



Picture 1

Fait par la classe en classe.

Mise en pratique de la méthodologie IDAC.

Describe and analyse this picture and find the name of the boat.

The document we are presented with is a photo in black and white of a very big ship. There is no author and no date of edition. This boat is called a Steamer because she has got 4 chimneys. She is the biggest boat in the world and they say (that) she is unsinkable. We can suppose (that) it is the Titanic. It sails from Europ to America.

Picture 2

Fait par la classe en classe.

Mise en pratique de la méthodologie IDAC.

Describe and analyse this picture

The document we are presented with is an oil painting. We don't know the author and the date of creation. On that document we can see a very big steamer next to a huge iceberg on her right but she is not sinking. The name of the ship is the Titanic because her name is written in the front of the ship.

On the right of the photo, there is a drawing with 4 people. They are wearing a black and yellow uniform and a black and white cap with a badge. We can conclude (that) they are members of the Titanic's crew.

Which class do they belong to? What is typical of the Victorian Era?





The Titanic



iceberg



Titanic



propeller

Atlantic



lifeboat



first class



New York

unsinkable



lifebelt

survivors



second class



collision



passengers



Captain
Edward.J.Smith

disaster



White Star
Line



third class



sink



Join each word to the matching picture.

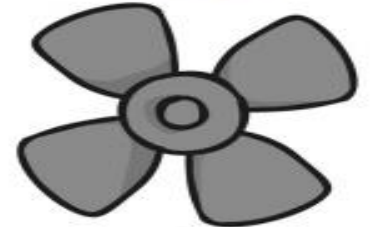
propellor



life jacket



Titanic



**Upper
class
woman**



**The
Captain**



Join each word to the matching picture.

ice berg

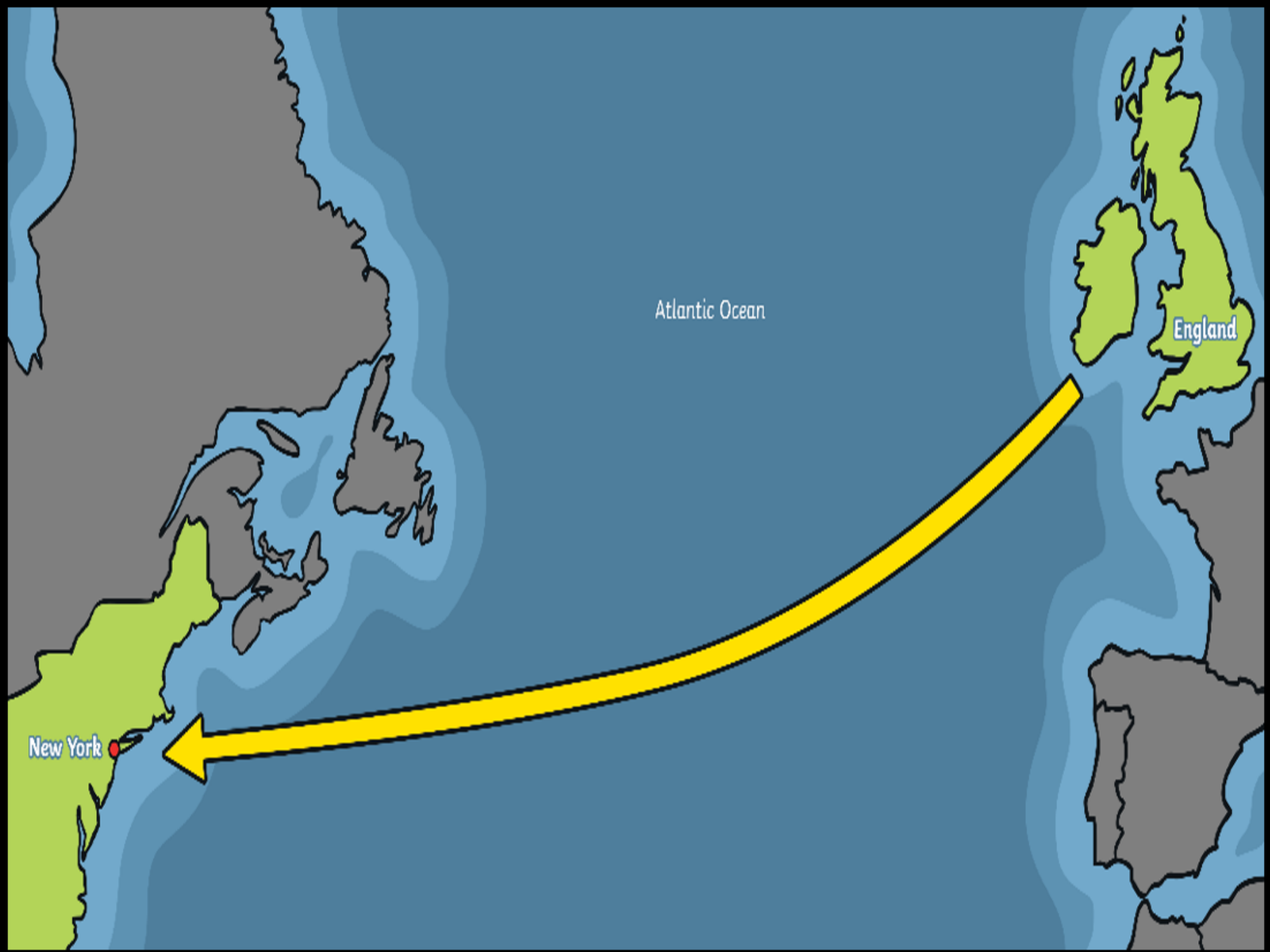
Lower
class
woman

Life boat

Steward

The
Statue of
Liberty





Atlantic Ocean

England

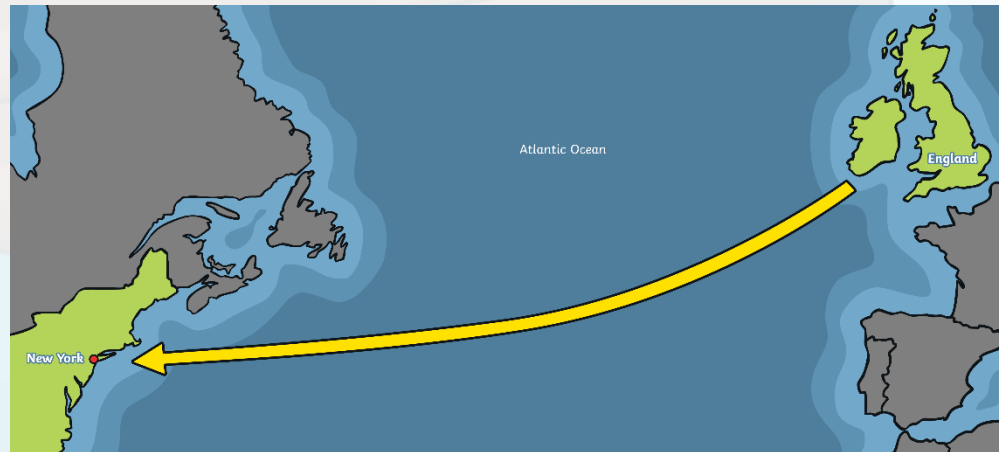
New York

Travel in the Past

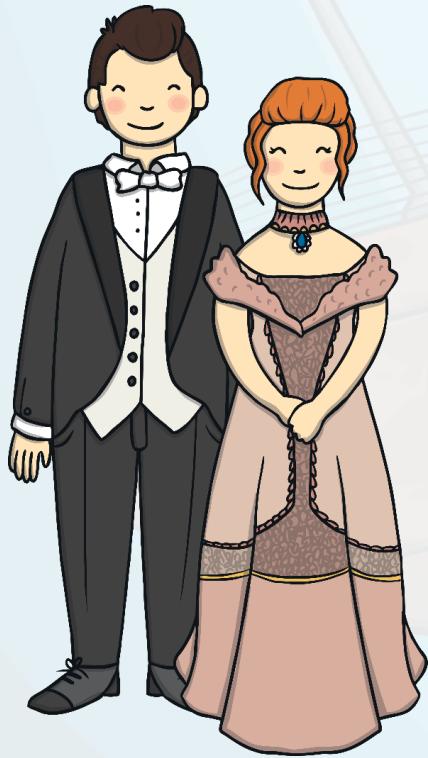
Today, if you want to travel from the United Kingdom to the USA, the easiest way to get there is on an aeroplane. It takes around eight hours.

In the days before aeroplanes, people had to travel from the UK to the USA on ships. It took around seven days, so people had rooms they slept in called cabins.

Because the journey took so long, the ships had lots of things to do; there were restaurants, hairdressers, libraries and sometimes even a swimming pool!



Classes on boats : 1st, 2nd or 3rd ?



Not all cabins on the Titanic were the same. People with lots of money travelled first class. This meant their rooms were very posh. Sometimes, meals in the first class restaurants had ten different parts!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UOjL1Infpuc>

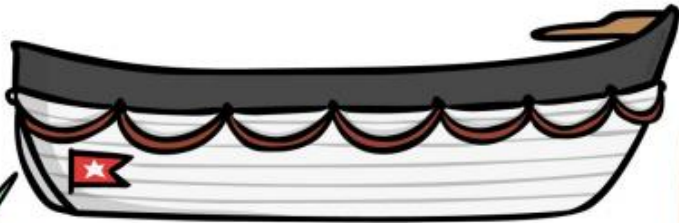
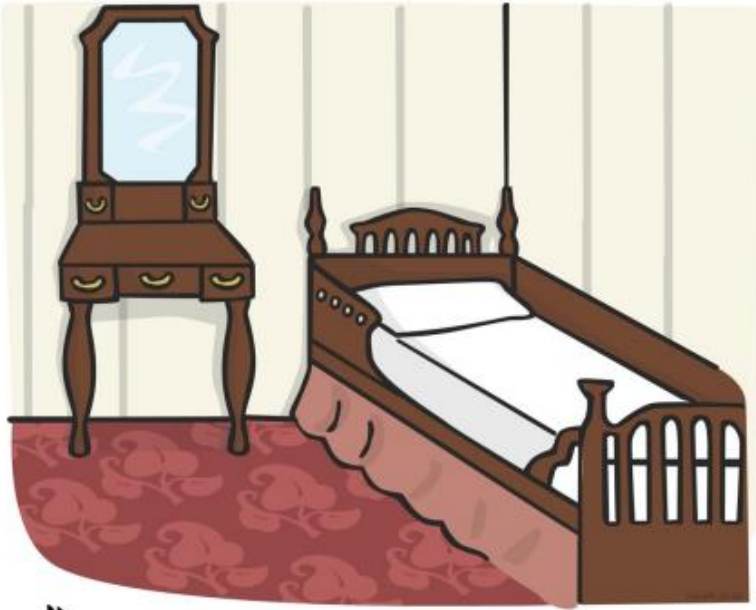
Second class passengers had a library and their own walking areas on the ship called promenades. The cabins were quite nice.

People who travelled in third class usually didn't have much money. The cabins were near the ship's engines so they could be noisy. There were only two baths to share between 700 people! Third class passengers weren't allowed to go in the first or second class areas.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ed_DPMxdK3w

At home: <https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x3lyvg>

(6mn)



Social Classes in Victorian Times



The social classes of this era included the **Upper class**, **Middle class**, and **lower class**. Those who were fortunate enough to be in the **Upper class** did not usually perform manual labor. Instead, they were landowners and hired **lower class** workers to work for them, or made investments to create a profit. A Upper class person could marry a Middle class person to get money or the other way round to get a noble title.

With the **Industrial Revolution**, machines replaced people who started to have no job. No job means no money and so **poverty increased**. To stop that decay, Queen Victoria closed the pubs a few hours a day and built social houses for poor people to have a home.

Queen Victoria was a very good Queen with a big heart. She loved her husband and they had eleven children together. Eleven children she loved so much. She died in 1901 when she was 82 years old. She was 1.52m tall.

A very special boat : The Titanic

The Titanic was the largest ship ever built, and it took about three years to make. It was built at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Northern Ireland.

The Titanic was as long as three football pitches, as high as a building with 17 floors / storeys and could host up to 2 200 travellers on board.

It cost hundreds of millions of pounds to build.

People said the Titanic was so amazing that it would never sink.

TENSES

3 temps : Passé / Présent / Futur
2 aspects : Simple / Continu

Aspect simple : exprime une habitude / une vérité du moment (daté)
: s'utilise toujours avec DO / DOES (au présent et au passé)
avec will (au futur)

Aspect continu : exprime une action « en train de » au moment dont on parle
: se forme toujours avec BE

Il faut donc apprendre par cœur BE et DO au présent et au passé

Simple Past : avec l'aux Do

22é2

Past Simple Tense DO !	-	?	Short answer
I did	I didn't	did I?	Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.
You did	You didn't	did you?	Yes, you did. / No, you didn't.
He did	He didn't	did he?	Yes, he did. / No, he didn't.
She did	She didn't	did she?	Yes, she did. / No, she didn't.
It did	It didn't	did it?	Yes, it did. / No, it didn't.
We did	We didn't	did we?	Yes, we did. / No, we didn't.
You did	You didn't	did you?	Yes. You did. / No, you didn't.
They did	They didn't	did they?	Yes, they did. / No, they didn't.

Simple Past

Past Simple ! Regular verbs (irregular vbs = 2e col)	- Regular and irregular vbs	? Regular and irregular vbs	Short answer Regular and irregular vbs
I played	I didn't play.	Did I play?	Yes, I did. No, I didn't.
You played	You didn't play	Did you play?	Yes, I did. No, you didn't.
He played	He didn't play.	Did he play?	Yes, he did. No, he didn't.
She played	She didn't play.	Did she play?	Yes, she did. No. she didn't.
It played	It didn't play.	Did it play?	Yes, it did. No, it didn't.
We played	We didn't play.	Did we play?	Yes, we did. No, we didn't.
You played	You didn't play.	Did you play?	Yes, you did. No, you didn't.
They played	They didn't play.	Did they play?	Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

Time Words

Once upon a time / long ago (il était une fois)

yesterday (morning/afternoon/evening)

When (tjs l'aspect simple après when)

last Monday / week / month / year / night

Past Continuous : avec l'aux BE

Past Continuous Tense BE !	Was/were -	?	Short answers
I was	I wasn't	Was I?	Yes, I was./No, I wasn't.
You were	You weren't	Were you?	Yes, you were./No, you weren't.
He was	He wasn't	Was he?	Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
She was	She wasn't	Was she?	Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
It was	It wasn't	Was it?	Yes it was. No, it wasn't.
We were	We weren't	Were we?	Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
You were	You weren't	Were you?	Yes. You were. No, you weren't.
They were	They weren't	Were they?	Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

Past Continuous

Past Continuous ! Regular and irregular vbs	- Regular and irregular vbs	? Regular and irregular vbs	Short answers Regular and irregular vbs
I was playing	I wasn't playing.	was I playing?	Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.
You were playing	You weren't playing	were you playing?	Yes, I were. No, you weren't.
He was playing	He wasn't playing.	was he playing?	Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.
She was playing	She wasn't playing.	was she playing?	Yes, she was. No. she wasn't.
It was playing	It wasn't playing.	was it playing?	Yes, it was. No, it wasn't.
We were playing	We weren't playing.	Were we playing?	Yes, we were. No, we weren't.
You were playing	You weren't playing.	were you playing?	Yes, you were. No, you weren't.
They were playing	They weren't playing.	were they playing?	Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

Time Words

idem S. Past MAIS on peut dire :

At that moment

ou/et représente :

Une action longue dans une phrase avec When (tjs l'aspect simple après when)

2 PASTS : Apprendre par coeur

Simple Past

2 sortes de vbs : réguliers et irréguliers

Vbs réguliers : Vb + ed / did dans les phrases - et ?

Vbs irréguliers : 2e colonne / did dans les phrases - et ?

- action datée, passée, finie, révolue, on n'en parle plus
- habitude
- vérité du moment (vrai au moment don't on parle mais peut-être pas dans 10 ans)

Ex : I worked / I didn't work / did I work?

Ex ; I went / I didn't go / did I go?

Past Continuous

Be + vbing

- "en train de" au moment dont on parle
- action longue dans 1 phrase avec 1 action courte. L'action courte est introduite par when)

Ex : I was working / I wasn't working / was I working?

Ex : I was going / I wasn't going / was I going?

Some frequent irregular verbs

As we saw with the Preterit Simple, the regular verbs follow rules. In the case of irregular verbs, specific changes are made to the infinitive of the verb to make the simple past and the past participle. These changes must be learned. There are no rules to follow.

The charts which follow show general verbs which you will use everyday. Many of the verbs mentioned are used regularly in a sports context.

Les

Category 1 : Vowel change

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	French Translation
Begin	Began	Begun	Commencer
Come [ʌ] (bus)	Came [eɪ] (play)	Came [ʌ] (bus)	Venir
Fight [aɪ] (my)	Fought [ɔ:] (ball)	Fought [ɔ:] (ball)	Combattre
Find [aɪ] (my)	Found [aʊ] (house)	Found [aʊ] (house)	Trouver
Get	Got	Got	Obtenir
Hang	Hung [ʌ] (bus)	Hung [ʌ] (bus)	Pendre, suspendre
Hold [əʊ] (gh nq!)	Held	Held	Tenir
Lead [i:]	Led	Led	Conduire, mener
Meet [i:]	Met	Met	Rencontrer
Read [i:]	Read [eɪ] (bed)	Read [eɪ] (bed)	Lire
Ring	Rang	Rung [ʌ] (bus)	Sonner
Run [ʌ] (bus)	Ran	Ran	Courir
Sit	Sat	Sat	Être assis
Stand	Stood [o] (book)	Stood [o] (book)	Être debout
Swim	Swam	Swum [ʌ] (bus)	Nager
Understand	Understood	Understood	Comprendre
Win	Won [ʌ] (bus)	Won [ʌ] (bus)	gagner

Category 2 : Adding N or EN to the past participle

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	French Translation
To be	Was	Been	Être
To beat [i:]	Beat [i:]	Beaten [i:]	Batte
To blow [əʊ] (gh nq!)	Blew [u:] (blue)	Blown [əʊ] (gh nq!)	souffler
To break [eɪ] (play)	Broke [əʊ] (gh nq!)	Broken [əʊ] (gh nq!)	Briser
To choose [u:] (blue)	Chose [əʊ] (gh nq!)	Chosen [əʊ] (gh nq!)	Choisir
To do	Did	Done [ʌ] (bus)	Faire
To draw [ɔ:] (ball)	Drew [u:] (blue)	Drawn [ɔ:] (ball)	Tirer, dessiner
To drive [aɪ] (my)	Drove [əʊ] (gh nq!)	Driven [ɪ] (fit)	Conduire

To eat [i:]	Ate	Eaten [i:]	Manger
To fall [ɔ:] (ball)	Fell	Fallen [ɔ:] (ball)	Tomber
To fly [aɪ] (my)	Flew [u:] (blue)	Flown	Voler (dans l'air)
To forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Oublier
To forgive	Forgave [eɪ] (play)	Forgiven	Pardonner
To give	Gave [eɪ] (play)	Given	Donner
To go [əʊ] (oh no!)	Went	Gone	Aller
To grow [əʊ] (oh no!)	Grew [u:] (blue)	Grown [əʊ] (oh no!)	Pousser, grandir
To know [əʊ] (oh no!)	Knew /nju: / (= new)	Known [əʊ] (oh no!)	Savoir, connaître
To lay [eɪ] (play)	Laid [eɪ] (bed)	Laid [eɪ] (bed)	Poser, allonger
To lie [aɪ] (my)	Lay [eɪ] (play)	Lain	Être allongé
To ride [aɪ] (my)	Rode [əʊ] (oh no!)	Ridden	Monter (un cheval/un vélo)
To see	Saw [ɔ:] (ball)	Seen	Voir
To shake [eɪ] (play)	Shook [ʊ] (book)	Shaken [eɪ] (play)	Secouer
To show [əʊ] (oh no!)	Showed [əʊ] (oh no!)	Shown [əʊ] (oh no!)	Montrer
To speak [i:]	Spoke [əʊ] (oh no!)	Spoken [əʊ] (oh no!)	Parler
To steal [i:]	Stole [əʊ] (oh no!)	Stolen [əʊ] (oh no!)	Parler
To swear [eə] (hair)	Swore [ɔ:] (ball)	Sworn [ɔ:] (ball)	Jurer
To take [eɪ] (play)	Took [ʊ] (book)	Taken [eɪ] (play)	Prendre
To tear [eə] (hair)	Tore [ɔ:] (ball)	Torn [ɔ:] (ball)	Déchirer
To throw [əʊ] (oh no!)	Threw [u:] (blue)	Thrown [əʊ] (oh no!)	Jeter, lancer
To wake [eɪ] (play)	Woke [əʊ] (oh no!)	Woken (up)	Réveiller
To wear [eə] (hair)	Wore [ɔ:] (ball)	Worn [ɔ:] (ball)	Porter (vêtements)
To write	Wrote [əʊ] (oh no!)	Written	Écrire

Category 3: Three identical forms

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	French Translation
To bet	Bet	Bet	Parier
To burst [ɜ:] (girl)	Burst [ɜ:] (girl)	Burst [ɜ:] (girl)	Éclater, exploser
To cost [ɒ] (dog)	Cost [ɒ] (dog)	Cost [ɒ] (dog)	Côûter
To cut [ʌ] (bus)	cut [ʌ] (bus)	cut [ʌ] (bus)	Couper
To hit	Hit	Hit	Frapper
To hurt [ɜ:] (girl)	Hurt [ɜ:] (girl)	Hurt [ɜ:] (girl)	Blesser
To let	Let	Let	Laisser, autoriser
To put [ʊ] (book)	Put [ʊ] (book)	Put [ʊ] (book)	Poser, placer
To set	Set	Set	Placer

To shut [ʌ] (b <u>u</u> s)	shut [ʌ] (b <u>u</u> s)	shut [ʌ] (b <u>u</u> s)	Fermer
To spread [e] (b <u>e</u> d)	Spread [e] (b <u>e</u> d)	Spread [e] (b <u>e</u> d)	étiendre

Category 4: Ending in 'd' and 't'

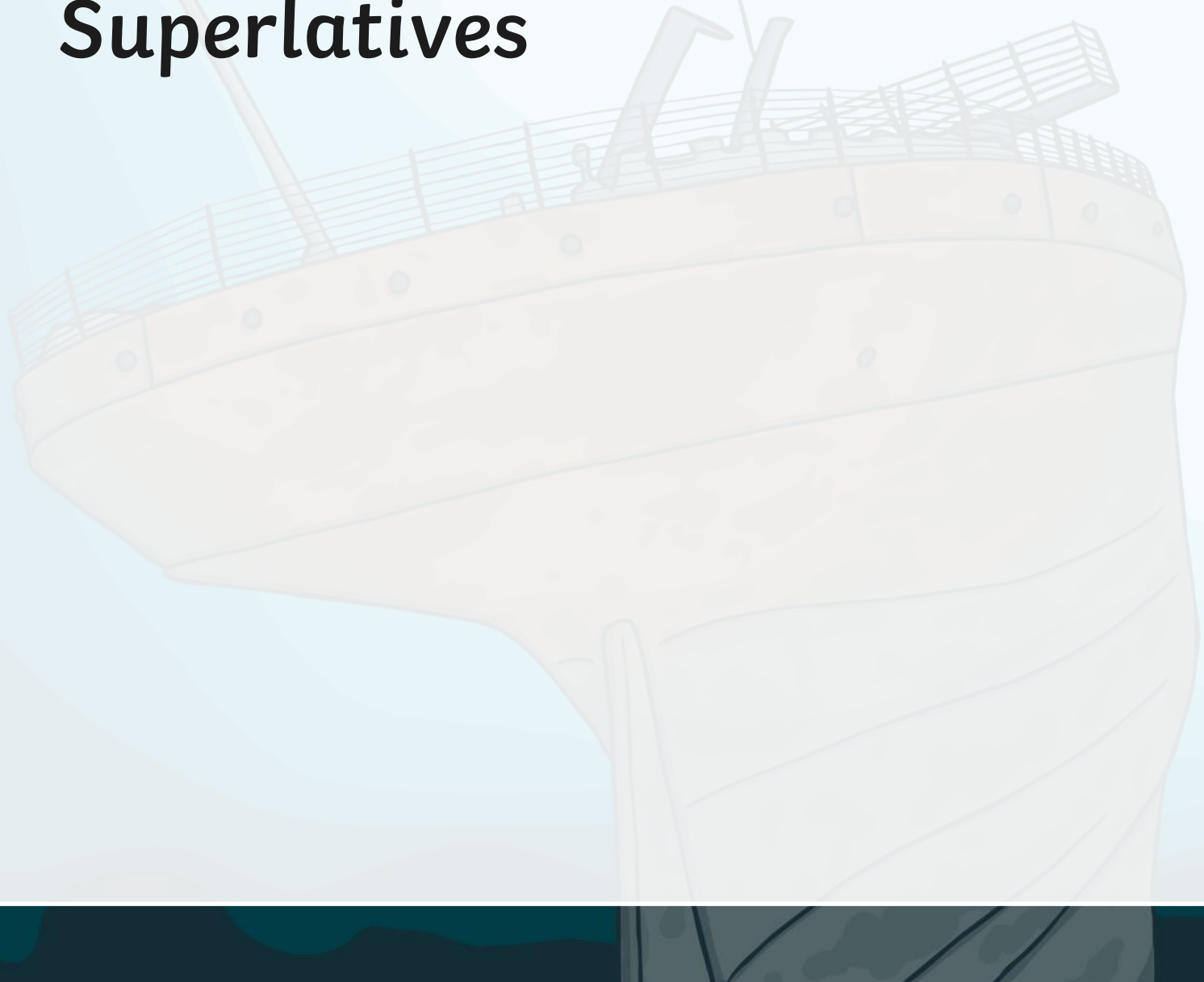
Without a vowel change :

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	French Translation
To burn [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Burnt [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Burnt [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Brûler
To build [ɪ] (f <u>it</u>)	Built [ɪ] (f <u>it</u>)	Built [ɪ] (f <u>it</u>)	Construire
To have	Had	Had	Avoir
Learn [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Learnt [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Learnt [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Apprendre
To make [eɪ] (p <u>l</u> ay)	Made [eɪ] (p <u>l</u> ay)	Made [eɪ] (p <u>l</u> ay)	Faire
To send	Sent	Sent	Envoyer
To spend	Spent	Spent	Dépenser / passer du temps

With a vowel change :

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	French Translation
To buy [aɪ] (m <u>y</u>)	Bought [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Bought [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Acheter
To bring	Brought [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Brought [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Apporter
To catch	Caught [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Caught [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Attraper
To deal [i:]	Dealt [e] (b <u>e</u> d)	Dealt [e] (b <u>e</u> d)	Distribuer
To dream[i:]	Dreamt [eɪ] (b <u>e</u> d)	Dreamt [eɪ] (b <u>e</u> d)	Rêver
To Feel	Felt	Felt	Ressentir, se sentir
To hear [ɪə] (=here)	Heard [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Heard [ɜ:] (g <u>ir</u> l)	Entendre
To keep	Kept	Kept	Garder
To leave [i:]	Left	Left	Laisser, quitter
To lose [u:] (b <u>l</u> ue)	Lost [ɒ] (d <u>o</u> g)	Lost [ɒ] (d <u>o</u> g)	Perdre
To mean [i:]	Meant	Meant	Vouloir dire
To pay	Paid [eɪ] (b <u>e</u> d)	Paid [eɪ] (b <u>e</u> d)	Payer
To say	Said [eɪ] (b <u>e</u> d)	Said [eɪ] (b <u>e</u> d)	Dire
To sell	Sold [ɒ] (ɔh n <u>o</u> t)	Sold [ɒ] (ɔh n <u>o</u> t)	Vendre
To sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
To teach [i:]	Taught [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Taught [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Enseigner
To tell	Told [ɒ] (ɔh n <u>o</u> t)	Told [ɒ] (ɔh n <u>o</u> t)	Dire
To think	Thought [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Thought [ɔ:] (b <u>a</u> ll)	Penser

Grammar : Comparative and Superlatives



Iceberg

An iceberg is a really big piece of ice floating in the sea. Icebergs can be bigger than houses. Most of an iceberg can't be seen because it is under water.

On the Titanic's first journey, the weather was really cold. There were icebergs everywhere in the sea.

One night, the ship hit an iceberg. It made a very big hole. The Titanic began to fill with water.




The Titanic Started to Sink

As the Titanic started to sink, people began to get into lifeboats. Lifeboats are little boats put onboard a ship. If the ship gets into problems, passengers can get into lifeboats and sail away.

The problem was, there weren't enough lifeboats for everyone on board the Titanic.



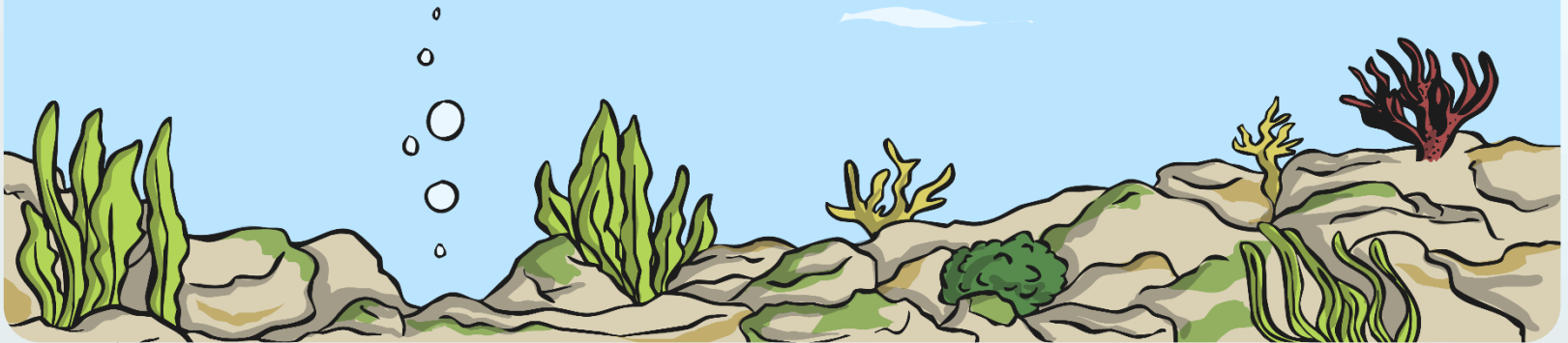

The Ship went Down



A few hours after the Titanic hit the iceberg, it sank to the bottom of the sea.

The few people in the lifeboats waited in the freezing cold to be rescued.

The passengers were taken to New York in the USA. The crew (the people who worked on the ship) were taken to Plymouth in the UK.



The Titanic was Found

For many years, people didn't know where the Titanic had sunk. People went deep sea diving to try to find the ship.

Then a man called Robert Ballard found the Titanic. He discovered that the ship had broken into two pieces.

Today, people can go on special trips down to see the wreck of the Titanic.

In class : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TpABdOzmxJY>

At home : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=POj_I8DSvZI
(look, read and write the summary)

