

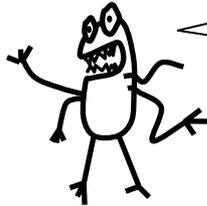
HOW OLD ARE YOU ? ↘

[haʊ] [əʊld] [ɑ:] [ju:]

How old are you ?



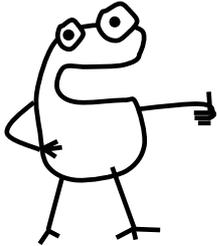
I'm fifteen years old...



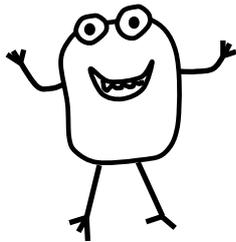
I'm ten and a half.

HOW ARE YOU (TODAY) ? ↘

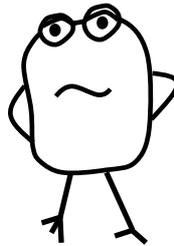
[haʊ] [ɑ:] [ju:]



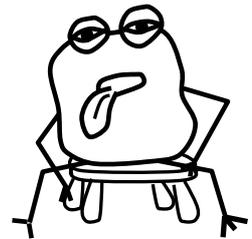
I'm O.K. // I'm fine
I'm all right



I'm happy



I'm so so



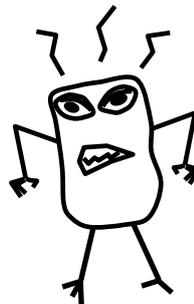
I'm tired



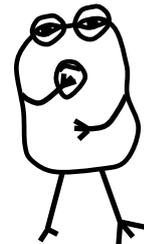
I'm sad



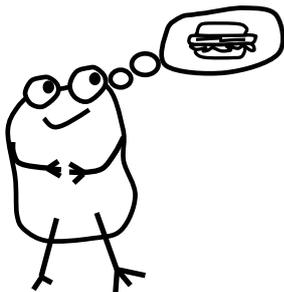
I'm sick
I'm not well



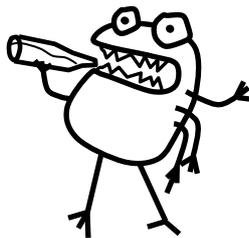
I'm angry



I'm sleepy



I'm hungry



I'm thirsty

Are you all right ?



Yes, I am.



HOW MANY... CAN YOU SEE? ↘

[haʊ]

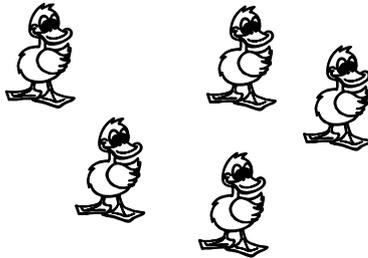
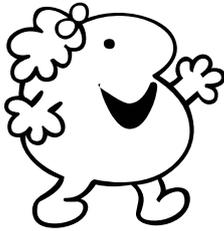
['meni]

[kæn]

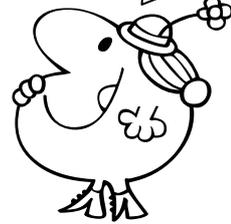
[ju:]

[si:]

How many ducks can you see ?



I can see five ducks.



HOW MUCH IS IT ? ↘

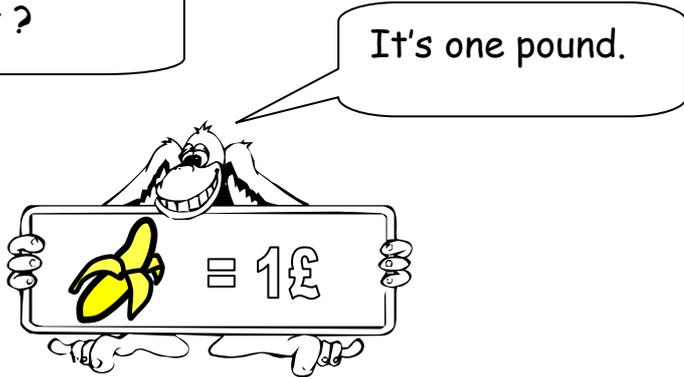
[haʊ]

[mʌtʃ]

[ɪz]

[ɪt]

How much is it ?



It's one pound.

- 1£ One pound
- 2£ Two pounds
- 1p A penny
- 2p Two pence

HOW MUCH ARE THEY ? ↘

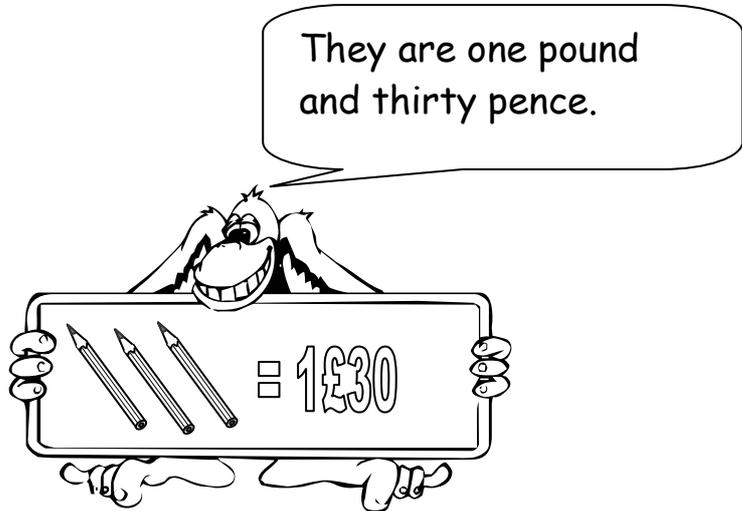
[haʊ]

[mʌtʃ]

[ɑ:]

[ðeɪ]

How much are they ?



They are one pound and thirty pence.

WHAT'S YOUR NAME ? ↘

[wɒts]

[jɔ:]

[neɪm]

What's your name ?



My name is Shrek

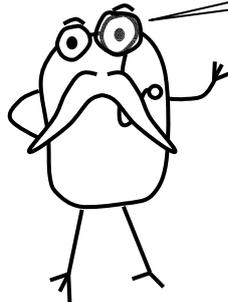
WHAT IS IT ? ↘

[wɒt]

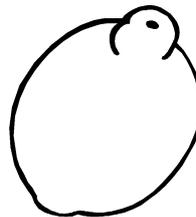
[ɪz]

[ɪt]

What is it ?



It's a lemon.



WHAT COLOUR IS IT ? ↘

[wɒt]

['kʌlə]

[ɪz]

[ɪt]

○ : It is red

○ : It's yellow

WHAT'S YOUR FAVORITE COLOUR ? ↘

[wɒts]

[jɔ:]

['feɪvərɪt]

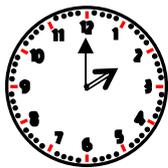
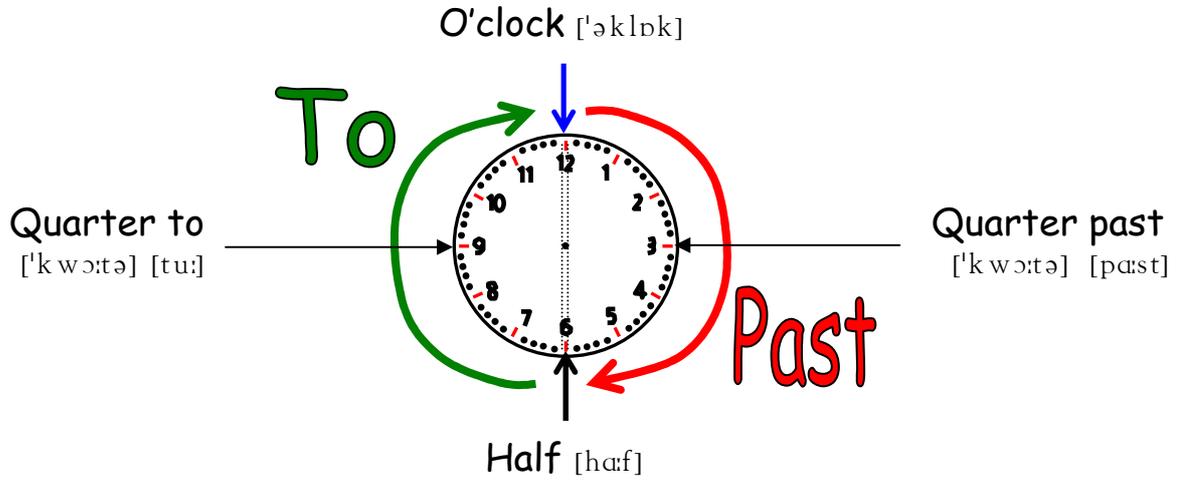
['kʌlə]



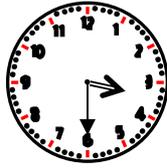
My favorite colour is green

WHAT TIME IS IT ? ↘

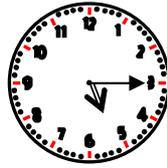
[wɒt] [taɪm] [ɪz] [ɪt]



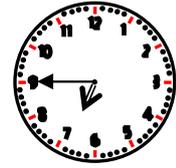
It's two o'clock



It's half past three



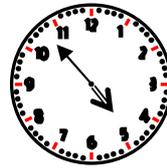
It's quarter past five



It's quarter to seven



It's five past two



It's seven to five

Heure digitale

En anglais, pour lire l'heure digitale, on ne va pas au-delà de 12h.

On utilise "A.M." pour le matin et "P.M." pour l'après-midi.

2 : 04

It's two "o"
four A.M.

14 : 04

It's two "o"
four P.M.

6 : 45

It's six
forty-five A.M.

18 : 45

It's six
forty-five P.M.

WHAT'S THE DATE TODAY ? ↘

[wɒts]

[ðə]

[deɪ]

[tʊ'deɪ]

Day [deɪ]

Jeudi 1^{er} novembre → Thursday, November, 1st

Mercredi 22 août → Wednesday, August, 22nd

Mardi 3 septembre → Tuesday, September, 3rd

Lundi 12 Octobre → Monday, October, 12th

En anglais, les mois et les jours s'écrivent avec une majuscule

1 st = first [fɜ:st]	2 nd = second ['sekənd]	3 rd = third [θɜ:d]
4 th = fourth [fɔ:θ]	5 th = fifth [fɪfθ]	6 th = sixth [sɪksθ]
7 th = seventh ['sevnθ]	8 th = eighth [eɪtθ]	9 th = ninth [naɪnθ]
10 th = tenth [tenθ]	11 th = eleventh [ɪ'levnθ]	12 th = twelfth [twelfθ]
13 th = thirteenth [θɜ:'ti:nθ]	14 th = fourteenth [fɔ:'ti:nθ]	15 th = Fifteenth [fɪf'ti:nθ]
16 th = Sixteenth [sɪks'ti:nθ]	17 th = seventeenth [sevn'ti:nθ]	18 th = eighteenth [eɪ'ti:nθ]
19 th = nineteenth [naɪn'ti:nθ]	20 th = twentieth ['twentiəθ]	21 st = twenty-first ['twentɪfɜ:st]
22 nd = twenty-second [twentɪ'sekənd]	23 rd = twenty-third ['twentɪθɜ:d]	24 th = twenty-fourth ['twentɪfɔ:θ]
25 th = twenty-fifth ['twentɪfɪfθ]	26 th = twenty-sixth ['twentɪsɪksθ]	27 th = twenty-seventh ['twentɪ'sevnθ]
28 th = twenty-eighth ['twentɪeɪtθ]	29 th = twenty-ninth ['twentɪnaɪnθ]	30 th = thirtieth ['θɜ:tiəθ]
31 st = thirty-first ['θɜ:tɪfɜ:st]		

Year [jɪə]

→ 2000

2000 →

1515 → (fifteen) (fifteen)

1666 → (sixteen) (sixty-six)

1789 → (seventeen) (eighty-nine)

1976 → (nineteen) (seventy-six)

2001 → Two thousand and one

2010 → Two thousand and ten

WHAT'S YOUR TELEPHONE NUMBER ? ↘

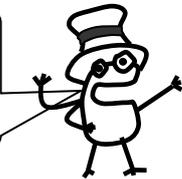
[wɒts]

[jɔ:]

['telɪfəʊn]

['nʌmbə]

What's your telephone number ?



It's 06 12 34 56

Quand on donne un numéro de téléphone en anglais, le zéro se prononce « oh ».

WHAT'S THE WEATHER LIKE TODAY ? ↘

[wɒts]

[ðə]

['weðə]

[laɪk]

[tʊ'deɪ]



It's windy



It's cloudy



It's sunny



It's rainy



It's stormy



It's foggy



It's cold



It's hot



It's raining



It's snowing



Rainbow



Lightning

WHAT ARE YOU DOING ? ↘

[wɒt]

[ɑ:]

[jɔ:]

['dʌ:ɪŋ]



I'm swimming



I'm running



I'm jumping



I'm speaking



I'm drinking



I'm singing



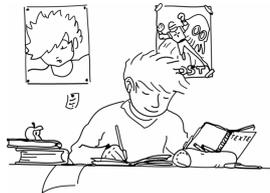
I'm eating



I'm drawing



I'm listening to music



I'm doing my homework



I'm reading



I'm watching T.V.



I'm doing judo



I'm playing hand ball



I'm playing tennis



I'm playing basketball



I'm playing rugby



I'm riding my bike



I'm playing badminton



I'm playing football

WHERE DO YOU COME FROM ? ↘

[weə] [du:] [ju:] [kʌm] [frɒm]

WHERE DOES HE COME FROM ? ↘

[weə] [dʌz] [hi:] [kʌm] [frɒm]

I come from Ireland

I come from Great Britain

I come from Spain

He comes from Germany

He comes from France

He comes from Italy

WHERE DO YOU LIVE ? ↘

[weə] [du:] [ju:] [lɪv]

I live in London

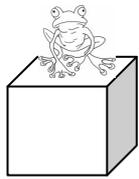
WHERE DOES HE LIVE ? ↘

[weə] [dʌz] [hi:] [lɪv]

He lives in Paris

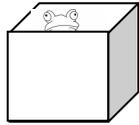
WHERE IS THE "FROG" ? ↘

[weə] [ɪz] [ðə] [frɒg]



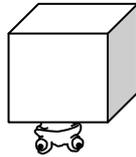
On
[ɒn]

The frog is on the box



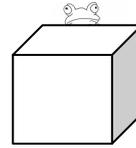
In
[ɪn]

The frog is in the box



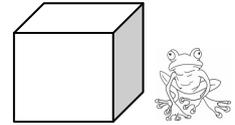
Under
[ˌʌndə]

The frog is under the box



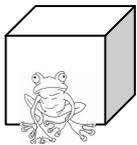
Behind
[bɪ'haɪnd]

The frog is behind the box



Next to
[nekst] [tu:]

The frog is next to the box



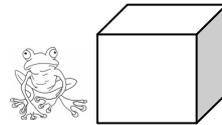
In front of
[ɪn] [frʌnt] [ɒv]

The frog is in front of the box



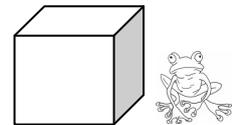
Between
[bɪ'twi:n]

The frog is between the boxes



On the left of
[ɒn] [ðə] [lɛft] [ɒv]

The frog is on the left of the box



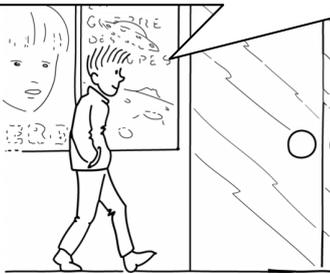
On the right of
[ɒn] [ðə] [raɪt] [ɒv]

The frog is on the right of the box

WHERE ARE YOU GOING ? ↘

[weə] [ɑ:] [ju:] ['gəʊɪŋ]

I'm going to the cinema.

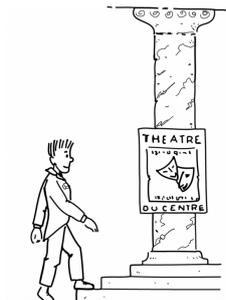


I'm going to school.



WHERE IS HE (SHE) GOING ? ↘

[weə] [ɪz] [hi:] ['gəʊɪŋ]



He's going to the theatre [θɪ'leɪə]



He's going to bed

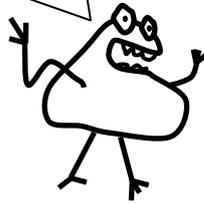
WHO ARE YOU ? ↘

[hu:]

[ɑ:]

[ju:]

Who are you ?



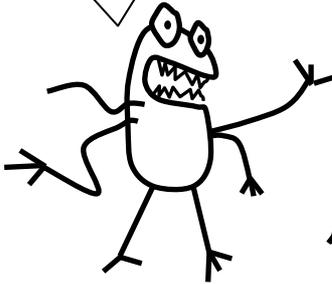
I'm Betty Boop.

WHO'S THIS ? ↘

[hu:z]

[ðis]

Who's this ?



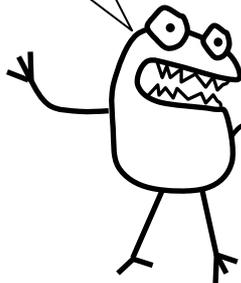
It's Garfield.



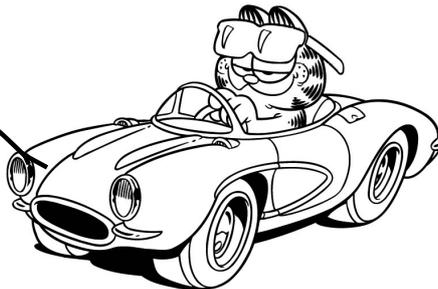
WHOSE ... IS IT ? ↘

[hu:z]

Whose car is it ?



It's mine



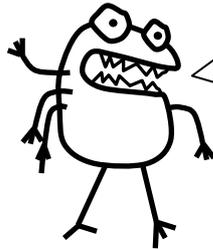
HAVE GOT

[hæv] [gɒt]

Have got	
I have got	I've got
You have got	You've got
He, she, it has got	He's, she's, it's got
We have got	We've got
You have got	You've got
They have got	They've got

I have got - I haven't got

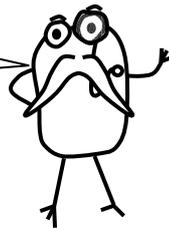
I have got two eyes.
I haven't got a nose.



I've got three arms on the right side and I've got three toes on the left foot.

He (she, it) has got - He (she, it) hasn't got

This monster has got five eyes but he hasn't got arms

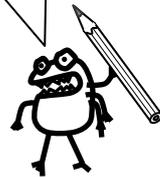


Have you got ? ↗

Have you got a pencil ?



Yes, I've got one.

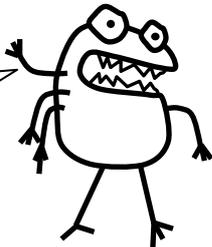


No, I haven't.



how many... have you got ? ↘

How many arms have you got ?

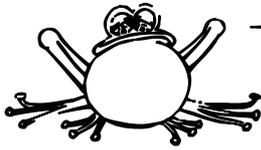


I've got two arms

CAN

[kæn]

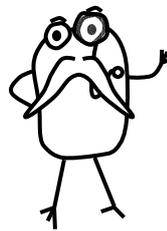
I can - I can't



I can swim but I can't fly.

He (she, it) can - He (she, it) can't

She can run but she can't fly.



Can you ... ? - Can I ... ? ↗

Can you fly?

No, I can't

Can you run ?

Yes, I can.



Can ... ?

Can a lion can fly ?



No, it can't.



What can you do ?

What can you do ?



I can swim, I can walk and I can eat you...



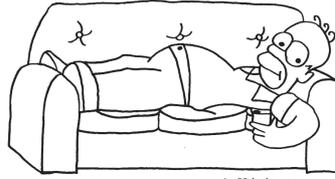
LIKE

[laɪk]

Like
I like
You like
He, she, it, likes
We like
You like
They like

I like - I don't like

I like donuts.



I don't like working.

He (she, it) likes - He (she, it) doesn't like

He doesn't like school.



She likes school.

Do you like ? ↗

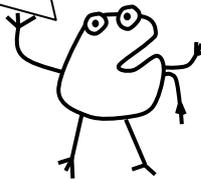
Do you like studying ?



Yes, I do.



Do you like studying ?



No, I don't.



Does he like ? ↗

Does he like skateboarding ?



Yes, he does.



A and AN

L'article indéfini s'écrit "a" devant un nom commençant par une consonne et "an" devant un nom commençant par une voyelle.



An elephant



An apple



A banana



A boat

PLURAL

Dans la plupart des cas, le pluriel se forme en ajoutant un "s" qui se prononce [s] ou [z]

[s]		[z]
one cat → two cats		one shoe → two shoes

Parfois il faut rajouter "es". Ce son se prononce [ɪz]

[ɪz]
one box → two boxes

Le pluriel des mots en -y s'écrivent "es".

[ɪz]
one body → two bodies
One butterfly → two butterflies

Le pluriel des mots en -ife et -if s'écrivent "ives".

one knife → two knives

Le pluriel des mots en -o s'écrivent généralement "oes".

one tomato → two tomatoes

Le pluriel des mots comportant oo s'écrivent au pluriel avec ee.

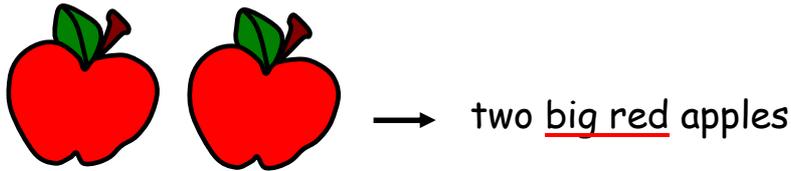
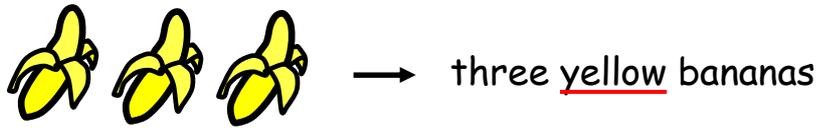
one tooth → two teeth

D'autres pluriels ne correspondent à aucune règle.

a child → two children
a man → men

ADJECTIVE

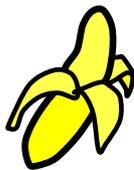
L'adjectif se place toujours devant le nom et il est invariable.



Describe using adjectives



Small



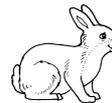
Big



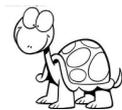
Old



New



Fast



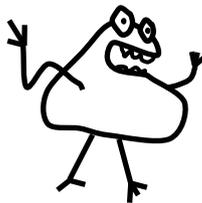
Slow



Pretty
nice



Horrible
ugly



Big
Fat



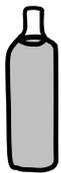
thin



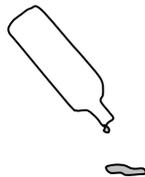
Long



Short



Empty



Full



Clean



Dirty



Young



Old



→ This is a big yellow banana



→ He is a young nice prince