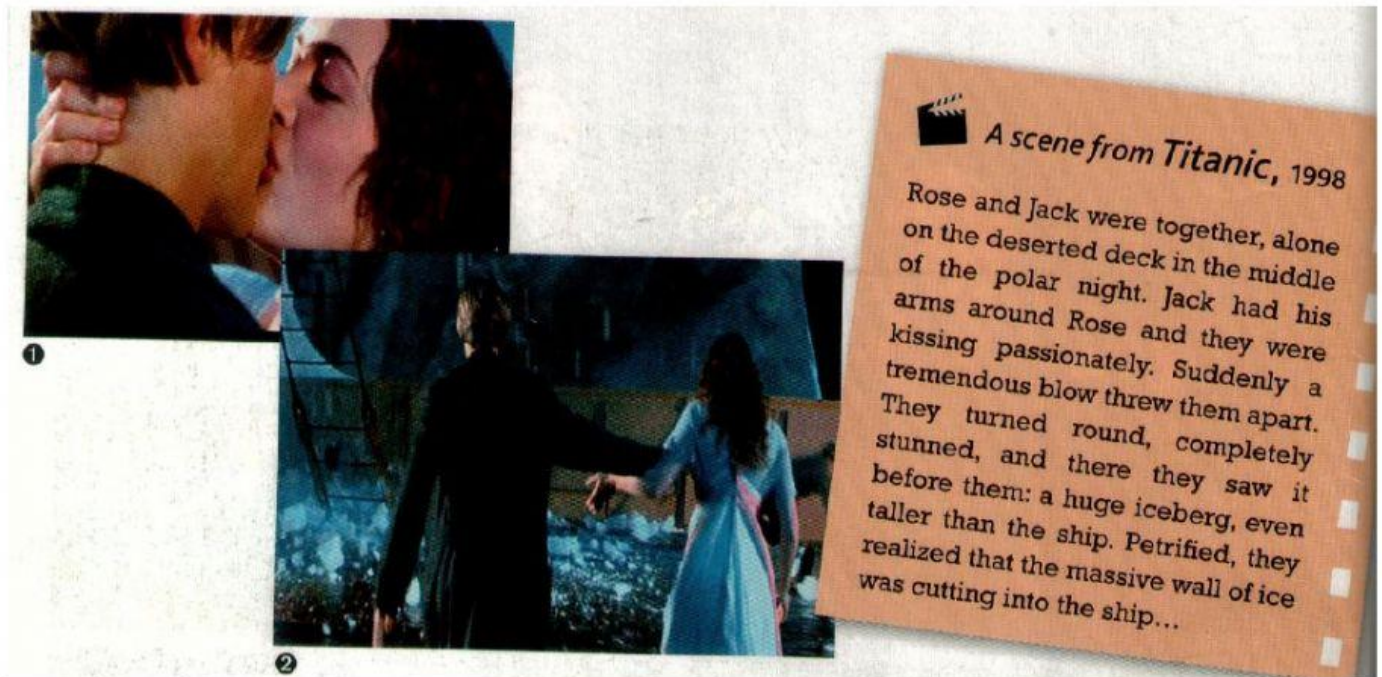


Description of a scene



Can you guess the meaning of some new words in less than 5 minutes (find the answers in the text) ?

Where you can walk in the open air on a ship

A terrible shock

Separated

Confused

Enormous

Select the sentences that correspond to picture 1

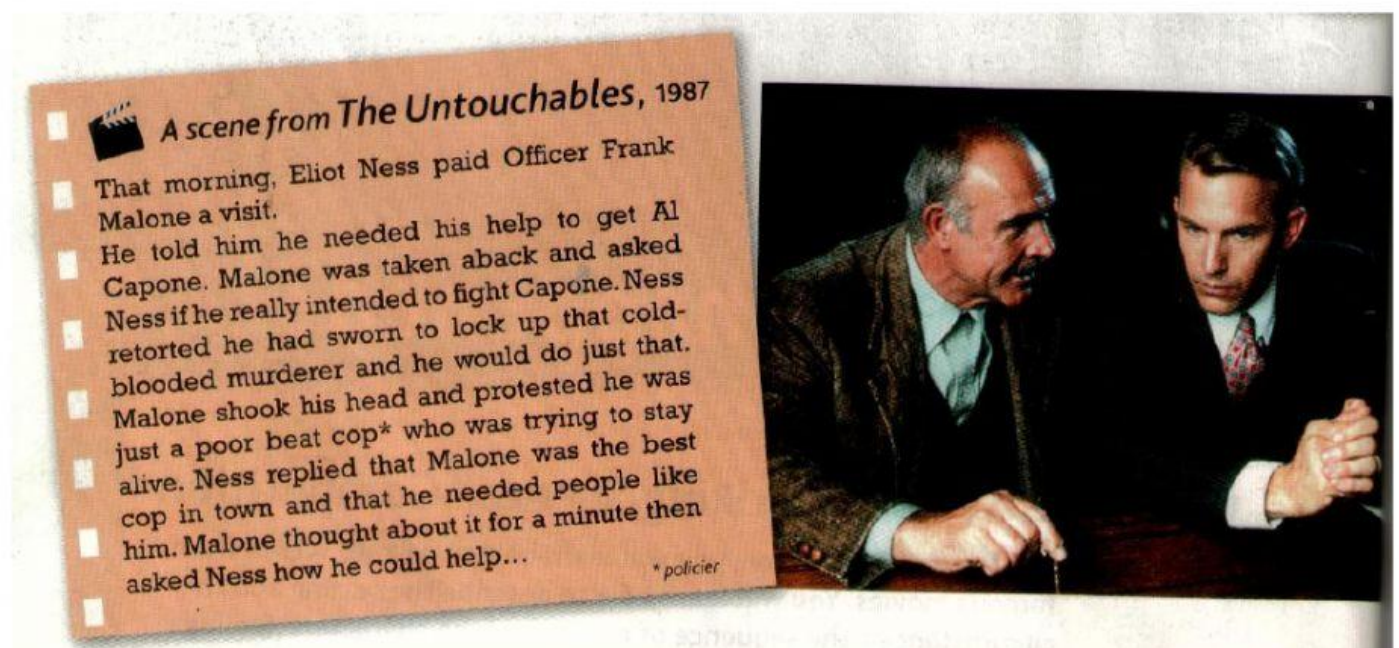
the last word of the part : .

Here is a short description of the scene, but you might remember the details from the original text above. This is meant to show you how YOU can add more details in your description while writing. Make a detailed description out of a simple text:

Adjectives / adverbs / Be+ V-ing

Rose and Jack were on the deck in the middle of the night. Jack had his arms around Rose and they were kissing. A blow threw them apart. They turned round and they saw an iceberg. They realized that it was cutting into the ship.

Rose and Jack were on the deck in the middle of the night.
 Jack had his arms around Rose and they were kissing .
 a blow threw them apart. They turned round
 and they saw a iceberg. They realized that
 was cutting into the ship.



N° « You are the cop in town and I need people like you. »

N° « Do you really intend to fight Capone ? »

N° « How can I help ? »

N° « I have sworn the lock up that cold blooded murderer in prison, and I will just do that . »

N° « I need you help to get Al Capone »

N° « Ness, I am just a poor beat cop, who's trying to stay alive .»

What speech verbs do you remember in the text ?

Mumbled called out cried told moaned
Asked inquired retorted protested nodded
Answered replied shook his head

Note l'infinitif de ces verbes au passé ou au participe passé :

Petrified → replied → stayed →

Si un verbe se termine par la lettre y précédée une , au preterit et au participe passé le y se transforme en et on ajoute le du passé

Entraîne toi : try : play : tidy : carry :

Observe et déduis les autres cas où des changements similaires s'appliquent

cry → she cries story → stories early → earlier wealthy → wealthier

On applique la même règle aux

→ **verbes** à la du singulier du

→ **noms** que l'on met au

→ **adjectifs** au et au

a- Les adverbes en -LY

complete → completely direct → directly real → really
sudden → huge → current →
beautifu → actual →

Discours indirect : lorsqu'un narrateur rapporte des paroles les pronoms et déterminants changent

I need your help Ness told him he needed his help	I need to speak to my friend → Maria said needed to speak to friend
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b- Observe :

Ness replied **that** Malone was the best cop in town and **that** he needed people like him
He told him he needed his help to get Al Capone.

En anglais on peut parfois supprimer that

En français on peut parfois supprimer que

c- observe encore !

Discours direct	Discours indirect
' I need your help'	He told him he needed his help.
'I have sworn to lock him up.'	He retorted he had sworn to lock him up.
'I will just do that.'	He retorted he would just do that.
'I'm trying to stay alive.'	He protested he was trying to stay alive.
'I met Malone on Tuesday.'	He announced he had met Malone on Tuesday.

Dans les phrases au discours indirect les verbes introducteurs de discours sont au

Observe les verbes en gras à gauche et à droite. Quand les verbes qui introduisent le discours indirect sont au on décale les paroles rapportées d'un cran vers le

d- Les questions au discours indirect

'How can I help ?'	He asked Ness he could help.
'Do you intend to fight Capone ?'	He asked he intended to fight Capone.

Au discours indirect, une question ouverte introduite par un mot interrogatif est introduite par le même

Les questions fermées sont rapportées à l'aide de