Tuesday, January 20th

Chores: obligation

- MUST: celui qui parle qui s'oblige lui même

il est invariable (présent)I

- HAVE TO : une obligation extérieure

she, he, it: has to

passé : had to

futur: will have to

- I have to pick up my brother from school almost everyday because he's very young and irresponsible.
- I never have to iron because my mother always does it.
- It smells awful: we must take out the trash!
- We didn't have to walk the dog because we didn't have one before.
- I must mop and hoover/vacuum everyday because I'm very messy!
- Dalia always has to help to cook dinner but it's OK because she enjoys it a lot!
- I hate changing the cat's litter because I can't stand the smell!
- load/empty the dishwasher : remplir/vider le lave-vaisselle

Homework 1

a- If I want to win, I must train/practise everyday

everyday: tous les jours

all day : toute la journée

b- She's your mother and you must listen to her. (le père parle et oblige)
you have to listen to her (un copain parle, l'obligation

ne vient pas de lui)

- c- She has never ironed in her life.
- d- He didn't change the cat's litter yesterday.
- e- We enjoy cooking dinner with our father very much.
- f- What is she doing? She is trying to mop but she hasn't got \ enough water.
- g- What do you do (for a living)?
- h- In some classes, you won't be able to chew gum.

Dans certains cours, tu ne pourras pas mâcher du chewing-gum.

1) When you're angry, you say:

Don't ask! = M'en parle pas!

You don't want to know! = Tu veux pas le savoir!

It's so unfair = C'est tellement injuste
on top of that = par dessus le marché

Can you believe it! / I can't believe it: T'y crois ?! / J'y crois pas!

Don't they know I have a life/friends too ?! Ils ne savent pas que ???

They're such a pain (in the *ss) = Ca saoule... ca me fait ch***

I don't see why... = Je vois pourquoi...

I mean = je veux dire...

double standards: c'est pas pareil pour tout le monde (injustice)

Big deal: un bon arrangement (ironique)

I'm totally/so fed up = J'en ai marre

I'm sick and tired of V+ing = J'en ai marre de....

upset: un truc qui va pas: déçu, pas content, contrarié

2) Vocabulary

He went to parties all the time last year and he was the same age as me

= Il allait à des fêtes tout le temps l'an dernier et il avait le même âge que moi !

I'm not going ! présent BE + ing = en train de // prévu

What's going on ? = Qu'est-ce qui se passe ? (plutôt négatif)

miss out : rater, tout rater (un événement)

so = tellement (familier : équivalent de "trop")

as = comme

as if = comme si

How are you ? = How's it going ?

3) Structures résultatives/causatives

- AVEC TO

to watch Jeff They want me They only tell take the trash out. him to School doesn't allow students to chew gum in class. I'm not allowed to go (je suis pas autorisée à y aller) They ask study every night. us to They help him with his homework expect me to expect : s'attendre à allow: autoriser

- SANS TO

They never let me go out

They won't let me go

They make me do all the housework

let: laisser make: forcer

Homework 2

On an airplane:

The pilot doesn't want the passengers to go into the cockpit.

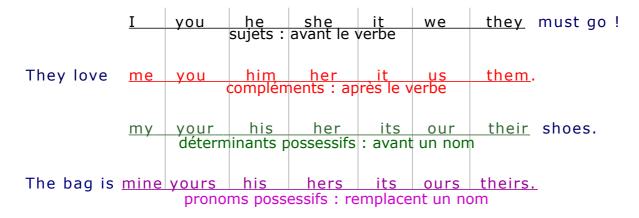
The flight attendants always tell/ask us to switch off our phones before take-off.

The passengers aren't allowed to smoke on board.

The passengers expect the flight attendants to serve drinks quickly after take-off.

On the airplane, the crew let you walk around after take-off and before landing.

Even if your refuse, the crew make you wear your seatbelt. It's such a pain!



In a restaurant

The waiters want their customers to be happy.

Travel guides tell tourists to always leave a tip when they go to the restaurant in the US.

The customers aren't allowed to go to the kitchen.

The restaurant doesn't allow kids to run around.

The waiter asks the customers if everything is OK.

The customer expects the waiter to be nice and polite.

The boss lets the waiters go to the toilet whenever they want.

The boss makes the waiters smile all the time.

A protest speech

speech : discours

Freedom of speech : liberté d'expression

Consigne:

- dire la date
- dire noms, quelques mots sur vous et pourquoi vous êtes là
- les problèmes
- les changements que vous exigez

(utiliser au moins 3 structures résultatives)

Exemple avec la chute du Mur de Berlin :

Today is the 9th of November 1989 and the Berlin Wall just fell.

My name is Lisa Silck. I'm 32 and I'm a lawyer.

I'm Laura Hartmann and I'm 21. I'm a student.

We are here because we want to share this historical moment.

The government didn't allow people to cross the wall. I have a brother on the other side and I haven't seen him for ten years. I want my children to be able to meet their uncles!

We ask the government to destroy the wall completely!

The government has to let us see our families whenever we want!

depuis : for/since

- Martin Luther King
- Ghandi
- Suffragettes
- Child Labour
- Declaration of Independence
- Bloody Sunday
- Against War in Vietnam
- Mandela
- Alcatraz Occupation