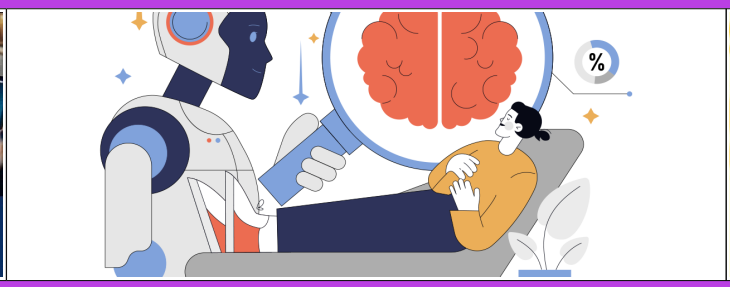


SECOND PART

1. Are you a better friend than AI? Can you be more supportive than an AI therapist?
If your friend said the following sentences to you, what would you answer? Use <u>modal auxiliaries</u>.

Les auxiliaires de modalité et leurs valeurs :
Résumé adapté de *Linguistique anglaise : Initiation à une grammaire de l'énonciation* (Bouscaren)

CAN	**Capacité ou propriété du sujet**. Ex. Can you speak English ?
	Permission. Ex. Can I park here ?
	Possibilité. Ex. John can't have seen her in London, he wasn't there.
COULD	**Propriété/capacité** (au passé)
	Permission
	Valeur de possible, mais atténuée par rapport à CAN. Ex. He couldn't have done that on February 1st, because he wasn't there. Dans cet exemple, ce n'est pas COULD qui renvoie au passé réel, mais l'infinitif perfect (have done). Le COULD marque simplement une atténuation de la valeur de possible.
MAY	**Valeur de l'équipossible (capacité/propriété)**. Ex. Only animal creatures may have ability.
	Permission. Ex. You may take a seat.
	Expression du but. Ex. He goes to England regularly, so that he may speak English more fluently.
	L'éventuel (autant de chances pour que l'événement se réalise ou non). Ex. He may arrive late.
	Concession. Ex. He may be very clever but still I don't think he is right.
MIGHT	**Valeur de possible**. Ex. If he knew about it, he might help you.
	Suggestion et reproche. Ex. You might see her first. / You might have told me.
	Permission (surtout dans le discours indirect). Ex. I asked him if I might smoke.
	Expression du but. Ex. Mistreen was encouraging her to go on so that she might make herself a nuisance to everyone.
	Equipossibilité: que la forme passée rend plus hypothétique. Ex. He might change his mind.
MUST	**Valeur de déontique** (obligation) **et d'interdiction** (à la forme négative). Ex. You must stop that noise. / You mustn't blame yourself.
	Chances d'occurrence de l'événement évaluées à 90 %. Ex. He must be wondering where you are.
SHALL	**Valeur de visée ou de futur** (l'accusateur prédit que l'événement se produira dans l'avenir).
	Valeur de contrainte ou d'engagement du sujet. Ex. You shall marry him (To l'épouseras, parce que je dis que tu l'épouseras)
SHOULD	**Valeur de prédiction** (intérêt par la forme passée). Ex. He should be there by now.
	Conseil. Ex. You shouldn't drive so fast.
	Regret ou reproche. Ex. I should have done it. / You should have done it.
WILL	**Valeur de prédiction** (souvent considérée comme un futur). Ex. I will be twenty-five next year.
	Volonté, bonne volonté, propriété (être enclin à) ou caractéristique. Ex. Will you do it for me, please ? / Boys will be boys. / He will talk nonsense. / He won't answer. (proche d'un refus)
WOULD	**Visée hypothétique**. Ex. He would buy this house if he had the money.
	Valeur de volonté. Ex. He would buy this house if he had the money.
	Forme de politesse avec le « tentative use ». Ex. Would you pass me the salt, please.
	Forme fréquentative (prédiction basée sur caractéristique du sujet > plus ou moins habitude dans le passé). Ex. Later that winter, my mother began to accompany my father. They would go out two or three times a week.

a. Well it's a Monday so I'm actually feeling a little bit low.
……
……

b. Yeah. I've just been, you know I'm just thinking about the work week up ahead and I'm someone who needs to plan otherwise I easily feel overwhelmed by to do lists – I mean do you have any recommendations for me?
……
……
……
……

c. I'm going to try and play along with it just see what emotions come through. That sounds good but I could really do with cheering up. Can you tell me a joke?
……
……

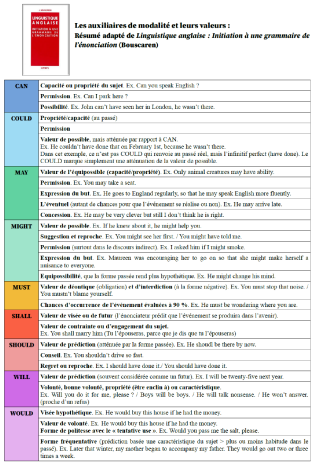
2. Let's check if an AI therapist would do better.
Watch the video from 00:55 to 02:30 and take some notes.

……
……
……
……

3. Would the AI therapist's recommendations convince you to use one?
……
……

THIRD PART: *Go further at home if you feel like you need to practice.*

Fill in the blanks using the right modal structure in the appropriate form.



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1. He came home alone yesterday. You …… him do that; he …… lost. (LET, GET)
2. The manager said it is ok: the customers …… the new video game if they want to. (TRY)
3. The supplier delivered the goods this very morning: the customers …… the new video game if they want to. (TRY)
4. This computer is too old. Whatever you do, it …… (FREEZE or CRASH)
5. I'm telling you this is the last time you steal her data. You …… it again. (DO)
6. He had a very bad temper. When the software did not work, he …… the computer with a hammer. (HIT)
7. We can't wait any longer. Something …… at once. (DO)
8. A: I'm afraid Ted is watching TV again.
   B: He …… TV because his room is completely silent and dark. He …… (WATCH, SLEEP)
9. "Children, you …… the street if the lights are red!" (CROSS)
10. I …… for the tickets because I got them from Sam for free. (PAY)
11. You …… to fix the problem before buying a new laptop, don't you think? (TRY)
12. It …… today. It's getting cloudy already. (RAIN)
13. He is so selfish sometimes. He …… with anything. (HELP)
14. She knew everything about our plans. She …… to our conversation. (LISTEN)
15. The street is wet this morning. I'm not sure but it …… last night. (RAIN)