

SEMESTER 5 - ENGLISH FOR PHYSICS

Orléans - Fall 2026

Course coordinator: Coraline BENGLOAN

#	Topics	Due today (Additional homework may be given at the instructor's discretion)
1	1. Presentation of the semester & tests 2. Pronunciation reminder: word stress 3. Grammar: making questions 4. Pronunciation reminder: h	
2	1. Selection of the speaking test topics 2. Warm-up 3. Writing a cover letter 4. Pronunciation reminders: th & ptk trick	Write down five surprising questions you have heard about science or physics.
3	1. Warm-up: speaking game 2. Pronunciation: diphthongs & i 3. Making and understanding new words 4. Vocabulary: idioms	Prepare the text of an two-minute presentation of yourself, as you would do in a video resume.
4	1. Warm-up 2. Cloning (listening + vocab) 3. Grammar: will and order (advanced) 4. Pronunciation: the silent b and l 5. Public Speaking	List ten jobs related to physics you may apply for.
5	1. Warm-up 2. Nuclear power: listening and vocab 3. Grammar: comparing 4. Idioms using comparison 5. Pronunciation: noun and verb stress	Be ready to orally summarize what you have learned about cloning. Notes only.
6	1. Grammar: reported speech 2. Pronunciation: sentence stress 3. Grammar: S-V agreement with complex subjects 4. Pronunciation: famous scientists 5. Movies for word stress 6. Public speaking	In a three-minute speech, explain in detail how a nuclear power plant works. Notes only.
7	1. Test #1: Writing a cover letter 2. Test #2: Lesson	
8	1. Test #3: Speaking tests (+ Hors Maquette if needed)	Individual convocations

- Email: coraline.bengloan@univ-orleans.fr (Use your student email address)
- Office phone number: 02 38 49 45 57
- Office location: P209-1 (left) in the Physics building

Assignment Weights	Percent
First exam: writing	25%
Second exam: lesson	50%
Third exam: speaking	25%
Total	100%

Note regarding pronunciation practice this semester:

Because some of you did not attend my class last year, the exercises during the first two weeks will serve as a review of the key points we covered. The remainder of the semester will feature new material for everyone.

Celene

You must sign up for my Celene course page within the first week of classes.

Homework

Depending on the week, the workload may vary. Make sure you look at the homework in advance so you show up to class prepared with the homework done.

CLASS 1

1. Presentation of the semester & tests
2. Pronunciation reminder: word stress
3. Grammar: making questions
4. Pronunciation reminder: h

1. Presentation of the semester & of the tests

One of your three English assessments will be an oral test. Topics will be assigned next week via a random draw to determine the selection order. The first student drawn will have the first choice of topic, the second student drawn will choose from the remaining topics, and so on. Therefore, by next week, you must review the list and rank your preferred topics so you can quickly make your selection when your name is called. This list is projected in class today and is available online (on Célène).

This assignment is a public speaking exercise, and you will be graded on both substance and delivery. This semester, the objective is not to express personal opinions, but rather to deliver a scientific, descriptive presentation on your chosen topic.

You are expected to prepare a one-minute relevant and scientific presentation of your topic. Afterwards, your instructor will ask you questions about it so you must prepare at home and be very familiar with the topic.

You are allowed to bring a notepad containing a maximum of ten words. The notepad will be given to your teacher at the beginning of class and will be confiscated if this rule is not followed.

To sum up, the structure is as follows:

- one-minute introduction, followed by
- questions asked by your instructor

The grading rubric is shown in class and is available on Célène.

You will be evaluated on the following criteria: Fluency, ability to handle follow-up questions and your responsiveness, Subject Mastery, Target Vocabulary, Pronunciation, Grammar, Consistency between your presentation and the Q/A part.

2. Pronunciation reminder: 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
Challenging	Example	Recommend

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

3. Grammar: 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

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

Exercise. 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.

Questioning the world. Group work

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

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

4. Pronunciation: "h"

a. Pre-lesson Exercise: 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

b. Your instructor's recap:

In English, the standard "H" is not silent. It is a soft breath of air made by constricting your throat slightly, right before the vowel sound.

- **Heat** /hi:t/
- **Hydrogen** /'haɪdrədʒən/
- **Heliocentric** /,hi:liou'sɛntrɪk/
- **Hypothesis** /haɪ'pɒθəsis/
- **Hertz** /hɜ:rts/

c. The Exceptions: the silent "h"

There are very few words in English where the initial "H" is completely silent. These come from French origins. For physics students, the main culprits involve time and human elements.

1. **Rule:** Because the "H" is silent, these words as seen earlier use the article "an" instead of "a".
2. **Hour** /'aʊər/ → e.g., *"An hour of data collection."*
3. **Honest** /'ɒnɪst/ → e.g., *"I made an honest mistake in the calculations."*
4. **Honor** /'ɒnər/ → e.g., *"It's an honor to win the Nobel Prize."*

d. Greek & German Names. Physics is full of specialized terminology and proper nouns where "H" changes its behavior.

Greek Origins

When "H" follows a "C" in scientific terms derived from Greek, it usually morphs into a hard /k/ sound. Do not pronounce it like the "ch" in "chair"

- **Chaos** /'keɪɒs/
- **Chemistry** /'kɛmɪstri/
- **Chromatic** /krou'mætɪk/
- **Chord** /kɔ:rd/

German Proper Nouns

Physics history is dominated by German scientists. In English, we usually pronounce their "H" sounds quite sharply:

- Heisenberg /'haɪzənʒ:rg/ (Voiced H)
- Helmholtz /'hɛlmhɒlts/ (Voiced H in the middle)

e. Classroom Practice

Read these physics-themed sentences aloud.

1. I love your hair!
2. Hi Harry, how are you?
3. Awesome! Harry has done his whole homework by himself.
4. I'll be ready in half an hour.
5. The heliocentric model was a huge milestone in history. (All pronounced H's)
6. We spent an hour measuring the heat generated by the hydrogen fuel cell. (Silent H, then two voiced H's)
7. Chaos theory helps us understand chromatic aberration in lenses. (Hard 'K' sounds, then a voiced H, then another hard 'K')
8. Heisenberg's hypothesis changed how we view the quantum character of particles. (Voiced H, voiced H, hard 'K')
9. It is an honor to study Helmholtz resonance at this university. (Silent H, voiced H)

f. Quick Exercise: "a" or "an"? - Fill in the blanks

1. This experiment will take _____ half-life to complete.
2. He is _____ honest researcher.
3. We need to formulate _____ hypothesis before testing.
4. The laboratory is _____ hour away from campus.
5. They detected _____ high-energy photon.

Class 2

1. Selection of the speaking test topics
2. Warm-up
3. Pronunciation reminder: th
4. Writing a cover letter
5. Pronunciation reminder: the “ptk” trick

1. Selection of the Speaking Test Topics

2. Warm-up

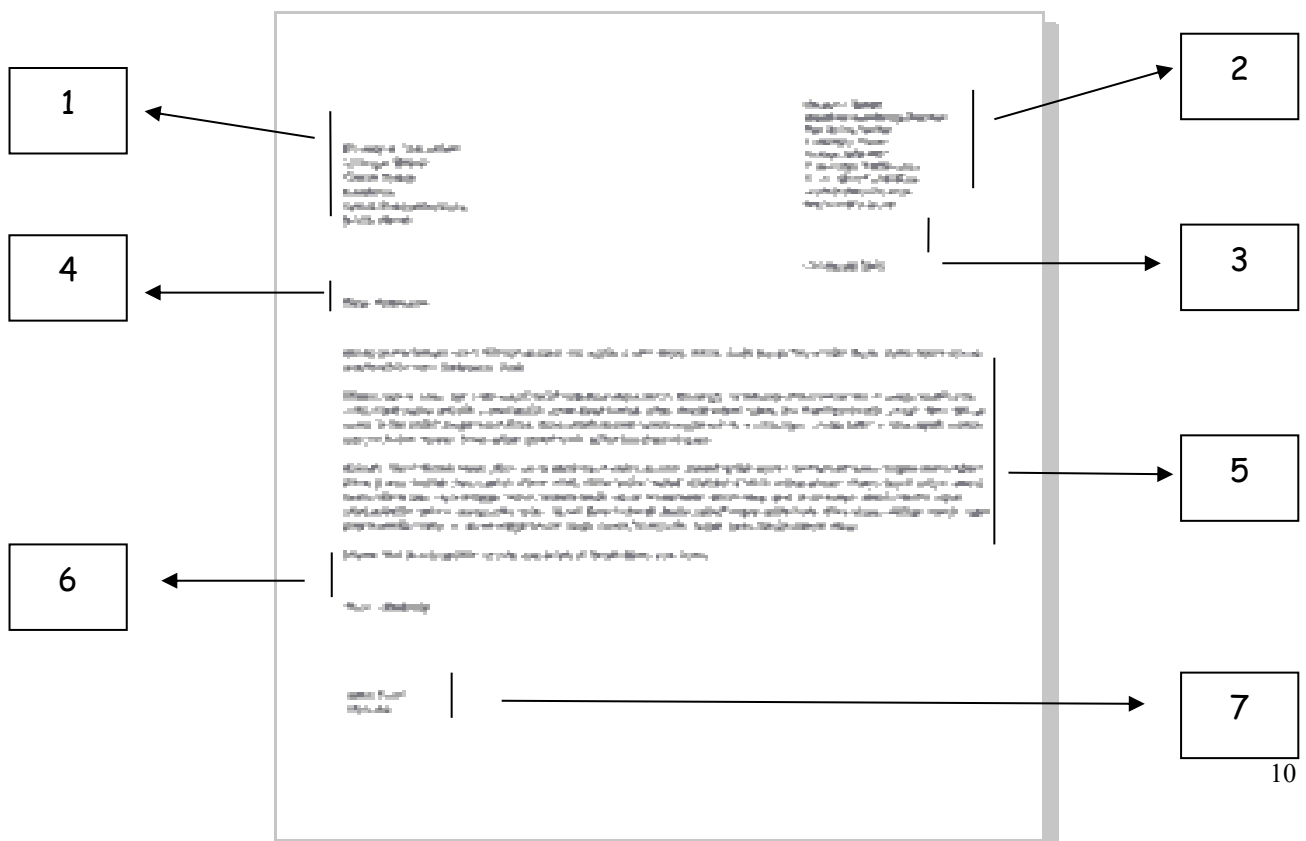
3. Pronunciation of “th”. How do you read these words?

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

/θ/	/ð/

4. Writing a cover letter

Common layout of a formal cover letter



Structural Components

- **1)** The _____ of the person you are writing to.
- **2)** Your _____ (Name, email, phone, and professional LinkedIn link)
- **3)** _____: You can write the date on the right or on the left. In formal English, always write the _____ as a word to avoid international confusion (e.g., DD/MM/YYYY vs. MM/DD/YYYY).

Practice: Write the following dates in professional English format:

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

Salutations & Greetings (4)

- **A)** If you **do not know** the name of the person hiring, use: _____
- **B)** If you **know** the name, use their professional title and last name only. In physics, look out for academic titles (**Dr**, **Professor**). If writing to a woman without a doctoral title, use **Ms**, which is neutral for both married and single women.
 - *Examples:* Dear Dr. Jenkins, Dear Ms. Hawers, Dear Professor Iverson.

Structural Content of a Cover Letter (5)

Paragraph 1: The Opening

Briefly identify who you are (e.g., a third-year physics undergraduate) and the specific position or research internship you are applying for. Mention how you found out about the vacancy or lab opening.

Paragraph 2: Your Physics Profile & Suitability

Explain why you are qualified. Connect your academic background to the position. Mention relevant coursework (e.g., quantum mechanics, thermodynamics), laboratory techniques, data analysis skills (Python, MATLAB, LaTeX), or previous project work.

Paragraph 3: Motivation & Alignment

Give specific reasons why you want to work for this particular lab or company. Mention their recent publications, specific experiments, or projects that align with your career goals.

Paragraph 4: Enclosures & Next Steps

Inform them that you have attached your resume and academic transcripts. State your availability for an interview.

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

Sign-off & Closing (6 & 7)

- _____ is used if the recipient is known and addressed by their name (e.g., Dear Dr. Green).
- _____ is used if the name of the recipient is not known (e.g., Dear Sir/Madam).
- _____ (7): Sign your name, then type your full name underneath. In English, always write your First name first, Last name second.

Useful Business & Academic Abbreviations

Match the abbreviations to their definitions below: **Enc. / p.p. / P.S. / P.T.O. / RSVP**

- _____ = _____ (when you include your CV, transcripts, or research papers).
- _____ = _____ (signing on someone else's behalf).
- _____ = _____ (to add something after you have finished and signed the letter).
- _____ = _____ (informal; indicates the text continues on the back).
- _____ = _____ (please reply).

Translation Practice. Translate these standard formulas into professional English, focusing on an academic/scientific context:

- a. Je me permets de vous écrire :
- b. Je souhaite postuler pour le stage de (...) dont vous avez publié l'annonce dans... :
- c. Je suis disponible pour entretien le ... :
- d. Je suis en troisième année de Licence de physique à Orléans :
- e. Veuillez trouver mon CV ci-joint :
- f. J'attends avec impatience la possibilité de pouvoir discuter avec vous :
- g. Dans l'attente d'une réponse de votre part :

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

CLASS 3

1. Warm-up: speaking game
2. Pronunciation: diphthongs
3. Making and understanding new words
4. Vocabulary: idioms
5. Pronunciation: long and short i

1. Warm-up Game: Jeopardy on questions

2. Pronunciation: diphthongs

- Target: Diphthong /ou/ (long O) vs. /ɔ:/ (open O).
- Drill: do not flatten the "O." Practice the "O-face" (rounded lips).
- Exercise: "The photon's motion has torque force." (Note the lip rounding on the first two, and the drop of the jaw on the last two).
- Exercise on minimal pairs. Read out loud and circle the words in which a diphthong is heard.

so / saw	boat / bought	law / low	not / note
got / goat	to own / on	cost / coast	known / non
odd / ode	wait / wet	get / gate	sell / sale
pen / pain	taste / test	west / waist	special / spatial
gel / jail	tell / tale	hail / hell	phlegm / flame

3. Making and understanding 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	

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

1. electrocute:
2. smog:
3. Oxbridge:
4. motel:
5. manspreading:
6. shrinkflation:
7. transistor: transfer + resistor
8. pulsar: pulsating + star
9. quasar: quasi-stellar + radio
10. avionics : Aviation + Electronics

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

Adding prefixes – examples:

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		

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	

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)

4. Idioms related to language

It's (all) Greek to me.	
It's Double Dutch. (mostly UK)	

A slip of the tongue	
Bite your tongue!	
The pen is mightier than the sword.	
We speak the same language.	

5. Pronunciation: long i vs. short i

- Target: /ɪ/ vs /i:/.
- Drill: Kinetic (short) vs. Heat (long).
- Exercise: leave – live – hit – heat – pit – Pete – lick – leak – wick – weak - "Ki-ne-tic ener-gy rea-ches the fi-eld." "The heat hit me."
- Bonus: What is the French translation of the last sentence in my list?

CLASS 4

1. Warm-up
2. Cloning (listening & vocabulary)
3. Grammar: will and order (advanced)
4. Pronunciation: the silent b and l
5. Public Speaking

1. Warm-up

2. Cloning (listening and vocabulary)

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	

3. Grammar – expressing willingness, order, and intention

a. Same subjects

I want to sleep.

My friend needs to go to the hospital.

Negation: I don't want to leave now.

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?

c. Other uses of "will"

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

Examples:

- She was willing to help.
- He won't answer the phone. → How would you translate this?

- Person A: Say hi to your sister for me.
- Person B: Will do. → How would you translate this?
- Will do!

d. Demands

When we express a demand, requirement, or strong recommendation using a main verb of will or order, the following clause uses the subjunctive mood (bare base form of the verb).

→ Pattern: Subject + Verb of Will/Order + that + Subject + Base Verb

- Incorrect: ~~The lab manual demands that the student calibrates the sensor.~~
- Correct: The lab manual demands that the student calibrate the sensor. (Even though "the student" is third-person singular)
- Negative: The professor insists that we not touch the vacuum chamber. (Do not use "don't" or "doesn't").

Common verbs for this structure: demand, require, insist, order, recommend, propose, urge.

Exercise 1 - Subjunctive: Spot the Error.

Find and correct the errors in the subjunctive structures.

1. Incorrect: The safety protocol mandates that every researcher wears radiation badges near the particle accelerator.

2. Incorrect: The lead scientist proposed that the team repeats the thermodynamics experiment at a lower pressure.

3. Incorrect: Due to high voltage risks, the manual requires that an undergraduate student doesn't operate the electrostatic generator alone.

4. Incorrect: The peer reviewer recommended that the author includes a secondary error analysis in the conclusion.
5. Incorrect: Our professor insisted that the liquid nitrogen is stored strictly in cryogenic dewars.

Exercise 2: Mixed structures. 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. Mes collègues exigent que nous ne partions pas trop tôt du travail.
7. Le règlement impose que nous soyons à l'heure.

4. Pronunciation: silent b and l

- Difference between the French l and the English l
- Target: Removing "ghost" sounds.

- Drill: Focus on the ending of the word.
- Exercise: Pronounce: Coulomb (Coo-lom), Half-life (Haf-life), talk (tak), walk (wak)

5. Public Speaking

- **Speaking on Jurassic Park** (movie). Watch the 'DNA explanation' extract.

How were dinosaurs made? Does this make sense?

- **Speaking:** What are the concerns raised by cloning? What must be paid attention to as far as ethics and morals are concerned?

Finished early?

RISKS	ABUSE	EMOTIONAL	HEALTH
BEN WILSON	ABORTION	LCFC	CLONED
CLONES	CLONE	DOUBLE HELIX	PETER KNEALE
DICTATOR	NATURAL ORDER	PLAYING GOD	DRINKWATER
ETHICS	DIVERSITY	HORCRUX	VARDY
CATHOLICS	GENETICS	DNA	CLONING

U E R M I O E A V A I O T K A X H T E 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 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 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

Name: _____ Date: _____

CLASS 5

1. Warm-up
2. Nuclear power: listening and vocab
3. Grammar: comparing
4. Idioms using comparison
5. Pronunciation: noun and verb stress

1. Warm-up

2. Nuclear Power

Brainstorming

What energy sources do you know?

Sort the energy sources

Renewable energy sources	Non-renewable sources

What is a nuclear power plant? How do you think it works?

Video "Journey to the heart of energy"

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-8JkzeQDHKM>

Vocabulary. Find the English equivalents in the video.

1. une centrale nucléaire		2. de la chaleur	
3. relâcher		4. autonome, indépendant	

5. refroidissant		6. le carburant, le combustible	
7. des pastilles d'uranium		8. des barres de combustible	
9. de l'acier		10. un reservoir	
11. rempli(e) de		12. le coeur du réacteur	
13. à l'état liquide		14. de la vapeur	
15. du cuivre		16. une bobine	
17. de cette façon, par ce moyen		18. le courant	
19. une tour de refroidissement		20. des déchets radioactifs	
21. de la plus haute importance		22. trier	
23. stocker		24. des gaz à effet de serre	

Match the words with the definitions

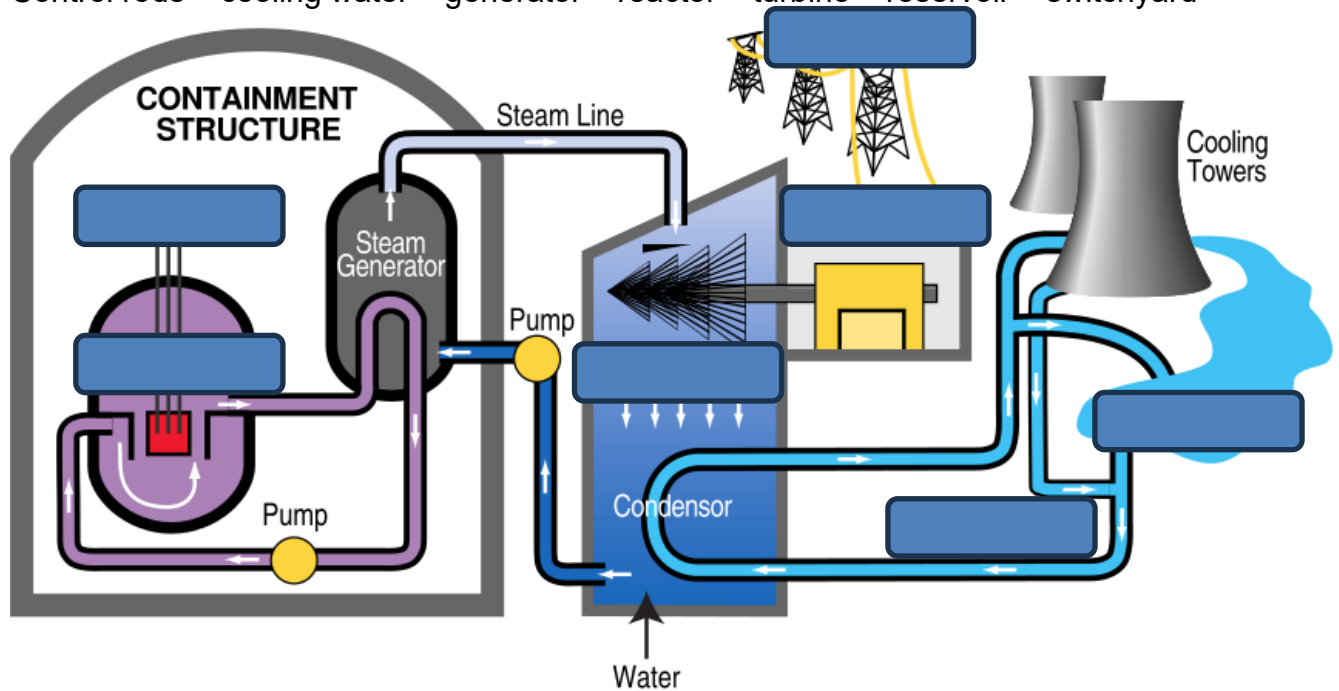
an atom - a control rod - a generator - a switchyard - uranium - a turbine

- a. _____ : a silver-white, radioactive metal element used in the production of nuclear energy.
- b. _____ : a machine that converts one form of energy into another
- c. _____ : a usually enclosed area for the switching facilities of a power station
- d. _____ : a steel or aluminum rod used in nuclear reactors in order to control the rate of fission of the nuclear fuel
- e. _____ : one of the smallest units of all matter that has all the chemical properties of a particular element

f. _____: a type of machine in which a wheel is driven by the movement of liquid or gas so that power is produced

Place the elements on the picture:

Control rods – cooling water – generator – reactor – turbine – reservoir – switchyard



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PWR_nuclear_power_plant_diagram.svg

Speaking. Do you believe the video is an objective presentation of nuclear power?

3. Grammar: comparing and contrasting

Lesson: quick recap of comparisons

Short adjectives and long adjectives

Exercise. Make sentences using comparisons and the following words:

2. a. lead (du plomb) / cheap / gold

2. b. coal / to pollute / wind turbines

2. c. mass / proton / to be equal to / mass / neutron

2. d. When a thermometer is heated, high / temperature / long / column of mercury

2. e. MRI / clear / X-rays

2. f. Jupiter / to orbit / far from the sun / the Earth

2. g. Scientists / to discover / a star / 2x / big / sun.

4. Idioms. Can you explain these expressions that use comparison?

- Better late than never :
- Better safe than sorry :
- The sooner the better :
- Sooner or later:
- Like father like son:
- As clear as crystal :
- Easier said than done :

5. Pronunciation – Noun and Verb Stress (an ‘object vs to ob’ject)

- Target: Stress shifts based on grammar for nouns and verbs with the same spelling. Stress the first syllable in nouns, the second syllable in verbs.
- Drill: Ob-ject (noun) vs. Ob-ject (verb).
- Exercise: "The ob-ject will ob-ject to the pro-ject."



Nouns

A contest

A decrease

An import

A permit

A present

A protest

A record

A transfer



Verbs

to contest

to decrease

to import

to permit

to present

to protest

to record

to transfer

CLASS 6

1. Grammar: reported speech
2. Pronunciation: sentence stress
3. Grammar: S-V agreement with complex subjects
4. Pronunciation: famous scientists
5. Movies for word stress
6. Public speaking

1. Grammar: Reported Speech

Direct speech Mike says:	Reported speech
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 _____.

Recap on time and place

Direct speech	Reported speech
This morning	
Today	
Tomorrow	
Last year	
Now	

Here	
------	--

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

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.'	

Exercise: Reported Speech with Nuance

Convert the following direct speech into reported speech. Pay close attention to the reporting verb and make sure to capture the original speaker's intent (advising, claiming, denying, proposing).

1. "You should double-check the sources before you cite them," the professor told me.
2. "Yesterday's results are not reliable," the lead researcher claimed.
3. "I did not tamper with the figures," the student insisted.
4. "Let's consider a new methodology for the next phase," he suggested.
5. "We have decided to postpone the conference to next month," the organizers announced.

2. 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.

- I was thinking of buying a car.
- I'm sorry, I can't. I'm going to college.
- Let's eat, Grandma!
- I need to study tonight.
- I didn't cheat on the test today! (=> What do you insist on?)
- 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 these 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.)

3. Grammar: Subject-Verb Agreement with Complex Subjects

Instructions: Choose the correct verb form to agree with the subject in each of the following sentences. (The subjects are tricky)

1. The data, along with the preliminary results, **(is / are)** being reviewed.
2. Neither the professor nor the students **(was / were)** aware of the new policy.
3. Each of the participants **(has / have)** to complete the survey.
4. A series of experiments **(was / were)** conducted to verify the findings.
5. The number of studies on this topic **(is / are)** increasing rapidly.

4. Pronunciation : famous scientists' names (reminder of last year for new students)

NAMES	IPA	NAMES	IPA
Archimedes	[ˌɑːkɪ'miːdiːz]	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 ˈrʌðəfəd]
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	[ˈsɒfəs liː]	Pythagoras	[paɪˈθæɡ.ər.əs]

5. Movies for word stress: Top Gun Maverick

Top Gun Maverick - Tom Cruise Meets The New Recruits

https://youtu.be/STRpcqrSnGY?si=Wa3nXUIN_8wD8Bwy

Your tasks before watching:

1. Underline all the stressed syllables
2. Cross out the words that are not stressed at all
3. Circle the aspirated ptk
4. Split the sentences with /
5. Watch the extract and correct your mistakes if needed
6. Practice in small groups

Morning. Welcome to your special training Detachment. Be seated. Emmanuel Bates, not a commander. You're all Top Gun graduates, the elite, the best of the best. That was yesterday. The enemy's new fifth generation fighter has levelled the playing field. Details are few but you can be sure we no longer possess the technological advantage. Success now more than ever comes down to the man or woman in the box. Half of you will make the cut, one of you will be named mission leader. The other half will remain in reserve. Your instructor's a Top Gun graduate with real world experience in every mission aspect you will be expected to master. His exploits are legendary and he's considered to be one of the finest pilots this program has ever produced. What he has to teach you, they very well mean the difference between life and death. I give you Captain Pete Mitchell, call sign: Maverick

Morning. The F-18 NATOPS. It contains everything they want you to know about your aircraft. I'm assuming you know the book inside and out.

Damn right yeah – damn straight - you got it

So does your enemy.

(and where else)

But what the enemy doesn't know is your limits. I intend to find them, test them, push beyond.

Today we'll start with what you only think you know. Show me what you're made of.

Teacher's note: NATOPS stands for Naval Air Training and Operating Procedures Standardization

6. Public speaking

Answer one of the questions given in class by giving a two-minute speech.

*** End of your Workbook ***