

Lockdown activities – 5ème

About me



Hello. My name is Alan. I'm 12 years old and I live in Queenstown, New Zealand. I live with my parents, my older brother Joey and my younger sister Tammy. My father, Tom, is a dentist. He works with my uncle Sam, his brother. My mother, Steffy is a middle school teacher. She teaches math.

Every day, I wake up at 6:50am and I get up at 7:00am. Except for the weekend! I take a shower, I get dressed and I go to the kitchen to have breakfast with my siblings. Usually, I drink a cup of hot chocolate and I eat toasts with butter, or I have cereal.

At 8:00am I take the bus to go to school. In the bus, I meet up with my best friends, Lisa and Josh. We're in the same class in 7th grade. They're very cool! It takes us 20 minutes to get to school. My school's name is Maa Middle School. It's a nice school. It's the biggest school in my town. I really like it. My head teacher's name is Mrs. Cooky, she's my I.T. teacher. She's cooler than M. Chay.

On Monday morning, school starts at 8:30am. I have Math and Biology classes, and recess is at 10:30am. It lasts 15 minutes. I play with my friends, and we talk about a lot of things. Then, I have P.E. for 1.5 hour. At 12pm it's lunchtime! I love the food here, it's delicious! Lunchbreak lasts 1.5 hour. In the afternoon, I have French and music classes. School ends at 3:45pm.

I go home at 4:15pm and I do my homework. I like English and music, but I don't like sciences. It's difficult! At 5:30pm, it's time for dance practice. I like dancing very much and it's good for me.

I go home and I have dinner with my family at 7:00pm. After, I brush my teeth, I put on my pajamas, and I watch TV. I go to bed at 8:10pm. I read my book and I go to sleep at 8:40pm.

I'm more tired on Mondays than on Tuesdays because I go dancing.



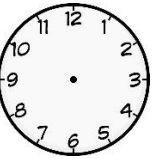
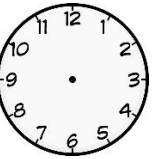
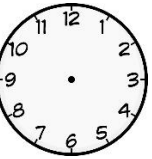
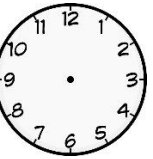
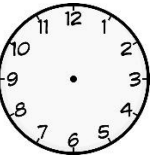
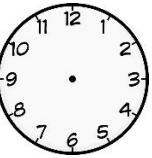
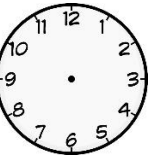
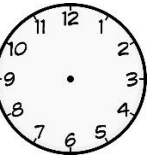
1. True or False – Donner la bonne réponse quand la phrase est fausse.

- ~ Alan has 3 siblings. T – F
- ~ He is American. T – F
- ~ His mother is a teacher. T – F
- ~ He wakes up at 6:50am. T – F
- ~ He drinks tea. T – F
- ~ He walks to school. T – F
- ~ His I.T. teacher is his Head Teacher T – F
- ~ Lisa and Josh are his friends. T – F
- ~ He doesn't like music. T – F
- ~ Food is great at school. T – F
- ~ His favorite activity is football. T – F
- ~ Tuesday is the worst day. T – F




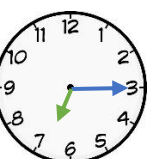




2. Mettre sa routine en ordre. → Recopier ce tableau dans le cahier et le compléter.

Moment de la journée	Activité	Heure / Horaires

3. Compléter les horloges avec l'heure qui correspond.

Alan gets up 	Alan arrives at school 	School starts 	French class 
School finishes 	Alan is at home 	Dinner time 	Bedtime 

4. What time is it? Ecrire en toute lettre.

5. Changer la routine d'Alan comme dans l'exemple, en utilisant le PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

Exemple: Usually, Alan **wakes up** at 6:50am, but today he **is waking up** at 7:15am.

↳ Faire 6 phrases minimum – dans le cahier.

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

On utilise le présent continu pour exprimer des actions en cours, qui sont en train de se produire au moment où l'on parle.

Ce temps est formé de

TO BE + V-ing



Tom usually *drinks* orange juice, but today he *is drinking* Milo.



Le présent simple ici décrit une action quotidienne, une habitude.

Le présent continu du verbe « to be »

Le présent continu décrit ce qui est en train de se passer maintenant.

Base Verbale

Comment former le Present Continuous

sujet	to be	V-ing	complément(s)
He	is	drinking	Milo

Quelques exemples

We *are walking* in the park.

They're *singing* a song.

He *is playing* with a ball.

You're *watching* TV.

She *is doing* her homework.

It's *raining* today.

« to be » peut être contracté.

RAPPEL LEÇON

Le présent continu au négatif

On ajoute NOT après la forme de « be »

sujet	be + NOT	V-ing	complément(s)
She	is not isn't	watching	Netflix

Le **présent simple** s'utilise pour des situations quotidiennes, des habitudes, des actions répétées ou qui sont toujours vraies.

Toujours vrai

The sun *rises* in the East.

Le **présent continu** s'utilise pour des situations temporaires autour du moment présent, des actions en cours au moment où l'on parle.

Situation temporaire

It *is raining* in San Francisco now.



6. Réécrire les phrases en utilisant **le possessif** ou **le génitif** qui convient.

- ~ **The school of Alan** is cool. >
- ~ **The friends of Alan** are nice. >
- ~ Josh and Lisa are **Alan's** best friends. >
- ~ **Mrs. Cooky's** lessons are fun. >

7. Surligner dans le texte:

- En **bleu** les pronoms personnels sujet.
- En **jaune** les possessifs.
- En **vert** les pronoms objets.

RAPPEL LEÇON

Subject pronouns:	Object pronouns:	Possessive adjectives:	Possessive pronouns:
I you he she it we you they	me you him her it us you them	my your his her its our your their	mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs



↳ Pour relier 2 noms, on utilise soit **le génitif ('s)**, soit **of**.

↳ Ceci sert à **exprimer la possession** ou **un lien de parenté**. On mentionne d'abord le possesseur puis la chose possédée.

Comment former le génitif ?

↳ L'ordre des mots est **inversé** par rapport au français.

John's computer
L'ordinateur de John

Emily's parents
les parents d'Emily

⇒ Si le nom du possesseur est au **singulier**, on ajoute **'s**.

⇒ Si le nom du possesseur est au **pluriel**, on ajoute **'** (*uniquement l'apostrophe, on ne double pas le S*)

Singulier + 's	Pluriel + '
My mother's car La voiture de ma mère	My parents' car La voiture de mes parents
Lisa's notebook Le cahier de Lisa	My friends' books Les livres de mes amis

↳ On utilise le génitif pour les **liens de parenté**

Clara's uncle > l'oncle de Clara

My friend's mother > la mère de mon ami

Sally's brother > le frère de Sally

Her cousin's friend > l'ami de sa cousin

Construire NOM + OF + NOM

La construction est la même qu'en français : NOM + DE + NOM

- a cup of coffee > une tasse de café
- a group of people > un groupe de personnes

⇒ le génitif répond à la question **WHOSE** ?

Whose pens are these? → These are **Julie's** pens. / These are the pens **of** Julie.



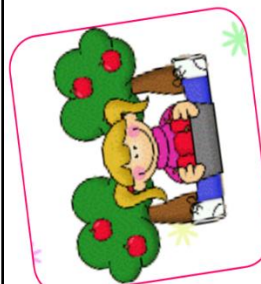
Whose camera is this?
It's the ____ camera.
a) boys' b) boy's



Whose books are these?
They're ____ books.
a) my friend's b) my friends'



Is she the ____ mother?
a) baby's b) babies'



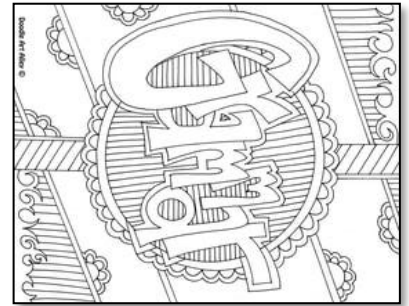
Whose apples are these?
They're ____ apples.
a) Lindas' b) Linda's

8. Whose pet is it ?

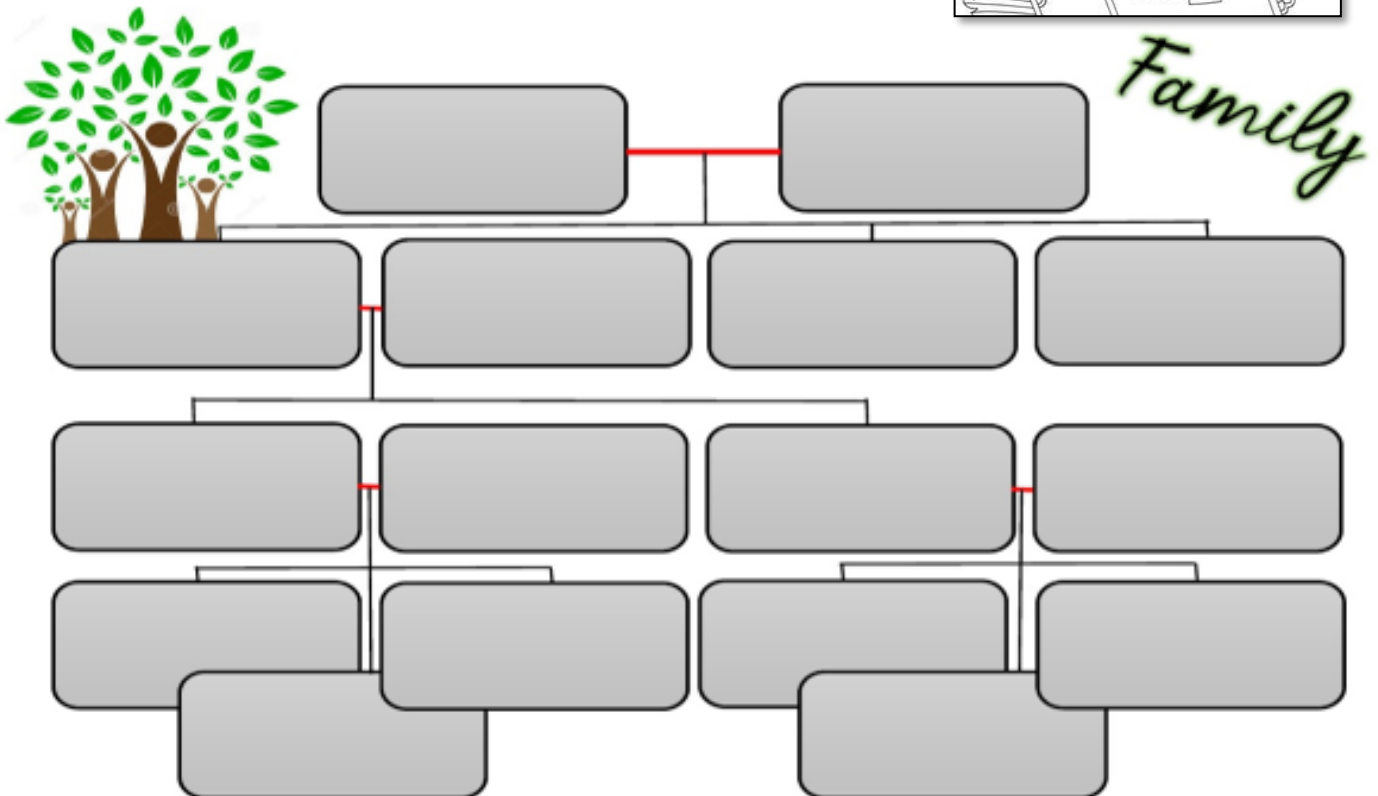


Ex: hamster → It is Mr. Clown's hamster.

1. fish →
2. mouse →
3. cat →
4. turtle →
5. dog →



9. Compléter l'arbre généalogique.



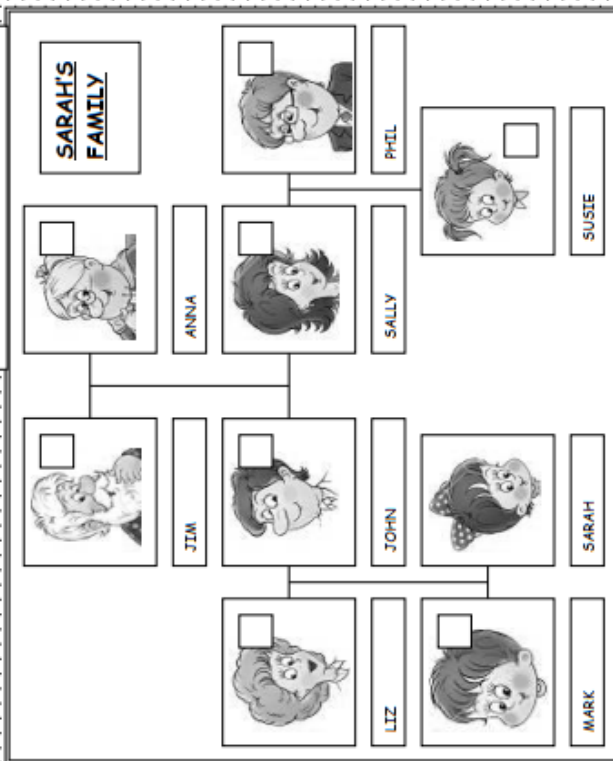
- ✎ Abe, Chloe and Mona are **siblings**.
- ✎ Emily is Chloe's **cousin**
- ✎ Kate is Mona's **mother**.
- ✎ Grace is Emily's **sister**
- ✎ John is Kate's **husband**
- ✎ Pete is Kate's **brother**
- ✎ Claire is Pete's **aunt**

- ✎ Amber is Bart, Grace and Emily's **mother**
- ✎ Josh is Pete's **grandfather**
- ✎ Pete is Jo's **nephew**
- ✎ Noa is Kate's **father**
- ✎ Mona is Liz's **granddaughter**
- ✎ Susan is Kate's **grandmother**
- ✎ Bart is Susan's **great grandson**

FAMILY FUN

Match the words to the pictures for Sarah. Write the number in the box.

- brother
- father
- mother
- aunt
- uncle
- cousin
- grandmother
- grandfather



FIND THE WORDS

Look at the family tree and write the answers.

- Anna is Sarah's
- Susie is Sarah's
- John is Sally's
- Mark is Sarah's
- Liz is Sarah's
- Sally is Sarah's
- John is Susie's
- John is Susie's
- Jim is Sarah's
- Sarah is Mark's

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

AUNT BROTHER COUSIN FAMILY FATHER
GRANDFATHER GRANDMOTHER MOTHER SISTER UNCLE

MOM is short for _____



Help the mother find the baby's rattle.

DAD is short for _____



Help the father find his son.

Questions

Relie le mot interrogatif à la réponse correspondante en passant par son illustration.

Ex: When ...?

How old ...?

Who ...?

Where ...?

How much ...?

What time ...?

Whose ...?

What colour ...?

What ...?

How tall ...?

How many ...?

At Christmas.

Charlie Chaplin.

It's three o'clock.

She's four.

In Paris.

It's Zidane's.

Forty-nine Euros.

A cat.

Seven mice.

Red.

One metre eighty.

Where are they?

Remplis le texte à trous en utilisant les prépositions de lieu suivantes :

in - next to - on - under - behind - in front of - between.



The cat is _____ the hat. The elephant is _____ the turtles.
The girl is _____ the tree. The chicken is _____ the door.
The dog is _____ the table. The cow is _____ the ball.
The mouse is _____ the cheese.