence. This year is the 250th anniversary*, so it's extra special. How about you – which holidays do you celebrate?

Conversation 1

Emily is planning a trip to the United States. She wants to visit her friend Ben while she's there. Emily is British, and Ben is American. They're discussing their plans.

Emily: I'll be in Philadelphia from June 29th to July 6th. Does that work for you?

Ben: Yes, that's great. You can celebrate with us all week.

Emily: Celebrate? Are you throwing a party*?

Ben: Not exactly. On the 4th of July, we celebrate Independence Day here.



It's like America's birthday. And this year is the 250th anniversary*, so it should be the biggest celebration yet.

Emily: How exciting! We don't have that here.

Ben: Well, you're in for a treat*. We can go to an outdoor concert, a parade or a re-enactment*. Every year, actors wear historic costumes and read the Declaration of Independence. It's really cool. And there will be lots of barbecues and picnics... and fireworks!

Emily: But I'm scared of fireworks!

Ben: Oh...

Conversation 2

Oliver is British, and Mia is from America. They both work for an international company. Oliver is calling Mia to ask a question, but he's having trouble hearing her.

Oliver: Come again?* I can't hear what you're saying, Mia. What's all that noise?

Mia: Fireworks! Happy Fourth of July!

Oliver: You're lighting fireworks to celebrate a date?

Mia: Not exactly. It's Independence Day. And this year is the 250th anniversary. It's a once-in-a-lifetime* event.

Oliver: Oh, okay. I'll keep this quick* so you can get back to your party.

Mia: I'm sorry to interrupt, but it's a holiday. I'm not working today.

Oliver: A holiday? Are you on vacation?

Mia: No, but I do have the day off. It's a national holiday, so not many Americans are working today.

Oliver: Do you mean it's a bank holiday? That's what we call it over here at least.

Mia: Yes. And even if it was a workday, you called me in the middle of the night.



Oliver: What do you mean? It's eight in the morning, and we start at seven.

Mia: There's an eight-hour time difference, Oliver! And it's Saturday!

Conversation 3

Jake is an exchange student from America, and Daphne is from Britain. With Independence Day coming up, Jake is feeling a bit homesick* in Britain. Daphne wants to help him feel more at home.

Daphne: You've been so quiet lately. Is everything okay?

Jake: Yeah... I'm just a little homesick, I guess. America's 250th Independence Day is coming up, and it's going to be a big celebration. Back home, my family always does something special, but this year they're pulling out all the stops*. I feel like I'm missing out*.

Daphne: Hmm, I see. How about we host our own Independence Day party?

Jake: Really? I would love that!

Daphne: So how do we celebrate? What do you usually do with your family?

Jake: We have a big cookout in the backyard. You know? A potluck. And then we...

Daphne: Woah, hold on. It's like you're speaking a different language. Do you mean a barbecue in the garden?

Jake: Yes, and a potluck is when everyone brings food to share.

Daphne: Ah, a fuddle. We have those at work sometimes. Okay, you make a shopping list, and I'll start inviting people.

Key Phrases

- Happy Fourth of July!
- Are you throwing a party?
- On the 4th of July, we celebrate Independence Day.
- I have the day off.
- How about we host?

Vocabulary

commemorate: to remember and show respect for an important event or person

(to) rule: to control a country, like a king or government does

throwing a party: organising or having a party

anniversary: a date each year that shows how many years have passed since a special event

being in for a treat: when something nice or exciting is going to happen

re-enactment: when people act out something that happened in the past, often as a form of entertainment

Come again?: When used as a question, this is a polite way to ask someone to repeat something

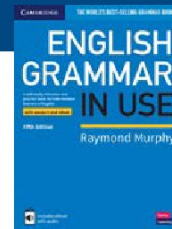
once in a lifetime: something special that is not likely to happen to you again

to keep it quick: to not take up a lot of someone's time

homesick: feeling sad because you miss your home

to pull out all the stops: to do everything possible to make something special

to miss out: not being able to take part in something fun or important



must mustn't

needn't

A. must and mustn't

You **must** do something = it is necessary that you do it:

Don't tell anybody what I said. You **must keep** it a secret.

We don't have much time. We **must hurry**.

You **mustn't** do something = don't do it:

You **must** keep it a secret. You **mustn't** tell anyone. (= don't tell anyone)

We **must** be very quiet. We **mustn't** make any noise.

B. needn't and don't need to

You **needn't** do something = it's not necessary to do it (but you can if you want):

We have plenty of time. We **needn't hurry**. (= it is not necessary to hurry)

Joe can stay here. He **needn't come** with us. (= it is not necessary for him to come)

You can also use **don't/doesn't need to**:

We **don't need to** hurry.

Note that we say '**don't need to do**', but '**needn't do**' (*without to*).

Compare **needn't** and **mustn't**:

You **needn't** tell Steve. I can tell him myself. (= it is not necessary)

You **mustn't** tell Steve. I don't want him to know. (= don't tell him)

C. needn't have (done)

Study this example situation:

Paul and Sarah reserved a table at a restaurant.

But when they went to the restaurant, it was almost empty.

They **needn't have reserved** a table.

This means: they reserved a table, but now they know this was not necessary.

Compare **needn't (do)** and **needn't have (done)**:

Everything will be OK. You **needn't worry**. (it is not necessary)

Everything was OK. You **needn't have worried**. (you worried, but it was not necessary)

D. needn't have (done) and didn't need to (do)

He **needn't have done** something = he did it, but now we know that it was not necessary:

Why did he get up at 5 o'clock? He **needn't have got** up so early. He could have stayed in bed longer.

He **didn't need to do** something = it was not necessary to do it. It doesn't matter whether he did it or not:

He **didn't need to get** up early, so he didn't.

He **didn't need to get** up early, but it was a beautiful morning, so he did.

You can also say 'He **didn't have to** get up' in these examples.

EXERCISE 1 Which goes with which? Find the sentences with a similar meaning.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. You must be very quiet. | a. You mustn't stay here. |
| 2. You must remember your password. | b. You mustn't be afraid. |
| 3. You must be brave. | c. You mustn't think about it. |
| 4. You must be on time. | d. You mustn't forget it. |
| 5. You must leave the furniture as it is. | e. You mustn't be late. |
| 6. You must go away. | f. You mustn't make any noise. |
| 7. You must forget what happened. | g. You mustn't move anything. |

1. f
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

EXERCISE 2 Complete the sentences. Use needn't + verb. Choose from:

come keep leave walk worry

1. We have plenty of time. We needn't leave yet.
2. I can manage the shopping alone. You _____ with me.
3. We _____ all the way home. We can get a taxi.
4. You can delete these emails. You _____ them.
5. I'll be all right. You _____ about me.

EXERCISE 3 Are these sentences OK? Change them where necessary.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. We have plenty of time. <u>We don't need hurry.</u> | <u>We don't need to hurry.</u> |
| 2. Keep it a secret. <u>You mustn't tell</u> anybody. | <u>OK</u> |
| 3. <u>You needn't to shout.</u> I can hear you perfectly. | _____ |
| 4. <u>I needn't have gone out,</u> so I stayed at home. | _____ |
| 5. This train is direct. <u>You don't need to change.</u> | _____ |
| 6. <u>You mustn't lock the door.</u> It's OK to leave it unlocked. | _____ |
| 7. <u>I needn't have said anything,</u> so I kept quiet. | _____ |
| 8. <u>I needn't have said anything.</u> I should have kept quiet. | _____ |

Idiomatic expressions about oceans

Did you know that the English language is obsessed with idioms about oceans? In fact, it's not just oceans but the sea, water and boats, too. And is that really surprising? After all, Britain's an island nation with a long history of sailing, exploring and fishing. So, jump on board, raise the anchor and fill your sails with these silly sea sayings.



To miss the boat

Imagine you're a tourist going on a cruise, but you **miss the boat**. Or perhaps you're a sailor heading off for a new adventure but – you guessed it – you miss the boat. Well, in both cases, you've missed a good opportunity. And that's exactly what this idiom means.



To seem fishy

Personally, I like eating fish. But the smell can often be ...strange. And when we say that something seems fishy that's what we mean – it seems strange or suspicious. We mean we don't entirely trust it. For example, "This email **seems a bit fishy**."



The tide has turned

Have you ever been in a situation where everything is great one minute but terrible the next? Perhaps you're beating your friend at a computer game, but suddenly they grab the victory? Well, in that type of situation, you can say **the tide has turned**.

To learn the ropes

It's okay to make a mistake in your first week in a new job. Why? Because you're just **learning the ropes**. This old idiom about gaining experience comes from sailors learning the function of all the different ropes and knots on a ship.





To rock the boat

Guess what happens if you rock a boat? That's right, you fall in the water! And no one wants that. So, when someone is doing something to disturb a peaceful or balanced situation, we tell them, "Don't **rock the boat**!"

The calm before the storm

A sailor is never worried about a little wind or rain. However, when there's a sudden calm at sea, they always check the horizon for dark clouds. Why? Because they fear it may be **the calm that always comes before a storm**. You can use this idiom to describe the tense calm of your mum's initial reaction to the vase you've just broken. Then get ready for her to explode!



To go with the flow

Have you ever gone canoeing in a river and felt the current pull you in one direction? The current is the way the water flows, and you have a choice – you can either fight it, or you can **go with the flow**. Life is often like a river. You can fight against popular opinions and ideas, or you can just go with the flow and agree.

Plenty of fish in the sea

For now, at least, there are plenty of fish in the sea. Billions, in fact! So, when someone you like doesn't return your feelings, a friend might say, "Don't worry, **there are plenty more fish in the sea**." They're suggesting that, just like fish, there are also many more people in the world for you.



Plain sailing

If you ask your friend how their project went, and they say it was **plain sailing**, they mean it was easy and without any problems. Because that's what plain sailing on a boat is ... smooth!

To test the waters

On your summer holidays, do you jump straight into the swimming pool? No, you put a toe in first **to test the waters**, right? Well, if you're unsure what someone's reaction to something will be, you should test the waters before speaking.



Boats and sailing

Ahoy, sailors! If you're setting sail soon, here are some words to help you navigate the high seas.



Sail

The large sheet of fabric attached to the mast is called the sail. It catches the wind and turns it into movement, helping the boat travel without an engine or with less fuel.

Mast

The mast is the vertical pole on a boat that supports the sails. It helps the boat use wind power to move across the water.



Deck

It's the flat surface on the top of the boat on which people move around, handle equipment and sometimes relax while sailing.



Anchor

Sailors drop this heavy object into the water to grip the sea bed and prevent the boat from drifting.

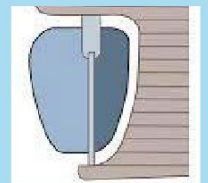
Hull

The hull is the main body of the boat designed to float while keeping the inside of the boat dry and safe.



Rudder

The large, flat rudder controls the direction of the boat by turning left or right when the boat is moving.



Bow

The bow is the whole front part of the boat. It's designed to cut through waves and reduce resistance as the boat moves forward.

Keel

The keel's job is to balance the boat and make it more stable, in strong winds or rough water.



Starboard

Starboard is the right side of the boat when you are facing forward. Sailors use this term to give clear directions at sea.



Port

Port is the left side of the boat when facing forward. Sailors use it along with 'starboard' to avoid confusion when giving instructions on a boat.



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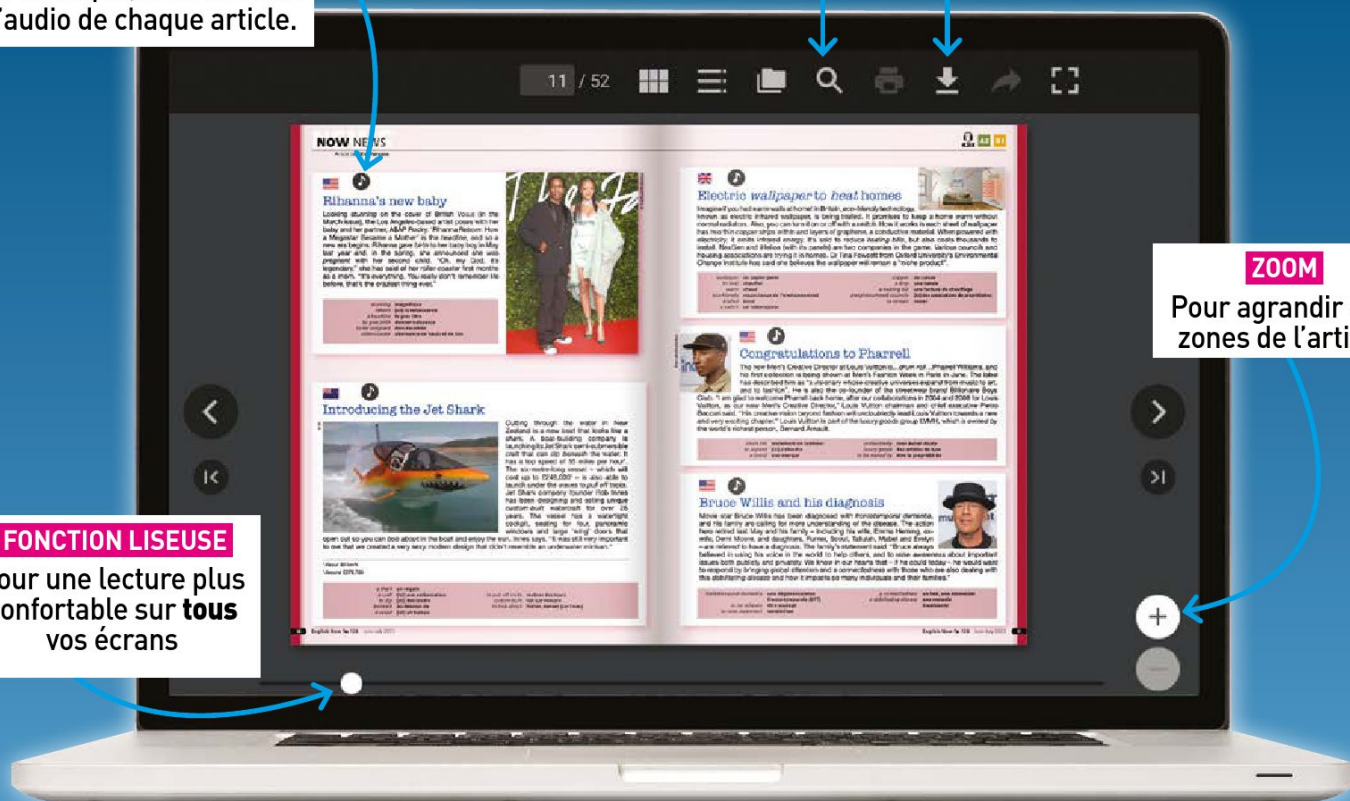
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James Van Der Beek

A versatile and talented actor

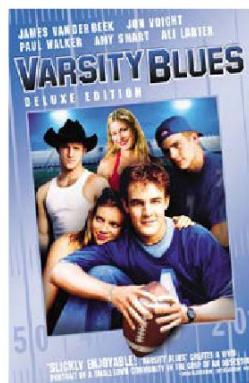
"The less seriously you take yourself, the better work you're going to do."

Can you think of one small moment that changed your *whole* life? For James Van Der Beek, it was a *concussion* during a school American football game. Van Der Beek dreamed of becoming a football star, but the accident ended his dream. Without football, he *felt bored*, and while *looking for* something new to do, he joined the school theater club and got the role of Danny Zuko in *GREASE*. That experience changed everything for Van Der Beek, as he had discovered that he loved *acting*.

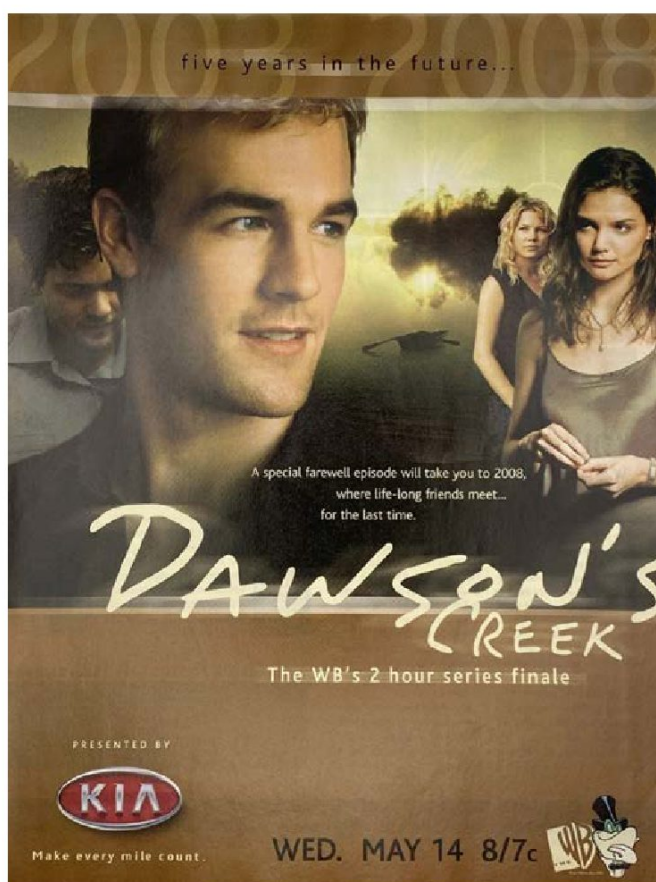
At 16, Van Der Beek got his first professional theater job, and at 17, he appeared in his first movie, *ANGUS*. He overcame struggles with dyslexia, he *earned* a *scholarship* to study English literature at Drew University. At the same time, he continued acting in *plays* in New York City. When he was offered the lead role in 'Dawson's Creek', he had to choose between university and acting – he chose acting.

In 2024, Drew University gave Van Der Beek an *honorary degree* for *selfless* service, for *raising awareness* about cancer among young people in particular.

Heartthrob of a generation



From 1998 to 2003, millions of viewers followed Dawson, played by Van Der Beek, and his friends as they *grew up* in the fictional small town of Dawson's Creek. The friends fell in love, *failed* exams and faced problems that teenagers all over the world could *relate to*. Van Der Beek became so popular that he often needed police protection when he went out in public.



After the show ended in 2003, Hollywood wanted Van Der Beek to continue playing *handsome* heroes, like his earlier roles as Jonathan Moxon in *Varsity Blues* and Lincoln Dunnison in *Texas Rangers*. However, he wanted to try something different. In *Rules of Attraction*, he played Sean Bateman, a darker and more complex *character*.

the less
seriously
whole
a concussion
to feel bored
to look for
to act

moins
(ici) au sérieux
tout
une commotion cérébrale
s'ennuyer
chercher
jouer

to earn
a scholarship
a play
an honorary degree
selfless
to raise awareness

gagner
une bourse
une pièce de théâtre
un diplôme à titre
honorifique
altruiste
sensibiliser

heartthrob
to grow up
to fail
to relate to
handsome
a character

sex-symbol
grandir
rater
s'identifier
beau
un personnage

Later, Van Der Beek appeared in 'CSI: Cyber' as Elijah, a *former* US Marine who became a bomb expert for the police. Unlike some of Van Der Beek's earlier roles, the character of Elijah was strong but also *caring*, protective and loyal to his family and colleagues.

Van der Beek also showed his versatility as an actor with smaller roles in comedy sitcoms like 'Ugly Betty' and 'How I Met Your Mother'. In 2012, he took on a *bold* role in the dark TV comedy 'Don't Trust the B---- in Apartment 23', where he played a fictional version of himself who, *shallow*, *selfish* and *used to* getting his own way, was very different to Van Der Beek himself. And the *mockumentary* 'What Would Diplo Do?', gave Van Der Beek the opportunity to play a version of the real-life DJ Diplo – a talented performer, but *flawed* person.



A shock to the system

From the outside, van der Beek seemed to have the perfect life. He and his wife, Kimberly, lived on a ranch in Texas with their six children where they focused on living a *healthy* lifestyle. However, in 2023, Van der Beek *noticed* changes in his *health*. After a colonoscopy, doctors discovered he had colorectal cancer. This came as a shock – he was young, *fit* and had no family history of the *disease*. While this type of cancer used to affect *mainly* older people, it's now becoming more common in people under 50, of which Van Der Beek was one.

Van der Beek and his doctors tried *several* treatments to beat the disease but, sadly, they were not successful. James Van Der Beek *passed away* on February 11, 2026.



Raising money

'Dawson's Creek' was one of the most successful TV series of its time. Today, anyone wanting to watch it, can stream it. Unfortunately for the actors of the series, they earn nothing from the *reruns*, unlike the stars of the popular show 'Friends' who still earn royalties more than 20 years after the show ended. At the time of his *illness*, Van Der Beek was not working enough to receive actors' health insurance, so he *auctioned* acting souvenirs *to raise* money for cancer treatment.

In 2025, to raise money, the cast of 'Dawson's Creek' organized a *re-enactment* of the first episode in the Hamilton theater, with Lin-Manuel Miranda reading Van Der Beek's part of Dawson.

After his death, friends opened a GoFundMe *account* for Van Der Beek's wife and children which raised \$1 million in 24 hours. *Currently*, the account is at \$2,858,218 and helps the family stay in their home as well as allow the children to continue *attending* their schools.

a rerun	une rediffusion
an illness	une maladie
to auction	vendre aux enchères
to raise	(ici) réunir
a re-enactment	une reconstitution
an account	un compte
currently	actuellement
to attend	aller à

A final role

Van der Beek worked until the end, doing a job he loved and supporting the family he knew he would one day have to leave behind. His final film, a horror called *The Gates*, was *released* just one month after his death. In it, he plays the villain, a charming pastor who founded a *mostly* white *suburb* in which he *traps* teenagers, and tries to *keep out* 'undesirables'. Critics *praised* his performance, noting how difficult it is to believe that he was seriously ill during filming. ■

former	ancien
caring	attentionné
bold	audacieux
shallow	superficiel
selfish	égoïste
used to	habitué à
to get his own way	obtenir ce qu'on veut
a mockumentary	un faux documentaire

to flaw	déconcerter
healthy	sain
to notice	remarquer
a health	une santé
fit	en forme
a disease	une maladie
mainly	principalement
several	plusieurs

to pass away	mourir
to release	sortir
mostly	essentiellement
a suburb	une banlieue
to trap	piéger
to keep out	tenir à l'écart
to praise	faire l'éloge



Misty Copeland, first Black *principal* *dancer* at ABT



© Philip Romano/Photo CC BY SA 4.0

One of the world's most famous ballerinas, Misty Copeland *retired* from the prestigious American Ballet Theatre (ABT) last year. But her retirement didn't mark the end of her dancing career. The star surprised spectators of this year's Academy Awards ceremony when she returned to the global stage, for the first time since retirement, to dance to the song 'I Lied to You' from the *critically acclaimed* film *SINNERS*.

The performance didn't just *remind* the world of Misty's *enduring* talent as a dancer. It also served as *a rebuttal* to comments made by Hollywood actor Timothée Chalamet that ballet



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and opera are dying art forms that "*no one cares about*" anymore. Many people in the arts responded critically to the comments. They included Misty, who said that, *although* ballet and opera are not as popular as film, they still have "enduring *relevance* in culture".

Early life

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, Misty grew up in Los Angeles, California. At 11, she started going to a Boys & Girls Club, which has after-school programs for young people. There she

met a ballet teacher named Cynthia Bradley, and two years later she started studying ballet at Bradley's school, the San Pedro Ballet School.

Later that year, Copeland's family moved to another part of the city. Her mother, Sylvia, told her that she would have to stop ballet classes. *However*, Bradley saw Copeland's potential and wanted her to continue. Sylvia agreed, and for the next three years, Misty lived with Bradley and her husband, Patrick, during the week and with her mother at the weekend.

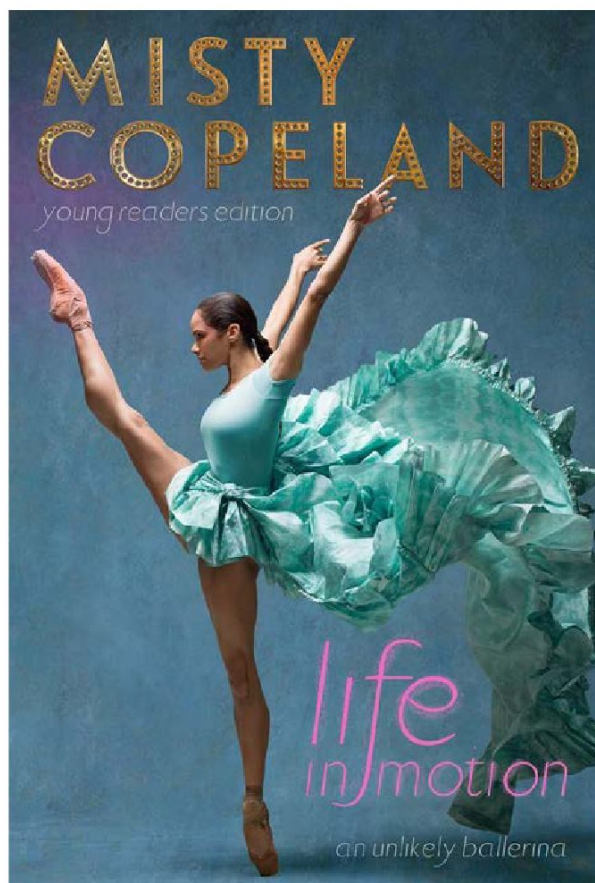


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a Principal Dancer **une danseuse étoile**
to retire **prendre sa retraite**
critically **très**
acclaimed **salué par la critique**

to remind **rappeler**
enduring **durable**
a rebuttal **(ici) une réaction**
no one...anymore **plus personne...**

to care about **s'intéresser à**
although **même si**
relevance **de la pertinence**
however **cependant**



Books, TV and film

Not just a *brilliant* dancer, Misty Copeland is also an author, producer and TV and film star. She has written or co-written about 10 books. They include the memoir *LIFE IN MOTION: AN UNLIKELY BALLERINA* (2014), the children's books *FIREBIRD* (2014) and *BUNHEADS* (2020), and the health and fitness book *BALLERINA BODY: DANCING AND EATING YOUR WAY TO A LEANER, STRONGER, AND MORE GRACEFUL YOU* (2017). Copeland's most recently published book is *LETTERS TO MISTY: HOW TO MOVE THROUGH LIFE WITH CONFIDENCE AND GRACE* (Oct 2025), which offers *advice* to young people.

Copeland has also worked in TV and film. She was the subject of the documentary 'A Ballerina's Tale' (2015), which she also produced. And she *starred*, as the Ballerina Princess, in the Disney film *THE NUTCRACKER AND THE FOUR REALMS* (2018). Around 2022, she co-founded the production company Life in Motion Productions, to promote diversity in media. The company has produced, or co-produced, two films exploring themes such as *homelessness*, gentrification and expression through dance: the documentary film *LIFT* (2022) and the short film *FLOWER* (2023), in which Copeland stars as a dancer named Rose.

brilliant **génial**
advice **des conseils**
to star **jouer**
homelessness **l'absence de domicile**

At age 14, Copeland won her first national ballet contest and got her first solo role. Everything was great for a while, but then her mother started to resent the Bradleys' influence over her daughter. She and the Bradleys fought a custody battle over Copeland. In the end, Copeland moved home and started studying with a new ballet teacher.

Making history

In 2000, Copeland became a member of the ABT, which was *founded* in New York City in 1937 and is one of the top classical ballet companies *worldwide*. A year later, she became a member of the ABT's corps de ballet, and in 2007, she became a soloist with the company. However, it wasn't always easy.

She had to stop doing ballet *twice* – once because she *injured* her back and later because she injured her leg and needed *surgery*. She developed an *eating disorder* because of the pressure to have a perfect body. Copeland also experienced prejudice because of her ethnicity and considered quitting ballet many times.

However, she persevered, and in 2015, she became ABT's Principal Dancer. This made her the first African American woman to hold the position in the history of the company. In her new role, Copeland redefined the classical ballerina image and increased diversity by *drawing* new *audiences* to ballet. In 2022, she became a mother, and three years later she retired from the ABT, following a final performance at the Fall Gala at Lincoln Center in New York.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

Since retirement, Copeland has continued her *commitment* to promoting diversity, equity and inclusion in dance. She does this through her *charitable* foundation, The Misty Copeland Foundation; her production company, Life in Motion Productions; and the children's books she has written. Copeland told the Associated Press last year, "It's exciting to be able to utilize dance in so many different *mediums*, and, to me, that's how you get true diversity – by giving people different entry points into learning about dance and feeling like they can be a part of it, which has been my goal." ■

"Every time I step onto the stage, I'm not only proving to the audience that I'm capable, but to myself."

founded **fondé**
worldwide **à travers le monde**
twice **deux fois**
to injure **se blesser**

surgery **une opération chirurgicale**
an eating disorder **un trouble alimentaire**
to draw **attirer**
an audience **un public**

a commitment **un engagement**
charitable **caritatif**
a medium **un moyen**



Cruising around the world

There are *few* things as relaxing as drifting along in a boat, with a glass of something refreshing in your hand, watching the world go by. Once considered a luxury pastime, boating is no longer reserved just for *the wealthy*. Whether cruising the Caribbean or exploring the waterways of Britain, there is a boating holiday for everyone.

Cruising the Caribbean

For a traditional cruise with luxury accommodation, entertainment and culture, the Caribbean is the number one choice. With thousands of islands to explore, the Caribbean has so much to offer you. *Wherever* you choose to cruise in the Caribbean, you will find friendly faces, delicious food and all the water sports you could wish for!



Holetown, Barbados

The Southern Caribbean

Cruise around the Southern Caribbean where each island *provides* something distinct. *Sample* the rum and take in the sun on the beautiful beaches of Barbados. Or you can dance to the sound of steel drums and enjoy traditional calypso music in Trinidad and Tobago. And if *flavour* is what interests you, then Grenada, 'the island of *spice*', is a must.

The Eastern Caribbean

For a *taste* of the pirate life *on the high seas*, choose to cruise around the Eastern Caribbean. Visit Port Royal in Jamaica – once known

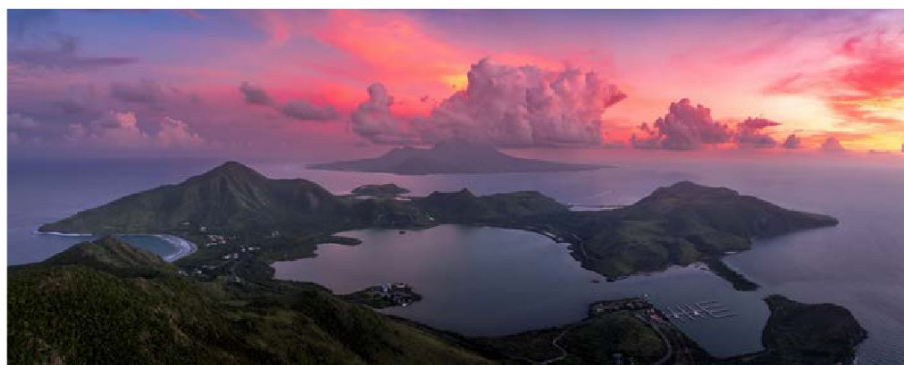


The Caribbean

to cruise faire une croisière
few peu de
as...as aussi...que
to drift along se laisser porter
par le courant
to go by défilér

once autrefois
the wealthy les riches
an accomodation un hébergement
wherever où que
to provide (ici) offrir
to sample tester

a flavour un arôme
a spice un épice
a taste un goût
on the high seas en haute mer



Sunset over St Kitts and Nevis

as the 'wickedest city on earth'. Notorious pirates Blackbeard and Henry Morgan used Port Royal as their base. *Although* much of the historic city is now underwater, it's still a popular place to visit, with a wealth of historic sites to explore. If

you're interested in the Caribbean's historic links to the UK, visit Nelson's *dockyard* and the historic sugar plantations in Antigua. And for a taste of the wild, stretch your legs and *take in* the beautiful views on a sunset hike in scenic Saint Kitts and Nevis.



Whole nutmeg from Grenada

The Western Caribbean

The Western Caribbean offers you more of a South American flavour. *Marvel* at the Mayan ruins in Belize. *Dive* with the turtles in the Grand Cayman islands. And if you're an active adventurer, have a go at snorkelling or scuba diving *off* the coast of the beautiful island of Cozumel.



Norfolk Broads

A brief history of cruising

- **1900:** The German pleasure cruiser PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE was the first cruise ship *to set sail*. It was designed for the wealthy elite and had 120 first-class cabins, a gym and a ballroom.
- **1906:** The first ship to feature its own swimming pool was the RMS ADRIATIC, operated by the White Star Line. The *ill-fated* TITANIC also *boasted* a saltwater pool.
- **1922:** Cunard's LACONIA set sail on the first around-the-world cruise from New York. The 130-day voyage visited 22 different countries.
- **1970:** Cruising became mainstream due to the popularity of the hit TV show 'The Love Boat'. The glamorous series brought cruising to the masses during its 9-year run.
- **1988:** The Royal Caribbean's SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS set records as the world's first megaship. With 12 *decks* and a capacity of 2,744 total passengers, it *dwarfed* all competition. THE SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS continued sailing right up to the Covid pandemic in 2019.
- **2024:** The Royal Caribbean broke its own record with the introduction of the megaship ICON OF THE SEAS, which holds the title for the largest cruise ship in the world. At 1,198 feet, it's longer than the height of the Empire State Building and carries 7,600 passengers.

to set sail mettre les voiles
ill-fated maudit
to boast se targuer
a deck un pont
to dwarf éclipser

wicked infâme
although bien que
a dockyard un chantier naval

to take in admirer
to marvel s'émerveller
to dive plonger

off (ici) au large de

River cruising in the UK

For those who want true peace and quiet, the waterways of the UK are the best choice. Hire a boat and captain it yourself. *Take your pick* from lakes, rivers and canals – *whichever* you choose, you are guaranteed an active holiday away from the *crowds*. Popular destinations include the Norfolk Broads in the east of England, and the canal network that links Britain's major cities.

The Norfolk Broads

The Norfolk Broads is an area of *outstanding* natural beauty in the east of England. It consists of thirty lakes linked by 200 miles of rivers and man-made *channels*. It's the perfect location for boat enthusiasts, nature lovers and especially birdwatchers. Rent a sailing boat or river cruiser for as long as you like, and stop off at picturesque villages and waterside pubs



Mutton's Mill, Norfolk Broads



Narrow boat cruise, Shropshire, UK

when the fancy takes you*. With safe, *shallow* waters, even the novice sailor can have a go. And if you want a break from the water, there's a vast network of cycling routes for you to enjoy. What a wonderful place to escape everyday life and just breathe!

Britain's canals

Another option is navigating by narrow boat on the canals that link Britain's major cities. Navigating these canals is true slow travel with a speed limit of 4 mph on canals and 6 mph on rivers. While you may not travel fast, the canals *wind* through hidden *backwaters* that most people never see – a truly unique way of exploring Britain.

On the inside

Life inside a narrow boat is wonderful: *bunks* and *tiny* kitchens – called galleys – are squeezed into narrow spaces. Mornings are truly special:

to take one's pick **faire son choix**
 whichever **peu importe lequel**
 a crowd **une foule**
 outstanding **incroyable**
 a channel **un canal**

shallow **peu profond**
 to wind **serpenter**
 a backwater **un endroit reculé**
 a bunk **une couchette**
 tiny **minuscule**



Inside a narrow boat

imagine waking up and *glancing* out a window straight into the eyes of a duck swimming past. You will never forget a moment like that! Canals have their own society as well, with regular canal-side shops for *refuelling* and *picking up* tips from more experienced *crews*.

Locks and aqueducts

Part of the excitement of navigating by narrow boat lies in mastering the lock system: a series of gates which have to be opened and closed to let water in and out. This *enables* boats

to rise and fall with the different water levels in the canals. A famous set of locks are the 29 Caen Hill locks on the 2-mile section of the Kennet and Avon Canal. They are quite *a feat* of engineering, and a challenge for any narrow boat captain taking this route!

Then there are the canal aqueducts, *soaring* bridges which create canals in the sky. The Pontcysyllte Aqueduct in Wales is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It carries the Llangollen canal across the River Dee valley and is *a sight* that needs to be seen to be believed.



Pontcysyllte aqueduct

Cruise ship terminology

- **Bridge:** This is the ship's control centre, where the captain *steers* the *vessel*. It's usually on an upper deck at the front of the ship.
- **Cabins:** These are the guest bedrooms on a ship. The best cabins have *a porthole* with an ocean view. Interior cabins don't have a view, but they're considerably cheaper. For the most luxurious cabins, book a suite.
- **Promenade deck:** The promenade goes all the way around the ship. It's normally close to the water line and is used for exercise, like walking or jogging.
- **Galley:** A ship's kitchen.
- **To embark:** *To get on* a ship.
- **To disembark:** *To get off* a ship.
- **Muster drill:** *Drills* are an essential health and safety *requirement*. A muster drill is *carried out* when passengers embark and provides important information in case of emergency.
- **Port:** The left side of a ship when facing forward.
- **Starboard:** The right side of a ship when facing forward.

<i>to steer</i>	piloter
<i>a vessel</i>	(ici) un navire
<i>a porthole</i>	un hublot
<i>to get on</i>	monter
<i>to get off</i>	descendre
<i>a drill</i>	un exercice de manœuvre
<i>a requirement</i>	une condition
<i>to carry out</i>	réaliser

In the words of the Water Rat from *THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS*, "Believe me, my young friend, there is nothing – absolutely nothing – half *so much worth doing* as simply *messing about* in boats." ■

*When the fancy takes you means 'quand le cœur vous en dit'.

to glance jeter un coup d'œil
to refuel se ravitailler
to pick up recueillir
a crew un équipage

to enable permettre
a feat un exploit
soaring (ici) qui s'élancent vers le ciel

a sight (ici) quelque chose
so much worth doing qui vaut autant
la peine
to mess about s'amuser

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The article is the transcription of an oral interview. Spoken language is generally less structured and more informal than written language.

Thomas Winterton,

about UFO phenomena



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In a *remote* area of the US state of Utah is Skinwalker Ranch, one of the world's most famous sites of *purported* paranormal and UFO-related activity. Situated in Uintah County, the 500-acre ranch is the subject of the TV series 'The Secret of Skinwalker Ranch', which *investigates* these activities. The series debuted on the History Channel in 2020 and is now streamed globally via on-demand platforms. One of its stars is Thomas Winterton, a native of the area and the manager and superintendent of the ranch.

Winterton was one of the speakers at this year's Conscious Life Expo, the world's largest New Age and alternative spirituality conference, in Los Angeles, California. At the *event*, Winterton spoke exclusively to Go English about the ranch, the *global disclosure* movement – which demands that the US government divulge classified information about aliens and UFOs – and this summer's blockbuster movie Disclosure Day.

Go ENGLISH: You've been working at Skinwalker Ranch for 10 years and have had many paranormal experiences there. How have you *processed* these experiences?

Thomas Winterton: My initial reaction was I explained things away and explained things away and explained things away. And the problem is that works for a little *while*. But you reach a point, you know, *once* can be a coincidence, *twice* can also be a coincidence. Three times, it's starting to be a *pretty* big coincidence. By the time you get to 30 times, you're *lying* to yourself, if you're still trying to say, "Oh, that was 30 coincidences." You know that the *data* is *overwhelming*, that there is something more *going on*...

And so, all those experiences you explained away suddenly *smash into* you. That is *truly* the moment of *freak-out* when you think, "Oh my gosh, like, I can't believe what's going on. I can't believe what I'm in the middle of here." And there is that moment of *reckoning*. You know, for me, that year was 2017, 2018... There was a really dark period of my life where the world I thought I lived in was not at all what I was living in, and I had to really reconcile that. And it *kind of turned* my world *upside down*. Now, here we are, 10 years *down the road*, and I'll say that, you know, there is a *desensitizing* that takes place. You get to the point that you become so saturated, you know, it doesn't matter how spectacular it is... I've seen and experienced so much. It would really take something monumental *to move* me at this point. ►

a UFO	un OVNI
remote	isolé
purported	supposé
to investigate	enquêter
an event	un événement
global	mondial
a disclosure	une révélation
to process	gérer
a while	un moment
once	une fois
twice	deux fois
pretty	plutôt
to lie	mentir

data	des données
overwhelming	accablant
to go on	se passer
to smash into	frapper de plein fouet
truly	vraiment
freak-out	la panique
reckoning	(ici) la vérité
kind of (fam)	un peu
to turn upside down	mettre sens dessus dessous
down the road	(ici) plus tard
a desensitizing	une désensibilisation
to move	(ici) bousculer



GE: We live in an age where truth seems often subjective. Do you think that if governments released irrefutable proof that aliens exist, everyone would believe it? Or would many *dismiss* it as AI-generated or fake?

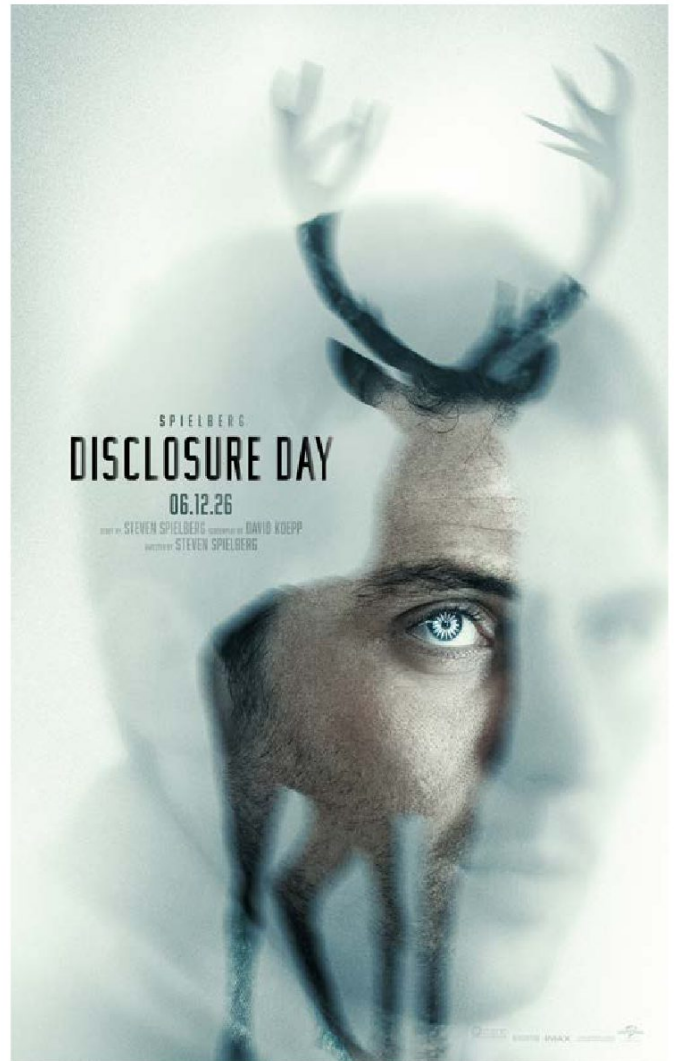
TW: We do live in an age now where it's getting harder and harder to discern truth from, like you say, AI or fakes. And I will also say that in the event of disclosure, do not discount the fact that there will be many who have *agendas*, whose focus will be to create so much confusion around the *release* of this to intentionally *muddy the waters*. So, I believe that they will *slip in* fake data, with the intention that it is discovered to be fake...to cause the public to say, "Well, if that was fake, then is it all fake?"

It is all a campaign to cause confusion because, ultimately, at the end of the day, when it comes to the governments of the world, it's not just the United States, it's not just China or Russia. You can insert any government. The ultimate goal is control. And I think that total disclosure and transparency would lead to the opposite of control. You know, it would be a very *freeing* event. So, I don't see it in the government's best interests to be transparent with us. And even if they are forced, I see it coming in a huge campaign of disinformation to intentionally cause people to say, like you said, "Oh, that's fake," or "That's real."

GE: Last year, the documentary 'The Age of Disclosure' was released and, this summer, Steven Spielberg's film *DISCLOSURE DAY* is coming to cinemas worldwide. What impact do these large-scale productions have on the discourse around aliens and UFOs?

TW: What it does is it goes a long way to destigmatize the *whole* topic. Look, right now, a perfect example. We have many commercial airline pilots that are *witnessing* truly amazing things. I fly the skies. People recognize me from the show, specifically pilots. And I can tell you, the last few times I've flown, I've had pilots *pull me aside*.

One pilot showed me clip after clip of video footage that he has recorded from the cockpit of his plane, and this is some of the most phenomenal UFO footage I've ever seen. And he was giving his eyewitness [account], that they've had these things flying alongside of the plane. They've had interactions with them. Unfortunately, though, if he were to come public with this, he would lose his *wings*. He would lose his ability to be a pilot. It's not until we destigmatize this and we start to at



least open the possibility that these types of people can start *coming forward* with their stories without fear of being *labeled* crazy or fear retribution at their work. So, the one positive thing I see about the disclosure [movement] and these shows and these documentaries, the one good thing I see about it is people are starting to feel more *confident* to come forward and share their own personal experiences. And you know what? We may never get disclosure from the government. But if we, as citizens of the Earth, come forward collectively, we've got an amazing story to tell. We have a lot of data to share. And as people start to feel brave and as we can *remove* this stigma of, "Oh, you saw something in the sky, you're crazy," we may create an environment where disclosure happens among the people, and let the governments do whatever they're going to.

to dismiss **rejeter**
an agenda **un agenda caché**
a release **une annonce**
to muddy the waters **brouiller les pistes**
to slip in **(ici) introduire**

freeing **libérateur**
whole **tout**
to witness **témoigner**
to pull aside **prendre à part**
a wing **une aile**

to come forward **prendre la parole**
labeled **traité de**
confident **confiant**
to remove **enlever**



Article by Talitha Linehan



© Skinwalker Ranch/The HISTORY Channel™

GE: Do you have a personal theory about who or what is at the center of this reported alien- and UFO-related phenomenon?

TW: I really don't think that it's one exclusive answer. I do believe that our governments have created some high-tech *crafts*. I do believe some of it is us. I believe some of it is extraterrestrial. Maybe it's interdimensional. I don't know that there's any one answer that checks all the boxes. I think that we're going to *find out*. There's a lot going on in this world. And it's not just any one specific thing. It could be a myriad of things taking place.

GE: Why should people watch 'The Secret of Skinwalker Ranch'?

TW: You know, it's 100% real. We don't fabricate anything. We do give the editors the creative liberty and the editing to make it *watchable*. There's a lot of times science is not a lot of fun to watch. So, they take a lot

of the filming that we do and they *pick* through it and pick out the *highlights*, and have done a wonderful job in creating, you know, something that's educational but also *entertaining*.

GE: Thank you, Thomas. It's been great chatting with you!



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Skinwalker Ranch

a craft un engin
to find out découvrir
watchable qui se laisse regarder

to pick choisir
a highlight un temps fort
entertaining divertissant

For full immersion in the English language, the text is kept simple and technical vocabulary is explained and not translated.

Graham Butler, a working actor

You've probably never heard of Graham Butler, an English actor who's been working on stage and screen for the last 17 years. However, if you've ever imagined a career in acting, Graham should be more of an inspiration to you than Timothée Chalamet or Zendaya ... and here's why.

Graham grew up in a small northern town in Lancashire, England. "I went to a traditional grammar school, and I studied theatre studies, media and English at college. I could have followed a much more traditional career path," Graham explains. In fact, Graham was offered a place at Glasgow University to study literature. However,

at a young age, Graham discovered a love of theatre, and before he was even a teenager, he was taking part in local am-dram* plays.

"My college drama teacher, Mr Patrick, was brilliant. He encouraged me to consider acting as a career." So, Graham declined his place at university and began the difficult task of

applying to drama schools. His qualifications were still useful, but more important were the monologues he had to learn for the auditions. "These days, auditions are done by self-tape*, but back in 2006 it meant long trips down to London," Graham remembers.

However, Graham's efforts impressed the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, and he was accepted into their three-year acting course. "I learnt a lot at Guildhall. We had movement and voice classes, developed acting skills for stage and screen, and we learnt about performing in front of audiences and industry professionals."

Towards the end of his course, Graham was invited to perform in front of agents*. Soon, he was working with an important London talent agency. Not long after that, he auditioned for his first professional role*. "I guess the casting director* saw something in me," Graham says, "as I was offered a part in *THE WHITE GUARD* at the Royal National Theatre."

That was in 2010, and Graham has been a working actor ever since. Soon after *THE WHITE GUARD*, he undertook a larger role in *JOURNEY'S END*, a play set in World War I. Following this, he began working at the Globe Theatre – the re-creation of Shakespeare's playhouse on the banks of the River Thames. For the Globe, his most notable role was as Henry VI.



As Henry VI

Another highlight in Graham's early career was as the lead role in the West End performance of *THE CURIOUS INCIDENT OF THE DOG IN THE NIGHTTIME*. "My character had autism, so I had to do a lot of research. Fortunately, we had a brilliant script*."

In the following years, Graham also worked in television and film. Some of his television highlights include roles in 'Penny Dreadful', a supernatural horror series, and in the BBC's world-famous 'Doctor Who'. In film, he's often worked with his older brother, Matthew Butler-Hart, who creates award-winning independent films.

“I may never be world-famous, but it was never about that. It was about doing a job that I love.”

Currently, Graham is working in Cyprus, in a powerful play about colonialism. We asked him what advice he had for people considering a career in acting.

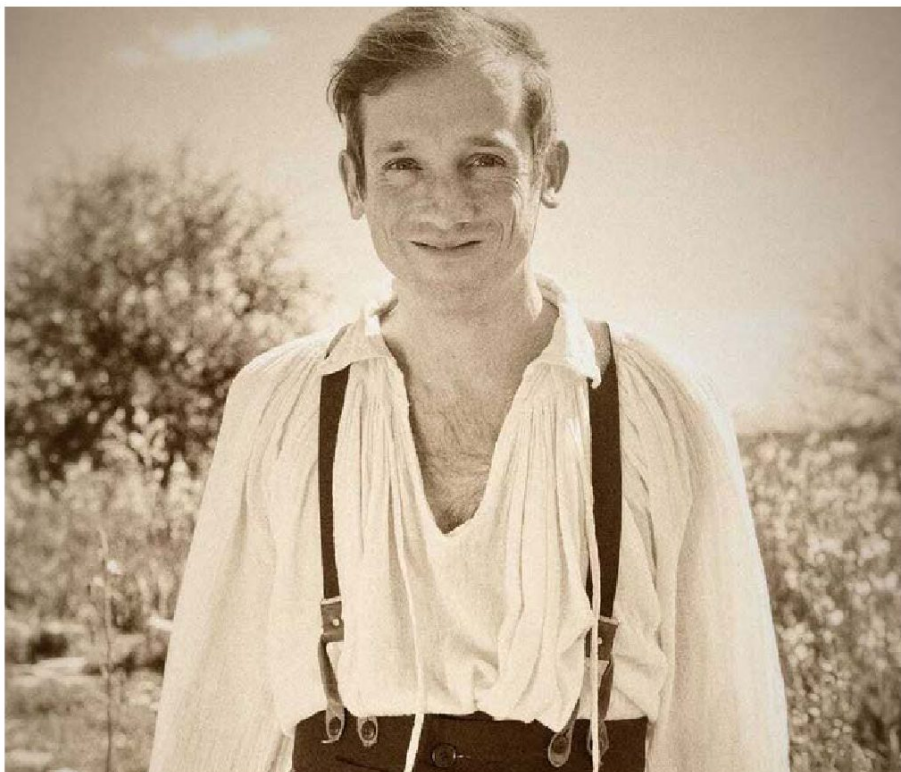
"Understand it's not all glamour and red carpets," he laughs. "Acting means working long hours. When you tour, you live in unfamiliar digs*. And there's a lot of uncertainty. Often, you never know when you might find your next role."



In 'Journey's End'

So, why should Graham be more of an inspiration to you than Timothée Chalamet or Zendaya? Because Graham is proof that a career in acting is not a daydream. "I may never be world-famous," he admits. "But it was never about that. It was about doing a job that I love."

And, for the last 17 years, that's exactly what Graham has been doing. ■



Vocabulary

am-dram: amateur dramatics – plays performed by local theatre groups.

self-tape: if an actor wants to audition for a role, they first send a self-tape. This is a short video of themselves performing.

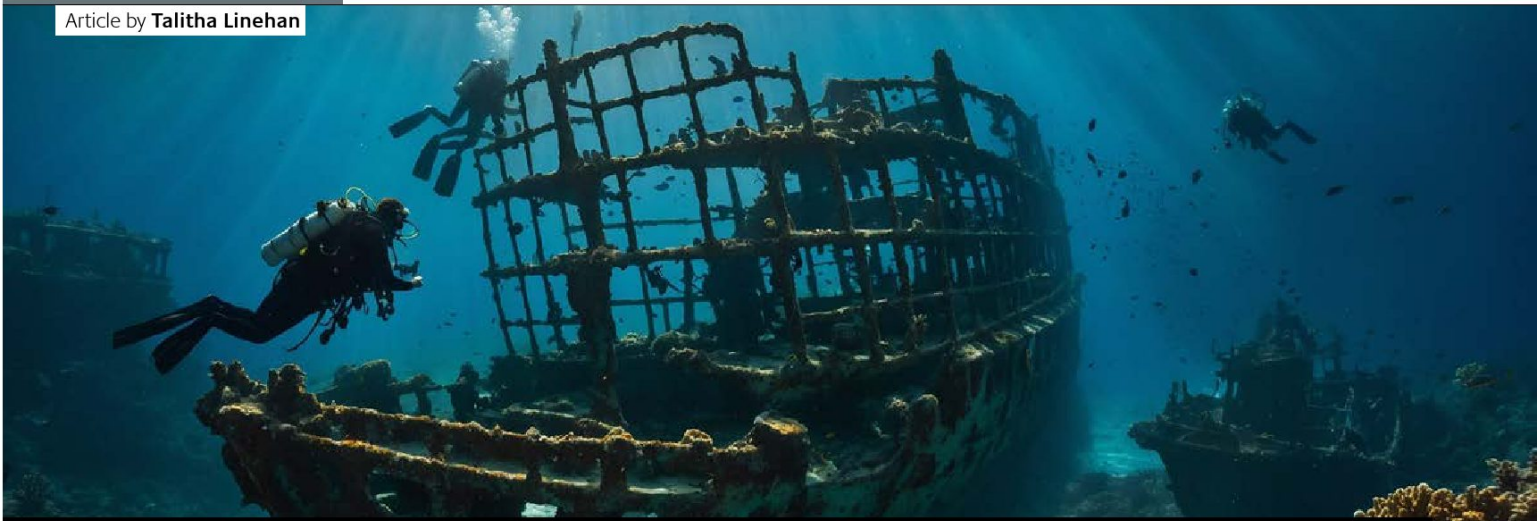
agent: also called talent agents, these are people who help an actor find auditions. They also help to make deals to get the actor the best pay and conditions for their work. The agent takes a percentage of the actor's pay, usually 10%.

role: the character an actor plays in a play, show or film. For example, Tom Holland plays the role of Spiderman.

casting director: the casting director is responsible for finding the right actors to play the right roles. Sometimes, this means seeing hundreds of auditions and thousands of self-tapes.

script: the written words for the play, show or film. The script usually contains only the dialogue and a little information about the action of the story.

digs: many stage actors tour. This means they move from city to city to show their play in different theatres. When this happens, the actors are found comfortable local accommodation called digs.



Hunting for shipwrecks: A global industry

A ship carrying treasure sinks to the bottom of the ocean in a storm. It will remain there for hundreds of years, while people search for it, hoping to recover the treasure. This could be the plot of a great adventure story. However, it's a real-life scenario for many people who work in the shipwreck hunting industry. This global industry uses advanced technology to locate, document and recover valuable artifacts and cargo (including treasure!) from sunken ships. In some cases, these wrecks are also preserved as important archaeological sites.

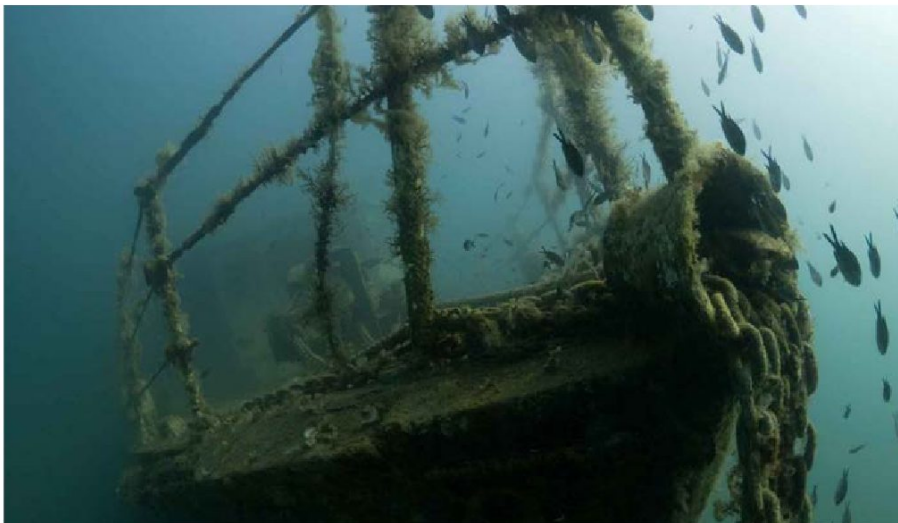
The shipwreck hunting industry is extremely *unpredictable*. Companies risk spending millions of dollars searching for shipwrecks that they never find. If they do find one, they often face complex national and international laws when trying to *claim ownership*. However, because of innovations in technology, many people consider this to be the 'golden age' of the shipwreck hunting industry. Experts *expect* all remaining accessible shipwrecks to be located in the next 10 years or so – and that means their mysterious treasures will be located too!



Treasure from the Nuestra Señora de Atocha

Famous companies

One of the most famous companies in the shipwreck hunting industry is Mel Fisher's Treasures. It was founded by US treasure hunter Mel Fisher (1922-1998). Fisher searched for the NUESTRA SEÑORA DE ATOCHA for 16 years before finally finding it in 1985, *off* the coast of the Florida Keys. The NUESTRA SEÑORA DE ATOCHA was a Spanish galleon that sank in a *hurricane* in



to hunt **chasser**
a shipwreck **une épave**
a ship **un navire**
to sink **couler**
a storm **un orage**

to remain **rester**
a plot **une intrigue**
an artifact **un objet ancien**
unpredictable **imprévisible**
to claim **réclamer**

ownership **la propriété**
to expect **s'attendre à**
off **(ici) au large de**
a hurricane **un ouragan**



1622. Tragically, most of the 265 people on board died. Also on board was a massive fortune of treasure. It included the treasure discovered by Fisher – 40 tons of gold and silver, over 114,000 'pieces of eight' (silver coins), 125 gold bars and 1,200 pounds of silverware.

Fisher was known for his *motto* 'to-day's the day'. He said this every day that he searched for the shipwreck. *Even* before he found the shipwreck, he went *to court* to claim ownership of it. At the time he discovered it, the treasure was valued at *over* \$400 million. Today, it is valued at *over* \$1 billion and is known as the 'greatest treasure *ever* found'. Some of the

treasure, including gold, silver, emeralds and coins, is publicly *displayed* at the Mel Fisher Maritime Museum in Key West, Florida. The company has also sold a significant portion of it to investors. And it continues to search for a portion of the NUESTRA SEÑORA DE ATOCHA that *allegedly* contains the most valuable treasure of all!

Another company that was *once* well-known in the shipwreck hunting industry is Odyssey Marine Exploration, also based in Florida. Founded in 1994, it originally searched the ocean for valuable shipwrecks. However, in 2009, it transitioned from shipwreck hunting to deep-ocean mineral exploration. The company



Mel Fisher with emeralds from the Nuestra Señora de Atocha

a coin une pièce
silverware de l'argenterie
a motto une devise
even même
to court en justice

over plus de
ever jamais
displayed exposé
allegedly être supposé
once autrefois

The Titanic, the most famous shipwreck ever discovered

The most famous shipwreck ever discovered was that of the RMS TITANIC. The TITANIC sank on April 15th 1912, after *colliding* with an iceberg while on its inaugural voyage from Southampton, England, to New York City. About 1,500 people – passengers and *crew* members – died in the tragedy, while over 700 survived.

Many expeditions tried unsuccessfully to locate the TITANIC shipwreck *over* the *decades*. Finally, on September 1st 1985, a joint American-French expedition discovered the wreckage, about 370 miles southeast of Newfoundland, Canada, at a *depth* of over 12,500 feet.

Survivors of the TITANIC had disagreed for years *over whether* the ship had sunk in one piece or had broken in two before sinking. The discovery solved this mystery. The ship was discovered in two parts – the *bow* and the *stern* – about 2,000 feet apart.

The debris *field* around the shipwreck contained hundreds of thousands of objects. Many of these objects have been recovered, preserved, publicly displayed and sold – in some cases for hundreds, thousands or even over a million dollars each (see 'Numbers Talking' for more).

Many people have proposed *raising* the shipwreck. However, it is now considered too fragile to raise and is protected by a UNESCO convention. Also, many tourist and scientific expeditions have visited the shipwreck. Tragically, five people died in June 2023 while trying to visit the shipwreck when the submarine they were in, the Titan, imploded near the site.

to collide	entrer en collision
a crew	un équipage
over	pendant
a decade	une décennie
a depth	une profondeur
over	sur
whether	si
a bow	une proue
a stern	un arrière de bateau
field	(ici) zone de débris
to raise	remonter



The wreck of Lac La Belle

now specialises in identifying and developing critical mineral resources used in batteries and fertilizers. These minerals are essential for *renewable* energy and food security, and so are considered very valuable resources.

A recent discovery

This year, a shipwreck hunting group called Shipwreck World announced that it had discovered the *wreckage* of the 217-foot luxury passenger *steamer* LAC LA BELLE. In 1872, LAC LA BELLE was travelling across Lake Michigan, from the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the beach town of Grand Haven, Michigan, when it sank in a storm. On board were 53 people and a cargo of *flour*, pork and whiskey. *Although* most of the people survived, eight of them tragically died in the accident.

From age 15, US shipwreck hunter and scuba diver Paul Ehorn has been searching for shipwrecks. Now 80, he was part of the team that discovered LAC LA BELLE in 2022. The steamer was at the bottom of the lake, about

20 miles off the Wisconsin shore, between the cities of Racine and Kenosha. The company didn't announce the discovery until this year because they wanted to first use special technology to confirm its identity and capture visual data of it. They were *delayed* in doing this because of unfavourable weather conditions and difficulty in accessing the wreck.

Ehorn told the Associated Press that another shipwreck hunter gave him a *clue* that helped him to locate the shipwreck. The clue was about a commercial *fisherman* who *snagged* an *item* specific to 19th-century steamships at a certain location. "It's kind of a game," said Ehorn, while describing the process of locating a shipwreck, "like *solve* the puzzle. Sometimes you don't have many pieces to put the puzzle together but this one *worked out* and we found it right away." He said the discovery of the LAC LA BELLE made him feel "super *elated*". ■

renewable **renouvelable**
a wreckage **une épave**
a steamer **un bateau à vapeur**
flour **de la farine**
although **bien que**
delayed **retardé**
a clue **un indice**

a fisherman **un pêcheur**
to snag **s'accrocher sur**
an item **(ici) un objet**
to solve **résoudre**
to work out **fonctionner**
elated **fou de joie**

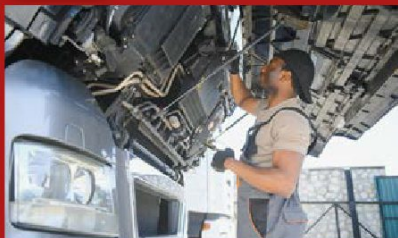
The Spanish galleon SAN JOSÉ is the most valuable shipwreck ever discovered. It was discovered near Cartagena, Colombia, in **2015**, at a depth of almost **3,100** feet. Its treasure weighed **200** tons and included **11** million gold coins, silver bars and emeralds. Today, it is worth between **\$17 billion** and **\$20 billion**.

Another valuable shipwreck was the SS CENTRAL AMERICA. Known as the 'Ship of Gold', it was discovered in **1988**, about **160** miles off the coast of South Carolina. It had over **30,000** pounds of gold, valued today at over **\$1 billion**.

The **5,500** artifacts recovered from the TITANIC have been valued at more than **\$200 million**. They include pieces of coal that have sold for **\$150** each and first-class menus that have sold for over **\$100,000** each. One of the artifacts – a violin belonging to the famous violinist Wallace Hartley – sold for **\$1.7 million** in **2013**.

If you are a certified diver, you can try shipwreck hunting on the Atocha Dive Adventure. Mel Fisher's Treasures organises this week-long adventure, which costs around **\$3,000** per person. The divers work with the company to search for the lost treasure of the **1622** Spanish galleon NUESTRA SEÑORA DE ATOCHA in the Florida Keys.

From around the world...

Real world *skills* more valuable than AI

As AI *increasingly* replaces humans in tasks that *rely on knowledge*, the demand for practical skills is rising. As a result, *skilled* workers in the US now *earn* higher salaries than before. For example, 23-year-old Cale Mouser repairs diesel *engines* — a job that *requires hands-on* skills that robots can't easily reproduce. In response to this *growing*

demand, organizations like SkillsUSA *train* the next generation of skilled workers. SkillsUSA, a *workforce* development organization with 440,000 students *nationwide*, *provides* opportunities for students to develop their abilities. *Throughout* the year, students *sharpen* their skills through local, regional and state competitions that are designed and judged by industry professionals. These competitions build expertise and prepare students for high-paying careers. For instance, one competition challenges participants to build an 8-foot by 10-foot mini home in just 16 hours. Because of this kind of training and experience, competitors will be able to earn above \$90,000 a year as a starting salary.

a skill **une compétence**
increasingly **de plus en plus**
to rely on **reposer sur**
knowledge **la connaissance**
skilled **qualifié**
to earn **gagner**
an engine **un moteur**
to require **exiger**
hands-on **manuel**
growing **qui augmente**
to train **former**
workforce **la main-d'œuvre**
nationwide **à travers le pays**
to provide **fournir**
throughout **tout le long de**
to sharpen **aiguiser**

Olive trees bring *hope* to the West Bank

The Palestine *Fair Trade* Association (PFTA) is the country's largest fair *trade union*. Its 'Trees for Life' programme *aims* to replace an estimated 1 million trees lost during Israeli *settlement* of the region since 1967. In partnership with the PFTA, a UK-based fair trade company, Zaytoun, is planting tens of thousands of olive trees across the West Bank. As part of this initiative, *saplings* are *grown* in *nurseries* then donated to farmers when they reach two to three years old. However, olive trees are slow to mature, and don't *bear* fruit until they are around 15 years old. *Despite* this, they remain deeply valued. Arbasim, a PFTA spokesperson says, "Olive trees are considered part of the family, so it's like getting a new family member."

hope **de l'espoir**
fair trade **le commerce équitable**
a trade union **un syndicat**
to aim **avoir pour but**
a settlement **une installation**

a sapling **une jeune arbre**
grown **cultivé**
a nursery **(ici) une pépinière**
to bear **porter**
despite **malgré**



Elderly people in Devon live longer lives



In Devon, UK, a new type of *care home* is helping residents live to their 90s and *beyond*. The model is based on research into 'blue zones' – areas where people *routinely* live long lives. Devon Care and Living, a *care provider* in Devon, provides bungalows where older people live in small groups of no more than seven residents. This family-style environment provides strong social connections and *strengthens* emotional *well-being*. 82-year-old Louise says, "I have my own space, but I'm not alone. We eat together, talk together — it feels like we *look out for each other*. I'm happier and more *confident*."

elderly people **les personnes âgées**
a care home **une maison de**
retraite médicalisée
beyond **au-delà**
routinely **systématiquement**
a care provider **un prestataire**
de soins

to strengthen **renforcer**
well-being **le bien-être**
to look out **veiller**
each other **les uns les autres**
confident **confiant**

New 3D technology *prints* motors in three hours

A new 3D *printer* can produce an electric motor in three hours. The new technology, developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), *is expected to result in huge savings* to *factories*. Machine *breakdown* can cause long *delays* in factories, with *spare parts* taking days or weeks to arrive, but this new printing process means that factories can produce their own machine on-site. *Previously*, 3D-printers could only process two types of material. MIT have designed a printer that can print using five types of material. In theory, replacement motors can be produced using materials costing only 50 cents. Now that's a saving in time and cost!

to print **imprimer**
a printer **une imprimante**
it is expected to **on s'attend à ce que**
to result **entraîner**
huge **énorme**
savings **des économies**

a factory **une usine**
a breakdown **une panne**
a delay **un retard**
a spare part **une pièce détachée**
previously **précédemment**



The Monterey Bay Aquarium, California, US

This nonprofit public aquarium cares for fascinating marine life.



Exhibits

The aquarium's famous Kelp Forest is home to thousands of sea creatures that swim through the silent seaweed. The Open Sea exhibit holds 1.2 million gallons of seawater and creates a spacious habitat for tuna, sharks and turtles. Daily live tours show how the aquarium's staff lovingly care for the animals.



Conservation

Conservation is the heart of the aquarium, and you can hear talks on plastic pollution, climate change and California's unique ocean ecosystems. And as a nonprofit organization, your ticket price directly helps the aquarium's vital work.

Live webcams

Is California a little too far to travel? No worries. You can watch sea otters, playful penguins and colorful jellyfish on the aquarium's live webcams.

<https://www.montereybayaquarium.org/>



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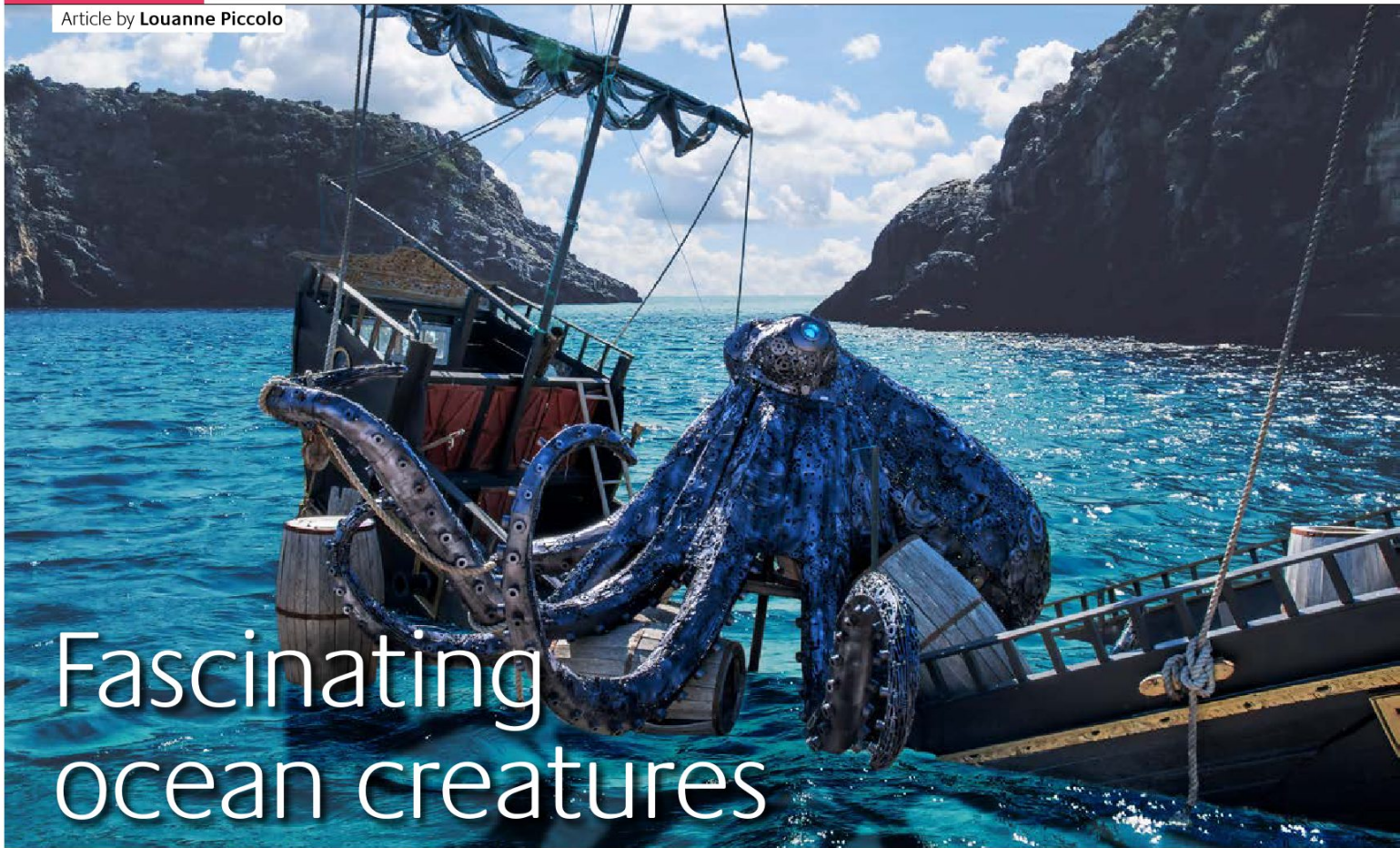
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Fascinating ocean creatures

In the deepest parts of the ocean, there is no light, *hardly any* oxygen, and the temperature *drops* to just 3°C. Plants can't grow in this cold, dark place but, *amazingly*, other life *thrives* there. This is not a place humans can easily visit. In fact, more people have travelled into space than have been to the bottom of the ocean. Life in the oceans isn't a *breeze* – even for those of us who are qualified at deep-sea *diving*. But the creatures who call the ocean their home have adapted to their environment and have developed amazing skills to help them survive and thrive in the deep.

Brilliant bioluminescence

Deep-sea *dwellers* live their whole lives in *darkness*, kilometres under water, far from the sun's *rays*. So, they've *come up with* a solution –

special chemical reactions in their bodies produce light so they can distract predators or see *enough* to *hunt* for themselves.

Ostracods, for example, may be small and unremarkable, but when *swallowed* by a predator, they *unleash* a *dazzling burst* of light, making the predator glow in the dark – a risky thing in the deep water where staying hidden ensures survival! So, the predator *spits out* the ostracod, *allowing* it to escape and live another day.

The *anglerfish*, on the other hand, uses bioluminescence to hunt. A *tiny horn* on its head shines brightly in the dark to *lure prey* toward the light. Once the prey gets close enough to the anglerfish – *chomp!* And if the prey is too big for the anglerfish's stomach, it has a solution for that too. Anglerfish have *expandable* stomachs



Anglerfish

that can hold food *twice* the anglerfish's *size*. Not a bad adaptation for a creature living in a place where food can be hard to find, right?

No pressure

Slow and steady normally wins the *race*, for which the *snailfish* is well qualified. Able to swim at 8,000 metres underwater, the snailfish is the deepest-swimming fish ever *recorded*.

hardly any presque pas de
to drop descendre
amazingly étonnamment
to thrive prospérer
a breeze (fam) (ici) du gâteau
to dive plonger
a dweller un habitant
darkness l'obscurité
a ray un rayon
to come up with parvenir à

enough assez
to hunt chasser
to swallow avaler
to unleash déclencher
dazzling éblouissant
a burst un éclat
to spit out recracher
to allow permettre
an anglerfish un poisson-pêcheur
tiny minuscule

a horn une corne
to lure attirer
a prey une proie
expandable extensible
twice deux fois
a size une taille
slow and steady lentement mais sûrement
a race une course
a snailfish un poisson-limace
recorded (ici) connu



Blobfish

At that depth, the pressure is 800 times stronger than at sea level. To put that into perspective for you, swimming that deep for a human being would feel like having 100 elephants sitting on your head. So, how do snailfish survive the *crushing* pressure? With *flesh* that has the consistency of jelly, and *bones* that are soft and flexible, they can compress under pressure without cracking.

The blobfish is known as the 'ugliest animal in the world'. The reason? They live at depths of 600-1,200 metres under the surface with *loose skin* that keeps their soft-boned bodies together. Under all that pressure at the bottom of the ocean, they look like a normal fish, but when brought to the surface, the *lack* of deep-sea pressure causes the blobfish's body to *collapse* and deform. In other words, the blobfish becomes... a blob without any form at all!

Slime time

Hagfish can't glow in the dark and they don't have *squishy* body parts, but they do have lots of slime at their disposal. When a hagfish senses danger approaching, they release a *sticky* mix of sugar and protein along the *length* of their bodies. If a predator *unwittingly* tries to swallow a hagfish, they will get a mouthful of slime that *clogs up* their *gills* – *gross*! This *slippery* defence mechanism helps hagfish stay safe, and some can even live up to 40 years at the bottom of the ocean.



Giant squid

Whale fall

That's the name given to the body of a dead whale that sinks to the abyssal zone, between 2,000 and 6,000 metres deep. Whale fall is a fantastic food source for creatures living in a place where food is scarce. The flesh from a 35-ton carcass can feed creatures for up to two years!

Once scavengers have eaten all the whale flesh, the skeleton makes an ideal house for invertebrates, like sea anemones and the zombie worm. They cling to the bones and soak up the nutrients inside. As the bones decay, a chemical reaction produces sulphide which is the favourite snack for mussels and tube worms. This stage of decomposition can last up to 50 years!

Many-armed monsters

Over the centuries, *sailors* have *sworn* the existence of a legendary giant sea monster that *lurked* in the wildest parts of the oceans, *grabbing* ships and dragging them into the depths. Meet the Kraken!

These *octopus*-like sea monsters were almost certainly giant *squid* or colossal squid. Today, we know that these two species of squid exist (although they don't drag ships to watery *graves*). Colossal squid are the heaviest and rarest of the two species, growing up to 12 metres long – about the length of four cars. In 2025, a colossal squid was captured on video in its natural habitat for the first time ever by a robot camera at about 600 metres deep. It was only about 0.3 metres long, which isn't colossal at all. This was no Kraken – it was a kid squid! ■

crushing écrasant
a flesh une chair
a bone un os
ugly moche
loose skin de la peau flasque
a lack un manque
to collapse s'effondrer
slime une substance visqueuse

a hagfish une myxine
squishy spongieux
sticky collant
a length une longueur
unwittingly à son insu
to clog up obstruer
gills des branchies
gross dégoûtant

slippery gluant
a sailor un marin
to swear (swore, sworn) jurer
to lurk se cacher
to grab attraper
an octopus une pieuvre
a squid un calamar
a grave une tombe

WHAT'S UP?



Dictionary leaves linguists with nothing to say

It has no *meaning*, it's not even a real word, and *yet* it has somehow been chosen as Dictionary.com's 2025 Word of the Year: 67. The pair of numbers is pronounced "six seven" and has been *entertaining* Gen Alpha for months. Kids use it in almost any situation, often to confuse adults or make their friends *laugh*. The term comes from 'Doot Doot (6 7)', a song by rapper Skrilla from Philadelphia. It became popular online when famous basketball players such as LaMelo Ball and LeBron James used it on TikTok. According to Dictionary.com, 67 is a *slang* term that is "impossible to define", which may be exactly why kids like it. Many people are talking about the choice. Some linguists don't know what to say or think that Dictionary.com chose 67 to get attention. Others say that the word's meaning is not important; what matters is that it makes people feel like they're part of a group. And honestly? Six seven.



a meaning
yet
to entertain

un sens
pourtant
divertir

to laugh
slang

rire
argotique



Sneaky fox

No money? No problem. At least, not if you're a red fox hoping to visit the United States. *Crew aboard* a cargo ship discovered a red fox during a 3,400-mile trip from Southampton to New York. The two-year-old animal stayed *hidden* on the ship for two weeks, but it seemed to be in good condition and did not seem hungry when it arrived. Several people worked together to find the fox a temporary home and took it to the Bronx Zoo. The fox now lives there and eats apples, sweet potatoes, insects and mice. Once zookeepers are sure that the fox is *healthy*, they will find him a long-term home. Associated British Ports, which controls the Port of Southampton, gave the fox a travel tip. They joked that, next time, the fox should hide on a *cruise ship*, as that is a much more comfortable way of travelling from Southampton to New York!



sneaky
a fox
a crew
aboard

sournois
un renard
un équipage
à bord de

hidden
healthy
a cruise ship

caché
en bonne santé
un bateau de croisière



Banksy *unmasked* (again)

He's the world's most famous anonymous artist, and he has been unmasked yet again. Banksy is known for his *stencil*-style graffiti. He became a *global* phenomenon in the early 2000s, and people have tried to *find out* his true identity ever since. News agency Reuters now *claims* to have *solved* the case *for real*. After a year of investigation, it says the artist is Robin Gunningham, a 52-year-old man from Bristol, England. Gunningham changed his name in 2008 and is now called David Jones. This theory is not new, but Reuters says it has new *evidence*. The agency discovered an old arrest file from New York, for example. They also *uncovered* travel *records*. These show that Gunningham was in Ukraine around the same time that Banksy's art started appearing on the *ruddle* of bombed buildings. In true Banksy fashion, the artist has *neither* confirmed *nor denied* his identity. He continues to keep a low profile.



© Patrycja Grochowska-Mejer/Shutterstock

unmasked
a stencil
global
in the early 2000s

démasqué
un pochoir
mondial
au début des
années 2000

to find out
to claim
to solve
for real
an evidence

découvrir
déclarer
résoudre
pour de vrai
une preuve

to uncover
a record
rubble
neither...nor
to deny

découvrir
un relevé
des décombres
ne...ni...ni
démentir



Did you say Stormy McStormFace?

In 2015, the Met Office asked people in the UK to help them name *storms*, but they probably didn't *expect* the chaos that followed. The Met Office is the UK's national weather service, so it usually *monitors* and predicts the weather. Do you know what they didn't predict? The tens of thousands of responses they would get each year! Ever since the project started, people have been *sharing* their ideas. Some of them are very creative, showing that the UK public is ready to *face* any storm with a sense of humour. *Highlights* include silly names such as Stormy McStormFace. Names that are based on celebrities are also popular, especially if they include a weather-based joke like Elon Gust, which is based on Elon Musk, of course. Although the Met Office says they enjoy seeing these ideas, storms will not be given funny names any time soon. Storm names need to be clear and serious so people understand the risks and stay safe.



a storm
to expect
to monitor

un orage
s'attendre à
surveiller

to share
to face
an highlight

partager
faire face à
(ici) un nom marquant



250 years of American cuisine

The modern American *diet* is based on Native American, European and African traditions. Modern favorites like mac and cheese, *meatloaf*, fried chicken and apple pie all have their *roots* in the country's past. In this anniversary year, let's go on a tour of the culinary traditions of the United States.

Early settlers and Native American food

Pioneers ate food that originally came from Native American agriculture, such as *squash*, beans, corn and wild rice. One of their main meals, called 'Three Sisters Stew', was made from corn, beans and squash. It got its name from a Native American legend and farming method where these three *crops* are planted together because they help each other *grow*. The corn gives the beans something to climb on, the beans add nutrients to the soil, and the squash spreads across the *ground* to keep *moisture* in and block *weeds*. When harvested, all three are cooked together into a nutritious and filling meal.

Farming during the revolutionary wars

By the time of the Revolutionary War, American food had started to vary by region as settlers grew and *traded* their own crops. In the Northeast, people in New England ate a lot of seafood, along with cornbread and dairy products. Baked beans and cornbread were especially popular there. In the Midwest, fertile land allowed farmers to grow *wheat* for bread and beer, and they also

raised cattle and *dairy* animals. In the South, common favorite foods included fried chicken, *shrimp* and *grits*.

As American as apple pie

Johnny Appleseed, a famous figure in American folklore, was actually based on a real person named John Chapman, who was born in 1774. He was a fruit grower who planted apple *orchards* and sold them to pioneers moving west in search of new opportunities.

Although stories often describe him as a *carefree wanderer*, in reality he was more of a hardworking businessman who planted over a thousand acres of trees. However, the apples from his trees were not used for apple pie. Instead, they were mainly used to make cider!



Three Sister Stew

a diet un régime
a meatloaf un pain de viande
a root une origine
early settlers les premiers colons
a squash une courge
a crop une culture
to grow pousser

a ground un sol
moisture l'humidité
a weed une mauvaise herbe
to trade faire le commerce de
wheat du blé
to raise élever
cattle du bétail

dairy laitier
a shrimp une crevette
grits du gruau de maïs
an orchard un verger
carefree insouciant
a wanderer un vagabond

Feeding soldiers on the march during the Civil War

Food was *scarce* for soldiers on both sides during the Civil War. A typical Union soldier's *meal* included some meat and a potato, a piece of bread and a cup of coffee sweetened with a little brown sugar. Soldiers in the Confederate army had even less food and often had to search for extra supplies themselves. Because of these *shortages*, both sides created simple *recipes* that could be cooked while on the move. Some of these foods are still popular today, such as cornmeal johnnycakes, salt pork *stew*, peach cobbler and rice and peas.



Baked beans and corn bread

Johnny cake

Worldwide food culture

From the 1850s, the immigration boom brought new arrivals from all over Europe to the US. Each *wave* of immigrants arrived with their own recipes from home. New York street food would not be the same without the bagels and pretzels baked by Jewish immigrants from Poland and Eastern Europe. Italians brought pizza and pasta. Coffee became popular with new arrivals from Holland. Germans brought their love of sausages, beer and *baked goods*. Chinese and Japanese immigrants brought stir-fries and sushi, while Indians and South East Asians introduced *spicy* curries to the mix. And, of course, Latin Americans brought tacos, tamales and burritos to the North American public.

Wherever you travel in the US, the food you eat has its roots in the diverse cultures that have *shaped* modern America. So when you bite into your pizza, or *sample* the delights of Tex-Mex food, take a moment to reflect on the history of American cuisine. ■

to feed	nourrir
scarce	rare
a meal	un repas
a shortage	une pénurie
a recipe	une recette
a stew	un ragoût
a wave	une vague
baked goods	des viennoiseries
spicy	épicé
wherever	partout
to shape	former
to sample	goûter



The Legend of the Three Sisters

There are many versions of this Native American legend, but here's a simplified one:

There were three sisters who did not *get on with one another*. All three of them had their own problems with which they *struggled* alone.

The corn sister was strong and tall, but the hot sun baked the earth under her tender feet and burnt her. The bean sister was *thin*, *nimble* and very good at producing food, but she was so *weak* she could *scarcely hold up* her own head. The squash sister was short and fat, and always hungry.

One day, the three sisters realized they could grow stronger if they *relied on one another*, *instead of* struggling alone. So, the corn sister *provided* a stable base for the bean sister to climb, the squash sister protected the roots of the corn sister from the sun with her large, *wide leaves*, and the bean sister filled the earth with vital nutrients to share with the squash and corn sisters.

to get on	s'entendre
with one another	entre eux
to struggle	lutter
thin	mince
nimble	agile
weak	faible
scarcely	à peine
to hold up	tenir
to rely on	compter sur
one another	l'un sur l'autre
instead of	au lieu de
to provide	fournir
wide	large
a leaf (leaves)	une feuille

How much do you know about the **TITANIC**?

The sinking of the Titanic on April 15th, 1912, has captivated people for 114 years. The stories of survivors, the various explanations about why it sank, the decades-long search to find the wreck, and the multi-billion-dollar film released in 1997 have all contributed to the ship's place in pop culture. But how much do you actually know about the story? Test your knowledge about this famous shipwreck.



1 The **TITANIC** was plagued by tragedy before it even sailed. How many workers died during the ship's construction?

- a. Four
- b. Five
- c. Eight

2 How many bathtubs did the 700 second-class passengers have to share on the entire journey?

- a. Fifty
- b. Two
- c. None



3 Who was the richest man aboard the **TITANIC**? He was also the richest man in the world at the time of his death.

- a. John Jacob Astor IV
- b. Benjamin Guggenheim
- c. Isidor Straus

© Henk Vriesdijk/Shutterstock



4 The ship's lookouts were relying on their eyes alone to see danger. They didn't have binoculars on the day the TITANIC hit the iceberg. Why?

- a. The ship left port without the binoculars.
- b. The binoculars were locked in a cabinet and no one could find the key.
- c. The lookouts thought they didn't need binoculars to spot massive icebergs.

5 Edmond (2) and Michel (4) Navratil were the only two children rescued without a parent or guardian. Why?

- a. Their parents both sank with the ship.
- b. They were stowaways on the ship.
- c. Their father who had kidnapped them from their mother sank with the ship.



© Underwood & Underwood



6 The SS CALIFORNIAN was near the TITANIC when it sank, but didn't come to its aid until it was too late. Why?

- a. The captain thought the distress flares from the TITANIC were fireworks.
- b. The ship's radio was shut down for the night.
- c. Both a and b are correct.

7 Over 1,500 people died — though only four of those were women from the first class. One of those four women was Ann Elizabeth Isham. Why did she die?

- a. She refused to leave her dog behind.
- b. She refused to leave her husband behind.
- c. She refused to climb aboard a lifeboat because she was afraid of water.



8 The hangar used to build the TITANIC is now a filming location. What famous show was filmed there?

- a. BREAKING BAD
- b. PEAKY BLINDERS
- c. GAME OF THRONES

Answers are on page 49.



What happens when a boat carrying red paint crashes into a boat carrying blue paint?

The crew will be marooned*!

*être abandonné sur une île déserte

A sailor and the captain see an object in the water.
“That’s a hand!” shouts the sailor, “Quick! Someone is drowning and calling for help!”
“No,” says the captain, “It’s just a little wave.”



Why did the ship blush?
It saw the ocean’s bottom.

What do sailors use to blow their noses?
Anchor-chiefs!



What do British sea monsters eat?
Fish and ships!

A British couple were on a sinking barge on the Canal du Midi.
A Frenchman sailed past on another barge, and the couple shouted,
“Help us, we’re sinking!”
The Frenchman answered, “Oui, what are you sinking about?”



TONGUE

TWISTERS



Seven sassy sailors sailed the seven salty seas.
Seven sassy sailors set their sails to catch the breeze.
Seven sassy sailors sailed the seven salty seas.



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No 140

September-October 2026

GO English

- How to enroll in a course
- Life as Art: Banksy

- How the British royal family came to be
- Eating healthily on a budget

Answers

The Grammar Point, pages 14-15

Exercise 1: 1. f - 2. d - 3. b - 4. e - 5. g - 6. a - 7. c

Exercise 2: 1. needn't leave - 2. needn't come
3. needn't walk - 4. needn't keep - 5. needn't worry

Exercise 3: 1. We don't need to hurry - 2. OK
3. You **needn't shout** / You **don't need to** shout / You **don't have to** shout
4. I **didn't need to go out** / I **didn't have to go out**
5. OK - 6. You **needn't lock the door** / You **don't need to** to lock the door / You **don't have to** lock the door
7. I **didn't need to say** anything / I **didn't have to say** anything - 8. OK

Quiz, pages 46-47

1. c - 2. b - 3. a - 4. b - 5. c - 6. c - 7. a - 8. c



GO English

No 139

July - August 2026

Magazine avec, en option,
audio et exercices interactifs

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Digital

Go English est une publication de Lingua Media SAS
RCS Grenoble 943 294 157 au capital de 5000 euros
Siège social: 60 Impasse des Oiseaux, 38500 Coublevie - France
ISSN : 1762-3375 - CPPAP : 0327 K 86495 - Dépôt légal à parution

Directeur de la publication : Jörg Kubenka

Rédactrice en chef : Louanne Piccolo

Service clients : Serenna Jegic, Catherine Renaud

Service des ventes (réservé aux marchands de journaux)

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Voix des pistes audio : Elizabeth Hewes, Keith Farquhar

Publicité/annonces : Lingua Media

60 Impasse des Oiseaux - 38500 Coublevie - France
Tél. : 04 78 30 88 49 - joerg.kubenka@lingua-media.com

Abonnements :

→ à l'aide du formulaire page 48

→ Sur notre site www.goenglish.fr (paiement sécurisé)

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Imprimé en Espagne
par ROTIMPRES
C/Pla de l'Estany s/n
Aiguaviva 17181 - Espagne



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☐ **ENGLISH NOW** Niveau débutant à intermédiaire (A1 à B1) ☐ **GO ENGLISH** Niveau intermédiaire à avancé (B1 à C2)

2. Je choisis ma formule d'abonnement :

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1 an (6 numéros)	☐ 43€	☐ 68€
2 ans (12 numéros)	☐ 79€	☐ 124€

*Audio téléchargeable - Pour recevoir le CD, ajoutez 7€ par an et par magazine

AUX DEUX MAGAZINES DE LA GAMME ADULTE POUR RECEVOIR UN MAGAZINE PAR MOIS :

1. Je choisis l'offre de couplage ci-après : ☐ **ENGLISH NOW** + **GO ENGLISH**

2. Je choisis ma formule d'abonnement :

	 Magazines papier seul	  Magazine avec audio*
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2 ans (24 numéros)	☐ 126€	☐ 208€

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JE SOUHAITE M'ABONNER À UN OU AUX DEUX MAGAZINES DE LA GAMME JEUNESSE :

Je choisis le magazine qui correspond à l'âge de l'enfant et la durée d'abonnement

	J'APPRENDS L'ANGLAIS Dès 6 ans	GO ENGLISH KIDS 8-12 ans	J'APPRENDS L'ANGLAIS + GO ENGLISH KIDS
	Magazine papier audio inclus**	Magazine papier audio inclus**	Magazines papier audio inclus**
1 an	☐ 29€	☐ 36€	☐ 59€
2 ans	☐ 55€	☐ 68€	☐ 108€

**Audio téléchargeable

2 JE SÉLECTIONNE LES FRAIS DE PORT :

En fonction du nombre de magazines et de mon adresse de livraison

Nombre de magazines	France	Union européenne	Hors Union européenne
6 numéros	Gratuit	☐ 19€	☐ 21€
12 numéros	Gratuit	☐ 38€	☐ 42€
24 numéros	Gratuit	☐ 76€	☐ 84€

3 J'INDIQUE LE MONTANT DE MA COMMANDE :

Abonnements + frais de port



SI JE SOUHAITE COMMANDER DES PRODUITS NUMÉRIQUES

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COORDONNÉES ET MODE DE RÈGLEMENT

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M. / Mme / Mlle

Adresse

CP / Ville Pays

Tél. E-mail

(obligatoire pour les produits audio)

Fonction ☐ Enseignant ☐ Apprenant

☐ Je joins un chèque en euros émis en France à l'ordre de Lingua Media. ☐ Je souhaite recevoir une facture avec la TVA.

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papier



audio



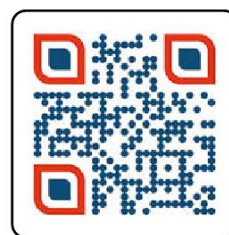
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exercices

**Profitez de conditions exceptionnelles
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du niveau des élèves et de vos pratiques pédagogiques.



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par les professionnels de langue :**

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+ périodicité et variété des contenus
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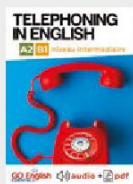
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Audio* à l'unité : 9€

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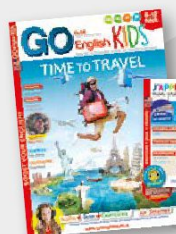


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EN SEULEMENT

10 MINUTES PAR JOUR !

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- 2** Vous le comprenez grâce aux guides de compréhension fournis.
- 3** Vous vous entraînez avec des exercices.
- 4** Vous avancez à votre rythme, en toute autonomie !



Une gamme complète :

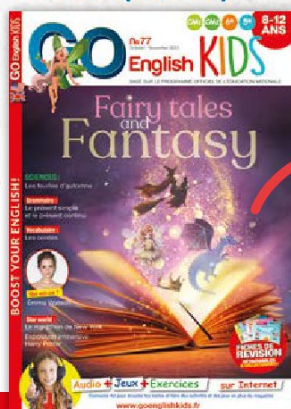
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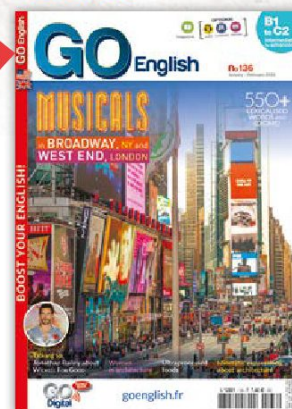
8-12 ans (CM1-5^e)



A1 à B1 - Débutant à intermédiaire



B1 à C2 - Intermédiaire à avancé



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