



LE CHOIX
D'UNE AUTRE
SCOLARITÉ

ANGLAIS BILINGUE

Quatrième

Premier trimestre -

Extrait de cours Anglais bilingue

WEEK 2

GRAMMAR

Learning Objective: This week you will look at **NOUNS** - you have already looked at **countable and non-countable nouns** in 5e, week 4 (and we will look at this again, in more detail, in 4e, week 8). This time you will look at how some nouns can be either nouns or verbs – depending on their spelling. Also, how nouns can be used to build other, new words: by joining nouns/verbs together or adding a preposition or a suffix.

1. Nouns that can also be verbs

In the following examples we can use the same word for both the verb and the noun (but note the changes in spelling that occur in some instances):

<u>Verb</u>	<u>Noun</u>
To practise	practice
To advise	advice, advisor
To score	score, scorer
To win	win, winner

2. Compound words

You can join nouns together, or add a preposition to a noun, to make new, compound words:

(a) Two nouns together: houseboat, teapot, fireplace, skyscraper

(b) Adding a preposition like 'out' or 'down' can give you:

Out *outside, outcome, outclass, outlook, outdo, time-out, outlier, outrival, out-standing*

Down *downstairs, downside, downtime, sundown, downgrade, downstream, download, downthrow, downfall, knockdown, meltdown*

Often these compound words become accepted as new words and you don't need to include a hyphen (-) between the two words. However, you should if:

- (i) you join a verb (ending in -ing or -ed) with another word that changes its meaning (for example: out-standing, ruled-out), or

you need to separate 2 vowels (for example: time-out).

3. People nouns

You can form new words by adding the suffix -er and -or to a verb/noun. This indicates a person or thing that does something.

Where there is a consonant, double it and add -er

Swim, rub, jewel - swimmer, rubber, jeweller

Sometimes we add - or

Act, direct, invest, sail, collect - actor, director, investor, sailor, collector

If there is a vowel ending, we remove it and add -or

Compete, spectate - competitor, spectator

There is no rule about when you use -or or -er. They just have to be learnt and remembered! Some have completely different meanings: miner (someone who works down a mine, a coal mine, for example) and minor (meaning a young person below the age of 21 or something of lesser importance).

4. Turning Nouns into Adjectives

You can also turn nouns (and verbs) into adjectives by adding a suffix:

-able, -ible, -ful, -ic, -ish, -ive, -ous, -y

For example: *adorable, flexible, careful, heroic, foolish, massive, famous, tasty*

VOCABULARY

Sports

<u>Players & the team</u>		
Player(s)	(The) Side	Squad
Participant	Competitor	Challenger
Team-Mate(s)	Opponent	Captain
Manager	Coach	Physio
To practise	To compete	To participate
To be selected for	To be signed for	To be recruited from
<u>Training</u>		
Training camp	Pitch	All-weather surface
Stadium	Arena	Court
Circuit	Gym	Leisure centre
Sports centre	Sports equipment	Facility
Warm-up	Cool-down	To be fit
Injury/injuries	In/on good form	The run-up
Fitness	Strength	Stretch/Stretching
Attack, Attacker	Defence (defend), Defender	Tackle
Pace	Speed	Agility
Trainer	Instructor	
<u>The match</u>		
Game	Match	Tournament
Championship	League	Division
Series	Fixture	Event
Session	Season	Quarter-final
First-half	Semis	Final
Half-time	Full-time	Lap

Length	Course	Performance
Display	Spectators	The stand or stands
Play away/at home	Home-side	Away-side
Fans	Win	Draw
Defeat	Runners-up	Results
Title	Score	Table (top of, bottom of)
Goal	Victory	Win
Hat-trick	Concede (a goal/point)	Unbeaten
Medal	Podium	Cup
Award	Rosette	Record
Personal best (PB)		

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PRACTICE GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Practice 1. These sentences have either c or s missing depending whether the word is a verb or noun. Can you decide which to use?

1. My violin teacher says that further practi_e will help me but I hate practi_ing!
2. He advi_ed her not to give up playing but she took no notice of his advi_e.
3. I have devi_ed a new game for you which you can play using your console devi_e.
4. Years ago, you had to licen_e your dog but it is no longer a legal requirement to have a dog licen_e.

Practice 2. Make 8 new (compound) words from the following: The first one is given to you:

day	post	table	board
lamp	fall	shop	grand
black	ball	light	foot
cloth	water	son	tea

Foot + ball = football

Black +

Water +

Grand +

Lamp +

Day +

Table +

Tea +

Practice 3. Can you make word formations - compound words - for the following:

Off offside [the offside* rule in football]

..... [a plant may have many of these on its stem]

..... [a game of football starts with this]

..... [an area in the sea not far from the beach]

Up upgrade [the latest and best model]

..... [to give someone the latest news/report about something]

..... [to put something onto your computer]

..... [a loud and noisy reception or disturbance]

[where a player cannot kick, handle or hit the ball because they are in front of the last player who touched the ball]*

Practice 4. Turn these nouns/verbs into adjectives

Choose from these endings: -able, -ible, -al, -ic, -ful, -ing

Respect person

Work a mum

Icon an building

Help a lady

Sense a boy

Centre [Sydney's main train station] Station

AUSTRALIAN CIVILISATION

Sport

Australia is a nation that loves sport. Much of this is due to Australia's good weather and good facilities where people can practise and compete. People spend a lot of time outdoors and they are encouraged to play sport from an early age.

Australia is famous for tennis, cricket, rugby and swimming (to name just a few sports). There are also sports unique to Australia, such as Australian rules football and, possibly, crocodile wrestling ... (remember Crocodile Dundee?)!



The most decorated Australian swimmers are Shane Gould and Ian Thorpe.



Shane (left photo) was only 15 years old when she won 3 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze medal in the 1972 Olympics. Ian (right photo, with team mates) won 3 gold and 2 silver medals at the 2000 Olympics and many more medals at World Championship competitions. He was only 14 years old when he first competed for Australia.

There are also world-class surfers although it was a Hawaiian, Duke Kahanamoku, who, it is said, first 'rode the waves' to the amazement of Australians back in 1915. The RipCurl Pro contest takes place on Bells Beach (SW of Melbourne) each Easter. Bondi Beach (near Sydney) is also well known for its first-class surf. Surfers may be called, teasingly, 'seaweed munchers' or 'shark-suckers'.



Sport in Australia is encouraged and well supported at school and in clubs. Men, women, children and people with disabilities all have opportunities to participate and compete at the highest level.



Look at some of these videos about young people's sports heroes and how people are encouraged to get involved in organised sport across Australia.

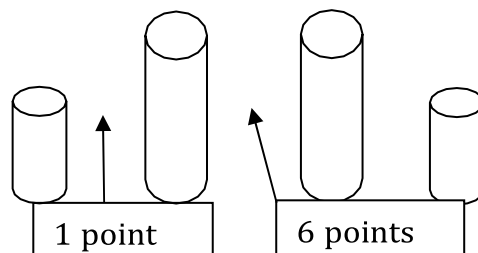
<https://www.ausport.gov.au/participating/playsportaustralia>



You could also read about, and try out, a traditional aboriginal game described in this guide to over 100 games played by Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders.

<https://www.sportingschools.gov.au/resources-and-pd/schools/yulunga/age-category>

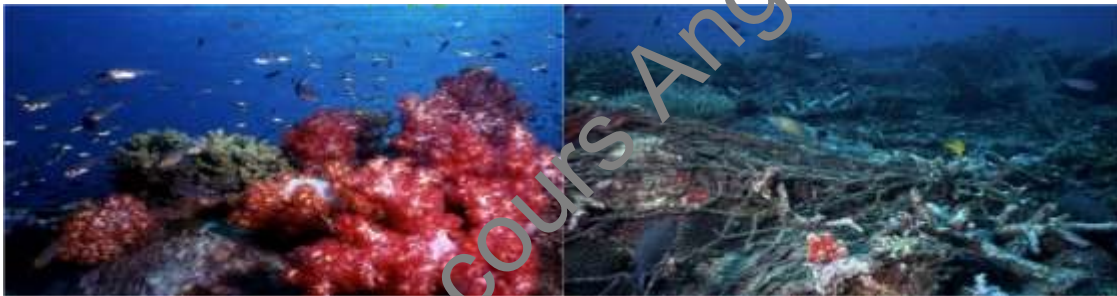
Australian rules football – or aussie rules – was a game invented in 1858 so it has a long history. Like rugby, they use an oval-shaped ball, but they play on an oval ground and hand-punch the ball to pass or kick it through 4 tall posts (2 tall, 2 small) at either end of the pitch. Points are scored depending on which set of posts the ball goes through or where the ball lands.



Australia's natural resources (mountains, beaches) mean that white water rafting, diving, windsurfing, sailing, cycling, fishing are all pastimes and sports enjoyed by Australians and visitors.



Yet there are also dangers in the water too; riptides, sandbanks, shark attacks, jellyfish and saltwater crocodiles. Other problems include natural and man-made damage and pollution to these fragile eco-systems. This includes coral bleaching (as a result of raised global temperatures), erosion and coral die-off (from pollution and boat collisions).



The challenge is to find ways to protect areas most at risk, to keep them healthy as well as allowing access for fishing, tourism and sport.

