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Lesson9 **If ...**

Vivian : Is Brian coming this afternoon ?

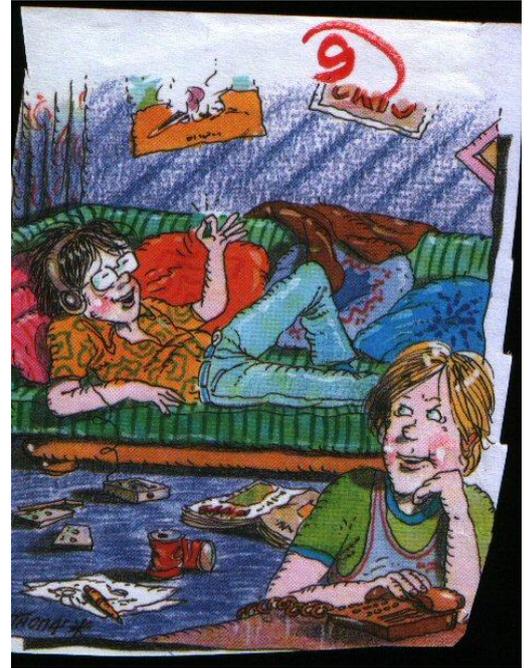
Walter : He'll come if you invite him,
and he want come unless you invite him.

Vivian : would he be pleased if I invited him ?

Walter : He might ,or he mightn't ...
But I believe he would come today if you invited him .
Any way ,if I were you I'd call him at once to tell him
to come.

Vivian : Well , old man ,will you call him for me ?
That would be really kind of you .

Walter : Why didn't you tell me at once that was
what you wanted me to do ?



Vocabulary (vocabulaire)

- ◆ Unless = if ... not
- ◆ Believe = Croire ,penser
- ◆ Anyway = en tous cas ,de toutes façons
- ◆ At once = Tout de suite
- ◆ Old man = mon vieux
- ◆ Really kind of you = Vraiment gentil de ta part

Les subordonnées introduites par “IF ou “ Unless”

Les propositions subordonnées introduites par « if » servent à exprimer une hypothèse, à faire une supposition, à poser une condition.

Elles peuvent être placées après ou avant la proposition principale.

Elles suivent les règles suivantes :

1- **Principal au future**, subordonnée au présent

He'll come if you invite him. (il viendra si tu l'invites)

1- **Principale au conditionnel**, subordonnées au prétérit.

He would come today if you invited him

(il viendrait aujourd'hui si tu l'invitais)

Rappelons que l'auxiliaire du conditionnel est would (= 'D) à toutes les personnes et qu'il est suivi directement de la base verbale.

Attention !! Dans les phrases au conditionnel, si le verbe de la subordonnées est (Be). Il prend la forme « were » à toutes les personnes (voir mots croisés – ci – contre).

Unless = ifnot

He won't come unless you invite him « il ne viendra pas à moins que tu ne l'invites)

He wouldn't come unless you invited him.

(Il ne viendrait pas sauf si tu l'invitais). // il ne viendrait que si tu l'invitais)

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Give the correct form of the verbs between brackets.

Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient.

- 1- if you (wish), I'll drop you round the corner.
- 2- If he (be) old enough, he (come) with us on this trip.
- 3- You (not/be) late if you hurried up.
- 4- If the sky were not so gray, we (can) go for a long walk.
- 5- I (forgive) him if he apologized.

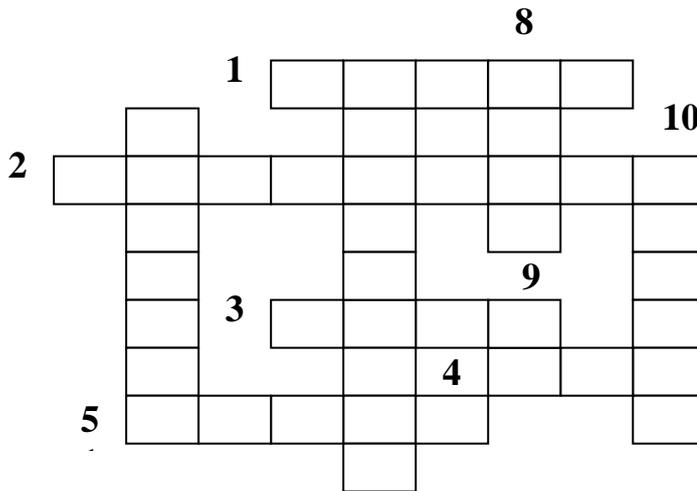
Exercise 2: Cross word puzzle

ACROSS:

- 1- if he were a house wife, he would wear one
- 2- if he were an ///, he would design houses
- 3- if he were a cameraman, he would be shooting one.
- 4- If he were a popular musician, that is the sort of music he would compose.
- 5- If he were a signer, he would sing many.

DOWN:

- 6- if he were a painter, he would use them ...
- 7- and he would paint these.
- 8- If he were a baker, that is where he would bake his bread.
- 9- If he were an, he would work in the houses of parliament.
- 10- if he were a gardener, he would plant many and they would flower en spring.



Exercise 3: Do as the example below:

Réécrivez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple :

Example: (I /pass my exam) (my parents/ be very happy)

If I passed my exam, my parents would be very happy.

- 1- (Alicia /go to France) (she /speak French)
- 2- (He/ be kind – hearted) (he /not speak like this to his girl friend !!)
- 3- (I/ have more time) (I/read many books)

Did you know?!

When Christopher Columbus discovered America, there were over 1,000,000(one million) Indians living on the American continent .they had come from Asia “ the red skins” in fact belonged to the yellow race!!

Exercise 4: Put these sentences in the negative form:

Mettez les phrases suivantes à la forme négative :

- 1- I'll look after your baby if you have to go out.
- 2- They will runaway if it is necessary.
- 3- I'll drive pas the post- office if you ask me to.
- 4- Frances would tell you what to do if you asked her
- 5- He'll know where you are if you tell him.

The Direct/ Indirect Speech

Le Discours Indirect

1- Le discours est rapporté au présent

He says : « I'll go dancing with my girlfriend tonight. » → he says that he will go dancing with his girlfriend tonight

pas de changement de temps des verbes:

changement de pronom (I → he) et l'adjectif

possessive (my → his)

2- **Le Discours est rapporté au prétérit (past simple)**

he said : « I'll go dancing if you don't mind »

He said that he would go dancing if we didn't mind. (changement de pronom et, éventuellement, d'adjectif possessif.)

Changement de temps des verbes

Les changements de temps suivent les règles suivantes.

1- prétérit → past perfect (« had + participe passé ») ou prétérit.

2- present perfect → past perfect

past perfect → past perfect

{ - futur
- conditionnel } Conditionnel (if)

3- **Interrogation rapportée au style indirect :**

he asked his grand father : « can i go out tonight ? »

→ he asked his grand father whether/ if he could go out tonight/ that night.

4- **ordres rapportés au style indirect.**

His grand father told peter : « stay at home ! »

→ His grand- father told him **to** stay at home.

Passage de l'impératif à l'infinitif complet

Eventuellement, changement de pronom d'adjectif possessif

EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Put the following sentences into indirect speech :

Mettez les phrases suivantes au discours indirect :

Example :  - she said : « I went to London last week »
→ She said (that) she had been to London the week before.

- 1- He tells her: « I'll record your voice. »
- 2- He told her: « I've made a reservation for you. »
- 3- They told us: « we'll return to work on Monday. »
- 4- She said to us: « I'd be on your side if I were sure you're right. »
- 5- The old lady told me: »I'm the oldest person in the village. »

Exercise 2:

Do as the example below:

Suivez l'exemple ci-dessous :

Example: Ha said he would come as he could.

→ He said: « I'll come as soon as I can. »

- 1- They said they would help us to repair our car.
- 2- She asked me whether i wanted to go shopping with her.
- 3- He asked me whether we would go swimming.
- 4- My mother told us to stop shouting.

NOW TEST YOURSELF!!

2

Exercise1: Give the correct form of the verbs in (...):

Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient :

- 1- (go) the workers.....on strike a fortnight ago .
- 2- (be) they..... on strike for a fort night.
- 3- (be suffering) he form the flu for a week.
- 4- (be.....come)they.....watching TV since they.....back from school.
- 5- (feel) Iweak ever since I was ill.

Mark out of(ten) 10 :

Note sur(dix) 10 :

Exercise 2: Rewrite sentences B, 'C' so that they mean the same as sentence A

Dites la même chose formulée différemment :

- ① a-poor old wilson died 10years a go
b-poor old wilson has.....for 10 years

- ② a- it's 2 years since my brothér got married .
b-my brother.....
c- my brothér has.....

- ③ a-Mrs Daven port last had a child 3 years a go.
b-Mrs davenport hasn't had.....
c- It's 3 years since.....

- ④ a-We haven't seen our parents for three weeks it's 3 weeks since.....
b-We last saw our.....

- ⑤ a-It's two years since we went to the United States.
b-We last.....
c-We havent's been.....

Mark out of 10 :....

Note sur10 :.....

Remember:

Ne confondez pas MARRY, get married, be married !

Exercise 3: Give The Right Form Of The Verbs in(...)

Mettez Les Verbes Entre(...) Au Temps Qui Convient :

- ① As soon as the water(boil), i (to put) in the eggs.
- ② We (drive) until it (stop) raining.
- ③ If he (miss) his plane, he (take) the next flight to Brussels.
- ④ That dress won't fit me till it (have/ been)(take) in at the seams.
- ⑤ She (be) really good at maths when she (work) read enough.

Mark out of (ten) 10 :.....

Note sur (dix) 10 :.....

Exercise 4 : Word puzzle

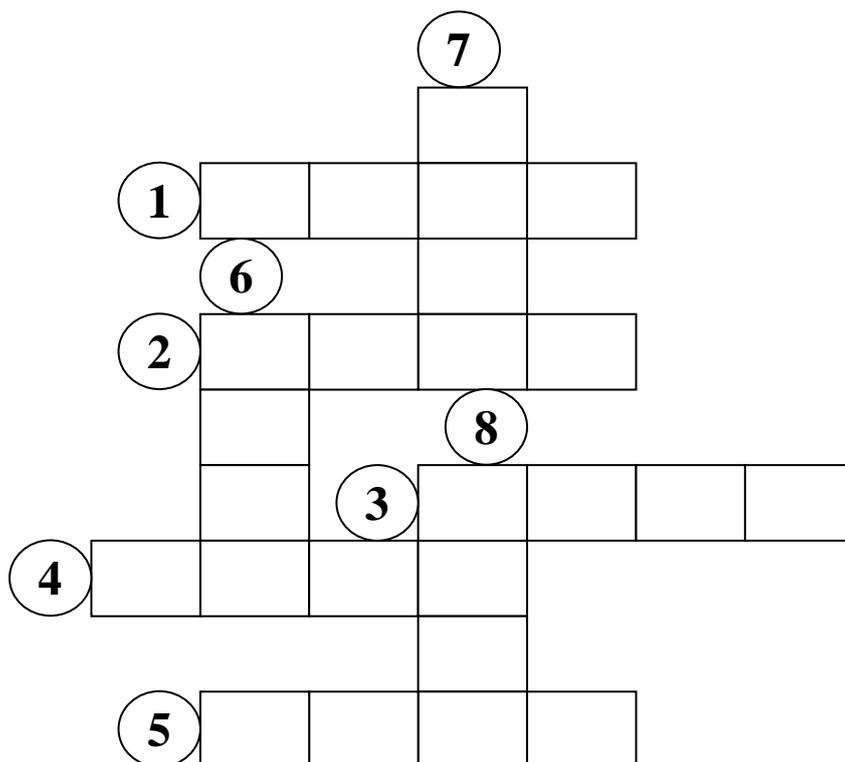
Quelque dates de l'histoire du Royaume Uni. (G.B)

Across:

- 1) Defeat of the invincible armada.
- 2) The gun powder plot.
- 3) Elizabeth II became Queen of England
- 4) Queen Victoria became empress of India
- 5) Creation of the bank of England

Down:

- 6) women were granted the right to vote
- 7) Creation of the united kingdom of England, Scotland, and Ireland.
- 8) Execution of Charles I.



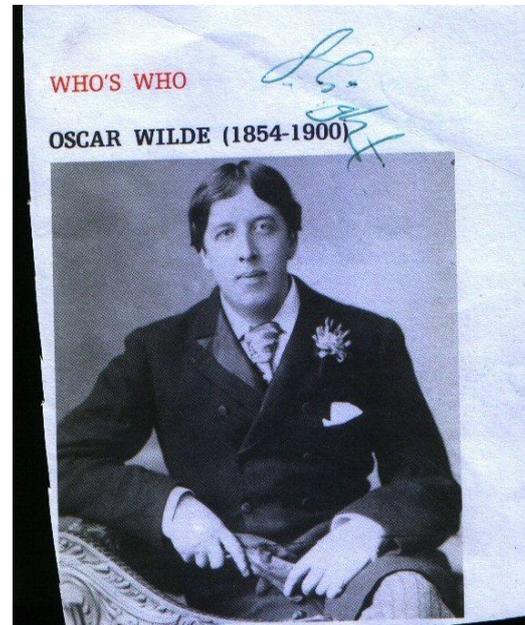
Who's Who

Oscar Wilde (1854 – 1900)

Born in Dublin and educated at Trinity college (Dublin) and Magdalen college (Oxford), this Brilliant writer died in Paris in poverty after his career had been ruined by a scandal which led to imprisonment .

Oscar Wilde was a disciple of the doctrine of « Art for Art's Sake » and his prose is remarkable by its neatness, Clarity and the care with which it was written.

Oscar Wilde wrote many stories but he is best – known for his plays and for his only novel, the picture of Dorian Gray.



His works: The happy prince and other tales,
Lord Arthur serial's crime, a house of pomegranates

The picture of Dorian Gray, etc

Plays: lady Windermere's fan, a woman of no importance, an ideal husband, and his mater piece, the importance of being f-Earrest. His long pathetic poem, the ballad of reading goal (1898) was inspired by his prison experience.

Quotations: « Art never expresses any thing but it self » (the decay of lying)

« Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes ».

(Lady Windermere's fan)

« The only way to get rid of a temptation is to yield to it »

(The picture of Dorian Gray)