

SEMESTER 5 - ENGLISH FOR PHYSICS

Orléans - Fall 2025

Course coordinator: Coraline BENGLOAN

Classes	Topics	Due today (Additional homework may be given at the instructor's discretion)
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of the semester • Basic rules of pronunciation - 1 • Making questions 	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic rules of pronunciation – 2 • Famous scientists: pronunciation • Writing a cover letter • Public speaking 	Write down five surprising questions you have heard about science.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaking: game on questions • Pronunciation: four-syllable words • Making new words 	Prepare the text of an one-minute presentation of yourself, as you would do in a video resume.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will and order • Cloning • Writing 	List ten jobs related to physics you may apply for
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reported speech • Pronunciation 	Write a summary of the video on cloning
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaking tests 	
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaking tests 	
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writing test 	

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Assignment Weights	Percent
First exam: speaking	50%
Second exam: writing & lesson	50%
Total	100%

CLASS 1

Presentation of the semester
Expectations for your speaking test

Un des de vos deux tests d'anglais sera une présentation orale dont la répartition des sujets se fera la semaine prochaine. Nous procéderons à un tirage au sort pour déterminer l'ordre des choix. La 1^{ère} personne tirée au sort sera la 1^{ère} à choisir son sujet, la 2^{ème} tirée au sort choisira parmi les sujets restants, etc...

Pour la semaine prochaine, il vous faut donc préparer, pour vous-mêmes, vos sujets préférés dans ma liste afin de choisir rapidement lorsque votre tour viendra lors du tirage au sort. Liste projetée ce jour en cours et disponible sur Célène.

C'est une prise de parole en public. Vous serez notés sur le fond et sur la forme. Ce semestre, il ne s'agit pas de donner votre avis mais de faire un exposé descriptif scientifique sur le sujet que vous aurez choisi. Vous devrez parler entre 5 et 6 minutes (ou plus si je vous le signale dès le premier cours et en fonction de nombre d'étudiants par groupe) puis répondre aux questions posées par vos camarades et par votre enseignante le cas échéant.



Vous préparerez un poster ou un PPT pour illustrer vos propos. Vous n'aurez pas droit à d'autre aide que votre plan détaillé et quelques notes succinctes et sans phrase complète, écrites sur votre poster ou sur PPT. Votre support papier ou digital sera donc votre guide ainsi qu'un support visuel pour votre public mais sera confisqué s'il ne respecte pas la règle de «plan seulement et quelques notes sans phrases »




Le barème : montré en cours et disponible sur Célène. Vous serez évalués sur :




- La fluidité et le body language
- La structure et organisation
- Le contenu et maîtrise du sujet
- Le vocabulaire varié et ciblé
- La prononciation
- La grammaire

Vous veillerez à avoir une introduction, un développement et une petite conclusion. A l'issue de chaque présentation, les étudiants et le professeur poseront peut-être des questions à la personne évaluée, selon le temps ou le besoin. Il ne s'agit en aucun cas de piéger vos camarades avec des questions difficiles, mais de lui donner l'occasion de s'expliquer ou de parler un peu plus.

1. Basic rules of pronunciation: word stress

	
Dinner	Direct
Careful	Polite
Copper	Expense
A permit	To permit
Progress	To progress
A record	To record

		
Dangerous	Opinion	Disappear
Carefully	Direction	Correspond
Properly	Diploma	Guarantee
Accurate	Romantic	Volunteer
Scientist	Develop	Japanese
Challenge	Example	Recommend

		
Definitely	Apologize	Scientific
Criticism	Exaggerate	Information
January	Technology	Controversial
	Delivery	Universal

2. Making questions – recap + practice

WH-questions: Interrogative word + Auxiliary + S + Verb?

Question word	Translation
	Que, quoi, qu'est-ce que
	Quand
	Où
	Quel(s), quelle(s)
	Qui
	À qui (possession)
	Pourquoi

3. Questions with « how »

Question word	Translation
	Quelle quantité
	Combien (nombre)
	À quelle fréquence / tous les combien
	Combien de temps
	Il y a combien de temps
	Quel âge
	Quelle taille (volume)
	Quelle taille (hauteur)
	À quelle distance

4. Practice. Find the questions to the following sentences.

1. He needs half a pound of flour.
2. He discovered penicillin 100 years ago.
3. He bought five books.
4. She will be 30 next year.
5. He has to work once a week.
6. They spent five days in London.
7. He is 5 foot 3.

8. She has worked with us for 2 years.

9. I have \$2,000 on my bank account.

10. His kid watches television every day. What a bad habit!

11. He read the newspaper.

12. I have studied Spanish for 3 years

13. These are Mr Haley's books.

14. The dog is barking at the postman.

5. Questioning the world. Group work

List five questions science still doesn't have answers to:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6. Pronunciation: /h/ and hypercorrection

- a. I love your hair!
- b. Hi Harry, how are you?
- c. Awesome! Harry has done his whole homework by himself.
- d. I'll be ready in half an hour.

Class 2

1. Basic rules of pronunciation – 2

Pronunciation of “h” – Circle the words in which the sound /h/ can be heard.

Somewhere	What	Hospital	Hours
Hotel	Happy	Why	When
Who	Honest	Heaven	Honor
Half	Homeless	I-phone	Hurt
Vehicle	Hotline	Hair	Hello

Pronunciation of “th”. How do you read these words?

Mother - Thank you – third – therapy – therefore – them – healthy – together

/θ/	/ð/

2. Pronunciation: famous scientists

NAMES	IPA	NAMES	IPA
Archimedes	[ˌɑːkɪˈmiːdiːz]	Isaac Newton	[ˈaɪzək ˈnjuːt(ə)n]
Socrates	[ˈsɒkrətiːz]	James Maxwell	[dʒeɪmz ˈmækswel]
Plato	[ˈpleɪtəʊ]	Michael Faraday	[ˈmaɪk(ə)l ˈfərədeɪ]
Aristotle	[ˈarɪstɒt(ə)l]	Wilhelm Roentgen	[ˈvɪlhelm ˈrɒntɡən]
Ptolemy	[ˈtɒlɪmi]	Ernest Rutherford	[ˈɜːnɪst ˈrʌðəfəð]
Nicolaus Copernicus	[ˈnɪk(ə)ləs kəˈpɜːnɪkəs]	Albert Einstein	[ˈælbət ˈaɪnstʌɪn]
Johannes Kepler	[dʒəʊˈhæniːs ˈkeplə]	Max Planck	[mæks plɑːŋk]
Galileo	[ˌɡælɪ ˈleɪəʊ]	Stephen Hawking	[ˈstiːvən ˈhoːkɪŋ]
Sophus Lie	[sɒfəs ˈliː]	Pythagoras	[paɪˈθæɡ.ər.əs]

3. Writing a cover letter

Common layout of a formal cover letter



1) The _____ of the person you are writing to

2) Your _____

3) Date

You can write the date on the right or on the left on the line after the address you are writing to. Write the _____ as a word.

Practice. Write the following dates in English:

- 12 octobre 2021 : _____
- Mardi 5 juillet 2020 : _____
- 21 février 1999 : _____
- mercredi 16 juin : _____

4) Salutation or greeting

a) If you do not know the name of the person you are writing to, use the following form:

_____ (try to find out a name.)

b) If you know the name, use the title (Mr, Mrs, Miss or Ms, Dr, etc.) and the last name only. If you are writing to a woman and do not know if she uses Mrs or Miss, you should use _____, which is for both married and single women.

Dear Mr Jenkins, Dear Ms Hawers, Dear Dr Green, Dear Professor Iverson....

The content of your cover letter

1. Opening Paragraph

Briefly identify yourself and the position you are applying for. Add how you found out about the vacancy.

2. Paragraph #2

Give the reasons why you are interested in working for the company and why you wish to be considered for that particular post. State your relevant qualifications and experience, as well as your personal qualities that make you a suitable candidate.

3. Paragraph #3

Inform them that you have enclosed your current resume and add any further information that you think could help your case.

4. Closing Paragraph (6)

Give your availability for interview, thank them for their consideration, restate your interest and close the letter.

- _____ is used if the recipient is known and addressed by the name.
- _____ is used if the name of the recipient is not known

5. Signature (7)

Sign your name, then print or write it underneath the signature.

First name first!

Common abbreviations used in letters (only to be used at the end, after your letter)

The following abbreviations are widely used in letters:

- _____ = enclosure (when you include other papers with your letter)
- _____ = per procurationem (a Latin phrase meaning that you are signing the letter on somebody else's behalf; if they are not there to sign it themselves, etc)
- _____ = postscript (when you want to add something after you've finished and signed it)
- _____ (*informal*) = please turn over (to make sure that the other person knows the letter continues on the other side of the page)
- _____ = please reply

Practice. Translate into English

- Je me permets de vous écrire :
- Je souhaite postuler pour le stage de (...) dont vous avez publié l'annonce dans... :
- Je suis disponible pour entretien le ... :
- Veuillez trouver mon CV ci-joint :

- J'attends avec impatience la possibilité de pouvoir discuter avec vous :
- Dans l'attente d'une réponse de votre part :

Important vocabulary.

Group work. Useful adjectives you can write in your letter:

CLASS 3

1. Jeopardy: speaking game on questions
2. Pronunciation: minimal pairs.
 - a. To walk to work
 - b. To live to leave
 - c. Still to steal
 - d. Thigh to sigh
 - e. Cap cab
 - f. Chip cheap
 - g. To sink to think
 - h. A pen a pain
 - i. A lid to lead
 - j. Ring wing

Four syllable word stress

Get from **politician** to **revolution** by linking all the words with the stress pattern ooOo . You can move vertically or horizontally but **not** diagonally.

Start!

politician	psychologist	exaggerate	technology	unlikely	ability
individual	certificate	understanding	superficial	realistic	definitely
reputation	responsible	universal	original	diagnosis	graduated
controversial	entertainment	information	experience	explanation	reproduction
January	category	delivery	bacteria	experiment	independent
appreciate	criticism	authority	solicitor	apology	revolution

Finish!

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3. How does English make new words?

Match each term below with a method of formation

Word	Method of Formation
1. Netflix	a. blending
2. laser	b. using part of a word
3. brunch	c. forming a word from the letters of a phrase
4. exam	d. derivation (adding a prefix or a suffix)
5. racist	

6. Post-it	e. conversion (changing the way a word is used - e.g. a verb becomes a noun) f. composition (joining two words) g. words made with rhyming pairs h. loaning (taking a word from another language) i. using brand names
7. ping-pong	
8. igloo	
9. atomic	
10. bungalow	
11. biohazard	
12. photosynthesis	
13. to chair	
14. K-pop	
15. kleenex	
16. workoholic	
17. yuppy	
18. blog	

4. Blending: Find what words were mixed together to form another word

1. electrocute:
2. smog:
3. Oxbridge:
4. motel:
5. mansplaining:
6. shrinkflation:

5. Derivation: Derivation consists in adding a prefix or a suffix to a root to make a new word.

Adding prefixes - example

hyper	tonic
iso	
hypo	

- having equal measurements =
- the fact of having your blood sugar level lower than the standard range =

endo	therm	al
exo		
geo		
hydro		ic
meso		
iso		

6. Conversion with suffixes

Verb	Noun forming suffix	Noun
diffuse	-ion	
mix	-ure	
measure	-ment	
analyse	-is	
survive	-al	
resist	-ance	
insulate	-or	

Adjective	Noun forming suffix	Noun
soluble	-ity	
frequent	-cy	
soft	-ness	

7. Exercise on derivation. Complete the following sentences by adding prefixes or and suffixes to the words in brackets

- a. June Huh was _____ when he realized he had been awarded the Fields Medal. (speech)
- b. Realizing the _____ of the situation, they gave up. (hope)
- c. The student felt _____ after behaving _____ (comfortable-normal)
- d. Hold this test tube _____ !(care)
- e. The assistant pretended to _____ my instructions. (understand)
- f. The rainforest is a beautiful but _____ place. (friend)
- g. The bad weather _____ the students from going out. (courage)

8. Writing if time allows

CLASS 4

1. Grammar – expressing willingness and intention

1. a. same subjects

I want to sleep.

My friend needs to go to the hospital.

Negation: I don't want to leave now.

1. b. different subjects

I want you to go to work.

My parents don't want me to drink alcohol.

Negation: I don't want you to cry. / I want you not to cry. → what's the difference?

1. c. other uses of "will"

Difference between will as a verb and will for the future tense

Examples:

a. She was willing to help.

b. He won't answer the phone. → How would you translate this?

c. Person A: Say hi to your sister for me.

Person B: Will do. → How would you translate this?

d. Will do!

2. Exercise. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Je veux que tu me respectes.

2. Je m'attends à ce que Jane se fâche.

3. Ils ne veulent pas que nous les aidions.

4. Nous avons besoin que tu télécharges ce document.

5. Il refuse de se faire tester.

6. Je ne veux pas que tu sois triste.

3. VIDEO. Vocabulary

Find the equivalents of the following words while listening to the video.

<https://youtu.be/VYexAg2J6Kc> (jusqu'à 4 min 50) Why we stil haven't cloned humans

1. des embryons		2. des obstacles	
3. retenir quelqu'un		4. inefficace	
5. des mères- porteuses		6. des anomalies	
7. des scientifiques		8. retirer	
9. mais on peut dire / soutenir que		10. des inconvénients	
11. théoriquement		12. une fausse couche	
13. causé, provoqué		14. tomber à l'eau, mourir (sens figuré)	
15. une réplique		16. des cellules souches	

4. Writing on Jurassic Park (movie). Watch the 'DNA explanation' extract.
How were dinosaurs made?

5. Writing: As scientists, do you believe their explanation makes sense?

Cloning and Genetic Engineering

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

- RISKS

BEN WILSON

CLONES

DICTATOR

ETHICS

CATHOLICS
- ABUSE

ABORTION

CLONE

NATURAL ORDER

DIVERSITY

GENETICS
- EMOTIONAL

LCFC

DOUBLE HELIX

PLAYING GOD

HORCRUX

DNA
- HEALTH

CLONED

PETER KNEALE

DRINKWATER

VARDY

CLONING

Finished early?

CLASS 5

1. Reported speech

Direct speech	Reported speech
Mike says:	
1. 'I am tired.'	Mike said (that) he _____ tired.

3. 'My parents are fine.'	Mike said (that) _____ parents _____ fine.
4. 'I am going to learn Chinese.'	He said (that) he _____ going to learn Chinese.
5. 'I went to the movies last night.'	He said (that) he _____ to the movies the night before.
6. 'I moved here two years ago.'	He said (that) he had moved _____ two years _____.
7. 'I don't know what to do now.'	He said (that) he _____ know what to do _____.
8. 'Listen to me!'	He told _____ to him.
9. 'Don't get angry!'	He told me _____ angry.
10. 'L.A. is bigger than Paris;'	He said (that) L.A. _____ bigger than Paris. <i>Or (because this statement is still true):</i> He said that L.A. _____ bigger than Paris.
11. 'I must go.'	He said he _____ go.
12. 'I may get fired.'	He said he _____ get fired.
13. 'I will finish tomorrow.'	He said he _____ finish _____.

2. Recap on time and place

Direct speech	Reported speech
This morning	

Today	
Tomorrow	
Last year	
Now	
Here	

3. Recap on tenses

Simple present	Simple past Or simple present if the statement is still true
Simple past	Past perfect
Present perfect	
Past perfect	
Will	Would
Am / are / is	Was / were
May	Might
Was / were	Had been
Has been / have been	
Had been	
Imperative	Infinitive
Imperative - negative form	Not + infinitive

4. Practice

Direct speech	Indirect speech ...
1. 'How old is she?'	He wondered...
2. 'Where do you live?'	He wanted to know...
3. 'You will feel better soon'	He said...

4. 'Have you seen my house keys?'	He asked me...
5. 'Please don't call me after midnight.'	
6. 'Stop complaining!'	
7. 'The sun rises in the east.'	
8. 'Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.'	

5. Pronunciation: sentence stress.

- You cannot stress all the words of the sentence. The 'music' is inside the words AND inside the sentences.
- Words such as the, a, an, to be, and... are usually not stressed unless you want to insist on them. Nouns, verbs and adjectives must or can be stressed depending on what you mean.
- Practice. Read these sentences. Pay attention to the intonation.

a. I was thinking of buying a car.

b. I'm sorry, I can't. I'm going to college.

c. Let's eat, Grandma!

d. I need to study tonight.

e. I didn't cheat on the test today! (=> What do you insist on?)

f. I didn't kiss that man. / I didn't kiss that woman! (=> What do you insist on?)

- Changing the meaning.

Sometimes, the meaning changes depending on where you put the stress.

- The cat is sleeping. → What's important in the sentence? Read.

- I didn't leave because I was angry. (I stayed)

- I didn't leave because I was angry. (I left but not because I was angry).
- Mike's cookies are delicious.
- Mike's cookies are delicious.
- Mike's cookies are delicious.

⇒ What are the differences between the three?

⇒ Read them out loud.

- Your Spanish is almost perfect.
- Your Spanish is almost perfect.
- Your Spanish is almost perfect.
- Your Spanish is almost perfect.
- What are the differences?
- Read them out loud.

- Silences and intonation → use silences and proper intonation. Example:
- I love my parents, Lady Gaga, and Dwayne Johnson.
- (not: I love my parents, Lady Gaga and Dwayne Johnson.)

6. Public speaking if time allows
