

Group Lesson with Rachda

22/05/2021

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Translate the following sentences:

1 - Il avait demandé de venir me voir mais je n'ai pas accepté.

- **he has/ had asked to come and see me, but I didn't accept. (past simple)**

He has asked : present perfect . He

had asked : past perfect.

I don't accepted = I don't accept (je n'accepte pas)

I accepted = I didn't accept

2 - Lorsque vous commencez à pratiquer l'anglais avec des locuteurs natifs, vous deviendrez plus confiant.

- **When you start practicing English with natives / native speakers, you will become more confident.**

- When you have two verbs. The first is conjugated, the second is in “ing”

I decided watching movie : I decided to watch a movie

I wanted to travel

3 - Combien de temps nous reste-t-il ? (about hours) = l'heure

- How much **time** is left?

- How much **time** do we have ?

Il me reste 2h : 2 hours are left

I stay with my parents today : je reste avec mes parents

How long have you been working ? (the period in general)

Time : is uncountable.

How many sessions are left ?

Il me reste 2 séances. 2 sessions are left

One session is left.

Modals :

Modal verbs :

Can - could - must - should - may - might - shall ⇒ the main modals (the most used)

Subject + modal verb + stem (base verbale)

- It is not a verb
- It looks like a verb (ça ressemble à un verb)
- There is no conjugation

I can fly

You can fly

he/she/ it can fly

We can fly

They can fly

Infinitive : to eat, to study, to sleep, to travel.

Stem : eat, study, sleep ..

Verb : eat, eats, ate, is eating ... (is conjugated)

She works : elle travaille

She can work : elle peut travailler

Can :

1- to talk about an ability / capacity to do something :

I can speak 3 languages. (ability)

==> I am able to speak 3 languages

(synonyme)

Je peux parler 3 langues

Je suis capable de parler 3 langues

Future : je pourrai

I will be able to speak English in 6 months.

2- make a request : (faire une demande)

Can you open the door please ? Yes, I can
/ no, I can't

Can => can't (cannot)

Could :

1- past ability : (the past of can)

Today, I can speak 3 languages

When I was a kid, I **could** speak 3
languages (past action)

2- polite request : formal language.

Could you repeat please, teacher ? Yes, I could (oui, je peux)

Could you show me where the bus station is, please ? Yes, of course

Could = could not (couldn't) /koudent /

- Negative form :

Yesterday, I **couldn't** sleep well.

Must :

We use it in obligation :

You **must** be quiet in class

You **must** revise your lessons before taking the exam.

Must = have to (must is stronger)

You **have to** respect the rules (must)

You don't have to respect the rules : tu n'as pas à respecter les règles.

You don't have to worry about the future.

you **don't have to** listen to the opinion of everyone.

Negative form : something that is forbidden
(l'interdiction)

Not allowed

Must = must not (mustn't) / massent / (it's forbidden)

You **musn't drink** alcohol if you're Muslim.

You **mustn't smoke** in public places.

- Il ne faut pas fumer dans les lieux publics (c'est interdit)

Should :

to give advice. (conseil)

An advice : un conseil ⇒ a piece of advice.

Plural : advice. I give you many advice / I give many pieces of advice)

An advice : (noun) : /advayss / un conseil

To advise : (verb) /to aadvayz / conseiller

- You seem very tired, you **should take** some rest / rest
- You **should stop** eating a lot of fatty food, it's bad for your health / unhealthy

Fat : junk food.

Should = should not (shouldn't) /shouldent /

You **should not watch movies** in English with French subtitles.

You should watch with English subtitles

Should = ought to /awt to /

You **ought to** watch movies with English subtitles. (very formal)

Ought to = ought not to

May :

1- a very strong probability/ possibility in the future (80% certain) :

Strong : fort

The sky is grey/ cloudy, it **may** rain. (= it **will probably** rain)

May = will probably

May = may not

You may not like Chinese food.

2- Very polite request :

Request : Can you open the door brother ?

Polite request : Could you open,teacher ?

Very polite request : May you open the door Director ?

Mr. President, **may** you give us further/more details about immigration ?

3 - make a wish :

May God facilitate your life.

- Que Dieu vous facilite la vie

Might :

1- weak possibility (50% sure / 50% not sure) : faible possibilité

Weak (faible) \neq strong (fort)

Take your umbrella, it **might** rain today.
(just in case it rains)

- Prenez votre parapluie, il pourrait pleuvoir aujourd'hui.

Find the right modal verb :

1. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You _____ buy any.

mustn't - **needn't** - may not - shouldn't

(**you don't need to**)

2. It's a hospital. You _____ smoke.

mustn't - needn't - don't have to - may not

3. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He _____ be tired after such hard work. He _____ prefer to get some rest.

A - **must** - need - had better - mustn't

B- **may** - should - must - had better

Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later.

need - should - mustn't - **might** (maybe it will rain) in case it rains

4. People _____ walk on grass*
(gazon)

Couldn't - needn't - **mustn't** - shouldn't

5. _____ I ask a question? Yes, of course

May - must - should - will

Had better :

You'd better (contracted) : you had better

You'd better : tu ferais mieux

You'd better study before your exams : tu ferais de réviser avec tes exams

You should revise before exam : tu devrais réviser avant tes exams

You must revise before exams : tu dois réviser avant tes examens.

You could revise before exams : tu pouvais

<https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/modal-verbs-exercises.html>