

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.  
doesn't have

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.

Tuesday, January 27th

I can't take it anymore !

### 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

They **want** me **to** watch Jeff

They only **tell** him **to** take the trash out.

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** us **to** study every night.

They **expect** me **to** help him with his homework

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

I	you	he	she	it	we	they	must go !
sujets : avant le verbe							
They love	<u>me</u>	<u>you</u>	<u>him</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>it</u>	<u>us</u>	<u>them.</u>
compléments : après le verbe							
	<u>my</u>	<u>your</u>	<u>his</u>	<u>her</u>	<u>its</u>	<u>our</u>	<u>their shoes.</u>
déterminants possessifs : avant un nom							
The bag is	<u>mine</u>	<u>yours</u>	<u>his</u>	<u>hers</u>	<u>its</u>	<u>ours</u>	<u>theirs.</u>
pronoms possessifs : remplacent un nom							

### **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.

Monday, February 2nd

## 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