

LMF352 : FORMATION BILINGUE

ENSEIGNANT : Pr KALA

BILINGUAL TRAINING

GRAMMAR: *tenses, prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, adjectives, affixations etc.*

VOCABULARY: *antonyms, synonyms, business, etc.*

ESSAY WRITING TYPES

READING COMPREHENSION: *general information and meaning in context*

SPOKEN ENGLISH: *sounds the phonetic system*

CUSTOMER: *boys consumption*

CLIENTS: *after a talk*

SALARY: *monthly*

GRAMMAR REVISION: *tenses*

I- Simple present tense

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

Exemple: John goes to school, Mary cooks rice

II- Present continuous tense

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

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

III- Simple past and past participle

The regular and irregular verb

-regular they end in ed in all their past forms

Exempl: to cook → cooked, to play → played, to work → worked.

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

Exempl:

to be (infinitive): was/were (simple past): been (past participle)

to write: wrote: written

to come: came: come

to buy: bought: bought

to cut: cut: cut

to speak: spoke: spoken

to know: knew: known

to sell: sold: sold

to run: ran: run

IV- The present perfect tense

Formule: subject+auxiliary (to have) has/have+main verb in the past participle

Exempl:

Mary has eaten chicken

I have gone to church

They have seen a doctor

Paul has played football

V- The past continuous

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

Examl:

She was going to school

They were playing basketball

VI- Past perfect tense

Formule: subject+had+past participi of the verb

Examl:

We had gone to school

I had done my homework

VII- Present perfect continuous

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

Examl:

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

Examl:

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

Examp!:

She will travel to Canada

We shall pray to god

Shall (irregular) will (régular)

X- Future continuous tense

Formule: subject+will+be+verb+ing

Examp!:

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 participle

Examp!:

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 period, a season, a time, an hour
- where: où: a place, a direction
- whose: à qui: possession. Ex.: whose pen is on the table?
- whom: dont: object, person
- what: what is your name?
- why: because
- how many: combien de (countable)
- how much: combien (uncountable)

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 I call again back?
- In an hour
- Thanks
- You are welcome
- Good bye

GRAMMAR: *the articles*

Définite articles: the (le, la)

when the subject is known and identified. Ex.: the English teacher, the rector of university

Indefinite articles: a/an (un, une)

"a" used before consonant sounds. Ex.: a book, a pen, a car, a student

"an" used before vowel sounds. Ex.: an apple, an orange, an egg

Exceptions

a uniform, a unit, an honour, a university, a European

VOCABULARY: *writing 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 feel very bad sad

Prononciations sounds

Underline the odd sounds

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

13- know - "knew" - 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 letter

5- greeting : 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

GRAMMAR: *since, for, ago : time expressions*

a) since (depuis): used to precise exact time in action started. Ex.: we are in class since morning

b) for (pendant): used to express exact duration of an action. Ex.: we study english for 02 hours

c) ago (il y a de cela): the exact time an action ended in the past. Ex.: I was in my village 02 weeks ago, we were on holidays

Do and make

a) Do: to 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, fabricate.

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 - unsafe

fouthful - unfouthful

just - unjust

regular - irregular

avantage - disadvantage

patient - impatient

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 almost the same meaning. One can replace

large - big

small - little

happy - glad - joyful

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 easily 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

-potato - potatoes

-bot - botes

Etc.

b) ies - y

Baby - Babies

Lady - Ladies

Body - Bodies

city - cities

c) ves - f and fe

-Half - halves

-wife - wives

-thief - Thieves

-Knife - Knives

-life - lives

d) irregular names

-man - men

-tooth - teeth

-mouse - mice

-information - information

-child - children

-ox - oxen

-hair - hair

-News - news

-foot - feet

-Woman - Women

Adjectives: Comparisons

Adjectives: describe the names

1- Comparisons

We can compare people and things. We can compare as in form 2. We can compare to three levels:

-Superiority

-equality

-Inferiority

The notions of short and long adjectives

a) **Short Adjectives** have only one Syllable. We have the comparative and the superlative

Ex.:

Short - shorter - Shortest

Big - bigger - biggest

Large - bigger - biggest

Hot - Hotter - Hottest

Small - smaller - smallest

Fast - faster - fastest

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 sounds

- 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- l: 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- ʃ: choose, shoe, sure
- 21- j: yes, union

s - choose, sure, shoe
 θ - thing, thin, this
 ð - the, feather, leather
 j - yes, union, yes
 ŋ - ring, pink, tongue

Diphthongs

/eɪ/ - may, play, say
 /aɪ/ - buy, by, guy
 /ɔɪ/ - boy, joy
 /iə/ - hear, here
 /eə/ - bear, pair, hair
 /ʊə/ - tour, poor
 /əʊ/ - no, so, oh phone

Vowel Sounds

/ɪ/ - Pit
 /e/ - Pet
 /æ/ - Pat
 /ʌ/ - cut
 /ʊ/ - Put
 /ə/ - about, above
 /ɑ:/ - hard
 /ɔ:/ - fork
 /ɜ:/ - heard
 /u:/ - boot