

## 4° A

## Anglais

Voici TOUT ce qui doit se trouver dans ton grand cahier d'anglais (depuis le 16 mars). Relis et vérifie ton cahier. Complète et corrige ton cahier si besoin.

S'il y a des choses que tu ne comprends pas trop bien, ne panique pas, nous allons faire des révisions !

### (à la suite du cours sur le present perfect simple)

ajoute "just" à la liste des mots-clés avec une phrase d'exemple. "I've just eaten an enormous pizza. (I'm full up!)"  
tu vois que "just" indique bien un lien entre le passé et le présent.

Translate into English:

Il vient juste de partir ( il revient demain)

He has **just** left. He is coming back tomorrow

As-tu déjà mangé des scones?

Have you **ever** eaten scones ?

Nous avons déjà fini!

We have **already** finished

Je n'ai jamais bu de l'Irish coffee

I have **never** drunk Irish Coffee

Il n'est pas encore parti.

He hasn't left **yet**

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> March

### Georgia Wilson's travel blog (p 43)

Georgia Wilson is visiting the East Coast of Australia for a month. In her blog she writes about the experiences she has already done and about the things she hasn't done yet.

**remarque** : attention à She has **gone** to Australia (elle y est toujours)

She has **been** to Cairns (elle en est repartie)

He's gone shopping (le frigo est vide, votre frère est à l'épicerie)

He's been shopping ( le frigo et les placards sont pleins)

### adjectifs composés

A one-month trip = a trip that lasts one month **(! trait d'union)**

a two-month trip = a trip that lasts 2 months **(! le "s" du pluriel disparaît!)**

a 12-year-old boy = un garçon de 12 ans **(! remarque bien les tirets entre toutes les parties de l'adjectif)**

a ten-minute walk (=a ten minute's walk),

A 30-metre-high building

### Talking about experiences

☺ incredible , amazing, beautiful, fantastic, fascinating, brilliant , particularly good, fun, awesome, unforgettable, thrilling, fabulous, interesting, enjoyable

I've dived the Barrier Reef: it was **amazing**!

☹ scary, horrible, disgusting, terrible, difficult, dangerous, hard, frightening, boring, awful I've tried bungee jumping: it was **scary**!

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Friday 20<sup>th</sup> March

### Sydney is the biggest city in Australia

### Rappel 1 :Adjectif court ou adjectif long?

Adjectif court ( 1 syllabe) ou (2 syllabes, terminé par -y, -er, -ow) *big/ nice/happy/clever*

Adjectif long ( 2 syllabes ou +) *beautiful, talkative, aggressive*

## Rappel 2 : le comparatif

le comparatif sert à comparer 2 choses entre elles.

A est plus ...que B // A est aussi ... que B // A est moins .... que B

Adj long Comparatif de supériorité : **more adj than**

→ a shark is more dangerous than a kangaroo

comparatif d'égalité : **As adj as**

→ Ireland is as beautiful as Italy

Comparatif d'infériorité : **less adj than // not as adj as**

→ A shark is less beautiful than a kangaroo

→ A shark isn't as beautiful as a kangaroo

Adj court Comparatif de supériorité : **adj-er than**

→ Perth is sunnier than Sydney , but Sydney is bigger

( ! quand adj de 1 syllabe, terminé par 1 seule consonne précédée d'1 seule voyelle : on double la consonne finale biG biGGer faT faTter

! le -y terminal devient i sunny sunnier funny funnier)

Comparatif d'égalité : **as adj as**

→ Louis is as tall as Freddy

Comparatif d'infériorité : **not as adj as**

→ Sydney isn't as sunny as Perth

## Le superlatif

pour comparer une chose avec toutes les autres (A est le plus ... A est le moins...)

**Adj long** The most adj

The most interesting book I've ever read is Harry Potter.

**Adj court** the **adject**

Sydney is the biggest city in Australia

## 3 adjectifs irréguliers

Adj	→	comparatif	→	superlatif
good	→	better than	→	the best
bad	→	worse than	→	the worst
Far	→	Further than	→	the furthest

## superlatif + present perfect (+ ever)

This is the longest book I've ever read.

→ c'est le livre le plus long que j'aie jamais lu

!! remarque bien que dans ce cas ever se traduit par jamais en français mais qu'on ne met pas de négation: "que je n'ai jamais lu" : j'aie= subjonctif!

Say it in English:

c'est la blague la plus drôle que j'aie jamais entendue.

→ this is the funniest joke I've ever heard

ce sont les jours les plus étranges que j'aie jamais vécus.

→ These are the strangest days I've ever lived. (the weirdest days)

L'Australie est le pays le plus loin(tain) que j'aie jamais visité.

→ Australia is the furthest country I've ever visited

Quelle est la personne la plus célèbre que tu aie jamais vue en vrai? →

-->Who is the most famous person you've ever seen in real life?

Quel est le meilleur film que tu aies jamais vu?

What is the best film you've ever seen?

Australia is the most arid and driest country in the world. Its most memorable scenery is in the Outback. Nature in Australia has sculpted fabulous rock formations. Ayers Rock (= Uluru) is the most famous of these monoliths. Perhaps the best way to see the sights is to go trekking there.

Sydney is Australia's oldest, largest and most diverse city

Sydney harbour is the largest natural harbour in the world.

The best way to experience the bridge is to climb it.

This bridge is the widest long-span bridge in the world. ( wide = large)

Sydney Opera house is Australia's most remarkable icon.

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Thursday 26th March

### The Harbour city ( = Sydney) (p42)

A harbour : un port / un havre, un endroit abrité

Delightful : délicieux, charmant, ravissant

A wave : vague

Locals : les gens du coin // a local : le pub du quartier

A morning swim : une baignade matinale

In Australia the seasons are different compared to France because it's in the southern hemisphere. (summer is in December.

Summer/ Autumn = Fall/ Winter/ Spring )

On horseback : à cheval

Aussies : les Australiens Oz , Down Under, the Lucky Country : Australie

A kite : It's something flat that you hold with a string , and that flies and moves with the wind.

A must-see : un incontournable (qq chose à voir absolument)

A seal : phoque, otarie

A walk-in enclosure : un enclos dans lequel on peut entrer à pied

An emu : a kind of (= a sort of) ostrich

A goal = an aim = a purpose : un but

Where would you like to go? Why? **S+ would like to BV = exprimer un souhait**

→ I **would like to go** to Bondi Beach because it must be beautiful and I **would like to climb** on top of Harbour bridge to watch the sunset

→ I would like to go to Centennial Park because I will be able to do many activities. I would also like to go to Bondi Beach because I'll be able to swim.

**exprimer une préférence FUTURE (1) = S would prefer to BV [rather than...]**

→ I **would prefer to see** harbour Bridge [rather than Centennial Park]

**exprimer une préférence FUTURE (2) = S would rather BV [ than...]**

I **would rather** go to the zoo [than to the beach]

**Attention!** quand tu parles d'une préférence **PRESENTE** (= entre deux choses que tu fais déjà) la structure est différente!

**S+ prefer (B Ving) A to (B Ving) B**

→ I prefer watching TV to doing my homework // She prefers tea to coffee

(ou dans le petit cahier:)

Next time I'm on holiday I'd like to go to Australia. I would rather go surfing than rock-climbing. I'd prefer to do scuba-diving rather than snorkelling. As you can see I prefer the seaside to the countryside.

I've already tried kayaking and I would like to try paddle-boarding (it must be fun!)

If it's Ok with you, I'd rather ride a horse than a camel (it must be safer!).

I would prefer to swim with a dolphin rather than a shark!

On the whole I prefer hiking to fishing. (on the whole= dans l'ensemble :in general)

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

## Planning a trip to Australia

Imagine you've decided to go Australia with your best friend, but you haven't chosen your activities yet...

### Suggesting activities ....

**Why don't we** go to Sydney? (*pourquoi ne pas aller...?*)

**Why not** go to Sydney? ( " " )

**How about** going to Sydney? (*et si on allait...?*)

**What about** going to Sydney? ( " " )

**Shall we** go to Sydney? ( " " )

**We could** go to Sydney... (*on pourrait aller...*)

### .... and reacting!

☺ That would be nice/lovely/ great! Awesome! Good idea!  
That sounds cool !

☺ Why not... Well...I'm not so sure (about that) Do you really want to?

☹ No way! I'd rather not. I don't really feel like it.

what about riding a camel in a desert? → yeah, why not? it could be fun.

Shall we try bungee-jumping? → No way! it's too scary!

We could have a hot-air balloon ride. → That sounds great! I've always wanted to try.

And how about swimming with sharks? → You must be joking! We can't do that!

So why not swim with dolphins? → Good idea (and it's much safer!)

Why don't we go paddle-boarding? → Well, I don't know... I think I'd rather go surfing.

How about going to Taronga zoo and the walk-in kangaroo enclosure?

→ That must be funny... Do you think you can touch them?

You and your friend have chosen all the activities for your Australian holiday...

### Making plans : talking about the future

Present continuous:(action "programmée" dans le futur- se traduit en général par du présent)

We **are** leaving next week. Nous partons la semaine prochaine

S+ will + BV (Will est un auxiliaire modal, comme can, must etc, qui indique le Futur)

We **will** rent a car . Nous louerons une voiture

S + **am/is/are** going to BV ( aller faire qq chose)

we're going to visit Sydney and we're going to swim with dolphins.

On va visiter Sydney et on va nager avec des dauphins.

### (LAISSE UNE PAGE LIBRE)

#### Play the detective: solve this murder mystery.

A rich man was found murdered one Sunday morning. His wife immediately called the police. The police questioned the wife and staff in the hall. The following alibis were given:

- The wife declared she was in bed reading a book.
- The cook said she was cooking breakfast.
- The gardener claimed he was planting seeds.
- The daughter said she was getting the mail.
- The maid explained she was cleaning the windows.

The police instantly arrested the murderer.

**Who did it? And how did the police know?**

## Play the detective

to solve : résoudre

The staff: le personnel

the wife (/ the husband) the daughter (/the son)

To question: interroger

The following alibis (les alibis suivants) ≠ previous (précédent), former (ancien)

A cook (la personne) / a cooker (l'objet) : cuisinière

A seed (graine)/ a pip (pépin)/ a stone (noyau)

The mail : le courrier an e-mail (electronic mail)

The maid : la femme de chambre

A cleaner / a cleaning lady : femme de ménage

When there is a crime the police will search the room (=fouiller), they will look for clues (fingerprints, DNA (with hair or fingernails), they will question people and witnesses.

Morgan thinks the murderer is the wife because she said she was reading in her bed and it isn't possible to check her alibi because she was alone. According to Morgan, all the other alibis can be checked.

→ the wife **may** be the murderer

(**may + BV** : probabilité...il **se peut que** )

Olivia thinks the murderer is the cooker...[ !! a cooker ≠ a cook]

→ the murderer **can't** be the cooker because a cooker isn't a person, it's an object.

(**can't + BV** : impossibilité, improbabilité très forte : **ça ne peut pas être**)

→ But the murderer **might** be the cook.

(**might + BV** : faible probabilité ... **il se pourrait que** )

Now Morgan thinks the murderer is the daughter because she said she was getting the mail but it must be a lie because it was a Sunday and the Post doesn't work on Sundays!

→ the murderer **must** be the daughter

(**must + BV** : probabilité très forte, quasi certitude .... **ça doit être**)

→ pour exprimer la **probabilité**, on utilise les auxiliaires **must, may, might ou can't + BV**

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> April

### What were they doing this morning at 8.00 ?

the wife **was reading** (l'épouse était en train de lire= l'épouse lisait)

the cook and the gardener **were working**

Ce temps c'est du **past continuous** (= prétérît be + ing)

**FA** : S+ was/were + B Ving

**FI** : Was/were + S + B Ving?

**FN** : S + wasn't/ weren't + B Ving

**emploi**: pour une action qui était en train de se passer à un moment précis du passé , cette action sert de cadre à une autre action , de décor.

When the teacher arrived, the pupils were shouting/ screaming

(*qd le prof est arrivé , les élèves étaient en train d'hurler*)

[!! compare avec : When the teacher arrived , the pupils screamed]

(qd le prof est arrivé, les élèves ont hurlé) pas pareil du tout!

The phone rang while I was sleeping.

*le téléphone a sonné pendant que je dormais.*

**Mots clefs** :While (pendant que) , when

Il est venu pendant que je faisais mes devoirs.

→ he came while I was doing my homework

Elle était en train de lire quand tout à coup quelqu'un frappa à la porte (knock on)

→ she was reading when suddenly someone knocked on the door

Les filles regardaient la TV pendant que les garçons faisaient la vaisselle.

→ the girls were watching TV while the boys were doing the washing up

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Friday 24<sup>th</sup> April

Who's Sherlock Holmes ?

He **must** be English = he is certainly English = I'm sure he's English

90% Il doit être

He **may** live in London = He probably lives in London = I think he lives in L.

60% Il se peut que...

He **might** live in a flat = maybe he lives in a flat = I think..but I'm not sure at all

40% il se pourrait

He **can't** live in Madrid = He certainly doesn't live in Madrid = I'm sure he doesn't live in M

10% il n'est pas possible qu'il ...

on peut exprimer la probabilité à l'aide d'auxiliaires modaux (...ou d'adverbes)

1 Sherlock Holmes must be a detective.

2 He may smoke the pipe. (he probably smokes the pipe)

3 He may be a violinist or he may like music

4 He must be good at science, he must conduct experiments

5 He must be arrogant and very intelligent (= smart= clever = brainy= bright). He can't be humble!

6 He must be eccentric

7 He can't live in Paris or Madrid !

8 He might fight if he has to.

9 He must be meticulous (he must pay attention to details)

Holmes is very **athletic** and he moves fast like a **hunter** following the prey. His **grey** eyes and fine **nose** are the features **which** give his face a **determined** expression. The great detective is incredibly **eccentric**, energetic and **passionate** in the days **when** he practices his profession. He is extremely **intelligent**, he is also **arrogant**. He likes to **impress** Scotland Yard's inspectors, **who** envy him a little. Holmes is usually **solitary** and he has only one **friend**, Dr Watson, **whose** loyalty has no limits. His detection **method** is well known to readers.

+ He has a peculiar cap. He wears a long tweed coat. He isn't a violent man. He has a messy studio in Baker Street.

Sherlock's methods

recopie ici les mots de vocabulaire de la page 69 (ajoute : a magnifying glass = une loupe.

+ seek, SOUGHT, sought = chercher / to limp = boiter/ to be wounded = être blessé/ the length of a stride= la longueur d'une foulée, d'une « enjambée »/ by a glance at ...= d'un coup d'oeil sur... / stained = taché / a typewriter = une machine à écrire/ worn = usé)

Mini challenge p 69

This man must be in his thirties ( he got a Master in Philosophy in 2010) . He went to oxford University and he has a scottish flag tattooed on his arm so he must be Scottish. On the wall behind him there a picture of a couple. He must have been married. But there is a white mark on his left ring-finger so he may either be separated or divorced. Or his wife might have died. (that must be recent because the skin is very white). He can't be very tidy (he eats dirtily, there is an old tissue on the table) . He must be left-handed. ....(etc!)

Exprimer la probabilité au passé



(present)

He must be married

(past)

S + aux. modal + have +ppé

→ he must have been married (passé) il a dû être marié

He may phone (il se peut s'il appelle) → he may have phoned (il se peut qu'il ait téléphoné)

she might go to London

→ she might have gone to London (il se pourrait qu'elle soit partie à Londres)

She can't be the murderer!

→ she can't have murdered Mr Jones ! (ce n'est pas possible qu'elle ait tué Mr

Jones)

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> May

### the skating rink mystery

A skating rink : patinoire (= an ice rink or a roller skating rink)

The main room: The most important room pièce principale

Hardly : difficilement, à peine

To carry on a conversation : discuter

Loud ≠ dim (fort ≠ en sourdine)

Nearby : à proximité ;

To come over : s'approcher

To signal : faire signe à qq'un

An ice pack : une poche de glace

Soundproof : insonorisé

To rob : to steal

An employee //an employer

A trainee (stagiaire)// a trainer (maitre de stage)

To speak up : prendre la parole

To come to: revenir à soi, reprendre conscience

Towards : vers

The office : le bureau

To slip : glisser to slip outside : se faufiler à l'extérieur

a. rappel sur la prononciation de -ed :

[d], [t] ou [id] (called- marked- skated)

b. There are 4 characters.

Dr Quicksolve : a detective

Mr Blade : the manager

Franck : an employee

Joe: an employee

They are in the manager's office.

Someone stole money. (voix active)

= money was stolen (voix passive)

c. To find out : trouver/découvrir

The skating rink is **noisy** ("the loud music")

The office is **quiet** ("soundproof")

d. At the time of the robbery, Franck was watching the skaters in the main room and Joe was counting the money in the office, with his back to the door.

## Skating Rink Robbery

Dr Quicksolve entered the skating rink building. (...) In the main room where the skaters skated around and around, you could hardly carry on a conversation because of the loud music.

5 The manager, Mr Blade, came over to the detective and signaled for him to come through a nearby door marked "Office". When they went in and closed the door you couldn't hear the music, and you could talk. Two men were sitting in the office. One was holding an ice pack to his head.

10 "I had the room made soundproof to keep out the loud music the teenagers like so much. The problem is, we've been robbed. I just got here myself, so I'll let my employees, Franck and Joe, tell you what happened. Joe, you go first."

15 The one with the ice pack spoke up. "I was in here counting the money. I was sitting here my back to the door and someone came in behind me and hit me over the head. When I came to, the money was gone."

20 "What can you tell us?" Dr Quicksolve asked, turning towards Franck.

"I was out in the main room watching the skaters. I heard a crash from the office here, and I turned around just in time to see a tall man slip out of the office and run out of the building. I came in and found Joe unconscious. I woke him and called the police."

Jim Sukach, *Baffling Whodunit Puzzles: Dr Quicksolve Mini-Mysteries* (1997).

## Now do the activities and solve the mystery.

a. Read aloud the following verbs: "entered", "skated", "marked", "robbed", "turned" and "called".

b. Read the text and find out the names of the characters, who and where they are, and what the problem is.

c. Find out if the skating rink and the office are noisy or quiet.

d. Find out what the employees were doing when the robbery happened.

e. Who stole the money? Give your opinion and quote from the text.

## Relative pronouns

The place **where** you can skate is called a skating rink.

(l'endroit où..)

Mr Blade is the man **whose** money was stolen

(l'homme dont l'argent..)

We don't know the exact time **when** the robbery happened.

( le moment où..)

The office is the only room **which** was soundproof.

(la pièce qui..)

*les mots soulignés s'appellent les antécédents. le pronom relatif (en rouge) est choisi en fonction de l'antécédent.*

answer e.

Joe, **who** was counting the money, didn't see **who** attacked him.

Franck, **who** was watching the skaters, heard a sound.

I think it's Franck **who** stole the money because he said he heard a sound in the office when he was watching the skaters in the main room: He lied because the office is soundproof. He also lied when he said he saw a man going out of office.

(to lie = mentir)

Antecedent	pronom relatif
Humain	who
Non-humain	which
Lieu	where
Moment	when
Lien d'appartenance	whose

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Mr Dove's case

Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> May

Mr Dove, **who** was killed last month, was a journalist [on met A ou AN devant les métiers]. The gun **which** was used for the murder was found in the garden. This garden, **where** Mr Dove liked working, was next to the bank. The day **when** Mr Dove was killed, someone robbed the bank. The man **whose** footprints are in the garden is probably a murderer and a robber! (=a thief)

<u>Tom K murdered</u> Mr Dove yesterday ici le <u>sujet</u> est actif (c'est lui qui agit et commet le meurtre)  → c'est <b>la voix active</b>	<u>Mr Dove was murdered</u> by Tom K yesterday Ici le sujet grammatical est passif (c'est lui qui subit l'action)  → C'est <b>la voix passive</b> cela permet de mettre en relief la victime, plutôt que le meurtrier. On pouvait aussi juste dire "Mr Dove was murdered yesterday" <b>en anglais, la voix passive est très souvent employée.</b>
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**pour passer de la voix active (VA) à la voix passive (VP), c'est simple... il faut suivre TOUTES les étapes!**

(VA) Cats eat mice -> ???

1 le COD(= complément d'objet direct) devient le nouveau sujet :

mice

2 je repère le temps du verbe de la VA :

present simple

3 on conjugue « be » à ce temps en l'accordant avec le nouveau sujet :

are

4 On ajoute le ppé(=participe passé) du verbe de la VA :

eaten

5 on ajoute by + ancien sujet (ça s'appelle le complément d'agent) :

by cats

→ (VP) mice are eaten by cats

passer de la voix active à la voix passive

(VA) **My neighbour made these masks**

**sujet verbe complément d'objet direct= COD**

1 le COD(= complément d'objet direct) devient le nouveau sujet :

**these masks**

2 je repère le **temps du verbe** de la VA :

past simple

3 on conjugue « **be** » à ce temps en l'accordant avec le nouveau sujet :

be au past simple : **were**

(pluriel!)

4 On ajoute le **ppé**(=participe passé) du verbe de la VA :

**made**

5 on ajoute **by + ancien sujet** (ça s'appelle le complément d'agent) :

**by my neighbour**

→ **these masks were made by my neighbour**



Souvent , la difficulté se trouve à l'étape 2 (repérer le temps du verbe) et à l'étape 3 (conjuguer be à ce temps).  
Le résultat est souvent "bizarre" ex: Tim and Tom are building a new house → a new house is being built by Tim and Tom...  
she has found a gun in the garage → a gun has been found in the garage

**Passer de la voix active à la voix passive en indiquant toutes les étapes (écris juste le numéro de l'étape)**

**The police arrest thieves**

1/ Thieves 2/ present simple 3/ are 4/ arrested 5/by the police

→ THIEVES ARE ARRESTED BY THE POLICE

**Sherlock is examining the body**

1/ The body 2/ present continuous 3/ is being 4/ examined 5/ by Sherlock

→ THE BODY IS BEING EXAMINED BY SHERLOCK

**Mr Brown has stolen Diana's jewels**

1/ Diana's jewels 2/ present perfect simple 3/ have been 4/ stolen 5/ Mr Brown

→ DIANA'S JEWELS HAVE BEEN STOLEN BY Mr BROWN

**Big Tim will rob the bank (=will +BV)**

1/ the bank 2/ will BV 3/ will be 4/ robbed 5/ by Big Tim

→ THE BANK WILL BE ROBBED BY BIG TIM

**Sylvester killed Tom and Jerry**

1/ Tom and Jerry 2/ past simple 3/ were 4/ killed 5/ by Sylvester

TOM AND JERRY WERE KILLED BY SYLVESTER

**Someone has broken the window**

1/ the window 2/ present perfect simple 3/ has been 4/ broken 5/ (by someone) pas d'info , donc on ne le met pas

→ THE WINDOW HAS BEEN BROKEN