

Are you OK ?

Vocabulaire :

L'état physique et moral : happy, fine, ok, not very well, upset, tired

Les parties du corps : the back, the head, the foot, the hand, the leg

Structures syntaxiques :

How are you today? Today, I'm...

How is he, today? How is she, today? Today, he is/she is...

My/His/Her back hurts

Grammaire :

Le pluriel des noms en anglais on ajoute un « s »

Exemple : one hand ,two hands ; one leg, two legs


Sauf : a tooth (au singulier) , teeth (au pluriel)

my foot = mon pied, my feet = mes pieds

Phonologie

Veiller à la prononciation :

Veiller à la courbe intonative de la structure interrogative :



How are you today?

de **How** : en mettant la main devant la bouche, l'élève doit sentir l'air sortir, à la prononciation du H ;

du **-s** final, marque du pluriel, qui se réalise en [z] pour hands, legs.

TEXTE DU DIALOGUE

Tom: "Hello Lucy! How are you today?"

Lucy: "I'm very well! I'm happy to go to school with you! How are you Tom?"

Tom: "I'm tired but I'm ok!"

Tom: "How is he today? He doesn't look good!"

Lucy: "No! He's not! His head hurts!"

Lucy's mother: "Hi! How are you?"

Tom: "I'm ok."

Lucy: "I'm very well! What about you mummy?"

Lucy's mother: "I'm fine!"

TONGUE TWISTER OU COMPTINE

Are you sleeping, are you sleeping?

Brother John, Brother John?

Morning bells are ringing,

morning bells are ringing

Ding dang dong, ding dang dong.