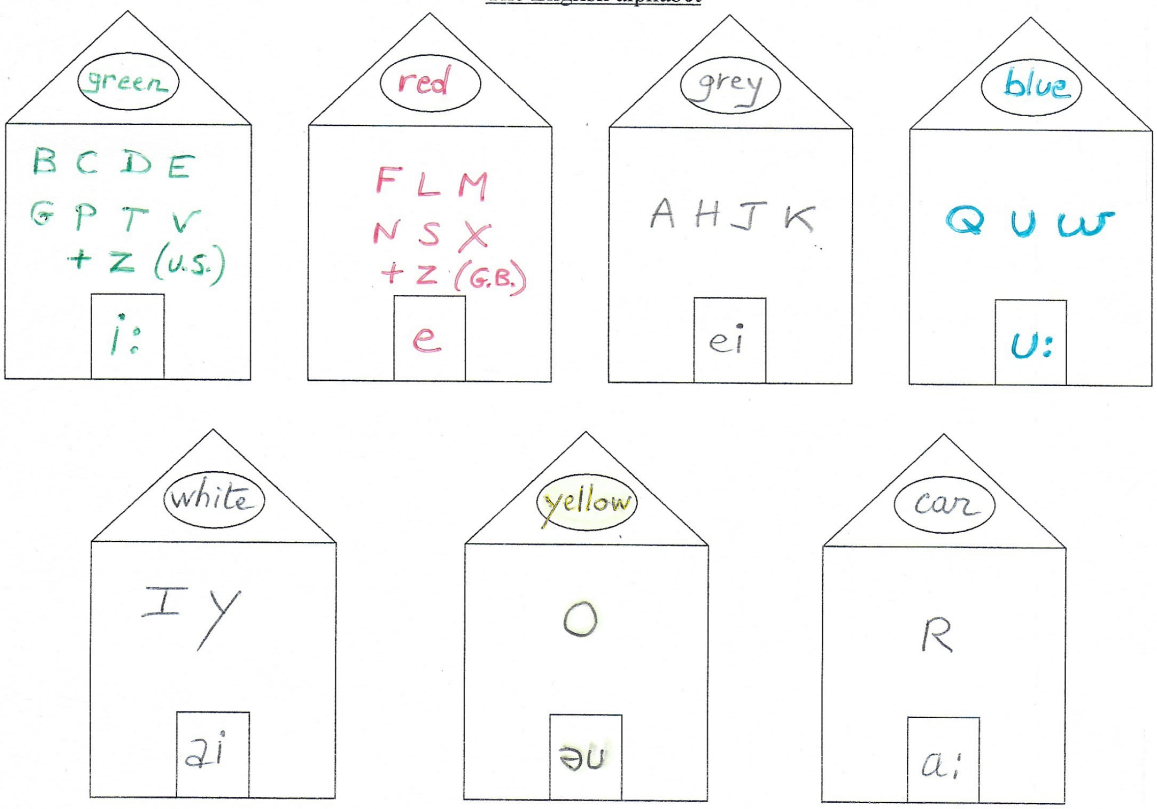
Révisions des « incontournables » de l'année de 6è

The English alphabet



the alphabet song: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G_WG6ZfgSSk

Cardinal Numbers

1. one	→	11. eleven			
2. two	→	12. twelve	→	20. twenty	
3. three	→	13. thirteen	→	30. thirty	
4. four	→	14. fourteen	→	40. forty	
5. five	→	15. fifteen	→	50. fifty	
6. six	→	16. sixteen	→	60. sixty	
7. seven	→	17. seventeen	→	70. seventy	
8. eight	→	18. eighteen	→	80. eighty	
9. nine	→	19. nineteen	→	90. ninety	
10. ten	→	100. one hundred			
		1000 one thousand			

Time in English

The days of the week

Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday

The months

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

The seasons

Winter

Spring

Summer

Autumn

Ordinal numbers

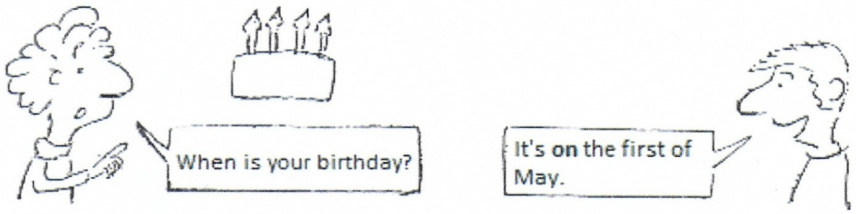
The first	**1st**	The eleventh	11th	**The twenty-first**	**21st**
The second	**2nd**	The twelfth	12th	**The twenty-second**	**22nd**
The third	**3rd**	The thirteenth	13th	**The twenty-third**	**23rd**
The fourth	4th	The fourteenth	14th	The twenty-fourth	24th
The fifth	5th	The fifteenth	15th	The twenty-fifth	25th
the sixth	6th	The sixteenth	16th	The twenty-sixth	26th
The seventh	7th	The seventeenth	17th	The twenty-seventh	27th
The eighth	8th	The eighteenth	18th	The twenty-eighth	28th
The ninth	9th	The nineteenth	19th	The twenty-ninth	29th
The tenth	10th	The twentieth	20th	The thirtieth	30th
				The thirty-first	**31st**

How to write and say the date

Wednesday, October 11th

Wednesday, the eleventh of October

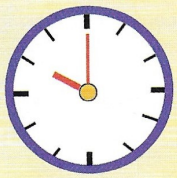
(C'est comme si on disait "mercredi, le onzième jour du mois d'octobre".)

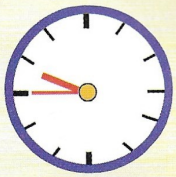


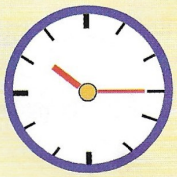
To revise the date:

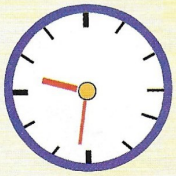
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fiboK60KSk8

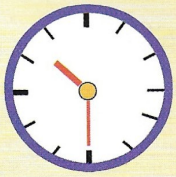
DIRE L'HEURE











As-tu remarqué ?

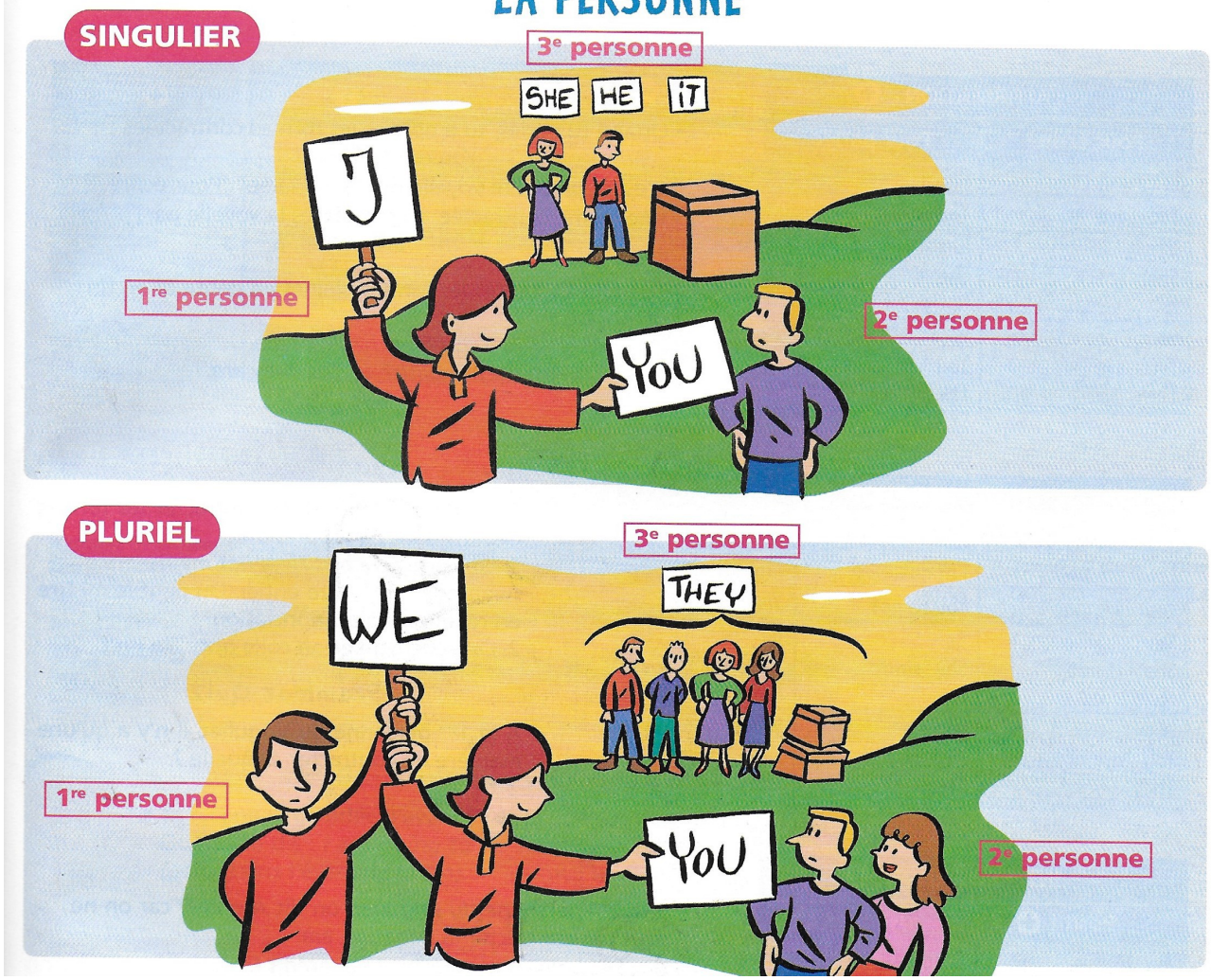
- *It's 10 o'clock.* Il est 10 heures pile. C'est le seul cas où tu précises *o'clock* (= compression de *'of the clock'*).

Le sais-tu ?

- Bien dire l'heure, c'est savoir s'orienter sur la montre. Imagine que tu es debout sur le cadran et que tu pousses la grande aiguille. Observe ce qui se passe.
- *It's a quarter to 10.*
  Ton but est d'arriver à 10 h. Donc tu emploies ***TO***, comme pour n'importe quelle **destination** (ex. *to London*). Tu vas marcher quinze minutes jusqu'à l'endroit marqué 10 h.
- *It's a quarter past 10.*
  Tu as **dépassé** l'endroit marqué 10 h. Donc tu emploies ***PAST*** qui vient du verbe *pass* (= 'dépASSer').
  Tu as le droit de dépasser de 1 à 30 minutes.
  Quinze minutes, c'est le quart *(quarter)* d'une heure. Trente minutes, c'est la moitié *(half)* d'une heure. Tu dis donc : 10:15 *(a quarter past ten)* et 10:30 *(half past ten)*.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhkykXjBT_g

LA PERSONNE



L'identité : *be*

"THERE IS / THERE ARE"

	Singulier	Pluriel
+	There is a shop.	There are ...
?	Is there a shop?	Are there ...?
−	There is not a shop.	There are ...

Le sais-tu ?

- ***There is ...*** permet de dire que quelque chose existe ou se trouve quelque part. *There is a shop in my street.*
- ***Be*** s'accorde en nombre.
  - une chose à présenter : *there is ...*
  - plusieurs choses : *there are ...*

La possession : *have got*

Forme affirmative

I / you **have got** (I've)
he / she / it **has got** (he's)
we / you / they **have got** (we've)

Forme négative

I / you **haven't** got
he / she / it **hasn't** got
we / you / they **haven't** got

Forme interrogative

have I / you **got**?
has he / she / it **got**?
have we / you / they **got**?

Présenter des personnes : *be* et *have (got)*

Be

Pour décrire la personnalité/ le physique
→ *She is shy.*
→ *They are tall.*

Pour parler de l'identité
→ *He is 14 years old.*
→ *They are American.*

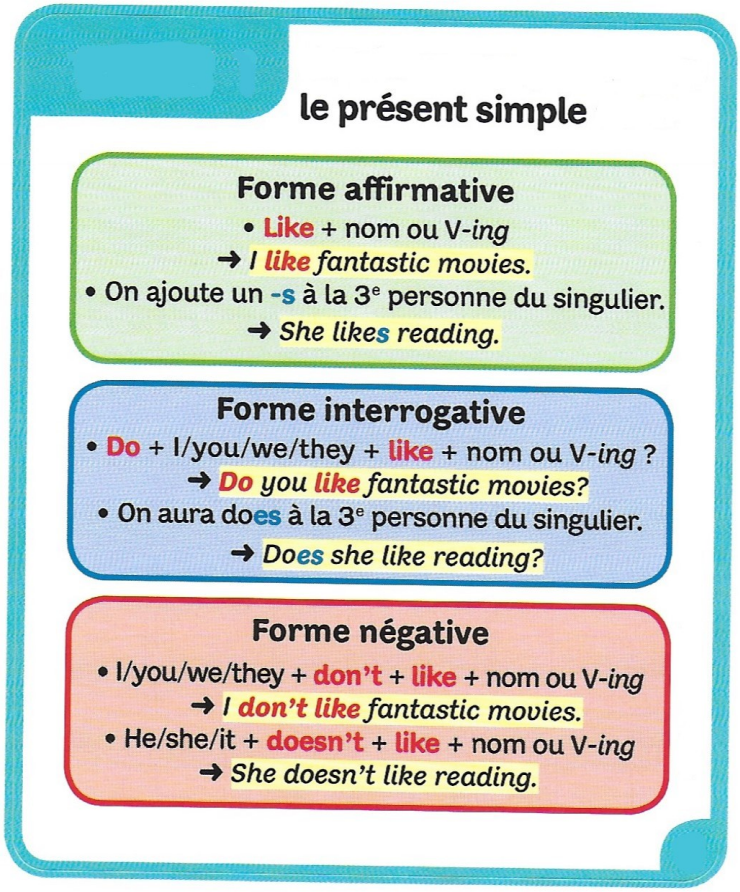
Have (got)

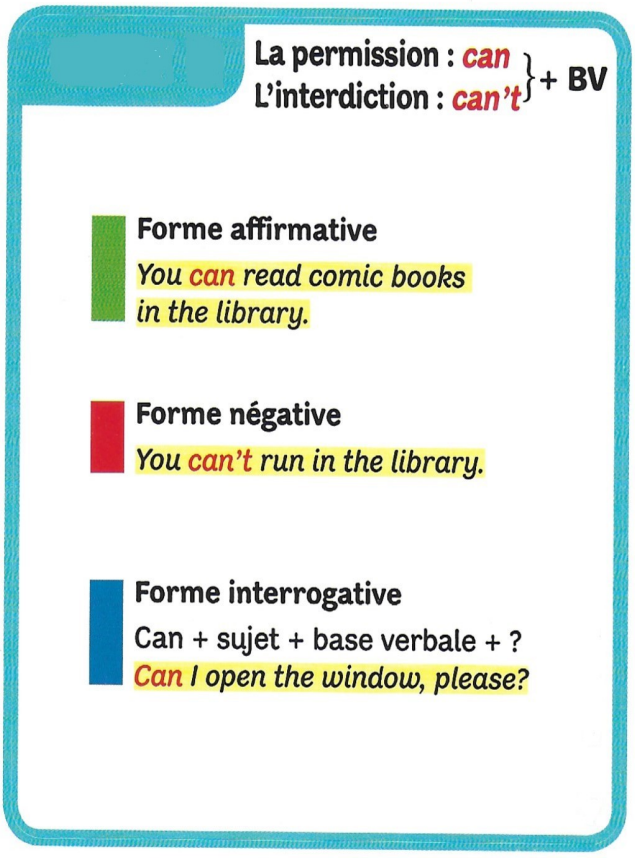
Pour décrire physiquement
→ *He has (got) blond hair.*

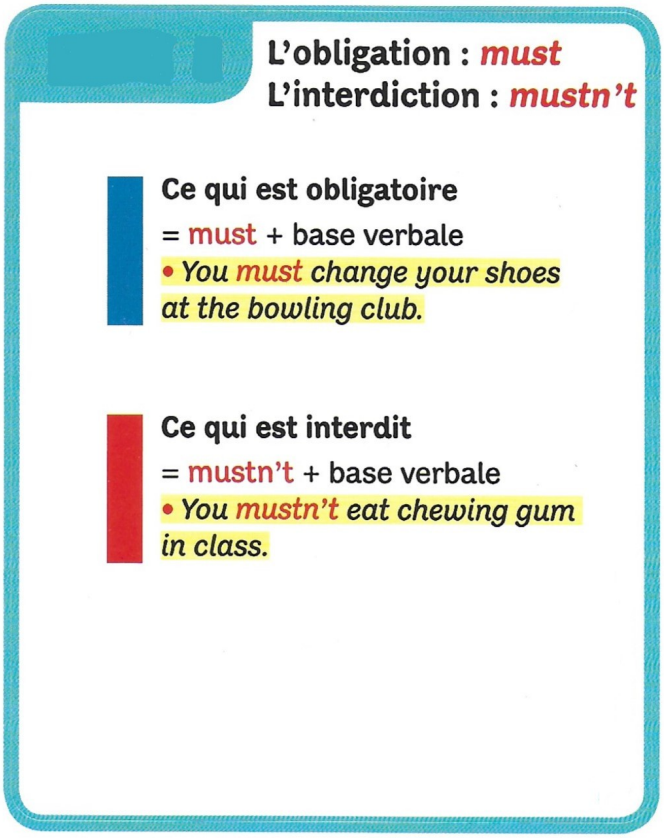
Pour parler de la possession
→ *She has (got) a nice car.*
→ *They have (got) a big house.*

Pour parler des liens de parenté
→ *She has (got) a brother.*
→ *They have (got) a daughter.*

exprimer ses goûts avec « like » au présent simple :







Localisation : les prépositions spatiales

in

on

under

in front of

behind

between

next to

Les prépositions de temps

On emploie « *at* » pour :

1. **Préciser l'heure**
→ *Let's meet at 5:00 p.m.*
2. **Parler de certains moments**
→ *We play football at weekends/night/ Christmas.*

On emploie « *on* » pour :

1. **Indiquer un jour de la semaine**
→ *I go to school on Wednesdays.*
2. **Exprimer une date**
→ *My birthday is on January 31st.*

On emploie « *in* » pour :

1. **Indiquer les saisons, mois, siècles, années**
→ *I'm on holiday in the summer.*
2. **Indiquer les moments de la journée**
→ *I do my homework in the evening.*

Les sentiments

happy

sad

angry

ex**ci**ted

disap**poin**ted

an**noyed**

proud

sick

sorry