

# Group Lesson with Rachda

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**Translate the following sentences :**

1 - Comment un bon manager gère-t-il/elle son problème de travail?

- How does a good manager deal with/manage/handle\* his or her work problem?
- How does a good manager deal with/manage/handle their work problem? ( we don't know the gender )

When someone talks to you, you need to listen to him or her / them.

Does : auxiliary verb ( negative or interrogative sentence ) with present simple.

Present simple ?

**Affirmative form :**

**A good manager (he/she) handles his or her work problem by prioritising his or her tasks.**

**( present simple )**

In present simple, you put “s” or “ies” or “es” with he/she/ it ( 3rd singular pronoun)

I like = she likes (doesn't like) / I watch = she watches (doesn't watch) / I try : she tries ( doesn't try )

**Negative form :**

A good manager (he/she) **doesn't (does not ) handle** his or her work problem.

**interrogative form :**

**Does a good manager handle his or her problem ?**

**How does a good manager handle his or her problem ?**

**2 types of questions :**

A/ yes-no question : the answer is by  
“yes” or “no”

Do you like football ? Yes, I do / no, I  
don't.

Does she like football ? Yes, she does /  
non she doesn't.

Are you tired ? Yes, I am

**b/ Wh question** : who (qui) what (quoi)  
where (ou) when (quand) why (pourquoi)  
.... Etc

The answer is long :

What is your name ? My name is Sarah.

**What do you do** ? I study English.

**Wh question + do/does + subject + stem(base verbale) + REST OF THE SENTENCE**

**Why do you study English ?**

**Where does she go ?**

**Tenses : les temps ( in grammar )**

**2. Je suis assez sûr qu'il a quitté la maison il y a 2 jours.**

- I am pretty/ quite sure (that) he left the house 2 days ago.

**⇒ Time indicator : past simple**

**Regular verbs & irregular verbs**

Quitter = to leave - left

Past simple : the same conjugation with all personal pronouns

I left the house because I wanted to live alone.

⇒ I didn't leave the house.

⇒ Did you leave the house ? Yes, I did / no, I didn't

⇒ Why did you leave the house ?

what do you do ? Wh

What did you do ? **wh question + did + subject + stem (base verbale) ?**

Why did you go ? I went because

**There is 2 days**

**It has been 2 days**

Since 2 days

Explanation :

Modifiers : ( les modificateurs )

<b>Modifier s</b>	<i>a little/ a bit</i>	<i>pretty /quite  (assez )</i>	<i>really /very</i>	<i>extremely</i>
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3 - Autrefois, les gens chassaient les animaux pour se nourrir. Cependant, de nos jours, il est plus simple de se fournir de la nourriture.

- people **used to hunt** animals for feeding themselves. However/ whereas/ but, nowadays, it is easier / more simple/ to provide-get-obtain food .

To feed : nourrir (verb)

Food (noun)

To eat : manger



## Past habit : “used to”

I **used to** + sleep 8 hours : j'avais  
l'habitude de dormir 8 hours / avant je  
dormais 8 heures

⇒ I didn't use to sleep 8 hours

⇒ Did you use to sleep 8 horse when  
you were a child/ kid ?

- Used to hunt : used to + stem (past habit that doesn't exist)
- Hunted = this is past simple (finished action in the past)

Yesterday, some people hunted animals.

4 - J'attends depuis une heure et le bus n'est pas encore arrivé.

- **I've been waiting for an hour and the bus hasn't (yet) come/arrived yet.**

Present perfect progressive : have + BEEN +  
VERB ING

Present perfect : to have ( present ) + past  
participle (3rd column )

⇒ yet - ever- never- already- just - since - for  
'Adverbs of frequency)

To speak - spoke - spoken

## Adjectives and prepositions : Level B1 - pre-intermediate

**1 - I like the way Dan is always very  
kind : BE KIND TO YOUR SISTER**

a/ **to animals** / b for animals / c of animals

**2 - Kevin ! I'm really angry :**

a to you / b against you / **c with you**

TO BE ANGRY WITH = etre en colère contre qq/n

**3 - At school, I was never any  
good :**

A in maths / **b at maths** / c on maths

She's good at English

Native speakers :

Non-native speakers :

**4 - some people are really afraid :**

A about dogs / **B of dogs** / C for dogs

To be afraid of something

**5 - Sami is interested :**

A with science / B about science / c in science

I am interested in working

After every preposition, the verb is in “ing”

⇒ I talk about learning English

I brush my teeth before going to bed

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**6 - There's nothing good on TV these days.**

**Even my children are bored :**

A in it / B against it / C by it.

## **Exercise about “adjectives and preposition”**

- Elementary and intermediate level :  
<https://test-english.com/grammar-points/b1/adjective-preposition/2/>
- Advanced level :  
<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/adjectives-and-prepositions-exercise-1.html>