

2) Grammar - Turn the following sentences into reported speech:  
 When transforming questions, check whether you have to change:  
 pronouns  
 present tense verbs (3rd person singular)  
 place and time expressions  
 tenses (backshift)

Type	Example
<b>direct speech</b>	"I speak English."
<b>reported speech (no backshift)</b>	He says that he speaks English.
<b>reported speech (backshift)</b>	He said that he spoke English.

Type		Example
<b>with interrogative</b>	<b>direct speech</b>	"Why don't you speak English?"
	<b>reported speech</b>	He asked me why I didn't speak English.
<b>without interrogative</b>	<b>direct speech</b>	"Do you speak English?"
	<b>reported speech</b>	He asked me whether / if I spoke English.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present	Simple Past
Present Progressive	Past Progressive
Simple Past	Past Perfect Simple
Present Perfect Simple	
Past Perfect Simple	
Past Progressive	Past Perfect Progressive
Present Perfect Progressive	
Past Perfect Progressive	
Future I (going to)	was / were going to
Future I (will)	Conditional I (would)
Conditional I (would)	

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those

# Clip 6

- Ameer's boyfriend drives her home = he   **GIVES**   her a   **LIFT**   home. **RACCOMPAGNER**
- A sign on the front and back of a car, with numbers and letters on it that show who it belongs to. The American word is license plate, the British word is   **NUMBER**     **PLATE**  .
- Drivers have to pay a traffic(**CIRCULATION**)charge = a **CONGESTION** charge
- Cameras follow the itinerary= they   **MAP**   the   **ROUTE**  .
- Police use this information regularly=   **ROUTINELY**   régulièrement, systématiquement\_\_ so that way they can retrace the places the person has been to= they can   **RECONSTRUCT**   their journey

- 5.05 pm and Ameer is getting a lift home with her boyfriend. Since 2006, some roads and most petrol stations have been fitted with cameras that read the number plates and send the information to the police to be cross-checked against cars known to be stolen, uninsured or involved in crime. In central London, drivers also pay a congestion charge, cameras map the route and read the number plates to check which cars have paid the charge and which haven't. Police routinely use this information to reconstruct car journeys of persons of interest.

## 2) Grammar - Using which :

b) What is the nature of which in the following sentences.

Amee goes back home in a car which her boyfriend drives but they are running out of petrol. Which petrol station will they stop at? They know which stations are on their way and which one is the nearest so they don't worry too much.

pronom relatif

\_\_\_\_\_adjectif\_\_

adjectif interrogatif

\_\_\_\_\_adjectif\_\_

- 3)When the congestion charge was introduced, it was presented as a way to give the city centre back to pedestrians, lessen pollution and traffic. To what extent do you think this type of measure is efficient?
- a payment that you make each day for the right to drive into a city centre, introduced as a way of reducing traffic
- 136 000 people/7 000 000 Greater London
- Between 07am to 8pm Monday to Friday
- 90% discount for residents
- 70 000 fewer cars a day
- £137m raised to improve public transport
- Congestion back to pre-charging levels
- Too complex
- Zone too small
- Air quality

# Clip 7

- 1) Find the words corresponding to the following definitions:
- up to the present moment: **SO FAR** jusqu'à présent/ jusqu'à maintenant // jusqu'à un certain point
- not knowing about something: **UNAWARE** (to be \_ = ignorer)
- idiom meaning at the start of something: **IN THE FIRST PLACE** ( en premier lieu, pour commencer, dès le départ)
- to deal with **s'occuper de** a problem **ADDRESS** aborder, s'occuper de
- Includes central and local government, the police and the courts: \_\_\_\_\_  
**PUBLIC AUTHORITY** \_\_\_\_\_
- agreeing with a rule or law: **IN ACCORDANCE WITH** conformément
- in a state of good health, happiness or comfort: **WELL-BEING** bien-être
- an adverb describing complete happiness: **BLISSFULLY** béatement
- to be ~ unaware of/that être à cent lieues de se douter de/que;  
~ ignorant dans la plus parfaite ignorance.

2) Grammar - Shall: Find an instance in the text and its meaning. When can it also be used ?

- **There shall be no** interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of a country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

## 2) Grammar - Shall: Find an instance in the text and its meaning. When can it also be used ?

- 'Shall' can be used instead of will in the first person (I/we).

I / We will = I / We shall

I shall be at work on time. = I will be at work on time.

We shall win the competition. = We will win the competition.

- 'Shall' is also often used in the first person (I/we) in questions when asking for permission, making suggestions, making an offer or asking for advice. → Pour faire une offre ou une suggestion (Voulez-vous que je?) Ex : Shall I call a doctor? / Voulez-vous que j'appelle un docteur?

Shall I do that?

Shall we go home?

- SHALL à TOUTES LES PERSONNES pour exprimer une idée de : détermination, promesse, prédiction, menace, interdiction Ex : The enemy shall not pass./ L'ennemi ne passera pas.
- « Shall » est plutôt employé en anglais britannique, dans un langage soutenu, pour la 1ère personne du singulier et du pluriel. On l'utilise afin d'exprimer : - une suggestion, une contrainte sollicitée Exemple : « Shall I come with you? » (Veux-tu que je t'accompagne ?) - une contrainte (lois, prophéties, contrats, etc.) Exemple : « For six ...



- UNE EXCEPTION à l'emploi raréfié de shall néanmoins.

Pour les documents juridiques ou quasi-juridiques (contrats, conditions générales, rapports ...), SHALL continue à résister, bien que certaines sociétés emploient désormais WILL.

*Every order placed shall comply with these general conditions.*

#### •1 - **SHALL** À LA FORME AFFIRMATIVE

Peu répandu, le modal **shall** à la forme affirmative sert à exprimer

a/ une consigne, un ordre à suivre impérativement et scrupuleusement

b/ une obligation contractuelle :

**Shall** est rendu en français par le **futur simple, accompagné ou non d'un adverbe comme *obligatoirement* ou *impérativement*.**

#### 2 - **SHALL NOT** Avec la négation **not**, **shall** exprime

a/ une interdiction absolue :

b/ une exclusion totale (formulation caractéristique de documents tels que les conditions de vente, les garanties - **conditions of sale, warranties**) :

**Shall not** est rendu en français par le futur simple, avec ou sans une locution adverbiale comme ***en ne ... aucun cas* ou *ne ... en rien*.**