

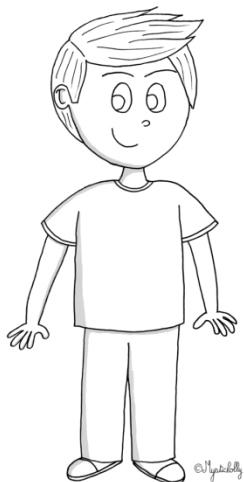


Who are you ?

A1

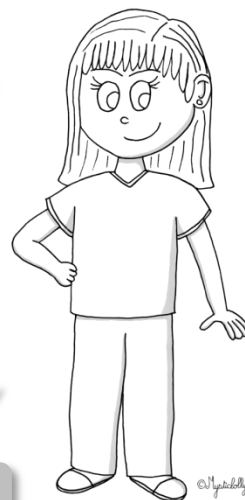
1 Dire bonjour et se présenter.

Hello ! What's your **name** ?



My name is Jane.
I'm a **girl**, and you ?

My name is John !
I'm a **boy**.
How old are you ?



I'm 9 !

Nice to meet you Jane !

Nice to meet you John !

2 A ton tour de te présenter :

Empty box for drawing or illustration.

Grid for writing text.

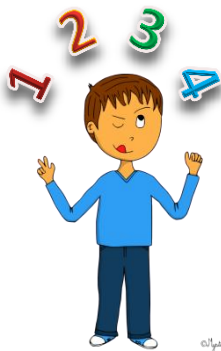


Numbers

A 2

1 Les nombres cardinaux.

0 : zero	10 : ten
1 : one	11 : eleven
2 : two	12 : twelve
3 : three	13 : thirteen
4 : four	14 : fourteen
5 : five	15 : fifteen
6 : six	16 : sixteen
7 : seven	17 : seventeen
8 : eight	18 : eighteen
9 : nine	19 : nineteen



20 : twenty	80 : eighty
30 : thirty	90 : ninety
40 : forty	100 : one hundred
50 : fifty	1,000 : one thousand
60 : sixty	1,000,000 : one million
70 : seventy	1,000,000,000 : one billion

En anglais, on sépare les classes en mettant une virgule :

2 000 ⇒ 2,000

Le chiffre sept s'écrit sans la barre:

7 ⇒ 7

Les dizaines et unités ajoutées après *hundred* ou *thousand* sont précédées de *and*.

2,013 ⇒ two thousand **and** thirteen

2 Les nombres ordinaux.

1 st : the first	8 th : the eighth
2 nd : the second	9 th : the ninth
3 rd : the third	10 th : the tenth
4 th : the fourth	12 th : the twelfth
5 th : the fifth	20 th : the twentieth
6 th : the sixth	29 th : the twenty-ninth
7 th : the seventh	30 th : the thirtieth

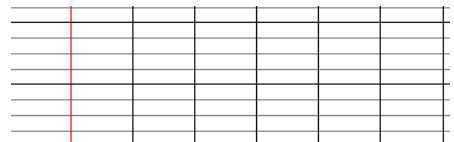
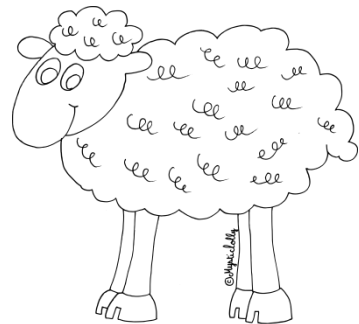
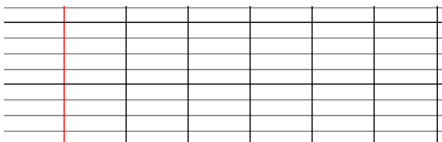
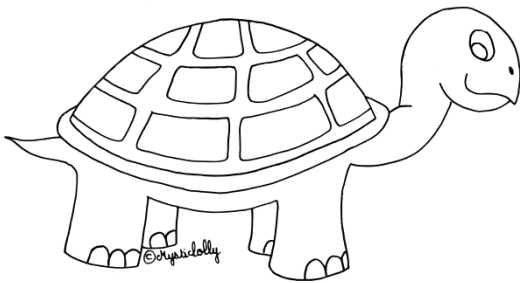
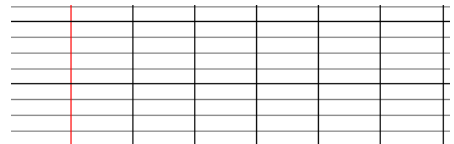
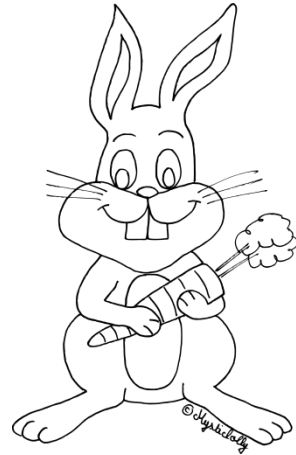
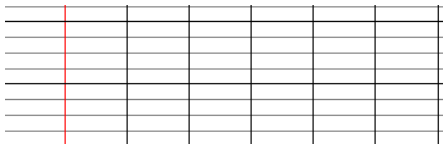
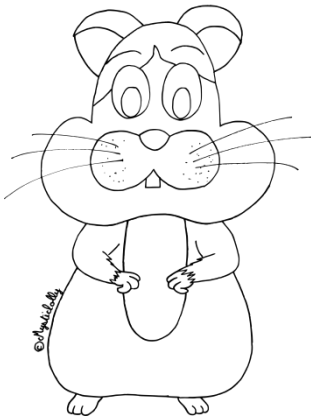
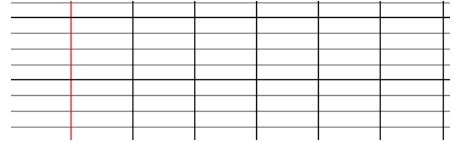
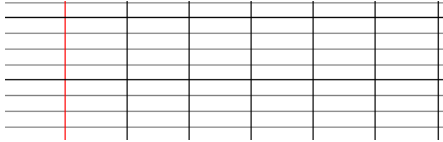
Pour construire un nombre ordinal, il suffit d'ajouter le déterminant *the* et *-th* à la fin.

Today is
Monday, the 28th of November



The animals

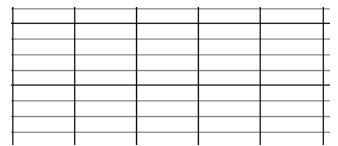
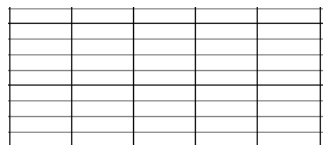
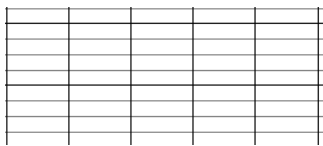
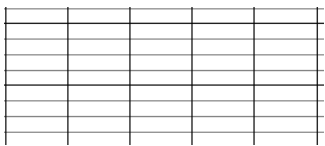
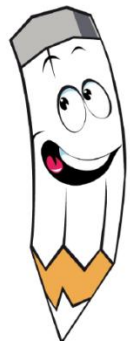
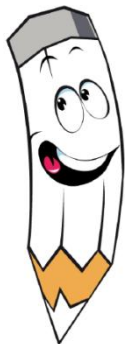
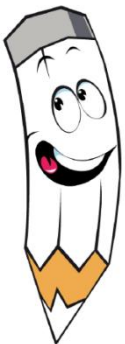
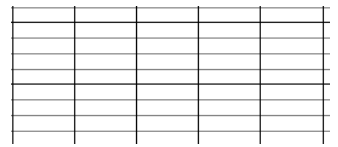
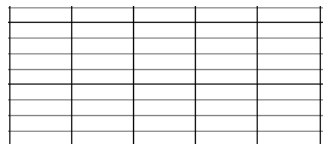
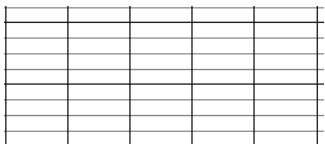
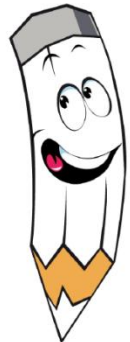
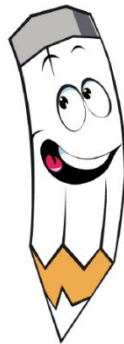
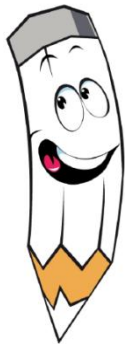
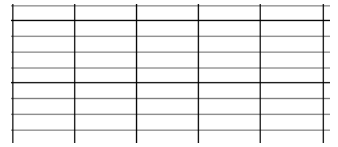
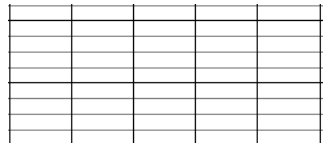
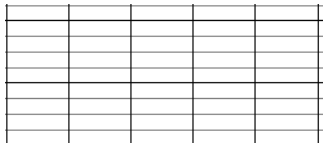
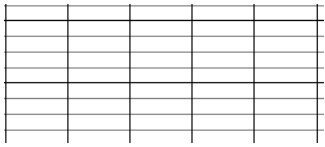
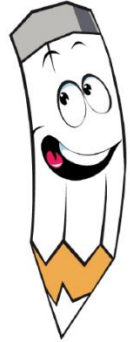
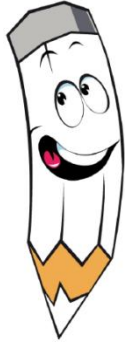
A 3





The colours

A 4



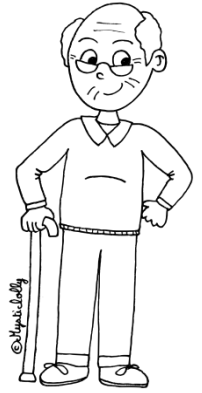


The family

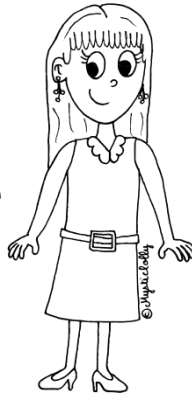
A5

}





}





}



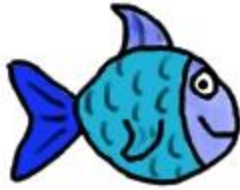
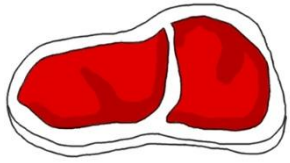


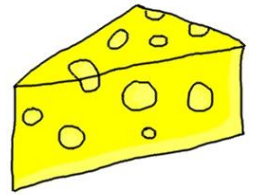
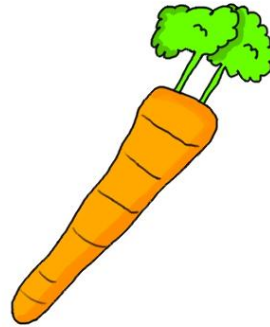
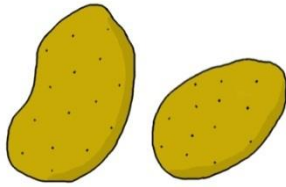
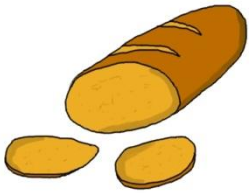


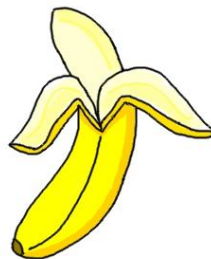
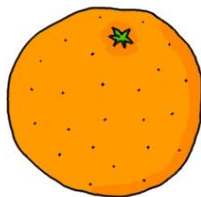


Food

A 6









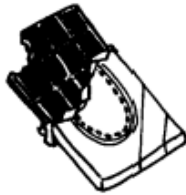
Do you like ?

A7

What do you like ?







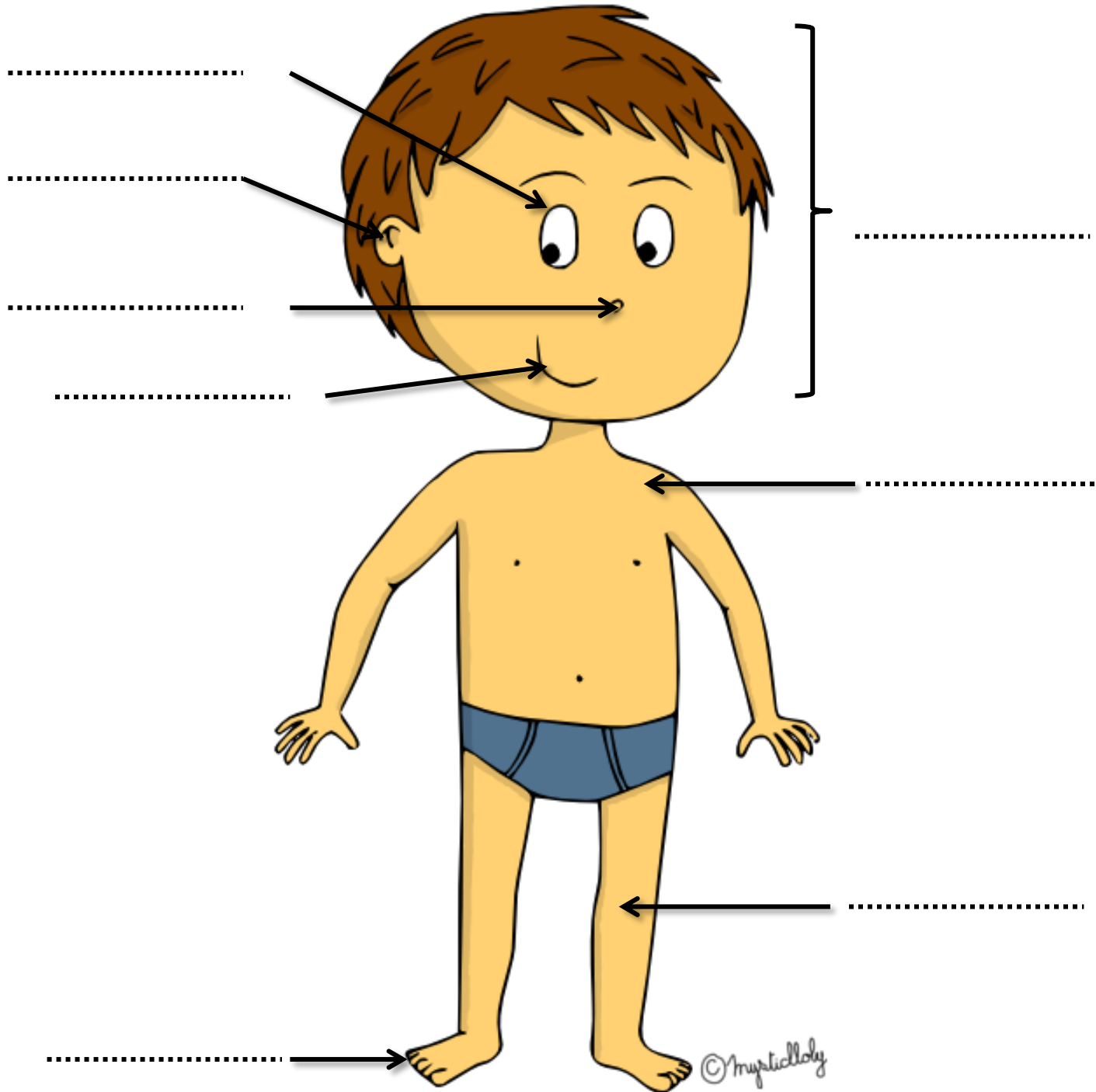
Do you like cheese ?





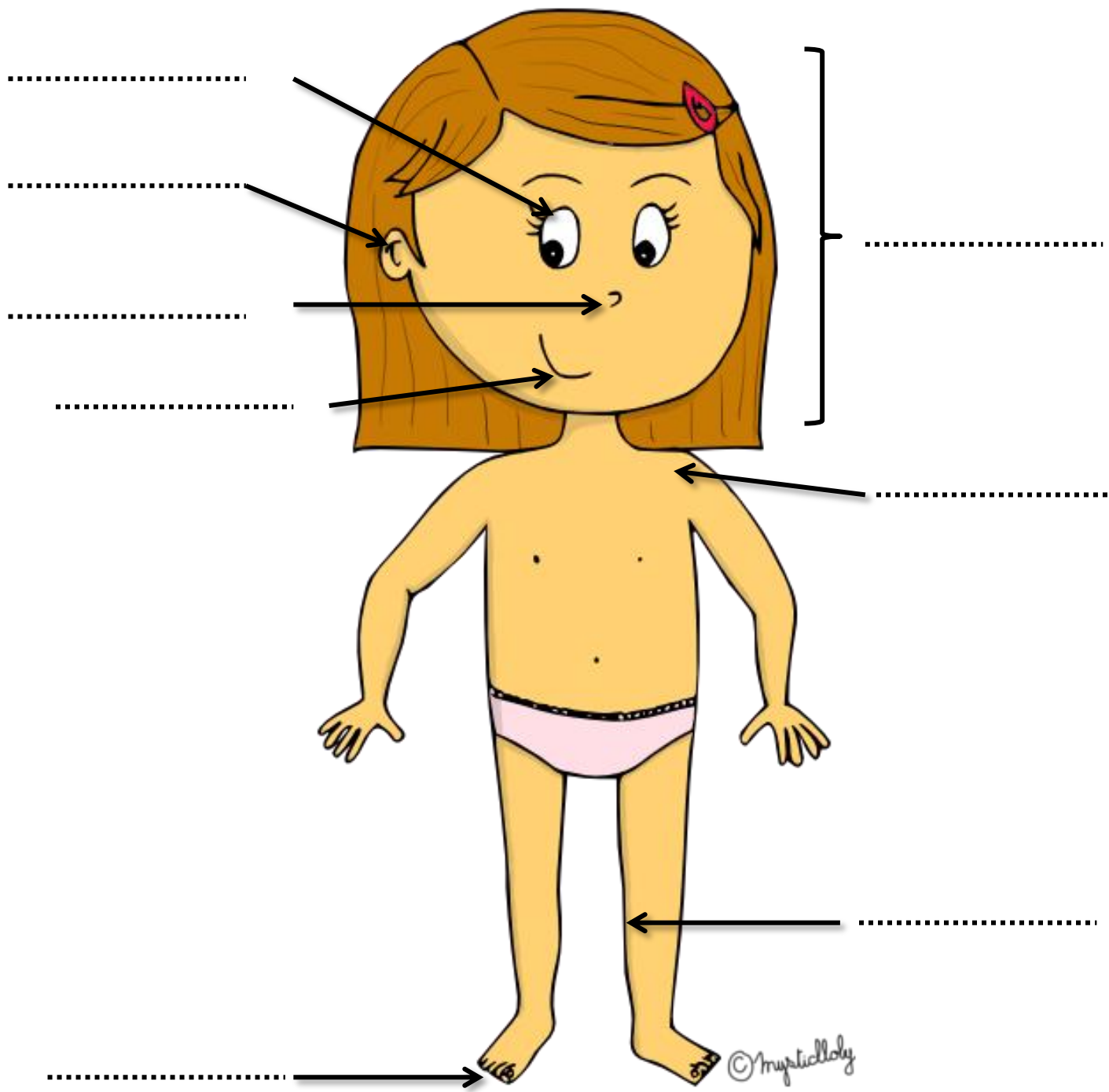


The body





The body





What time is it ?

A 9

o'clock
(pile)

It's 4 o'clock !

It's a quarter to 6 !

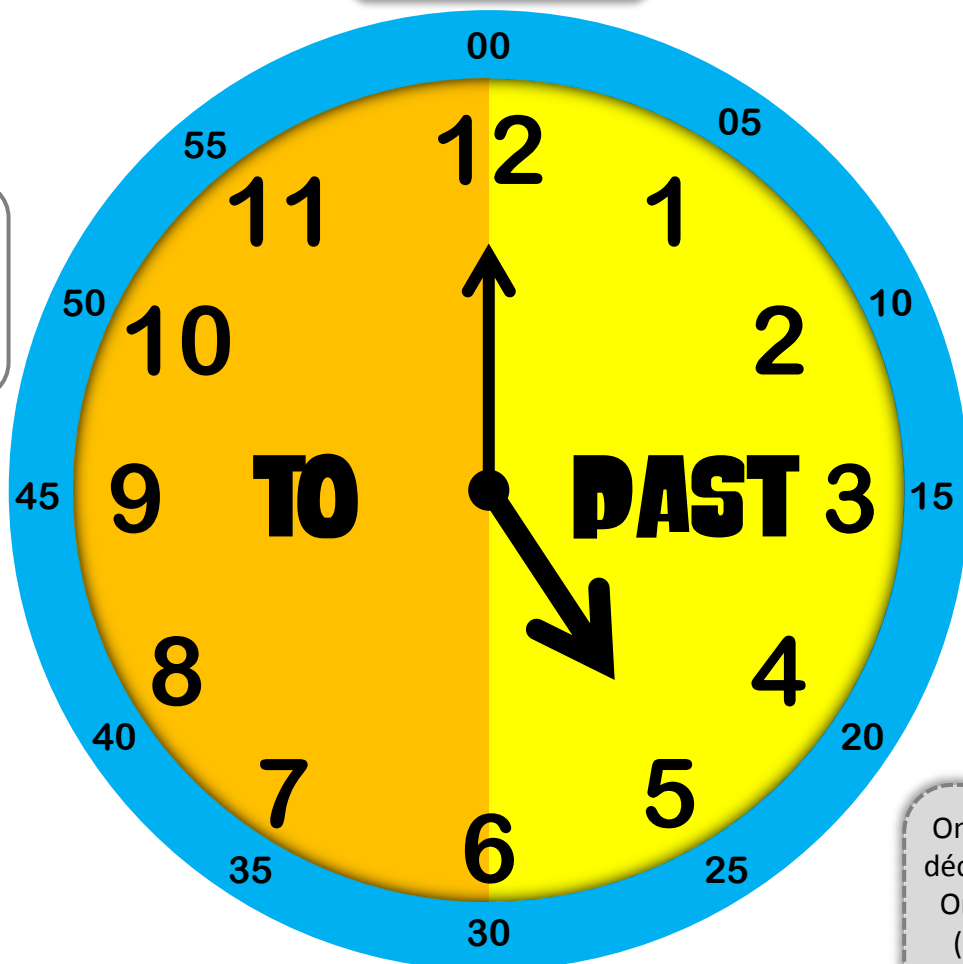
quarter

(moins le quart)

It's a quarter past 5 !

quarter

(et quart)



It's half past 7 !

half
(et demi)



On n'utilise pas le découpage en 24h.
On utilisera **a.m.**
(avant midi) et
p.m. (après midi).

16h30 -> 4:30 **p.m.**
8h15 -> 8:15 **a.m.**

En anglais, pour demander l'heure on pose la question « What time is it ? ».

Pour lire l'heure, on commence par dire les minutes.

Si l'on est dans les 30 premières minutes, on fait précéder l'heure par le mot « past ».

Ex. : On dira « It's twenty past ten. » pour 10h20.

En fait, on dit de combien de minutes on a passé l'heure pile !

Si l'on est dans les 30 dernières minutes, on fait précéder l'heure par le mot « to ».

Ex. On dira « It's twenty to eleven. » pour 10h40.

En fait, on dit combien il manque de minutes avant l'heure pile suivante !



What's the weather like ?

A 10















