

## 6èmes A et B

## Anglais -

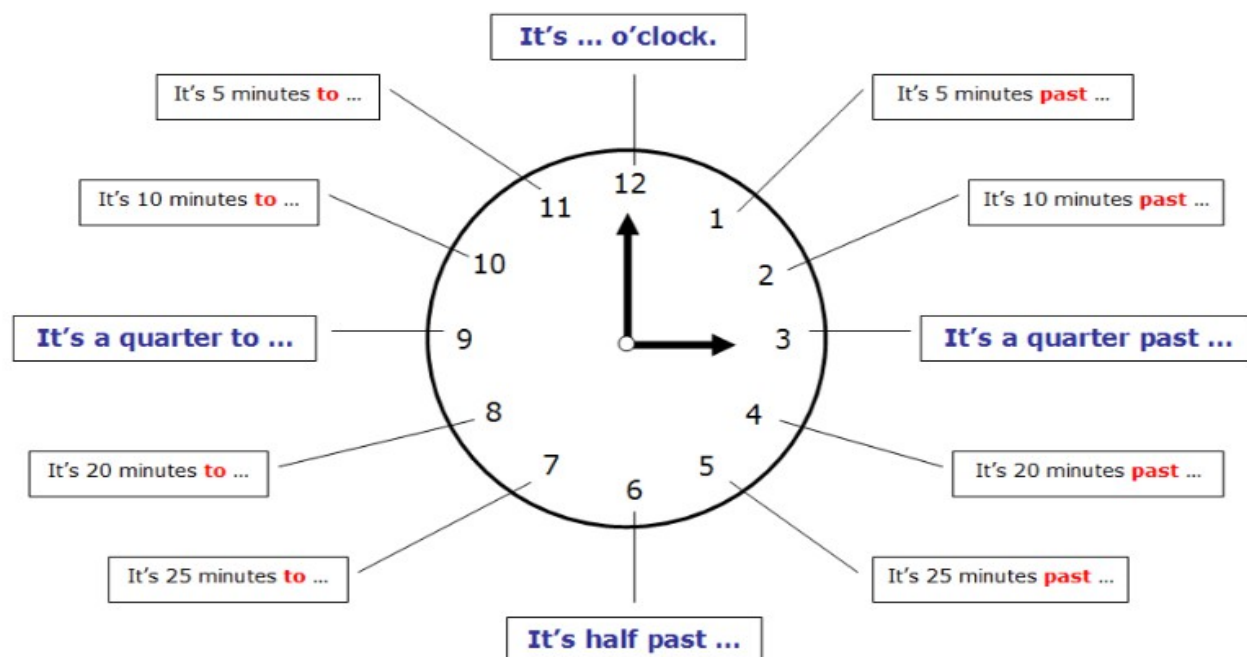
Voici TOUT ce qui doit se trouver dans ton grand cahier d'anglais (depuis le 16 mars). Relis et vérifie ton cahier. Complète et corrige ton cahier si besoin.

S'il y a des choses que tu ne comprends pas trop bien, ne panique pas, nous allons faire des révisions ! Continue les entraînements sur [thebigchallenge.com](http://thebigchallenge.com)

Mercredi, je donnerai un peu de travail aux 6B mais AUSSI aux 6A afin que les 2 classes progressent ensemble.

Friday 26<sup>th</sup> March

### What time is it?



Contrairement aux Français qui comptent souvent en 24h (Ex 15h = 3h de l'après midi), les anglais comptent plutôt en 12H . Lorsque c'est nécessaire ils précisent s'il s'agit du matin (3 **am.**) ou l'après midi (3 **pm.**)

Il y a deux manières de dire l'heure en anglais.

### 1) méthode simple

Il s'agit de dire le nombre des heures, puis les minutes

10.35 = it's ten thirty-five      1.50 = it's one fifty

15.20 = 3.20 = it's three twenty (car on compte en 12h pas en 24h)

(à toi: Fais dans le petit cahier et tu recopieras la correction demain)

2.35 =

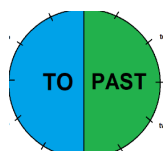
17.40 =

15.0 =

### 2) la méthode "classique"

C'est celle qui est le plus souvent employée.

Très souvent, on ne dit pas "minutes" It's 5 minutes past three = It's five past three.



[Tu peux aussi faire ce schéma pour te rappeler que quand la grande aiguille est à droite on utilise Past et quand elle est à gauche on utilise TO]

## What time is it?

### (méthode simple)

2.35= It's two thirty-five

15.00= it's three (o'clock)

17.40 =5.40= it's five forty

### (méthode "classique")

9.00 it's nine o'clock

1.15 It's a quarter past one

12.45 It's a quarter to one

6.00 It's six o'clock

4.15 it's a quarter **past** four

7.30 It's half past seven

8.30 it's half past eight

7.45 It's a quarter to eight

3.30 it's half past three

10.15 it's a quarter past ten

4.45 it's a quarter **to** five

11.00 It's eleven o'clock

5.20 It's twenty past five

11.05 it's five past eleven

1.40 it's twenty to two

7.25 it's twenty-five past seven

14.10 = 2.10 it's ten past two

3.55 it's five to four

2.35 it's twenty-five to three

"What time is it, please?"

"It's a quarter past five" = "it's quarter past five"

on peut dire " a quarter" ou "quarter"

"Thank you"

"you're welcome"

(NOUVELLE PAGE)-----

Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> (the first of) April

Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> (the second of) April

## A typical day at school (p 44)

Look at Henry's timetable. Every day, **from** 8.45 (eight forty-five) **to** 9.00 he has Assembly\*.

**On** Tuesdays, he has History from 9.00 to 9.50. **At** 9.50 he's got Drama.

pour 6A :

On Tuesday, from 8.00 to 8.55 I have maths, then from 8.55 to 9.50 I've got Art. At 10.05 we have English and a free period at 11.00 . My favourite day is Wednesday because we've got double-PE and because we don't work in the afternoon!

pour les 6B:

On Tuesdays, from 8.00 to 8.55 I have maths, then from 8.55 to 9.50 I've got English. At 10.05 we have Art and Spanish at 11.00 . My favourite day is Wednesday because we've got double-PE and because we don't work in the afternoon!

\*Assembly: in the morning all the pupils meet at assembly with their teachers and the headmaster. (*tous les matins les élèves se retrouvent avec leurs enseignants et le directeur. C'est l'occasion de donner des informations sur la vie de l'établissement*)

A timetable (=emploi du temps) - a period (= une heure de cours) - a double (period) (=un cours de 2 heures)

Break (=récréation) : the pupils have a break in the morning. During the break they **can** chat with their friends, eat something or play. They go to the playground (= la cour)

In Britain, pupils usually finish school *early* (=tôt). So they **can** practise after-school activities, work odd jobs (=faire des petits boulots) (like babysitting, petsitting, delivering newspapers...)

S + **can** + BV ( exprime une possibilité)

S+ can't +BV ( = impossibilité)

Pupils **can** chat at the canteen ..... but they **can't** chat in class.

( les élèves **peuvent** bavarder à la cantine..... mais ils **ne peuvent pas** bavarder en classe

impossibilité = qq chose qu'on est incapable de faire ( I can't speak Chinese)

ou qq chose qu'on n'a pas la permission de faire (I can't dance in class !), c'est donc très proche de I **mustn't** dance in class , je **ne dois pas** danser en classe)

rappel : S+ must + BV (exprime une obligation)

You must work in class

S + mustn't + BV (interdiction)

you mustn't play with your pens

(NOUVELLE PAGE) Coller le polycop ANIMALS' DOUBLE LIVES ( voir à la fin à la fin de ce document)

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

### Animals

| farm animals                                                                                                                         | water animals                                                                  | pets                                                                                                         | wild animals                                                                                                                       | French wild animals                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A pig<br>a cow- a bull<br>a goat - a kid<br>a sheep - a lamb<br>a duck<br>a hen- a chicken<br>a goose (geese)<br>a donkey<br>a horse | a lobster a whale-<br>a turtle- a crab-<br>- a dolphin-<br>an octopus- a shark | a cat – a dog –<br>a hamster<br>a guinea pig<br>a budgie a bird<br>a parrot a fish<br>a goldfish<br>a rabbit | an elephant<br>a hippopotamus<br>a monkey -<br>a crocodile<br>a tiger - a penguin –<br>a zebra a lion –<br>a leopard-<br>a panther | an ant a snake a tortoise<br>a rat – a wolf- a frog<br>a butterfly- a fox a pigeon<br>a bat a bear<br>a spider<br>a mouse (mice) |

### Places where they live:

(laisser deux lignes)

### Food they eat :

(laisser deux lignes)

### Description:

(laisser cinq lignes)

- - - - - (bas de page) - - - - -

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Friday 24th April

Do you have a cat ? --- Have you got a cat?

I have a dog = I have got a dog. (I've got a dog)

I don't have a dog = I haven't got a dog.

Do you have a dog? = Have you got a dog?

|                                   |   |                                          |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------------|
| He <u>has</u> a cat.              | = | He <u>has got</u> a cat (He's got a cat) |
| He <u>doesn't have</u> a cat.     | = | He <u>hasn't got</u> a cat               |
| <u>Does</u> he <u>have</u> a cat? | = | <u>Has</u> he <u>got</u> a cat?          |

**Have** est le verbe  
(do/does : auxiliaire qui sert pour les questions et la négation)

**Have** est ici un auxiliaire, c'est lui qui sert à faire la question et la négation.

I have a dog. His name Twist. He is big and black. He has blue eyes. He is nice. I love him!

I have got a cat. Her name is Moon. She is grey with green eyes. She is beautiful. I love her!

(Pour les chiens/chats qui font partie de la famille, on peut dire **he** - **she**)

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> April

### My pet

(Ema) I have a dog. His name is Pif. He is small. He is white, black and brown. He has got brown eyes. He is nice and funny. Sometimes he barks. I love my dog. [= I love him]

(Alyhia) I haven't got a pet.

Mathilde: I don't have a pet but my grandfather has six rabbits and my great-uncle has an old little dog called Melo.

Elma : My cat is called Caramel and my dog is called Janky. I love my pets. [= I love them]

Loan : I have a cat, his name is Malcom. He is 3 years old. He always sleeps on his back and he is very nice. He hunts mice. He is white and grey. He has blue eyes. He is very beautiful. I love my cat because he hugs me and he purrs.

### Pronoms personnels sujets

I love you  
**He** loves you  
**She** loves you  
**It** loves you  
**You** love me  
**We** love you  
**They** love her

### pronoms personnels compléments nouveau!

and you love **me**.  
and you love **him**.  
and you love **her**.  
and you love **it**  
and I love **you**  
and you love **us**  
and she loves **them**

### Adjectifs possessifs

**My** name is X  
**His** name is X  
**Her** name is X  
**its** name is X  
**Your** name is X  
**Our** names are XY  
**Their** names are XYZ

Loan's cat sleeps on his back, he hunts mice and he purrs.  
What does your pet do every day?

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> April / Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> April

### What does your pet do when you are away?

(Chloé) I have a fish, his name is Nemo. I love him. When I'm away Nemo swims [z]. He likes making bubbles. I also have a cat called Caramel. He is ginger and white. He sometimes catches [iz] mice and he often sleeps [s].

(Léo) This is my dog's routine : she wakes up, she eats dog food, she drinks water. Then she plays with me and she goes to sleep in her basket.

(Clément) My cat sleeps or hunts (= chasser) , my cows eat grass and my hens lay eggs.

### Present simple

"le present simple, c'est simple mais il ne faut pas oublier le "s" à la troisième personne du singulier"

#### structures

(forme affirmative) FA : S + BV+s à la 3° pers. du sing.

Cows eat grass.

My cat sleeps on my bed

(forme interrogative) FI : Do /Does + S + BV ?

What do cows eat?

Where does your cat sleep?

(forme négative) FN : S + don't/doesn't + BV

Cows don't drink milk!

My cat doesn't eat carrots!

Emplois: on utilise le "present simple" pour une habitude, une fréquence, une vérité générale

Mots clés : never, rarely, sometimes, often, very often = usually, always.

Every day, every week, every month ...

On Mondays =every Monday

Once a day (1 fois par jour).....twice a day (2 fois par jour) ...three or four times a day (3 ou 4 fois par jour)...

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Tuesday 5<sup>th</sup> May

### My secret animal

(size = taille) It is big/ small/ very small

(colour) It is white. It can be brown or black.

tabby (= tigré) . It has black spots (il a des tâches noires)

(description) It has long ears (= oreilles)

It has a long tail (=queue)

it has feathers (= plumes)

It has fur/ hair (=fourrure /poils)

it has scales (= des écailles)

It has a shell (= un carapace/ coquille)

(food) It eats grass (herbe) / leaves (feuilles)/ nuts (noix)/ worms (vers)/ kibble (croquettes)/ meat (viande)

(environment) it lives in Africa/ in the forest/ in the garden (jardin) / in a nest (un nid) / on a farm (dans une ferme)

It is usually small.It sometimes has many colours.It flies but it hasn't got feathers. What is it?

→ a butterfly (= papillon)

It has long ears. It usually likes carrots and salad. it can be wild or it can live on a farm. It has a small tail. It is very sweet. It is a....

(?? ?)

→ a rabbit

My secret animal is white or brown, or white and black. It eats grass and drinks water. It is a farm animal. It is big. It gives milk. It is a

(???) → a cow

It is really tall.It is often wild. It has big ears and a good memory. It usually lives in Africa or Asia.It is a ????

→ an elephant

It has four legs, it is tall, it eats grass and bread. It can run or jump (= sauter) What is it?

→ a horse

it is usually a farm animal . It has wool . We cut it in the spring . It is a ???

→ a sheep (or a lamb)

It is usually quite tall. It is wild. It eats prey. It is an excellent climber. His coat is often spotted. It is a ?

→ a leopard (spotted= tacheté)

(NOUVELLE PAGE)

Wednesday 6<sup>th</sup> May/ Thursday 7<sup>th</sup> May

Look at the animals! What are they doing?

(video : Barnyard)

The cows are eating grass.

The dog is running, he is jumping and he is playing.

The chickens are eating cereals.  
The mouse is jumping on the pig and on the cow.  
The farmer is feeding the animals.  
The cow is playing golf and is cheating!  
The cow is making fun of the postman.... and the animals are laughing!

### Present continuous

FA : S+ am/is/are +B Ving                      I am playing  
FI : am/is/are + S + B Ving?                      Are you listening?  
FN: S + am not/isn't/ aren't + B Ving              He isn't watching TV

**Emplois** : pour une action qui est **en train de se passer**

Pour une action programmée dans le futur. (I'm going to the cinema tomorrow= je vais au cinéma demain)

**mots clés** : now, today, Look! Listen!

Tomorrow , soon (bientôt), next year (= l'année prochaine).

### You're a spy! What is the Brown family doing?

The uncle is playing football in the garden.  
The dog is eating dog food in the house.  
Mrs. Brown is cooking hamburgers.  
The brother and the sister are playing video games.  
The grandparents are reading a book.  
Mr Brown isn't working!..... he is sleeping on the sofa (= sur le canapé)

### Present simple or present continuous?

pour bien choisir, il faut repérer les "mots clés"

Regarde! le chien dort. → "regarde!", donc c'est en train de se passer = present continuous

→ **look! The dog is sleeping.**

Le chien dort tous les jours → tous les jours , c'est une fréquence, une habitude = present simple

→ **The dog sleeps every day**

D'habitude je travaille à Villefranche. → habitude= present simple

→ **I usually work in Villefranche**

Mais aujourd'hui je travaille à la maison . → aujourd'hui, en ce moment= present continuous → **But today I'm working at home**

Madame! Tim triche!! .... il triche souvent, vous savez. →

"Madame!" l'élève attire l'attention sur ce qui se passe en ce moment = present continuous

souvent fréquence, habitude = present simple

→ **Miss! Tim is cheating! .....He often cheats, you know.**



## Project 4 :

# Animals' double lives

## Culture

Découvrir « la vie secrète », réelle ou imaginaire, de nos animaux domestiques à travers une fiction (*Barnyard*) ou les témoignages de collégiens britanniques..

## Communication

- « In my zoo, there is... » ; « the animal quiz »
- Visionner et comprendre un extrait du film *Barnyard*
- Comprendre des jeunes Britanniques qui parlent de leur animal de compagnie
- Écouter et comprendre des Anglophones qui évoquent leur quotidien
- Parler de son animal et donner une explication à ses comportements
- Raconter son quotidien
- Discuter du quotidien des animaux
- Interagir à propos de la vie secrète des animaux
- Échanger sur certaines habitudes étranges d'un animal (demander/donner un conseil)
- Comprendre un petit guide pour décrypter le comportement des chats
- Rédiger un court texte pour raconter son quotidien

## Grammaire

- Le *Present simple* (2)
- Le *present continuous* (=Présent en *Be + V-ing*)

**Rebrassage :** les pronoms personnels, les adjectifs possessifs , there is/there are

## Prononciation

- La prononciation de /h/
- Les sons /æ/, /a:/ et /ei/
- La terminaison -ing

## Lexique

- Les animaux de la ferme et les animaux de compagnie, les autres animaux
- Les mauvaises habitudes
- Les activités quotidiennes
- Les sentiments
- Les adjectifs de personnalité

## Tâches

Write the description of an animal

Write about the daily life of your pet

Write about your daily life

Writing : does your pet have strange habits ?

a dialogue : pet emergency !

Tâche finale : « Junior vets on call »

## AP

How to listen to real English

rebrassage ( les questions)