

Building bridges

Building bridges invites you to spend a two-week holiday in New York, Ottawa or Sydney... First, visit each city and meet your hosts. Then make your choice and write a letter to one of the families.

New York

- New York [nju:'jɔ:k]
- The United States [ðə ju:'naɪtɪd 'steɪts]
- American [ə'merɪkən]

Ottawa

- Ottawa ['ɒtəwə]
- Canada ['kænədə]
- Canadian [kə'neɪdɪən]

Sydney

- Sydney ['sɪdni]
- Australia [ɒs'treɪliə]
- Australian [ɒs'treɪliən]

menu

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1. To begin with, make sure you know how to pronounce the words in the boxes on the left. Read them aloud.

2. Match each flag at the top of the page with one of the countries and justify briefly, using the *Toolbox*.

3. Describe the pictures on page 13 and guess which city each one corresponds to. Justify with the help of the following words.

T.O.O.L.B.O.X

Nouns

- star
- stripe: bande
- maple ['meɪpl] leaf: feuille d'érable
- Union Jack ['ju:njən dʒæk]
- Commonwealth ['kɒmənwelθ]
- skyscraper: gratte-ciel
- Opera ['ɒpərə] House
- sailing boat: voilier
- bay: baie
- bank: rive

- palm [pɑ:m] tree: palmier
- spire ['spaɪə]: flèche (d'un bâtiment)

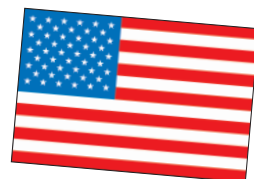
Positions

- in the foreground: au premier plan ≠ in the background
- in the distance: au loin
- on the left / right
- on either side: de chaque côté
- at the bottom: en bas
- in the middle
- in the top / bottom left-hand / right-hand corner

mémoire
échanges
lien social
création



New York: the Big Apple



A

A few landmarks



1. Read the text once and find the equivalents of the following words (in the right order): *embouchure – district – île – Hollandais – quartier – s'installer – Juif – grille*.

2. Read these numbers and dates aloud, then say what they correspond to: 5 – 1626 – 24 – 1664 – 120 – 9/11 – 200.

3. Match each phonetic transcription with a word from the first two paragraphs (in the right order) and pronounce it aloud:

a. ['bʌrə] – b. [mæn'hætɪn] – c. ['aɪlənd] –
d. ['neɪbəhʊd] – e. ['eɪʃən] – f. ['hɑ:ləm]

How to read dates

- 1845: Say the first two figures [eighteen], then the two others [forty-five]
- 1905: nineteen 0 five
- 2005: two thousand and five

New York City, at the mouth of the Hudson River, has five boroughs: the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and Staten Island.

In 1626, the Dutch bought the island of Manhattan from the Indians for \$24 and called it New Amsterdam. In 1664, the British captured the colony and renamed it New York.

Neighbourhoods

New York is a multicultural city. Asians and Italians have settled in Chinatown and Little Italy, African Americans are the dominant group in Harlem but there is also a Spanish Harlem. Many other origins can be found in the boroughs – for example Jews from Eastern Europe in Brooklyn, Columbians and Greeks in Queens (where 120 different languages are spoken).

Architecture

The most famous skyscrapers are in Manhattan: the Empire State Building, the Chrysler Building and the Rockefeller Center are situated Midtown. Lower Manhattan is busy with the Financial District and Wall Street. It was the site of the World Trade Center and the Twin Towers, destroyed on September 11, 2001 (also known as 9/11 [nine eleven]).

And in New York...

- More than 200 films are shot each year.
- Finding your way is very easy thanks to the geometric street grid.



4. Read the text again, then cover it and ask one another:
- what the names of the five boroughs of New York are;
 - who the first inhabitants of Manhattan were;
 - how New York became British;
 - what they remember about the different neighbourhoods;
 - what element(s) in the text surprised them most.

5. Describe the photographs and say which parts of the text they illustrate. Justify briefly.

B

New York in figures

Read the information and use the following adjectives to make comparisons (comparative form): *big – high – long – famous – expensive – cheap – old – recent – late – early*.

The boroughs (population)

- Manhattan: 1,500,000
- Brooklyn: 2,300,000
- The Bronx: 1,200,000
- Queens: 2,200,000
- Staten Island: 444,000

Numbers

- Precise number: *two hundred people, two thousand dollars*
- Indefinite number: *hundreds of paintings, thousands of tourists*
- 1,234: *one thousand two hundred and thirty-four*

The Empire State Building

- Completed in 1931 – 1,250 feet (381 metres)
- Open: 9.30 a.m. to midnight – Admission: \$9

The Chrysler Building

Completed in 1930 – 1,046 feet (319 metres)

Museums

- The Museum of Modern Art (“MoMA”) – Admission: \$10
- The Guggenheim Museum – Admission: \$12

The Statue of Liberty

- Completed in 1886 – 305 feet (93 metres) high including its pedestal
- Open: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (June-August: to 6.30 p.m.)



C

“The city that never sleeps...”

With the help of the text and the information given on pages 14 and 15, plan your ideal day in New York, from morning to night. Then, present it to the class.

- There are many art galleries, cafés, restaurants, jazz clubs and boutiques in Soho, Greenwich Village* or Chelsea. The theater district is around Times Square and Broadway. In the Upper East Side, a part of Fifth Avenue is called Museum Mile. Harlem has many jazz clubs and gospel churches. At weekends, Central Park is the place to be to join the New Yorkers relaxing, reading, playing baseball, jogging, roller-skating...

* [grɪnɪtʃ 'vɪlɪdʒ]



D

Meet the Boutins

Workbook p. 4

1. Read the e-mail sent by Tess Boutin, with the help of your *Workbook*. Then ask questions about the family (children, jobs, hobbies, house, pets, etc.) and answer them.

2. Describe the photographs mailed by the Boutins.

3. What are your first impressions of the Boutins and Stony Brook?

View: All	Subject or Sender contains:			
Subject	Sender	Date	Priority	
Our family	Tess Boutin	June 28		

First, I'll introduce you to your American home. This is what you'll find when you arrive.

We are an average American family. Our house (photo attached) is typical of this region of the USA: two stories, a large family room where we have our meals or enjoy a fire. We are fond of anything to do with the outdoors like going to the beach, scuba diving, biking...

Tom is an Experimental Test Pilot. He plays golf when he can find the time. I stay home running family and house. I love to work in my garden. I belong to two clubs – bowling once a week and a book club with monthly meetings.

10 Tommy is 16, he likes to hang out with friends, go to the mall or to the movies. Matthew, also known as Matt, is 13. He loves to play lacrosse (a popular sport of Indian origin). Margaux is 4 and attends preschool three times a week. Our Labrador, Buca, and our cat, Puddy, are her playmates.

15 We're located in Stony Brook, in the middle of Long Island, which is about 100 miles long. It is a wonderful village founded in 1660 (photo attached). There are museums from earlier history, an old school house from the 1800s, boutiques, tea rooms and cafés. There's also a well-known university and every imaginable ethnic

20 food restaurant just minutes away. Long Island is wonderful and there is so much to do in New York! Manhattan is about an hour away and it's a great place to explore: Central Park, restaurants from every corner of the world, theaters, museums, the vibe and life of the city...

25 This will be an exciting summer and we look forward to welcoming you to our home.

Fondly,

Tess Boutin



E

So much to do!



Workbook p. 5



1



2

1. Look at the photographs and say what you can do on Long Island.

2. Listen to the conversation between Tess and the person organizing the trip. You will find some help in your *Workbook*.

3. After listening to Tess, prepare a few questions you'd like to ask the Boutins: *How far... How long... Is it possible to... Do you think..., etc.*

Phonétique



Workbook p. 4

Apprenez à reconnaître et prononcer les voyelles simples. Vous trouverez de l'aide dans votre *Workbook*.

T.O.O.L.B.O.X

Nouns

- downtown (US) = city centre (GB)
- wooded area ['wɒdɪd 'æriə]: région boisée
- amusement ['æmju:zmənt] park
- big wheel (GB) / Ferris wheel (US): grande roue
- shipwreck: épave
- beach concert
- stage: scène

Adjectives

- close to ≠ far from
- huge [hju:dʒ]: gigantesque
- trendy = fashionable: à la mode
- peaceful: paisible ≠ busy ['bɪzi]

Verbs & expressions

- go sailing: faire de la voile
- go diving: faire de la plongée
- enjoy V-ing
- show [someone] around: faire visiter
- join [dʒɔɪn]: se joindre à
- stroll [strɔːl]: flâner

3

4



What about Ottawa?



A

Where is it?

1. Observe the map of Canada in your book (flap IV) and explain where Ottawa is.
2. How far is Ottawa from Toronto [tə'rontəʊ], Montreal [mɒntrɪ'ɔ:l], Vancouver [væn'ku:və] and New York City?
3. What is your first impression of Ottawa on looking at the photo?

The Rideau Canal has pedestrian and cycle trails on both sides. In the background, the Parliament Buildings.



1

B

Canada's national capital

1. Read the text and find the equivalents of these words (in the right order): *fondateur* – *bouclier* – *terres agricoles* – *couler*.
2. Find the words (in the right order) corresponding to the phonetic transcriptions, and pronounce them aloud: a. [leɪtənənt] – b. ['kɜ:nl] – c. [kə'næl] – d. [ɒn'teəriəʊ] – e. ['prɒvɪns] – f. [kwɪ'bek].
3. Read each date in the text aloud and say what it corresponds to.
4. Find the reasons why Ottawa was chosen as Canada's capital.

In winter, the Rideau Canal is maintained as the world's longest skating rink (*patinoire*). A 7 km section is cleared of snow every evening to allow for skating.

2

Lieutenant Colonel John By, often credited as Ottawa's founder, was responsible for the construction of the Rideau Canal, built between 1826 and 1832 to allow Canadian boats to travel between Montreal and Lake Ontario at a safe distance from the sometimes hostile United States. Queen Victoria's decision in 1857 to make this sleepy town the permanent capital was largely based on its geographical situation.

Here North meets South, and the rocky splendour of the Canadian Shield meets the fertile farmlands of the South. It is a meeting of rivers – the Ottawa, the Gatineau, the Rideau and many others – all flowing into the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes system.

Most significant in a bilingual federation such as Canada, Ottawa is the meeting place of the two largest provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and the two official linguistic groups, English and French.



C

What is Ottawa like?

Read the data in the box, then close your book and give as much information about Ottawa as you can. (Make full sentences.)

Facts about Ottawa

Size

- Ottawa city: 300,000 inhabitants
- Ottawa region: 1.2 million
- Canada's fourth-largest metropolitan area (after Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver)

Business

- Major activities today: government and tourism (7 million visitors per year)

- Also services, education and high-tech industries (more than 1,500 advanced technology companies)

Environment

- Few polluting industries so common elsewhere
- Ranked sixth in the world for quality of life

Temperatures

Winter temperatures range from -15°C to -5°C (overnight they can fall as low as -40°C) and in summer can reach as high as 35°C .

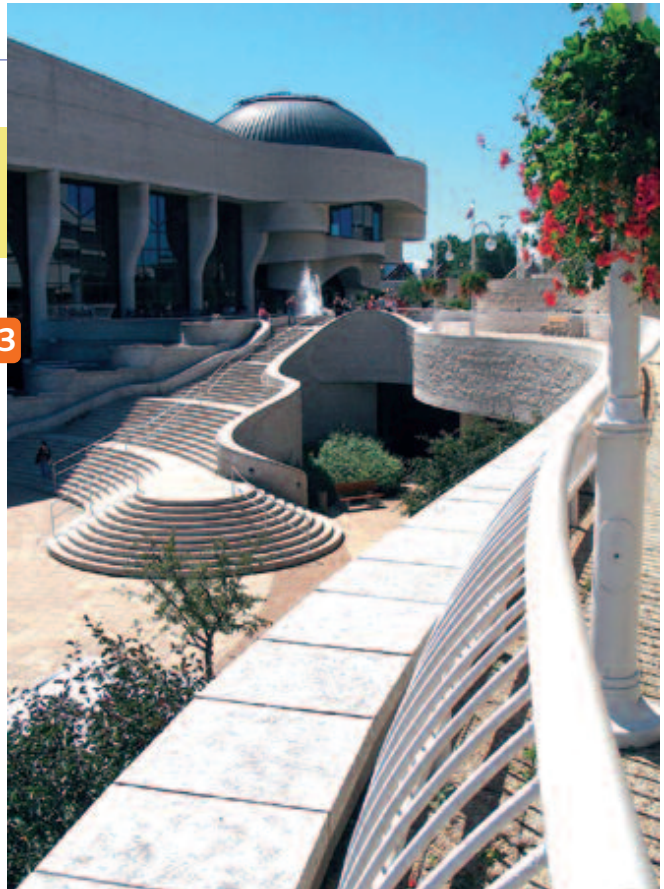
D

Enjoy Ottawa

Observe the four pictures on pages 18 and 19 and have a look at some of the activities possible in Ottawa. Which ones would you like to do? Why?

Built and designed by Douglas Cardinal, an Aboriginal architect, so as to represent the Canadian landscape, the Canadian Museum of Civilization is an attraction in itself. Here you will find the world's largest collection of totem poles and a reconstruction of a West Coast Indian village.

3



4

Ottawa's famous Bluesfest offers music fans the chance to enjoy the very best Blues, Gospel, Soul, R&B, Bluegrass, Pop-Rock, and Roots music in the world. Stay tuned!

T.O.O.L.B.O.X

Nouns

- border: *frontière*
- coast: [kəʊst]
- sledge: *traîneau / luge*
- exhibition: *exposition*

Adjectives

- southern: [ˈsʌðən]
- eastern: [ˈiːstən]
- quiet: [ˈkwaɪət]
- frozen: *gelé*
- historical
- traditional: [trəˈdɪʃənəl]

- native [nertɪv]: *indigène*

Prepositions

- below: *au-dessous de*
- above: *au-dessus de*
- along: *le long de*

Verbs & expressions

- ride a bike: *faire du vélo*
- take a walk: *se promener*
- glide: *glisser*
- sail: *faire du bateau*
- perform [pəˈfɔ:m]: *interpréter*

E The Wilsons

1. Read the Wilsons' first e-mail and match each of the following English words (in the right order) with its translation.

willing to	<i>de taille moyenne</i>
in-ground	<i>réseau</i>
backyard	<i>sous-sol</i>
basement	<i>prêt à</i>
medium-sized	<i>enterré</i>
network	<i>tournoi</i>
tournament	<i>jardin de derrière</i>

2. Write the questions for which answers can be found in this e-mail: number of children, ages, pet, size of the swimming pool, size of the city, various activities...

View: All Subject or Sender contains: Search


Subject	Sender	Date	Priority
Your visit	Joanna	June 30	

We are a family of four that includes Jennifer (left) and Ashley (right), ages 16 and 18 respectively, along with a family dog (not in the photo), willing to be your hosts here in Ottawa.

Our family lives in a spacious 4-bedroom home with a 20 x 40 foot in-ground swimming pool in the backyard. We also have a billiards table in our basement.

Ottawa is a medium-sized, safe city known for having the longest skating rink in the world along the Rideau Canal. We are very close to a network of beautiful lakes for swimming, canoeing, etc. You might even want to try whitewater rafting on the Ottawa River! Other activities I think you might enjoy include go-karting, mountain biking and volleyball tournaments on the beach. We also have extensive bicycle trails throughout the city which are great fun.

Hoping to see you soon,
Joanna



View: All Subject or Sender contains: Search

Subject	Sender	Date	Priority
Your questions	Joanna	July 4	

I am pleased to hear that you are considering Ottawa as your destination. It is a relatively bilingual city.

Our daughters both attend high school. Ashley also studies visual arts. Jennifer is in a bilingual program with half of her courses in French. Michael, my husband, is a dentist and I am a family physician¹.

I have (happily) never encountered any bears but I once saw a moose² with her young calf near our holiday home in the Laurentian mountains 80 km north of Montreal (photo attached). What is more common to see here in Ottawa are deer³, raccoons⁴, foxes and lots of rabbits and squirrels⁵ which Dylan (our Labrador) loves to chase!

Summertime is the best time to visit if you want to enjoy some outdoor concerts. Our world famous Bluesfest takes place in July.

We are all looking forward to having you join our family.

Best regards,
Joanna

3. The student sent back an e-mail asking for more information about Ottawa and the family. Read Joanna's answer, imagine the questions asked by the student and write the e-mail he / she sent.

1. [fʁɛ̃ʒjən] médecin
2. [mu:s] élan
3. [dɛʁ] cerf
4. [rə'ku:n] raton laveur
5. ['skwɪrəl] écureuil



F

The Wilsons' house

Workbook p. 6

Last summer the Wilsons decided to let¹ their house for a month. This is the form² the rental agency asked them to fill in. Read it carefully and turn to your *Workbook* for help.

1. louer – 2. formulaire

PROPERTY DETAILS

Property: <i>house</i>	Children friendly: <i>yes</i>
Nearest town: <i>Ottawa</i>	Environment: <i>suburban</i>
Distance away: <i>1 km</i>	Disabled access: <i>no</i>
Bedrooms: <i>4</i>	Good local transport: <i>yes</i>
Sleeps: <i>9</i>	Tourist attractions: <i>yes</i>
Playground: <i>yes</i>	Tennis: <i>yes</i>
Swimming pool: <i>yes</i>	Golf: <i>yes</i>
Car available: <i>yes</i>	Hiking / walking: <i>yes</i>
Washing machine: <i>yes</i>	Skiing: <i>yes</i>
Satellite TV: <i>yes</i>	Smoking house: <i>no</i>
Air conditioning: <i>yes</i>	Pets: <i>yes</i>



G

Have fun...



Workbook p. 7

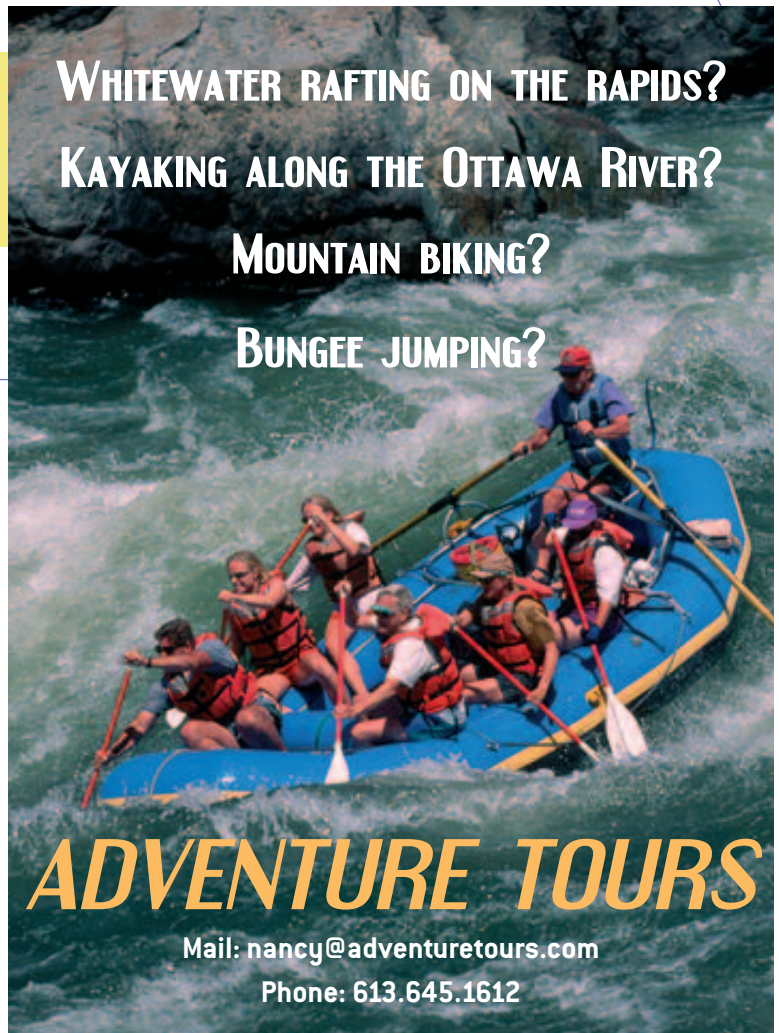
Listen to a phone conversation Ashley had with *Adventure Tours* to inquire about the activities mentioned in the ad and decide which you want to try... You will find some help in your *Workbook*.

WHITewater RAFTING ON THE RAPIDS?

KAYAKING ALONG THE OTTAWA RIVER?

MOUNTAIN BIKING?

BUNGEE JUMPING?



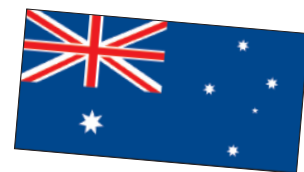
Phonétique



Workbook p. 6

Apprenez à reconnaître et prononcer les voyelles multiples (diphthongues). Vous trouverez de l'aide dans votre *Workbook*.

Destination Sydney



A The gateway to Australia

1. First, look at the photo and say what kind of city Sydney is.
2. Read the text once and find the equivalents of the following words (in the right order): *colonisation – jeter l'ancre – bagnard – surpeuplé – prison – voyage*.



The settlement of Sydney began in January 1788, when eleven British ships dropped anchor on the south-eastern coast of Australia. The aim was not to build a city, but to establish a penal colony for 760 male and female convicts from Britain's overcrowded jails. The journey¹ covered more than 24,000 km of

3. Read the text again, then cover it and ask one another:

- a. where Sydney is and when the British settled there;
- b. who was aboard the ships from England and why the British established a penal colony there;
- c. what distance the ships sailed, how long the journey took then and how long it takes now;
- d. how far Paris is from Sydney;
- e. if Paris is farther from Sydney than New York;
- f. what city in the text is nearest to Sydney.

ocean and took eight months. It was described as the 18th century equivalent of going to the moon.

Today, Sydney is no longer a city of exiles² but a modern and attractive city which is visited by millions of tourists each year. By air, Sydney is 17,000 km from Paris, 16,000 km from New York and 7,800 km from Tokyo. It takes more than twenty hours to fly from Western Europe to Sydney.

1. ['dʒɜ:nɪ] – 2. ['eksailz]

B The climate

1. Which season does each colour correspond to in the chart?
2. Describe the picture and say what is unusual. Justify your answer with the help of the chart. (Remember to use comparative forms.)
3. When would you like to go to Sydney? Why?

With a climate that never really gets cold, Sydney is an ideal place to take a holiday!

Average daily temperatures in Sydney (in °C)					
Jan. 26°	Feb. 25°	Mar. 23°	April 22°	May 19°	June 17°
July 16°	Aug. 15°	Sept. 19°	Oct. 22°	Nov. 23°	Dec. 24°



C

The Aussie* experience

Workbook p. 8

1. First, describe the three photos with the help of the *Toolbox*. What do they show about Sydney?
2. Check your understanding of the leaflet with the help of your *Workbook*.

3. Find words and sentences in the leaflet showing that it aims to attract tourists.
4. Which activities would interest you most? Why?

DOWN UNDER IN SYDNEY!

A multicultural city

With over four million people, Sydney is Australia's largest – and oldest – city. Friendly Sydneysiders from 180 nations speak 140 languages, making it one of the most multicultural cities in the world.

World-famous places of interest

Spread over a large area, Sydney has lots of well-known attractions: Sydney Harbour and Harbour Bridge, Darling Harbour, the Opera House (the city's pride), the Rocks, Circular Quay, the Royal Botanic Gardens, countless galleries and museums, wildlife reserves...



An outdoor life

Life in Sydney is spent outdoors, walking, sightseeing and relaxing in parks, cafés and restaurants overlooking glistening blue waters...

A bustling city

In daylight hours, the city buzzes with life and evenings are just as lively. There is always something you can do: walk over to Darling Harbour or the Opera House for festivals, concerts and cultural activities, or visit museums.

Beaches and parks

Most of Sydney's 37 beaches – ideal for swimming, sailing, scuba diving, snorkelling or surfing – are within 30 minutes of the city centre by public transport. And all around Sydney, superb national parks covering more than 300 square kilometres are perfect for bush walking and trekking.

The world's "Best City"

Sydney gained worldwide attention by hosting the Olympic Games in September 2000. It was voted "Best City" for three consecutive years by two leading international travel publications. Today, Sydney is the most popular tourist destination in Australia, attracting four million visitors annually.



* Aussie ['ɒzi] = Australian

T.O.O.L.B.O.X

Nouns

- bird's-eye-view: *vue d'avion*
- cove [kəʊv]: *crique*
- bikini
- Father Christmas
- beard [biəd]: *barbe*
- dragon ['dræɡən]

- parade [pə'reɪd]: *défilé*
- Chinese [tʃaɪ'niːz] district
- wave [weɪv]: *vague*
- foam [fəʊm]: *écume*
- surfboard

Adjectives

- colourful ['kʌləfʊl]

- unexpected: *inattendu*
- thrilling ['θrɪlɪŋ]: *palpitant*

Verbs & expressions

- sunbathe ['sʌnbæθ]: *se faire bronzer*
- dress up [as]: *se déguiser (en)*
- play the saxophone

D

Open spaces



PLEASE WALK ON THE GRASS...
WE ALSO INVITE YOU TO SMELL
THE ROSES, HUG THE TREES,
TALK TO THE BIRDS, SIT ON THE BENCHES
AND PICNIC ON THE LAWNS.
THIS IS YOUR GARDEN, AND, UNLIKE MOST
BOTANIC GARDENS OVERSEAS, ADMISSION
TO THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS IS FREE.

1. Describe this photo of Sydney's Royal Botanic Gardens.
2. Read the notice and choose the correct translation of each of the following words:
 - a. hug: *couper – étreindre – contourner – brûler*
 - b. bench: *banquette – gradin – banc – établi*
 - c. lawn: *pelouse – court de tennis – buisson – massif*
 - d. unlike: *souvent – différent – détestable – contrairement à*
 - e. overseas: *à l'étranger – outre-mer – marin – aquatique*
3. What is unusual about this notice? What does it reveal about everyday life in Sydney?

E

Meet the Jacksons

ID CARD

Name: Jackson

Family members: Tony (father), 48 – Shirley (mother), 46 – Charlene, 16 ½

Nationality: British (arrival in Australia on July 11th, 1992)

Address: 46, Kirribilli Avenue, Sydney 2000

Arrival in Sydney: 21 May, 1995 (moved out from Canberra, Australia's capital city)

Father's job: Architect

Mother's job: Nurse

Pet: Joey, a kangaroo (2 years old)



1. The family

- a. Read the family's identity card and write as many questions as you can about the Jacksons. Then, ask someone in the class to answer them.
- b. Look at the photos, describe them and guess who the people and places are. What are your first impressions of the Jackson family?

2





2. Where the Jacksons live and what they do

- Observe the street map below and imagine why the Jacksons chose to live in Kirribilli Avenue.
- Listen to an interview of the Jacksons: they will tell you more about where they live and their activities. You will find some help in your *Workbook*.
- After listening to the interview, check your answers to question a.



TOOLBOX

Nouns

- **suburbs**: banlieue
- **waterfront**: front de mer
- **backpack**: sac à dos

Adjectives

- **forbidden**: interdit
- **welcoming**
- **only** (child): unique
- **well-off**: aisé
- **brehtaking** (view) = sensational

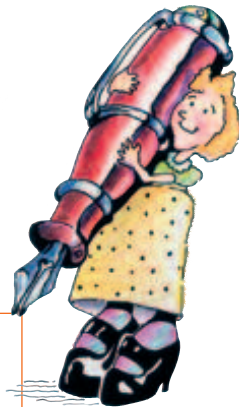
Verbs

- **damage** ['dæmɪdʒ]: abîmer
- **respect**
- **be allowed to V**: être autorisé à V
- **relax** = rest: se reposer



Phonétique

Apprenez à repérer et prononcer les consonnes. Vous trouverez de l'aide dans votre *Workbook*.



■ Après avoir choisi la ville que vous préférez, aidez-vous des conseils ci-dessous pour écrire une lettre de 150 à 200 mots à la famille chez laquelle vous séjournerez.

A Organisation des idées

• Dans votre lettre, vous aborderez probablement certains des points suivants. Choisissez lesquels et dans quel ordre. Bien sûr vous pouvez en ajouter d'autres...

1. Remerciements à la famille pour leur accueil
2. Présentation personnelle : nom, âge, famille (parents, frères, sœurs, etc.), lieu où vous vivez, études, goûts, activités, loisirs...
3. Réaction aux photos envoyées par la famille
4. Intérêt pour la ville et le pays choisis
5. Goût pour les activités proposées dans la ville
6. Questions sur la famille, la ville, les activités...
7. Intérêt de ce type de séjour

B Niveau de langue

• Utilisez un niveau de langue approprié à la situation : vous écrivez à une famille d'accueil que vous ne connaissez pas.

C Début et fin de la lettre

Date December 1st, 2005 / 4th July, 2006...
Salutation Dear Mr and Mrs..., Dear Tess, ...
Début Thank you very much for your letter / e-mail / the photos which...

Conclusion I'm looking forward to V-ing = I can't wait to (Je suis impatient[e] de)...

Formule finale Sincerely yours, ... / Yours sincerely, ...
 Best regards, ...

D Structures et lexique

• Vous pourrez éventuellement vous aider des structures suivantes et de la Toolbox pour rédiger votre lettre.

Remercier	<i>It is really very kind / nice of you to V... I am writing to thank you for (+ GN* ou V-ing)... I am very grateful (reconnaissant) to you for (+ GN ou V-ing)...</i>
Se présenter	<i>Now, I'd like to introduce myself... Now, let me tell you a few things about myself...</i>
Aimer	<i>I like / love (+ GN ou V-ing)... I'm very fond of / keen on (+ GN ou V-ing) (J'aime beaucoup)... I really enjoy V-ing... What I like most is... My favourite activities are... How (+ adjectif)!...</i>
Désirer	<i>I feel like V-ing (J'ai envie de)... I would like / love to V... I dream of V-ing... I'm dying to V (Je meurs d'envie de)... I hope to V...</i>

* GN = groupe nominal

T.O.O.L.B.O.X

Nouns

- guest: *invité*
- experience
- contact
- way of life
- culture
- knowledge: *connaissance*
- leisure: *loisirs*

Adjectives

- well-known / famous
- attractive

- charming
- pleasant
- great
- wonderful
- fantastic
- interesting
- exciting = thrilling

Verbs & expressions

- welcome: *accueillir*
- be interested in / attracted to / fascinated by

- get to know: *apprendre à connaître*
- become familiar with
- meet
- share sth¹ with sb²: *partager*
- discover
- explore
- improve: *améliorer*

Link-words

- as: *comme*
- although: *bien que*

- as soon as: *dès que*
 - even if: *même si*
 - in order to / so as to: *afin de*
 - in spite of: *malgré*
 - what's more: *de plus*
 - on the one hand... on the other hand:
d'une part... d'autre part
 - so: *donc*
 - that's why: *c'est pourquoi*
1. sth = something
2. sb = somebody

Rappels

1 Présent simple et présent **BE+ING**

> Précis 1-2

- Le présent simple exprime une action habituelle ou un état.
She works in Sydney.
- Auxiliaire **DO** aux formes interrogatives et négatives.
Where does she work? – I don't know.
- Le présent **BE+ING** (formé avec l'auxiliaire **BE**) exprime souvent une action en cours de déroulement.
Don't disturb him: he's working.

2 Prétérit simple

> Précis 4

- Le prétérit simple (**V-ED** ou verbe irrégulier) sert à raconter, à rapporter des événements et des états du passé.
I visited the museum yesterday.
- Auxiliaire **DID** aux formes interrogatives et négatives.
Where did you go? – I didn't go anywhere.

3 Formes du verbe après un auxiliaire

- L'auxiliaire **BE** peut être suivi de :
 - V-ING**, au présent et au passé
Is he coming? She was sleeping.
 - V-EN** (verbe au participe passé) : voix passive
The bridge was built last year.
- L'auxiliaire **HAVE** est suivi de **V-EN** :
 - Present perfect** : *I have not met them yet.*
 - Pluperfect** : *It had already happened.*
- Les auxiliaires **DO** et **DID** sont suivis de la base verbale (infinitif sans **TO**).
Do you know her? – No, she didn't tell me her name.
- Un auxiliaire modal (**CAN, MAY, MUST, WILL, WOULD...**) est suivi de la base verbale et non de **TO**.
I will tell him that I can't come.

4 Interrogation

> Précis 29

- Principaux pronoms interrogatifs :
 - Where* (lieu)
 - When* (moment)
 - Why* (raison / cause)
 - Who* (personne : sujet)
 - Who(m)* (personne : complément)
 - What* (chose / action)
 - Which* (choix limité)
 - Whose* (possesseur)

How (manière)
How long (durée)
How often (fréquence)
How far (distance)
How much (quantité)
How many (nombre)
How old (âge)

- Forme interrogative : **Wh- + Aux. + Sujet + Verbe**
Where did you go? How did you travel?

Lorsque le pronom interrogatif est sujet, l'auxiliaire n'apparaît pas.

Who came with you? What happened?

5 Possession

> Précis 20, 23

- Les adjectifs possessifs (« mon, ton, son... ») et les pronoms possessifs (« le mien, le tien, le sien... ») s'accordent en anglais avec le(s) possesseur(s).
la voiture de John → **sa** voiture → **his** car
- Adjectifs possessifs :
my – your – his / her / its – our – your – their
- Pronoms possessifs :
mine – yours – his / hers – ours – yours – theirs
- La possession peut aussi être exprimée par le génitif, le plus souvent lorsque le possesseur est un être animé. La marque du génitif est :
 - 's après un nom au singulier (même terminé par **s**) ou au pluriel irrégulier (*children*).
my brother's car, the children's books
 - ' après un pluriel régulier (en **s**)
her parents' house

6 Pronoms personnels

> Précis 23

- Pronoms personnels sujets :
I – you – he / she / it – we – you – they
- Pronoms personnels compléments :
me – you – him / her / it – us – you – them

7 Comparatif des adjectifs

> Précis 25

- Supériorité :
 - Adjectifs courts (une syllabe ou deux syllabes terminés par **-er, -y, -ow** et **-le**) : **-ER ... THAN**
 - Adjectifs longs (deux syllabes ou plus, sauf ceux terminés par **-er, -y, -ow** et **-le**) : **MORE ... THAN**
- Égalité : **AS ... AS**
- Infériorité : **LESS ... THAN**