

Discover Eton, a famous English school.

Read the email and find information about the boy and his school.



Must [məst] ≠ Mustn't ['mʌsənt]



1 Read the email and write the information.

Boy's name:

Name of his school: Country:

Weather:

The email is for They live in

2 Read the email again and label his uniform.



3 Tick the things you mustn't do at Eton.



4 Right or Wrong? Justify your answers.

a. Eton College is a new school.

☐ Right ☐ Wrong

b. The rules are very strict.

☐ Right ☐ Wrong

c. The school uniform has got a lot of colours.

☐ Right ☐ Wrong

d. Thomas is happy at Eton.

☐ Right ☐ Wrong

TIME FOR **HISTORY**

In England there are **public** and **comprehensive** schools. Public schools are independent and expensive (Eton is a public school). Comprehensive schools are state schools and parents don't pay. In 1870, in England, school became obligatory for children aged between 5 and 13.

Is Eton a public or a comprehensive school?

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What's the difference between public and comprehensive schools?

Tick the right information

- ☐ Parents pay in public school.
☐ Parents pay in comprehensive school.

DID YOU KNOW?

Eton is a very old boys' school. Prince William and Prince Harry are two famous Etonians (students of Eton College).

Tick the right information

- ☐ There are girls at Eton.
☐ There are no girls at Eton.

Grammar**Must et mustn't****1 Observe et déduis**

British pupils **must** wear a uniform.

They **mustn't** use their mobiles at school.

- **Must** exprime : ☐ une obligation ☐ une interdiction.
 ■ **Mustn't** exprime : ☐ une obligation ☐ une interdiction.

2 Repère

Entoure les verbes qui suivent les auxiliaires **must** ou **mustn't**.

We **mustn't** be late. Paul **must** wear a tie at school.

Ils sont ☐ conjugués ☐ non conjugués. Ce sont des **bases verbales**.

3 Récapitule

- Pour exprimer une obligation, on utilise **must** suivi d'une base verbale.
 Pupils work at school.
- Pour exprimer une interdiction, on utilise **mustn't** suivi d'une base verbale.
 Thomas **mustn't** jeans at Eton.

4 Entraîne-toi

Écris deux obligations et deux interdictions qui sont vraies en classe d'anglais.

Exemple : We **mustn't** chew gum in English class!

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Optionnel - Entraîne-toi avec ta clé USB

Exercice 43. Je connais le lexique des uniformes.



Ex 40. Je construis des phrases avec "must" et "mustn't".

Ex 41. Je comprends des obligations. (1)

Ex 42. Je comprends des règlements. (2)

Pour dire ce que je dois faire ou pas, j'utilise :

■ must et mustn't

*I must wear a uniform.**I mustn't be late.***DO YOU REMEMBER?**

1. Retrouve dans cette grille de mots mêlés le nom de 5 vêtements pouvant constituer un uniforme scolaire.

W	T	R	O	U	S	E	R	S
P	A	Q	P	B	C	L	B	U
O	H	I	X	O	E	S	Z	X
N	B	D	S	W	A	Q	O	H
V	Q	N	W	T	C	C	T	Q
N	O	D	K	Z	C	K	F	R
T	R	I	H	S	S	O	R	G
D	X	P	T	I	E	I	A	U
T	A	I	L	C	O	A	T	T

2. Observe ces dessins et écris l'obligation ou l'interdiction qui convient.



a.

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b.

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c.

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d.

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Uniforms

1. Nomme un élément de l'uniforme :

1. masculin :

2. féminin :

2. Trouve deux éléments de l'uniforme commençant par :

1. T :

2. B :

3. S :

Guessing game

Lis ce texte et trouve de quel lieu il s'agit.

In this place we must buy a ticket and we mustn't speak. We must be quiet and we mustn't phone. But we can wear special glasses and we can drink coke or eat popcorn!

Where are we?

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