

English
Semester 5 - Class 2
Licence Sciences de la vie

PRONUNCIATION

A. Word stress

Word stress means saying one part of a word louder or with more emphasis than the rest. This helps people understand what you're saying. In biology, you'll often come across longer words, so knowing where to put the stress is important.

For example, take the word "organism." We say OR-gan-ism, with the stress on the first part (OR). If you stress the wrong part of the word, like or-GAN-ism, it can sound strange and might be harder to understand.

Understanding word stress will make your pronunciation clearer, especially with long or complicated terms like "photosynthesis" (pho-to-SYN-the-sis).

Read the words below following the stress pattern illustrated:

● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●	● ●
Dinner Careful Copper A permit Progress A record	Direct Polite Expense To permit To progress To record	Dangerous Carefully Properly Accurate Scientist Challenge	Opinion Direction Diploma Romantic Develop Example	Disappear Correspond Guarantee Volunteer Japanese Recommend

● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
Definitely Criticism January	Apologise Exaggerate Technology Delivery	Scientific Information Controversial Universal

B. The /h/ sound

The /h/ sound is made by pushing air out of your mouth without using your voice.

Circle the words below where you can hear this sound:

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------|----------|--------|-------|
| Somewhere | Vehicle | Homeless | Heaven | When |
| Hotel | What | Hotline | iPhone | Which |
| Who | Happy | Hospital | Hair | Hurts |
| Half | Honest | Why | Hours | Hello |

C. Pronouncing “th”

English has two types of “th” sounds: voiced and unvoiced.

Unvoiced “th” (like in “think” or “thin”)

- Stick the tip of your tongue out a little between your teeth.
- Gently blow air out, letting it pass over your tongue. You shouldn’t feel any vibration in your throat. It’s a soft, airy sound.
- Example words: **think, thin, thirsty.**

Voiced “th” (like in “this” or “that”)

- Place the tip of your tongue between your teeth, just like with the voiceless “th.”
- This time, when you blow air out, **use your voice**. You should feel a slight vibration in your throat.
- Example words: **this, that, there.**

Complete the table by sorting the following words

mother - thank you - third - therapy - therefore - them - healthy - together - teeth - mouth

Unvoiced /θ/	Voiced /ð/

Using 3 words from each column, write 3 sentences for each type of “th” sound:

Unvoiced /θ/

Voiced /ð/

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Public speaking is important because it helps you share your ideas and communicate with others clearly. When you speak in front of people, like in class or at work, they can understand your message better if you speak confidently. Public speaking also helps you build confidence and improve your English. The more you practice, the easier it becomes to express yourself, ask questions, and explain things. This skill is useful in school, your career, and everyday life.

Public speaking tips:

1. **Practise speaking slowly and clearly:** Take your time to pronounce words clearly. Speaking slowly helps your audience understand you better and gives you time to think.
2. **Use simple language:** Don't worry about using big words. Focus on using simple, clear sentences to get your message across.
3. **Make eye contact:** Looking at your audience helps you connect with them and shows confidence, even if you feel nervous inside.
4. **Take deep breaths:** Before speaking, take a few deep breaths to relax. This will help you calm down and control your voice.
5. **Practise, practise, practise:** The more you practise, the more comfortable you will feel. Rehearse in front of a mirror or with friends to build confidence.

Pair work

- In teams, you are given one of the following debates.
- You have 1 minute to prepare your arguments and 2 minutes to debate.
- The rest of the class will vote for the winning team.

1. Cats vs. Dogs: Which makes a better pet?
2. Summer vs. Winter: Which season is better?
3. Online learning vs. Classroom learning: Which is more effective?
4. Should homework be banned in schools?
5. Books vs. Movies: Which tells a better story?
6. Is technology making us smarter or lazier?
7. Pizza vs. Burgers: Which is the superior fast food?
8. Should students be allowed to use cell phones in class?
9. Chocolate vs. Vanilla: Which flavour is better?
10. Should school uniforms be mandatory?
11. Is it better to be an early bird or a night owl?
12. Video games vs. Outdoor sports: Which is more fun?
13. Would you rather live in a city or the countryside?
14. Is social media doing more harm than good?
15. Reading a book vs. Listening to an audiobook: Which is better?
16. Should students have more vacation time?
17. Robots vs. Humans: Who will do more jobs in the future?
18. Would you rather time travel to the past or the future?
19. Should zoos be banned?
20. Is space exploration worth the cost?

GRAMMAR

Reviewing essential tenses: present simple, present perfect and preterit. Translate the following sentences into English using the proper tense(s).

1. La lune est en orbite autour de la terre.

2. Il a visité Londres l'année dernière.

3. J'étudie les sciences depuis trois ans.

4. Mes parents se sont rencontrés quand ils avaient 20 ans.

5. Ils se connaissent depuis 30 ans.

6. Je n'ai pas encore fait mes devoirs.

7. Je viens juste de comprendre.

8. C'est la première fois que je fais cette expérience dans un labo.

9. Depuis qu'elle a gagné le Prix Nobel, elle n'est plus la même.

10. Quand il aura des enfants, il comprendra ce que je veux dire.

11. Il a épousé la femme qu'il avait rencontrée deux années plus tôt.

12. Le scientifique n'a pas pu terminer l'expérience qu'il avait commencée deux mois auparavant.
