LMF352: FORMATION BILINGUE

ENSEIGNANT: Pr KALA

BILINGUAL TRAINING

GRAMMAR: tenses, prepositions, adverbs, conjonctions, adjectives, affixations etc.

VOCABULAR: antonyms, synonyms, business, etc.

ESSAY WRITTING TYPES

READING COMPREHENSION: general information and mearing in context

SPOKEN ENGLISH: sounds the phonetic system

CUSTUMER: boys consumption

CLIENTS: after a tarks

SALARY: *monthy*

GRAMMAR REVISION: tenses

I- Simple present tense

Formule: The 3 person singular take s or es (he, she).

Exampl: John goes to school, Mary cooks rice

II- Present continuous tense

Formule: Subject+auxilary (to be)+verb+ing

Exampl: He is speaking english, They are sleeping in class, I am teaching french.

III- Simple past and past participe

The regular and irregular verb

-regular they end in ed in all ther past forms

Exampl: to cook -> cooked, to play -> played, to work -> worked.

-irregular they don't have any particular ending in ther past form.

Exampl:

to be (infinitive): was/were (simpl past): been (past participl)

to wrik: wrote: written

to come: come: come

to bay: bought: bought

to cut: cut: cut

to speak: spoke: spoken

to know: knew: known

to seel: sold: sold

to run: ron: run

IV- The present perfect tense

Formule: subject+auxilary (to have) has/have+main verb in the past participl

Exampl:

Mary has eaten chicken

I have gone to church

They have seen a doctor

Paul has played football

V- The past continuous

Formule: subject+auxilary was/were+main verb+ing

Exampl:

She was going to school

They were playing basketball

VI- Past perfect tense

Formule: subject+had+past participl of the verb

Exampl:

We had gone to school

I had done my homework

VII- Present perfect continuous

Formule: subject+has/have+been+main verb+ing

Exampl:

Pater has been working since morning

I have been looking for you for two days

VIII- The past perfect continuous

Formule: subject+had+been+main verb+ing

Exampl:

She had been eating eru and rice

They had been learning english

IX- Simple future tense

Formule: subject+shall or will+main verb in the infinitive

Exampl:

She will travel to Canada

We shall pray to god

Shall (irregular) will (régular)

X- Future continuous tense

Formule: subject+will+be+verb+ing

Exampl:

I will be running my business

She will be doing her expose this evening

XI- Future perfect tense

Formule: subject+will+have+main verb in the past participe

Exampl:

Before the teacher comes, i will have finished my exercise

I will have started my job, when the rainstarts

GRAMMAR: *question words*

-who: qui: subject for persons only

-which: lequel, laquelle, quel: animal and things. Ex.: which boy?

-when: quand: a pereod, a season, a time, an har

-where: où: a place, a direction

-whose: à qui: possession. Ex.: whose pen is on the table?

-whom: dont: object, person

-what: what is you name?

-why: because

-how many: combien de (comptable)

-how much: combien (incomptable)

VOCABULARY: making a phone call

Greeting and giving information

-Hello -

-Hi!

-Am John, can i talk to Susan?

-Yes you can, but she is working

-When can call again back?

-In an har

-Thanks

-You are welcome

-Good bye

GRAMMAR: the articles
Définite articles: the (le, la)
when the subject knewn and identified. Ex.: the english teacher, th rector of university
Indefinite articles: a/an (un, une)
"a" used before consonant sounds. Ex.: a book, a pen, a car, a studen
"an" used before vowel sounds. Ex.: an apple, an orange, an egg
Excepetions
a uniform, a unit, an honour, a university, a European
VOCABULARY: writting numbers
13: thirteen
7: seven
3: three
17: seventeen
70: seventy

30: thirty

50: fifty

15: fifteen

5: five

80: eighty

11: eleven

12: twelve

20: twenty

88: eighty-eight

90: ninety

19: nineteen

99: ninety-nine

1 000 000 000 : one billion

1000: one thousand

100: one hundred

1 000 000: one million

279: two hundred and seventy-nine

111: one hundred and eleven

101: one hundred and one

607: six hundred and seven

717: seven hundred and seventeen

Likes and dislikes

-Mary like english

-Students do not like maths

-My father does not likes fruits

- -Teachers do not like noise in class
- -Students like marks but do not like to study

Apologies and regrets

- -I am sorry for hurting you
- -I wan't do it again!
- -I will never again!
- -I wouldn't have insulted him
- -I feed very bad sad

Prononciations sounds

Underline the odd sounds

- 1- "judge" june jump joy
- 2- boy "toe" toy spoil
- 3- "<u>bark</u>" bag back
- 4- "<u>bed</u>" bird hurt
- 5- charm "character" church
- 6- tail "<u>tall</u>" tale
- 7- whole hote "hall"
- 8- "set" seat heat
- 9- die tie "<u>ten</u>"
- 10- call "take" saw
- 11- work nurse "first"
- 12- time shine "tin"

- 13- know "<u>knew</u>" nose
- 14- knife "knee" nike
- 15- "blood" book look
- 16- though thought "tought"
- 17- "television" sanction preparation

ESSAY WRITING PARTS OF AN APPLICATION LETTER

1- your address

2- date

3- receiver's address

4- subject of your latter

5- greetting: Sir/Madam,

- 6- presentation and introduction
- 7- content and développement of your ideas
- 8- conclusion remarks

9- your faith fully

10- name and signature

11- enclosure

GRAMN	MAR: since, for, ago : time expressions
a) since morning	e (depuis): used to precise exact time in action started. Ex.: we are in class since g
b) for (p 02 hour	pendant): used to express exact duration of an action. Ex.: we study english for s
	il y a de cela): the exact time an action ended in the past. Ex.: I was in my village ks ago, we were on holidays
Do and	make
a) Do: to	o accomplish whit what is existing atreadys.
to do	
do	
does	
doing	
did	
done	

Ex.: do job, do an exercise, do my hair
b) Make: to invent, produce, fabricale.
to make
make
makes
making
made
made
Ex.: make bread, make cake, make a phone call, make noise, make tea, make love
VOCABULARY: antonyms and synonyms
1- Antonyms
Are words with contrary meanings
a) By adding a préfix.
Ex.:
acceptable - unacceptable
like - dislike
order - disorder
correct - incorrect
legal - illegal
mortal - immortal
safe - umsafe

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fouthful - unfouthful
just - unjust
regular - irregular
avantage - disavantage
patient - impatient
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b) By changing the prefix

import - export

internal - external

inferior - exferior

input - output

c) By changing suffix

merciful - merciless

useful - useless

joyful - joyless

d) By changing the word completely

good - bad

big - small

rich - poor

tall - short

sweet - bitter

pass - fail

young - old

2- Synonyms

These are words with almast the some meaning. On can replace

large - big

small - little

happy - glod - joyfull

poor - miserable

clever - intelligent

generous - kind

rich - wealthy

Nouns

Nouns can be the names of person, place or things we can also talk of abstract nouns like love hatred, emotions, ideas, feelings, etc.

1- Countable nouns

They are easy numbered

Ex.:

students

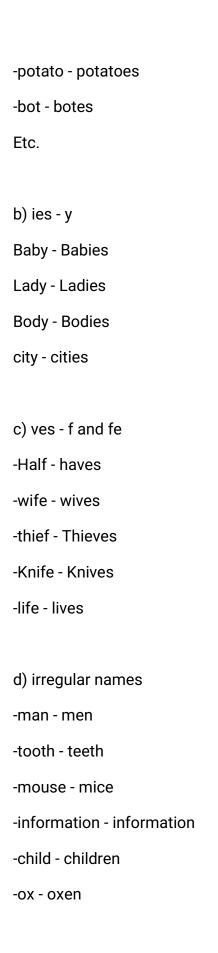
benches

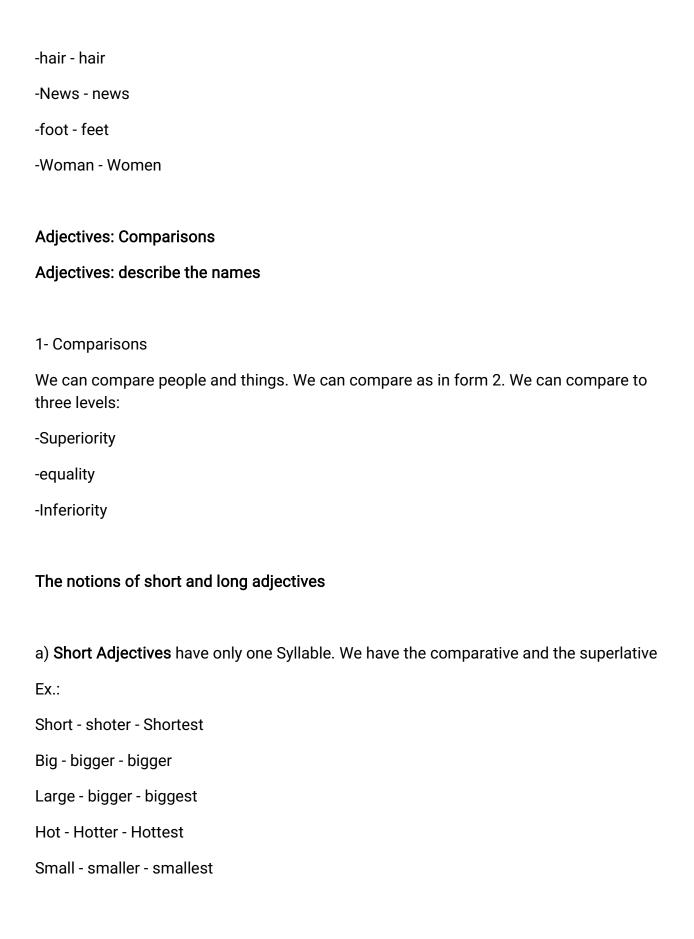
teachers

books

2- Uncountable nouns

They cannot be quantified
Ex.:
water
rice
salt
flour
huile
soleil
tapioca
garri
air
poussière
lait
poudre
3- Plurals of nouns
General, names take an "S" to indicate the plural. Ex.: Book - Books
There are different ways to display plural forms in English
a) es - s, ch, sh, o
-glass - glasses
-church - Churches
-dish - dishes





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Fast - faster - fastest
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Fat - fater - fatest

Clever - cleverer - cleverest

b) Long adjectives

They have at least two syllables

Ex.:

beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful

hand some - more hand some - most hand some

Intelligent - more intelligent - most intelligent

Expensive - more expensive - most expensive

generous - more generous - most generous

Senous - more senous - most senous

c) Irregular

good - better - best

Many - More - Most

Bad - wore - worst

little - less - less

much - more - most

Few - less - least

The consonances souns

- 1- b: book, bag, baby
- 2- d: dad, add, dig
- 3- f: fit, fish, phone
- 4- g: gun, egg, god
- 5- h: hope, had, help
- 6- dz: jam, Junip, wage
- 7-k: kit, keep, kid
- 8- I: live, lead, well
- 9- m: man, mum, palm
- 10- n: new, net, fin
- 11- z: treasure, division
- 12- p: pit, pig, pen
- 13- r: run, rat, red
- 14- s: sir, less, scene
- 15- t: tape, take, tip
- 16- v: vane, vex, five
- 17- w: wet, wese, why
- 18- z: zoo, zip, zebra
- 19- ts: church, chat, charm
- 20- \int : choose, shoe, sure
- 21- j: yes, union

S Choose, Sure shoe Thing, Thin, this The Jeather leather Junion, yes Tring, Pink, Tongue	111 Dil Sounds
/ei/ pay, play lay /ai/ buy, by, Gry /ai/ buy, by, Gry /il boy, by Gry /il bear, briene /ei/ pay, pay /ai/ buy, by, Gry /il bear, pain, Shain /ul/ boy, So, of phone	11 Pet 101 Pat 1A1 Cut 141 Put 1A1 about above 101 fork
	131 Seard