

LA MAISON

GENERALITES

FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS
- Appartement	- Apartment (US)/Flat (GB)	- Jour du terme	- Quarter-day
- Appartement meublé	- Furnished apartment	- Locataire	- Lodger/Tenant/Roomer
- Appartenir à qqn.	- To belong to so.	- Louer à qqn.	- To rent/To let to so.
- Bail	- Lease	- Louer au propriétaire	- To rent from the owner
- Déménagement	- Removal	- Loyer	- Rent
- Déménager	- To move out	- Maison	- House
- Demeurer/Rester	- To stay	- Pensionnaire	- Paying-guest
- Donner congé	- To give notice	- Posséder	- To own
- Expulser qqn.	- To turn out so.	- Possesseur	- Owner
- H.L.M.	- Council flat	- Propriétaire	- Landlord/Landlady
- Habiter une maison	- To live in an house	- Une maison à soi	- A house of one's own

CONSTRUCTION DE LA MAISON

FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANCAIS	ANGLAIS
- Agent immobilier	- Estate agent/Realtor (US)	- Marteau piqueur	- Pneumatic drill
- Approvisionnement	- Supply	- Marteau	- Hammer
- Architecte	- Architect	- Menuisier	- Joiner
- Ardoise	- Slate	- Meubles	- Furniture (Sing.)
- Armature d'acier	- Steel frame	- Mortier	- Mortar
- Béton	- Concrete	- Mur	- Wall
- Béton armé	- Reinforced concrete	- Panneau	- Panel
- Bétonnière	- Concrete mixer	- Peindre	- To paint
- Blanchir à la chaux	- To whitewash	- Peintre	- Painter
- Bois	- Wood	- Peinture	- Paint
- Bois de construction	- Lumber/Timber	- Pelle	- Shovel
- Brique	- Brick	- Pelleteuse	- Excavator
- Carreau/Vitre	- Window-pane	- Pendaion de crémaillère	- House warming party
- Chantier	- Yard	- Perceuse	- Drill
- Charpente	- Framework	- Pierre	- Stone
- Charpentier	- Carpenter	- Pinceau	- Brush
- Chevron	- Rafter	- Pioche	- Pick
- Ciment	- Cement	- Plancher	- Floor
- Copeaux	- Shavings	- Plâtrer	- To plaster
- Couvreur	- Slater/Tiler	- Plâtrier	- Plasterer
- Creuser les fondations	- To dig the foundations	- Plombier	- Plumber
- Echafaudage	- Scaffolding	- Poutre	- Beam
- Echelle	- Ladder	- Prise femelle	- Socket
- Electricien	- Electrician	- Promoteur	- Property developer
- Emménager	- To move in	- Rabot	- Plane
- Emplacement	- Site	- Repeindre/Retapisser	- To redecorate
- Encadrement/Huisserie	- Frame	- S'installer	- To move in/To settle in
- Enfoncer un clou	- To drive a nail	- Scier une planche	- To saw a board/a plank
- Entrepreneur	- Contractor	- Seau	- Bucket/Pail
- Etai	- Vice	- Serrure	- Lock

- Etre raccordé au réseau	- To be on the mains	- Serrurier	- Locksmith
- Faire construire une maison	- To have a house built	- Tapisser	- To wallpaper
- Forer/Percer un trou	- To bore/To drill a hole	- Toit	- Roof
- Fourniture	- Supply	- Tour d'habitation	- Tower block
- Gratte-ciel	- Skyscraper	- Tournevis	- Screwdriver
- Grue	- Crane	- Tracer (plans)	- To draw/To design
- Installation électrique	- Electrical wiring	- Tuile	- Tile
- Interrupteur	- Switch	- Tuyau	- Pipe
- Lime	- File	- Verre feuilleté	- Laminated glass
- Maçon	- Brick-layer/Builder/Mason	- Vis	- Screw
- Maison à vendre	- House for sale	- Vitrier	- Glazier
- Marchand de meubles	- Furniture dealer		

L'EXTERIEUR ET L'INTERIEUR

FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS	FRANÇAIS	ANGLAIS
- Antenne	- Aerial	- Grenier	- Loft
- Bas	- Low	- Grille	- Railing
- Cave	- Cellar	- Haut	- High
- Cheminée extérieure	- Chimney-pot	- Jardin	- Garden
- Clair/Lumineux	- Light	- Jardin de derrière	- Back garden
- Claquer	- To slam	- Jardin de devant	- Front garden
- Cloison	- Partition	- Lugubre/Sombre	- Gloomy
- Clos	- Fenced in	- Mansarde	- Attic/Garret
- Clôture	- Fence	- Minuscule	- Tiny
- Commode/Pratique	- Convenient/Practical	- Obscur/Sombre	- Dark
- Contrevent/Volet	- Shutter	- Pièce d'habitation	- Room
- Coulisser/Glisser	- To slide	- Plafond	- Ceiling
- Cour en contrebas	- Area	- Porte	- Door
- Courant d'air	- Draught/Draft (US)	- Porte-fenêtre	- French window
- Donner sur	- To look on/To open on to	- Rideau	- Curtain
- Entrebâillé	- Ajar	- Sous-sol	- Basement
- Etre à l'étroit	- To be cramped	- Spacieux/Vaste	- Large/Roomy
- Fenêtre	- Window	- Mal éclairé	- Dimly lit
- Fenêtre à guillotine	- Sash-window	- Rebord de fenêtre	- Window sill
- Fenêtre en saillie	- Bow-window	- Store	- Blind/Shade (US)
- Garage	- Garage		

Notes personnelles :

LA MAISON

GENERALITES

Having a **house**, or a **flat of one's own** is every man's dream. Either you **own** the house you **live in** or you **rent** it **from the owner** to whom it **belongs** : your **landlord** or **landlady**.

Many people in the United Kingdom are housed in **council flats** (or houses) **let** to them by the town council for a moderate sum. The **lease** fixes the amount of **rent** that you, as a **tenant** have to pay on **quarter-day**. Should you fail to do that, you run the risk of **being turned out** but you will **be given notice** first.

Potential tenants have the choice between for example **furnished apartments** or a **room to let**, provided the landlord will take in **lodgers** or **roomers** as **paying guests**. When dissatisfied, a tenant can always **move out** to another place. **Removals** are now made easier thanks to specialized firms that take care of everything.

LA CONSTRUCTION DE LA MAISON

If you are rich enough, you can choose between **having a house built** or buying one. In the former case, an **architect** is the man you need, who suggests a **site** if you need one and **draws the plans** (or **designs** the house for you).

In large scale building projects, the **property developer** asks **contractors** to organize and supervise the work. A **yard** is then opened. Formerly, workmen **dug the foundations** with **picks** and **showels**. Now, they use **pneumatic drills** and most of the work is carried out by bulldozers and **extractors**. Then, **cement** is laid in the **foundations** that are to support the **walls**.

Then, **builders** set about building the walls with **stones** or **bricks** joined together by mortar. As the walls go on, **scaffolding** is needed. The walls of **tower blocs** and **skyscrapers** are generally made of **concrete** or **reinforced concrete** or **steel frames** fitted with **laminated glass**. To erect them, **cranes** are necessary. The sound of **concrete mixers** is typical of building sites.

Wood used for building purposes is called **timber** or **lumber**. **Carpenters** make the **framework** of the **roof** with **beams** and **rafters**. Traditional roofs are covered with **tiles** by **tilers** or **slates** by **slaters**.

The **joiners** have a considerable amount of work to do. They have to lay the **floor** and fit in the **frames** for doors and windows. They **saw planks** or **boards** to the required size and make them smooth by means of a **plane**. The **shavings** that fly off are handy to light fires with. Joiners use **hammers** to **drive in nails** and **screwdrivers** to **drive in screws**. They also **bore holes** with **drills**.

New houses are **on the mains** for their electricity **supply**. **Plumbers** install the **pipes** and **lock-smiths** put in the **locks**. In order to **fit** the various parts, they use **files** and a **vice**.

Now, it is the **plasterers'** turn to **plaster** the inside of the walls. These may later on be **painted** or **whitewashed**. The **painter** mixes his paint in a **bucket** or in a **pail**, then lays it on with **brushes**. He has to stand on a **ladder** to reach high enough.

The walls can also be **wallpapered**. Then, **glaziers** put in the **window-panes**, while **electricians** install the electrical wiring with **sockets** all over the house. After which, **redecorating** may become necessary !

The,, a **furniture dealer** will supply the indispensable **furniture** before you **settle** or **move in**. Now, at last, you can have your friends in for the **house-warming party**.

L'EXTERIEUR ET L'INTERIEUR

Outside an ordinary English house looks very much like the other houses in the street. Sub-urban houses enjoy a small front garden and a bigger back garden. More and more have a garage to one side. Most French houses have cellars : many central London houses have kept rooms in the basement overlooking a small area enclosed by railings at the front.

The space under the roof, called loft is called an attic, or a garret, when lit by windows. Above the roof rise the chimney-pots and the television aerial.

A house consists of several rooms divided by partitions. In modern flats, rooms tend to be small or even tiny, with low ceilings and those living in them are cramped for space, while fine Victorian houses had large or roomy dinning and sitting-rooms with high ceilings.

Light rooms with wide windows, especially bow-windows, are pleasant to work in, which cannot be said of dark or dimly lit rooms with windows opening on or looking on narrow, gloomy streets.

Many people like to decorate their window-sills with flowers in window boxes. English houses do not have shutters. Blinds (called shades in American English) or curtains are drawn instead.

Don't leave several doors and windows open, or simply ajar, or there will be a draught and the doors will slam. Most English windows, however, cannot slam because they are sash-windows which slide up and down. Modern houses are fitted with French windows opening on to the garden which is very convenient.