

Cours anglais 6/9/2004 matin

Number

Example:

English: 101 => one hundred and one

A.M. U.S. 101 => one hundred one

Thousand, hundred (and)

64 70 => sixty four hundred and seventy

*

6 19 => six hundred and nineteen

*

1 50 000 => one hundred and fifty thousand

*

2 50 4 75 => two hundred and fifty thousand four hundred and seventy five

* *

Million

Billion

1/3 => third, 2/3 => two thirds

1/2 => half, 1/4 => quarter

1/5 => fifth

1/12 => twelfth

cardinal → 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th → 21st, 22nd, 23rd
Ordinal

4th floor => 4^{ème} étage

day month year

6th September 2004 (two thousand and four)

we was both => nous étions tous deux

U.S. => month / day

September (the) 6th 2004

⇒ spoken September 6

1.25 => one pont two five

3.104 => three pont one “eu” four

21.02 twenty one pont “eu” two

telephone :

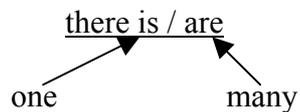
01223843316 => “eu” one double two three eight four double thee one six

Letter => 26 letters

J (jay)
G (gee)
A (āī)
E (i) he
I (AĪ) I am

Ceiling => plafond

Le son (UK) "oo"
« 0 »
go
know
slow
don't
won't



Person (singular) -> people (plural)
Persons Ex: elevator => 5 persons

PRESENT TENSES

He works in a bank] GENERAL

He's working in a bank] specification
In progress now
(around now)
temporary dynamic

He works in bank routine, habitual
Non-temporary
Non-dynamic
(not necessarily in progress)

Simple present:

I work
You work
He/she/it works
We work
They work

Simple present: negative form :

I	}	do not don't	} + inf
You			
We			
They			

He	}	does not doesn't	+ inf
She			
It			

Frequency:

He	always		drinks beer
	Usually		
	Often (generally normally)		
	Occasionally		
	Sometimes		
	Rarely		
	Hardly ever		
	Never		
			(ever?) (déjà?)

Did you ever go by train ?

Before the verb

Exception : am
Is
Are + ADV
Was
Were

He can often make mistakes

I have often been to Morocco

She will never agree

It is always difficult (a maze => labyrinth)

How often ... ?

How often (do / does)...?

(number)

no of the time / a / period

once / a / week

twice / a / day

3 times / a / year

4 times / an / hour

every Monday
5 minutes
June
morning

Questions:

- (+) Subject V
- (-) S aux not
- (?) aux + S +

He can swim
Can he swim ?
She likes tennis
Does she like tennis ?

Napoleon was born in 1769
Was Napoleon born in 1769 ?

Is he French ?

Short answer:

Yes Subject + aux
Pronoun verb

No “ + “ + not

Does he play a team sport ?

Yes / no

Questions:

Word / phrase / aux / S

What time		did / they / arrive ?
How often		do / they / play tennis ?
When		
Why		
How well		

How many people are they in London ? 27 millions
How many + PLURAL

Are they

They are	a lot of
	Some
	Several
	A few
	Hardly any
<hr/>	
	No

(+ UNCOUNTABLE)

How much Water, petrol, gas, money...

How much is this ? (=> on parle d'argent)

How much do you earn (gagner)

“ “ “ “ spend ?(dépenser)

how much does she save every month ?

How much traffic is there in Paris ?

“ “ petrol did they buy ?

Number + plural + of + uncountable

Quantity:

15 litres of petrol

2 spoons of sugar

3000 tonnes of copper (cuivre)

68 pints of lager (bière)

there is	a lot of	traffic	“exclu many”
	some		
	a little		
	hardly any		
	no		

uncountable:	Information:	Facts (des faits) figures statistics
	Furniture Luggage	tables, chairs, desks, sofas suitcases, bags, tuck sacks, backpacks

Collective term

Music	piece of toast Slice (tranche)
Toast	

A beer: glass of beer

Coffee: a cup of coffee

glass



a glass



a glasses



two pair of glasses

wine ← en general uncountable
a wine ← particularity

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Questions :

Word / aux / S /

How many (+ Plural)...?

How much (+ uncountable)...?

How often ?

(ordinary activities)

How many times? (number)

Have you been to London ?

How far? (distant)

How far is the B. Museum ?

(from here) (d'ici)

it's.....

how far is _____ from _____?

How far is from _____ to _____?

How long? (specific time)

Present situation ---- present perfect + for / since

I have been in London [for 2 days / since Sunday]

For => Period [ex: 6 months, 3 years, 10 minutes, a long time, a few day]

Since => depuis → the point when the situation began

time / day / date

9.30 last Sunday 11th September 2001

- EVENT: the meeting, his promotion

- Action: he arrived

(past) they moved house

It stopped raining

He's lived there for 3 years

Has



duration (past) past tense

How long did you stay in the pub ?

For a period

From To

→ Until (jusqu'à)

The end of something

- Time / day / date
- Event: the end of the film
- Action: the pub closed

The company went bankrupt

He retired (prendre sa retraite)

FUTUR:

How long will you be in London ?

For + Period

From...to

Until...The end

How long (take) to inf ?

How long does it take you to come to school ?

It takes us 5 minutes

How + adj ...? How old is she ?

Big

Heavy (lourd)

Old

How + Adverb

How fast do you drive ?

How hard do you work ?

How well do you speak English ?

He is slow worker

Adj + noun

He works slowly

Verb + adverb

Adv = adj + "ly"

adjective adverb

Hard → hard

Fast → fast

good → well

how? (condition)

how are you ?

how was your journey ?

how ...? Method ?
technique ?

how do you spell your name ?
how do you pronounce this word ?
how did you come to school ?

what ...? (any answer is possible)

time, day, date, size...

type of ____, make of (nom de marque), sort of __ brand of (fabricant), kind of __ (sorte de)

description:

what + "be" + subject + like ?
what is your hotel like ?
it's good

what is your boss like ?
it's easy to work for
physique too

opinion

what Think of ... ?
what did you think of math ?
what did you think of M. Chirac ?

Which ...?

You select from
A limited numbers of possibility

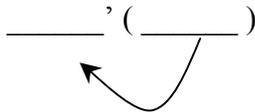
Which (+ category)
Which channel did you watch ?
Which part of Paris do you live in ?

What time ... ?
When? Generally
Where?
Why....? => because (+ phrase)
For (+ noun)
To (+verb)

Whose....?
Whose car is this ?
Whose pen is that ?
Whose book is this ?

It's mine , it's	▶	my book
Yours,	▶	your book
His	▶	his book
Hers	▶	her book
Its	▶	its book
Ours	▶	our book
Theirs	▶	their book

Saxon genitive



Stephane's water
 College's pens
 London's most popular attraction

Possession:

Feature / characteristic

Relationship

- person
- group
- place
- animal

person:

peter's car
 peter's eyes are brown
 thierry's voice is
 My boss's secretary...

Quand fini par un « S » => S

The team's performance
 The subsidiary's parent company
 My daughter's boyfriend

_____ 's _____ 's _____ 's _____

I used to know the queen's secretary's daughter's best friend

Thing – of THE....

The top of the table
 The back of the chair
 The door of the fridge

Noun + noun

- common combination
- typical

a war film

(adj)

a chocolate biscuit

a ham sandwich

a water bottle

an alarm clock

chocolate milk => liquid

milk chocolate => solid

PRESENT PERFECT

S + have + 3rd form
has

he has left

she hasn't finished

we have started

they have had lunch

not the past

a present tense

gives information about the present

(present perfect) and now ?Completed action

relevant
significant
important } NOW

the minister has resigned

they have installed the telephone system

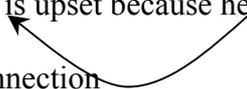
we've opened the window

Putin has said he will not negotiate

Because

He is upset because he's lost his job

connection

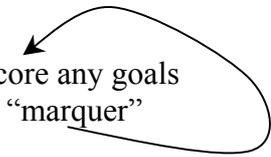


they can't go shopping because they've spent all their money

so:

I've drunk too much so I can't drive home

Zidane has retired from International football so the French team can't score any goals
"marquer"



News (TV, radio)
(headlines) (titres)

The Hurrica has hit Florida (a frappe)
A student has murdered his parents
A terrorist has been captured

(past) they were dirty

I have cleared my shoes

(now) they are clean

He has left the company (to leave : quitter)

I've lost my umbrella

They've got married => describe a change position, transformation between past → present

He was unemployed

He has a job

He's found a job (NOW)

He had a car } he's sold his car
He hasn't got a car }

The door was open } someone has closed the door
The door is closed }

You arrived on Sunday } You've been here since Sunday
You are here }

A rule: (une règle)

specified past time / completed context = PAST TENSE

5 minutes ago, in 1774, on saturday

before I arrived, during the night, at breakfast, in the 19th century ...etc ...

in my previous job

unfinished context (time)

- present perfect
- to day
- this week
- this year
- since I arrived
- in my present job

I've drunk 2 cups of coffee to day (in progress) (this can change)

I drank 4 cups of coffee yesterday (finish) (this can't change)

I haven't spoken to her this week (progress)

I did't speak to her last week (finish)

I didn't have breakfast to day

I didn't study German at school

I've never studied German

I've never been to Madrid

I've never met the queen



(to meet : rencontrer)

I never met princess Diana (finish)

Zidane played x times for france

Saha has played 4 times for france

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He has played 19 times for England

He played 10 times for England (finish)

I haven't seen that film

I didn't see that film (finish)

Ever ? Nerver (-)

Have you ever?

I've never...(no but it's possible to future)

I've never been to Wales (le Pays de Gales)

I've been to scotland twice.

Have you ever been to scotland ?

Yes, I have

Present perfect –no specified time-

Details – past –

When did you go there ?

How long did you stay ?

Which places did you visit ?

News:

Blair has promised to help the Ghurkhas

Yesterday Tomy promised to ...

Yet (-) (negative situation) anticipates an action

He hasn't arrived yet (Il n'est encore pas arrivé)

They haven't decided yet (position)

Already (+) (toujours)

A completed action

- sooner (plus tôt) than you expected (prévoir)
- as a result (en conséquence) , something is not necessary
not possible!

I've already finished (J'ai déjà fini)
 The train has already left (parti)
 We've already appointed a new CEO. (nommé)
 ↙ PDG

I've already seen that film.
 He's already passed the exam

Still: a situation which hasn't changed
 The weather is still fine (encore bon)
 I still don't understand
 T. Blair still thinks the war a good idea

(-) present perfect frustration criticism
 The waiter (Le serveur) still hasn't taken our order
 They still haven't paid their bill (leur facture)
 She still hasn't arrived ↙ (to pay)

Just: a very recently completed action
 They 've just got married (+)
 He has just cancelled the meeting
 We've just moved into this building

Recently / lately

I've been unwell recently (J'ai été souffrant récemment)
 She hasn't spoken to me lately (Elle ne m'a pas parlé récemment)
 Have you been to the cinema recently ?

He has painted the house (finished)
 He's been painting the house (may be finish)
 She has been learning to drive

She has learnt to drive (Elle a appris à conduire) (finish)
 They have been developing a new model. (Ils avaient développé un nouveau modèle.)
 They have developed a new model.
 She has learnt French
 She's been learning French

He's been finishing for 4 hours (en 4 heures)
 He has caught me small fish (to catch: attraper)
 They've been driving all morning (Ils avaient conduit tout le matin) (durée)
 They've driven nearly 200 miles
 He's been drinking all evening
 He's drunk 6 pints of Guinness

He lives in London (Présent)

Duration

Has lived --- { for
Since

He has lived in London (and now)

He's been living in London

He is living in london

Past - to tell a story
- sequence of events

go _____ing

Ex: you go skiing (vous allez skier)

Go shopping

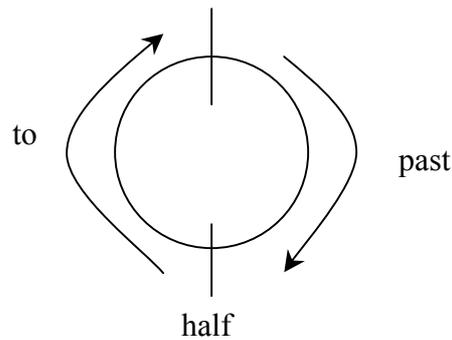
Go window shopping

Go dancing clubbing

Go drinking

Go sailing (Allez naviguer)

Go swimming



To do the shopping

To do + the _____ing (repetitively activity)

Cooking

Cleaning (nettoyage)

Ironing (repassage)

Typing (Dactylographie)

Photo copying

Do – process (not end result)

Do: work (what do you do ?)

Is connected

Business

Research

A test

An exam

The _____ing.

Make. The end of result (not the process)

You make something new

A cake

Progress

To make a mistake
A photocopy
(describe what do you have in the head)
Money (+) a profit
(-) a loss

Renault makes cars

Must + inf Obligation

Present -> future

I must leave early tomorrow (quitter)
You must not smoke in here

Deduction

- A conclusion based on evidence

He must be drunk (Il doit être ivre) PRESENT
She must be suffering (souffrir)

Subject + must have + 3rd form (past)
(present / future)

He must have been drunk (Il doit avoir été ivre)
It must have been a bad game

Obligation

Subject +to have to + inf (every times)

He has to work on Saturday (Il doit travailler le samedi)
We all have to pay income tax (Nous tous devons payer l'impôt sur le revenue)
I had to study latin at school
He'll have to work hard next year (no choice)

No obligation

You don't have to have a passport to come to England.
I didn't have to do military service.
They won't have to pass the exam
Will not -> won't

? -> is it an obligation

do you have to do military service ?
did you have to go into the army ?
will you have to take an exam ?

electrical: switch on /off
turn

subject + can + inf { ability
 capacity
 capability
 permission

present -> future

I can do it tomorrow

I can't help you

Can I park here ?

Subject + could + inf

Past of "CAN" (general ability)

When I was young I could dance well.

Twenty year ago you could walk up and down street

Could you speak English before you started your course ?(votre cours)

Subject + can't + inf (not possible)

He can't be drunk

He can't be French

could <- possible

he could be Belgian

Whose coat is that ?

It can't be mine

It could be one of the student's

It's very small, so it must be amn's

Subject couldn't have } + 3rd form
Subject can't have }

Not possible -> past

It couldn't have been the queen

He must have been a look-alike (identique)

You couldn't have seen me in Paris, I've never been there

Should + inf a good idea, the best thing to do (positive advice (conseil))

You should visit the British Museum (present) general

He should work harder next time (future

You shouldn't drink so much !

People shouldn't trust politicians Les gens ne devraient pas faire confiance à des politiciens

You shouldn't believe everything (Vous ne devriez pas croire tout)

Should – what you expect

Will happen

France should beat (battre) the faroe Islands of football

The train should arrive in 5 minutes

It should be ok

Subject + should Have + 3rd form

- something which didn't happen
- this was a mistake

I should have brought my sunglasses (to bring apporter)
I should have gone to bed earlier (Je devrais être allé au lit plus tôt)
He should have worked harder at school.

S + shouldn't + have + 3rd form

- a mistake
- something you did

I shouldn't have kicked (donner un coup de pied) the policeman
I shouldn't have agreed to help him (to agree to: accepter)
He shouldn't have bought a Ford
He should have bought a Renault

S + may + inf

- a possibility (50 /50)

he may be late tomorrow
The Land Rover plant (usine) may have to close
I may be able to help you
 ↙capable

S + MIGHT (conditional MAY)

- probably not 20%

England might change their coach
I might go out this evening
She might not want to come

MAY + INF

- permission
- (?) I we

May I borrow your umbrella ? (borrow emprunter)
May I smoke ?
May I interrupt you ?

Can I] + INF => [automatic "YES"
Could I]

Can I have the bill ?
Could I have a return to Erdington ?

Informal:

May + INF possible
Might + INF explanation
Could + INF (PRESENT)

Where is he ?

He may be at home

he might be in traffic

he could be lost (perdu)

possible explanation

MAY HAVE + 3rd form
MIGHT HAVE + 3rd form
COULD HAVE + 3rd form

Why isn't he here ?

He may be decided not to come

He might have forgotten (to forget: oublier)

He could have had an accident

DEDUCTIONS / EXPLANATIONS

You must have gone to Sainsbury's (water bottle)

There may be a Sainsbury's near the station

Might

Could

It may have been the cheapest

It might be free at the hotel

Will (future)

“subject” ’ll + INF

negative:

“S” + WON'T + INF

SHALL just for “I” and “WE” Shall I + INF
(an offer)

shall I open the windows ?

shall we + INF ?

an invitation to do something together

shall we take a break ?

shall we begin ?

FORMAL (written)

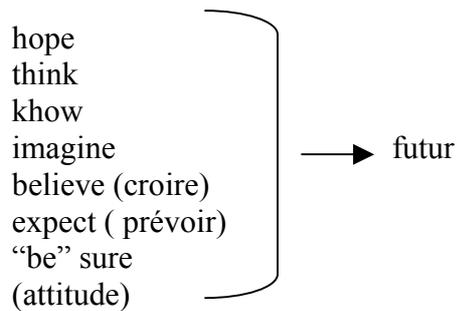
I shall we shall

You will

He / she / it will they will

I'm thirty I'll have a drink
I'll ask him to repeat it
Will - probably
Possibly
May be
perhaps

what will you do this evening ?



I think it will rain tomorrow
I hope it won't rain
I know it will be difficult

He thinks he will pass the exam
I'm not sure it will be so easy
Will – 'distant' future
In 100 years,
- everyone will be a vegetarian
- man will live on mars
- cricket will be the national sport of france

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

For future

S + am
is _____ing + specific future time / context
Are

PLAN

APPOINTEMENT

ARRANGEMENT

You are returning to France on Saturday

You fixed the plan (PAST)

The plan exists (present)

It will happen (future time)

Your diary (votre journal)

You are returning to work on Monday

What are you doing on Monday ?

- with other people

INTENTION (personal)

S + am going to + INF

Is

are

I am going to clean my flat

She's going to find another job

They are going to get married

Intention:

They are getting married on Saturday in Birmingham

PLAN

He's going to emigrate => (idea)

He's emigrating to Reunion in October

I'm going to speak to my boss about it

My intention:

I'm speaking to my boss about it after the meeting

PLAN

Going to + inf

- A forecast (prevision)
- prediction

Forecast

Weather: tomorrow is going to be cooler

Economic: Interest rates are going to remain (rester) steady (stable)

Politics: Mr Bush is going to be re-elected

Sport: England isn't going to win the next world cup

↙ (gagner)

PRESENT evident -----going to --> FUTURE conclusion

Climate change is going to affect all aspects of life

Going to

To tally predictable events (Pour correspondre des événements prévisibles)

you are sure it will happen

she's going to be angry when she hears the news (elle va être fâchée quand elle entend les nouvelles)

it's going to cost a lot of money (il va coûter beaucoup d'argent)

it's going to rain

Simple present for future (+ specified time / context)

A fixed Event

Which you can't change

- Timetables (horaires)
- Planned Events

CAN / COULD

General ability

When I was 20, I could stay up all night.
I could drink a lot
I couldn't drive

Specific ability – 'BE' ABLE TO
Capability

When I was 20 I was able to run 100m in 21 seconds

MANAGE TO + INF (capable de)

Ability → could ← result

Frances managed to beat the Faroe Islands

He manages to get good results

They didn't manage to sell their house.

AT IN ON

At + time (clock)
(At + holiday period)

IN + period

ON + DAY / date

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Every + singular
All + plural
Uncountable

Every time I say good bye
At all times
Too + ADJ
ADV

They are too young (Ils sont trop jeunes)
We arrived too late

Too much + uncountable
Too many + plural

I spent too much money

Too many people came to the party

ENOUGH + NOUN

ADJ } + ENOUGH
ADV }

He's old enough to know better
They played well enough to win

Comparative.

1 syllable: _____er

fast faster

_____y _____ier

busy busier

+2 syllable: more _____

Reliable more reliable (plus fiable)

(moins) less _____

Paris is more beautiful than London

London is less beautiful than Paris

Good better the best

Bad worse the worst

The same as

Peter saw Mary

Who did Peter see ?

Who saw Mary ?

About subject

- replace the subject with the correct question word / phase

who (tony) ate the biscuits ?

what (the meal) cost ≠ 30 ? (the meal: repas)

whose (Peter's) dog attacked the boy ?

which (the big) dog attacked him ?

How many (9) people were killed ?

What did Tony eat ?

A lot of

(+ PL / uncountable)

lots of

S used + to INF

I used to live in Manchester (J'avais l'habitude d'habiter à Manchester)

Not any more

I don't live there any more

Past continuous

S was _____ing
 were

Action in progress at a point in the past

- a specified past time
- a simple past verb

at 9.45 I was drinking coffee

 you were coming to school

9.45 it was raining

When he arrived they were talking

 We were having a break

 It was raining

We met when we were studying in France (Nous nous sommes réunis quand nous étudions en France)

WHEN
WHILE } + PAST CONT / SIMPLE PAST
AS

While I was watching TV, I had an idea (Tandis que je regardais la TV, j'ai eu une idée)

When + PAST / PAST CONT.

When she arrived they were waiting for her

Give me your money

Give your money to me

FOR + NOUN TO + INF

Proposition + NOUN / _____ing

(with out) without food / eating

enjoy (apprécier) + NOUN / _____ing

like, love

hate, prefer

would like (OBJECT) TO INF

(want) (NOUN)

I'd like you to do this exercise
He'd like some sugar
I'd like to be rich

- 1) IF + PRESENT / will INF
- 2) IF + PAST / WOULD INF

- hypothetical
- theoretical

abstract condition (PRESENT / FUTURE)

improbable
impossible

If I had a lot of money I would live in Chelsea
If we knew the answer we'd tell you
If they made better cars, they'd be more successful

* "be" => were (not was)

If I were you, I would do that

If she phones I'll tell her
If Bush wins the election

If Bush didn't win the election Kerry would become President (become devenir)

IF + PAST / WOULD INF
IMAGINARY FUTURE / PRESENT

IF + PAST	WOULD
	COULD capability
	Should
	MIGHT possibility
	Need(n't)

If I go -> if I Went