

WEEK 16:

Education

À la fin de la semaine, je dois être capable de :

- Comprendre et parler d'éducation.
- Utiliser la voix passive au passé.

Vocabulary

School in France, USA and UK

Age	France	USA	UK
3 years old	Maternelle PS	Nursery	Nursery
4 years old	Maternelle MS	Pre-Kindergarten	Reception
5 years old	Maternelle GS	Kindergarten	Year 1
6 years old	Élémentaire CP	1 st grade	Year 2
7 years old	Élémentaire CE1	2 nd grade	Year 3
8 years old	Élémentaire CE2	3 rd grade	Year 4
9 years old	Élémentaire CM1	4 th grade	Year 5
10 years old	Élémentaire CM2	5 th grade	Year 6
11 years old	Collège 6 ^e	6 th grade	Year 7
12 years old	Collège 5 ^e	7 th grade	Year 8
13 years old	Collège 4 ^e	8 th grade	Year 9
14 years old	Collège 3 ^e	9 th grade	Year 10
15 years old	Lycée 2 ^{nde}	10 th grade	Year 11
16 years old	Lycée 1 ^{ère}	11 th grade	Year 12
17 years old	Lycée T ^{le}	12 th grade	Year 13

Grammar

La voix passive au passé :

Pour mettre l'accent sur quelqu'un ou de quelque chose qui a subi une action (et non qui en est le sujet), on peut utiliser la voix passive. La construction pour la voix passive est la suivante :

Sujet + **BE (conjugué au passé)** + **Participe passé du verbe**

Exemple : The cat ate the mouse. → The mouse was eaten by the cat.



In the book – Exercise :

Exercise 3 on page 88.



In the book – Oral comprehension :

Open your book on page 86 and listen to the tracks n°19 and 20 of your CD.

- ① Describe english school in 1838.
- ② What did Queen Victoria do ?
- ③ Describe Victorian schools.
- ④ Were all children in victorian schools ?
- ⑤ What happened to the older rich boys and girls ?
- ⑥ What happened in 1891 ?
- ⑦ Why did Queen Victoria do it ?

Specimen
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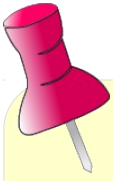
- Correction of the activity :**
- 1 In 1838, schools were very expensive and only rich children could go to school, because school was too much expensive for other families, and because children had to work to support their families.
 - 2 Queen Victoria make education free, and created free schools : Victorian schools.
 - 3 In Victorian schools, there was until 80 pupils in a class, teachers were very strict and children were severely punished with the shame to wear a dunce's hat.
 - 4 All children weren't in Victorian school, children from rich families were taught at home by governesses. These conditions were more favorable for success.
 - 5 Rich boys went to very expensive schools, and girls stayed at home.
 - 6 In 1891, Queen Victoria make education obligatory for every child under 12 years old in order to teach them learning and counting.
 - 7 Queen Victoria did it in order to reduce inequalities between rich and poor families.



In the book – Written comprehension :

Open your book on page 87 and read the text.

- 1 What sort of text is it ?
- 2 Where and when did this scene takes place ?
(You can find these informations in the previous document : track 19 of your CD).
- 3 What did the orphans want ?
- 4 Why was Oliver Twist chosen ?
- 5 What happened to him when he took action ?



WEEK 17 :

Jobs and careers

À la fin de la semaine, je dois être capable de :

- Comprendre et parler de travail et de carrière.
- Exprimer le souhait.
- Comprendre et utiliser le futur.
- Comprendre et utiliser le conditionnel.

Vocabulary

Jobs

Accountant	Baker	Barman	Builder	Cashier	Chef
Cleaner	Doctor	Fireman	Lawyer	Nurse	Policeman
Postman	Reporter	Scientist	Secretary	Teacher	Vet

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Exercice :

Avec l'application en ligne Bitstrips que tu as déjà utilisée (<https://www.bitstrips.com/create/comic/>), ou en dessinant, illustre chaque profession présentée dans ce tableau.

Conjugation

Future :

La formation du **futur**, est assez simple en anglais, on utilise le Modal « **WILL** » à toutes les personnes et pour tous les verbes. (Il n'y a **pas de verbes irréguliers** pour ce temps).

La formation est la suivante :

Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
Sujet + will + verbe à l'infinitif	Sujet + won't + verbe à l'infinitif	Will + Sujet + verbe à l'infinitif
Exemple : I will go to Spain tomorrow.	Exemple : I won't go to USA tomorrow.	Exemple : Will you go to Portugal next week ?

Conjugation

Conditional :

La formation du **conditionnel**, est similaire à celle du futur en anglais, on utilise le modal « **WOULD** » à toutes les personnes et pour tous les verbes. (Il n'y a **pas de verbes irréguliers** pour ce temps).

La formation est la suivante :

Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
Sujet + would + verbe à l'infinitif	Sujet + wouldn't + verbe à l'infinitif	Would + Sujet + verbe à l'infinitif
Exemple : I would go to Spain.	Exemple : I wouldn't go to USA.	Exemple : Would you go to Portugal ?