



"The game is afoot"



Final Task :

En tant que jeune inspecteur, écris un court rapport après avoir observé une scène de crime

compétence : expression écrite

Dans cette séquence, je vais apprendre à utiliser...



Seed

- le Past Simple
- la probabilité avec "maybe" et "perhaps"
- du vocabulaire en lien avec le crime



Stem

Seed +

- Le Past Continuous
- l'expression de la probabilité au présent avec "must", "may" et "might"
- plus de vocabulaire en lien avec le crime



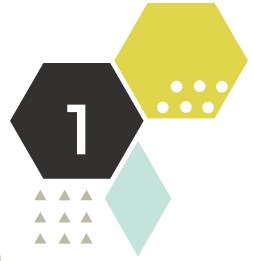
Leaf

Seed + Stem +

- l'expression de la probabilité au passé avec "must", "may" et "might"
- des expressions courantes avec "hand"



Document 1 : WATCH & SPEAK



- _____

- (1985) by Barry Levinson

Where does the scene take place (building, city, country) ?

- _____

What time of the year is it ?

a) the start of the year b) mid-term c) the winter holidays d) the end of the year

Challenge : what's the other name of the 19th century in England ?
Why ?

- _____

Watch again : what do we learn about the new boy ?



Surname : _____

First name : _____

Place of origin : _____

Father's profession : _____

Hobbies : _____

What about the other boy ? Can you guess ?

Name : _____

Profession : _____

Creator : _____

Address : _____





killer / mystery / find out / clues / game / detectives / pretend / solve

Ash: Looking for _____, of course.

Ash: I know it's only a game, but I'm going to be the first to _____ the murder _____. Like my hero, the world's most famous detective, Sherlock Holmes. I'm going to solve the mystery in record time and _____ who the _____ is.

- **PART 2**

1.It's (...) Stephen has been on a Murder Mystery Weekend.

- a) the first time b) the second time

2.The murderer is chosen by the (...) of the game.

- a) players b) organisers

3.Ash thinks the first victim might have been (...)

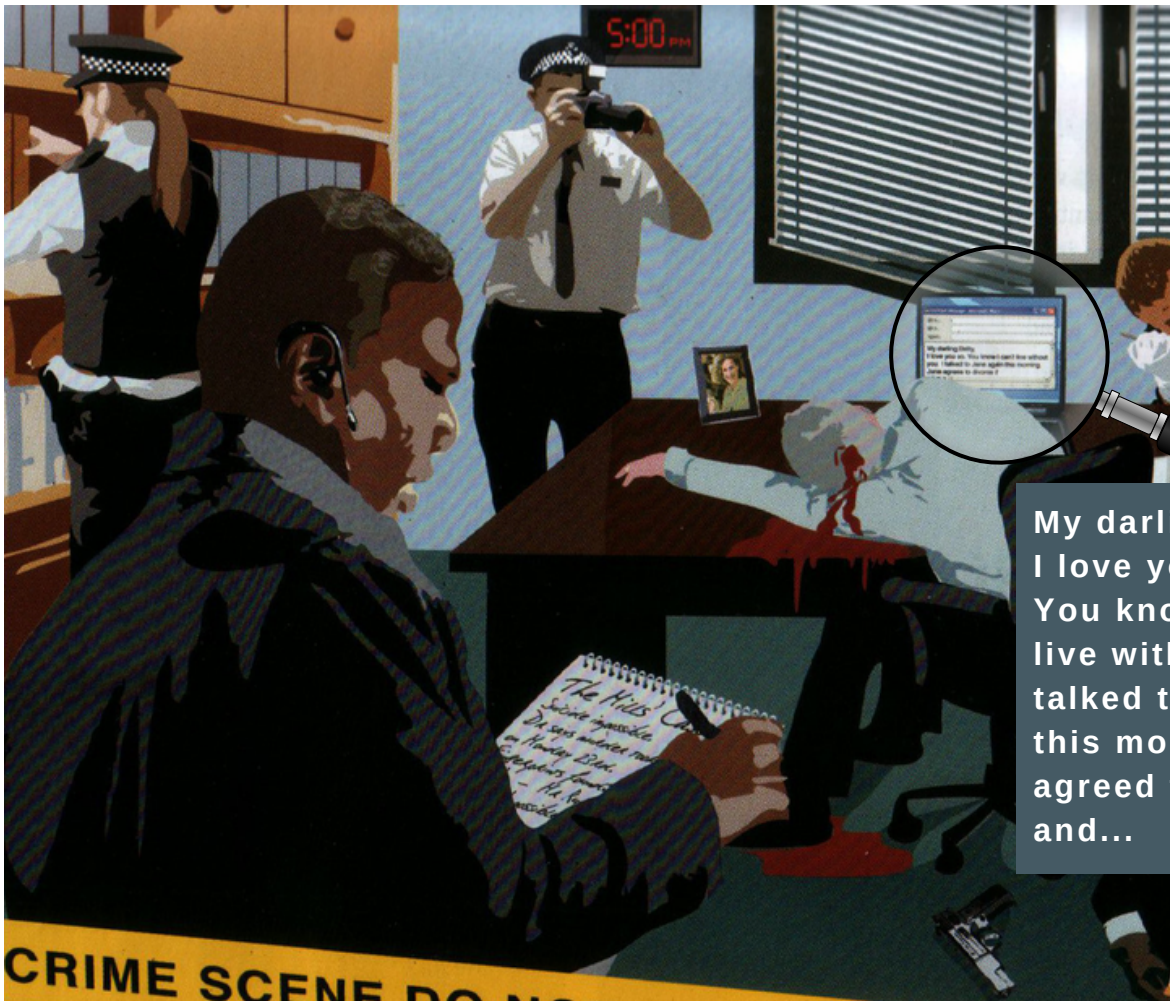
- a) shot. b) poisoned.

4. Stephen thinks she might have been (...)

- a) shot. b) poisoned.

5.(...) thinks the murderer might be somebody who likes tea.

- a) Ash b) Stephen



My darling Betty,
I love you so...
You know I can't
live without you. I
talked to Jane again
this morning. She
agreed to divorce
and...



Make hypothesis about the crime scene using "maybe" and "perhaps".

You can use the Past Simple...

ex : *Maybe (or perhaps) someone shot the victim.*

or the Present Simple...

ex : *Perhaps (or maybe) Jane is the murderer.*



Make hypothesis about what happened using "must" "may" and "might".

You can use the past tense ("have" + "past participle")

ex : *Someone must have shot the victim.*

or the present tense (verbal base)

ex : *Jane may be the murderer.*



Remember

La probabilité

La probabilité peut-être exprimée avec **différents degrés de certitude**.

Pour cela on utilise trois **auxiliaires modaux** :



must
(presque certain)
may
(plutôt probable)
might
(peu probable)

- **WRITE DOWN** some of your answers in your exercise book...



Document 4 : READ & UNDERSTAND

Read the first paragraphs of the first chapter of Agatha Christie's *"Murder on the Orient Express"*.



Chapter 1 - An Important Passenger on the Taurus Express

It was five o'clock on a winter's morning in Syria. Alongside the platform at Aleppo stood the train grandly designed in Railway guides as the Taurus Express. It consisted of a kitchen and dining-car, a sleeping-car and two local coaches.



And then there had come this Belgian stranger - all the way from England.

"You have saved us, mon cher", said the General emotionally.

To which the stranger (by name M. Hercule Poirot) had made a fitting reply including the phrase :

"But indeed do I not remember that once you saved my life?

"Today is Sunday", said Lieutenant Dubosc.

"Tomorrow, Monday evening, you will be in Stamboul".

"That is so", agreed M. Poirot.

"And you intend to remain there a few days, I think?"

"Mais oui. Stamboul, it is a city I have never visited. It would be a pity to pass through it - comme ça."

Mary Debenham had had little sleep since she left Baghdad on the preceding Thursday. Two men below her window were talking French. One was a French officer, the other was a little man with enormous moustaches. The Wagon Lit conductor had come up to the two men. The train was about to depart, he said. The little man removed his hat. What an egg-shaped head he had. In spite of her preoccupations Mary Debenham smiled. A ridiculous-looking little man. The sort of little man one could never take seriously.

"En voiture, Monsieur", said the Wagon Lit conductor.

"There are not many people travelling, I imagine", Poirot said to the conductor.

"No, Monsieur. I have only two other passengers - both English. A Colonel from India, and a young English lady from Baghdad."



What is the equipment on the train ? (rooms)

What's the name of the Belgian stranger ?

Read his description : is it the narrator's point of view ?



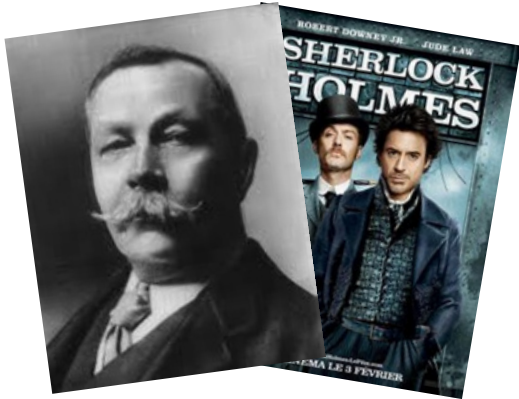
Vocabulary : sleep (slept, slept) / ring (rang, rung) / get up (got, got) / answer the phone / enter the apartment / strangle / a pair of stockings / a pair of scissors / fight (fought, fought) / stab in the back / fall (fell, fallen) / the woman's husband / call the police / cry.

[illegible]



Did you know... ?

6



- **"Sir" Arthur Conan Doyle**

(22 May 1859 – 7 July 1930) was a **British writer** (originally a physician), who created the character of **Sherlock Holmes**. He was born in **Edinburgh, Scotland**.

Sherlock Holmes is a **genius detective** who solved difficult cases with his companion **doctor John Watson**.

There have been **many adaptations** of his works for **television, the cinema and even video games**.

The most recent are the BBC's modern adaptation "**Sherlock**" starring Benedict Cumberbatch and Martin Freeman, the **two films** by British director Guy Ritchie starring Robert Downey Jr and Jude Law or the American TV show "**Elementary**" starring Jonny Lee Miller and Lucy Liu.

- **"Dame" Agatha Christie**

(15 September 1890 – 12 January 1976) was an **English writer**. She is known for her **66 detective novels** and **14 short story collections**, particularly those revolving around her fictional detectives **Hercule Poirot** and **Miss Marple**.

Christie also wrote the world's longest-running play, a murder mystery, **The Mousetrap**, and, under the pen name Mary Westmacott, six romances.

In 1971 she was appointed a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DBE) for her contribution to literature



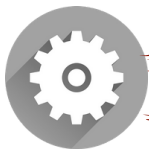
- **"Sir" Alfred Joseph Hitchcock**

(13 August 1899 – 29 April 1980) was an **English film director and producer**, known as "**the Master of Suspense**", he directed **over 50 feature films** in a career spanning six decades.

He became as well known as any of his actors thanks to his many interviews, his **cameo** roles in most of his film.

His films garnered a total of **46 Oscar nominations and six wins**.

His most famous films include "**The Birds**", "**Dial M for Murder**", "**Psycho**", "**Vertigo**"...



Remember Le Past Simple

Pour parler des choses qui sont déjà passées, terminées...

+

Dans les **phrases affirmatives**, il se compose **seulement du verbe**.

Si le verbe est **régulier**, il suffit de lui ajouter **la terminaison -ed**.

ex : *She **lived** in London.*

Cette terminaison **se prononce :**

[d] comme dans

played, enjoyed, lived...

ou [t] comme dans

worked, liked, looked, watched

ou encore [id] comme dans...

started, hated, faded...

Si le verbe est **irrégulier**, il s'agit de la **deuxième forme** apprise par cœur :

*to go, **went**, gone*

*to be, **was/were**, been*

ex : *They **went** to the swimming pool last Friday.*

- et ?

Dans les **phrases interrogatives** et **négatives**, le verbe fait venir un **auxiliaire**. Au **Past Simple**, cet auxiliaire c'est **DID**.

Ainsi, c'est lui qui porte la négation **"not"** dans les **phrases négatives**.

ex : *I **didn't** know you had pets.*

C'est également lui qui vient **se placer devant le sujet** dans les **questions**.

ex : *Where **did** you go ?*

On remarque que, **quand DID est là**, le verbe en profite pour **se débarrasser de la marque du passé** et redevenir **une simple base verbale** (infinitif sans "to")

ex : ***Did** she **live** in London ? (et pas **lived**)*

*They **didn't go** to the swimming pool last Friday. (et pas **went**)*

Attention, le verbe **BE** est une **exception**. Il fait tout le travail tout seul sans besoin de "DID".

ex : ***Were** you asleep ?*

*She **wasn't** very nice.*



1 - Passe le texte suivant au Past Simple. Réécris le dans ton cahier d'exercices.

On Thursday my brother and I come back from school. We are tired and we don't want to do our homework. We go to the kitchen and take the bottle of milk. My brother prepares two cups of hot chocolate and I take the bread, the marmelade and the butter. We talk about our day at school and we have a good time. Then my mother comes back from work and we pretend that we are doing our homework. I think she knows that we are lying but she just smiles and leaves us alone.



2 - Même chose...



I go to New York with a friend to visit my aunt. We take the plane at the airport. We spend eight hours on the plane, it is so long ! So we watch movies, we eat, we talk and we also sleep. When we arrive, my aunt is waiting for us. It is very nice to see her. I introduce my friend to her and we drive to her apartment in Brooklyn Heights. It is a lovely neighbourhood. We are very tired so we take a typical American dinner and go to bed.

Remember

Le Past Continuous

- et ?

Pour parler des choses qui étaient en cours dans le passé et qui servent de cadre, de décor à d'autres actions au Past Simple. Il désigne souvent des actions déjà commencées dans le passé.

+

Dans les **phrases affirmatives**, il se compose de l'auxiliaire BE conjugué au Past Simple (**was** ou **were**) et d'un **verbe en -ing**.

ex : *She **was living** in London at the time.*

Dans les **phrases négatives** et **interrogatives** il y a **déjà un auxiliaire** capable de faire le travail supplémentaire requis. C'est **BE**.

Ainsi, c'est lui qui porte la négation "**not**" dans les **phrases négatives**.

ex : *I **wasn't** sleeping !*

C'est également lui qui vient **se placer devant le sujet** dans les **questions**.

ex : *What **were** you doing ?*



3 - Are the sentences correct ? (Look at the tenses)

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. I left home at six-thirty this morning and went to work.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 7. Sarah found a new job at an office downtown.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 13. No, she wasn't at the library yesterday afternoon.
a) Correct
b) Wrong |
| 2. He was doing his homework when I called him.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 8. I was washing the dishes and Tom was sweeping the floor.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 14. (A) Did you watch the movie?
(B) Yes, I was.
a) Correct
b) Wrong |
| 3. Did the storm wake you up? It was raining heavily all night.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 9. (A) Was the dog barking?
(B) No, it didn't.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 15. (A) Were you watch the movie?
(B) No, I didn't.
a) Correct
b) Wrong |
| 4. Stewart wasn't careful. He hit a tree and he was falling off his bike.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 10. (A) What were you doing?
(B) We ate dinner.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 16. It rained all day yesterday, so I stayed at home.
a) Correct
b) Wrong |
| 5. I watched TV when I heard the phone ring.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 11. I didn't sleeping when my friend rang the doorbell.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 17. It was raining all day yesterday, so I stayed at home.
a) Correct
b) Wrong |
| 6. (A) Were you and John studying?
(B) Yes, we were.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | 12. My friend was already eating lunch when I met him in the cafeteria.
a) Correct
b) Wrong | |



4 - Observe les paires de phrases et choisis l'auxiliaire modal correct (soit "must", soit "might") afin que la deuxième phrase veuille dire la même chose que la première....



1. Anna's not answering her phone. I'm sure she's busy. =
Anna's not answering her phone. She (...) be busy.
2. Should we feed the dog? Perhaps he's hungry. =
Should we feed the dog? He (...) be hungry.
3. Sorry, Mike isn't here. Maybe he's in room 2. =
Sorry, Mike isn't here. He (...) be in room 2.
4. The washing machine won't start. I'm sure it's broken. =
The washing machine won't start. It (...) be broken.
5. Those boys look very similar. Maybe they're brothers. =
Those boys look very similar. They (...) be brothers.
6. You see that lady over there? I'm sure that's our new teacher. =
You see that lady over here? That (...) be our new teacher.

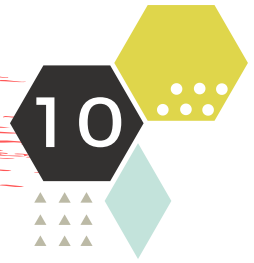


5 - Complète les phrases suivantes avec la forme correcte au présent (must/may/might + base verbale) ou au passé (must/may/might + have + participe passé).

1. This (must, be) a clue.
2. The murderer (must, poison) the tea.
3. He (might, shoot) the victim.
4. The poison (may, be) in that gun.
5. This is wet. It (may, be) tea.
6. The body is still warm. The murderer (might, be) close.
7. He (must, leave).
8. We (may, find) the murderer soon.



Expressions for conversation HAND



- "on the one hand... on the other hand..."

"d'un côté... de l'autre..."

Pour indiquer les deux faces d'un problème.

ex : "**On the one hand** living alone means more freedom, **on the other hand** it can get lonely at times".

"D'un côté vivre seul veut dire plus de liberté, de l'autre ça peut être un peu solitaire parfois"

- to be caught red-handed (to catch, caught, caught)

"être pris la main dans le sac"

- to get out of hand (to get, got, got)

"dégénérer", "devenir incontrôlable"

ex : "At first they were arguing but then **it got out of hand** and now they are full on fighting"

"Au départ ils se disputaient puis ça a dégénéré et maintenant ils se battent"

- "to try one's hand at something"

"essayer quelque chose"

Pour indiquer que l'on essaye une activité pour la première fois afin de découvrir si cette activité nous plaît ou bien si on est doué pour cela.

ex : "It seems fun, maybe **I'll try my hand at it** sometimes".

"Ça a l'air amusant, peut-être que j'essaierai un de ces jours"

- "first-hand"

"direct"

Pour indiquer que l'on a fait directement (soi-même) l'expérience de quelque chose.

ex : "I was a **first-hand** witness of the incident."

"J'ai été un témoin direct de l'incident"

- "my hands are tied"

"je ne peux rien faire" "j'ai les mains liées"

Pour expliquer que l'on souhaiterait aider une personne mais que l'on ne peut rien faire à cause d'éléments extérieurs.

ex : "If I help you they'll fire me. I'm sorry but **my hands are tied**"

"Si je t'aide ils vont me virer. Je suis désolé mais j'ai les mains liées."

- "to give/lend a hand" (to give, gave, given : donner / to lend, lent, lent : prêter)

"donner un coup de main"

ex : "It seems heavy, let me **give you a hand with that**".

"Ça a l'air lourd, laissez-moi vous donner un coup de main".





final task



name :

expression écrite : En tant que jeune inspecteur, écris un court rapport après avoir observé une scène de crime

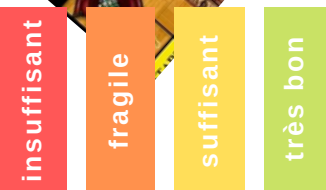
checklist :

- nom de la victime ☐
- profession de la victime (Past Simple) ☐
- lieu du crime ☐
- éléments intéressants ☐
- hypothèse sur l'arme du crime ☐
- (je choisis l'outil utilisé pour exprimer la probabilité en fonction du niveau visé) ☐



[...] **A1 :** J'écris un message simple et rédige un texte guidé sur moi-même, des personnages imaginaires, où ils vivent, ce qu'ils font...

[...] **A2 :** J'écris une courte description d'un événement, d'activités passées et d'expériences personnelles.



[] [] [] []



name :



side task A

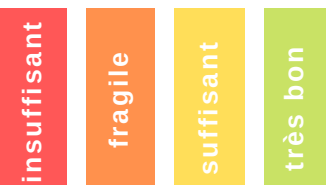


expression écrite : je rédige mon témoignage à partir d'une fiche personnage tirée au sort

checklist :

- me présenter (nom, age, profession) ☐
- indiquer mon lien avec la victime avec le Past Simple ☐
- indiquer où je me trouvais au moment du meurtre avec le Past Simple ☐
- indiquer ce que j'étais en train de faire au moment du meurtre avec le Past Continuous ☐
- indiquer une personne que j'ai vu et ce qu'elle faisait à ce moment là ☐

[...] **A2 :** J'écris une courte description d'un événement, d'activités passées et d'expériences personnelles.



[] [] [] []



side task B



name :

compréhension écrite : lis "Lamb to the Slaughter" de Roald Dahl puis fais un résumé en français de ce que tu as compris.

checklist :

- les deux personnages principaux au début de la nouvelle
- la victime
- le meurtrier
- la raison pour laquelle le meurtrier a tué sa victime
- l'arme du crime
- comment le meurtrier parvient à s'en sortir
- autres détails...

O
O
O
O
O
O
O



[...] **B1** : Je comprends un récit factuel, l'expression de sentiments et de souhaits dans la correspondance avec un pair.

insuffisant

fragile

suffisant

très bon

[]

[]

[]

[]





vocabulary



to see, saw, seen (v. irr.) : voir

to carry (v) : porter, transporter

to read, read [rɛd], **read** [rɛd]

(v. irr.) : lire

to shoot, shot, shot (v. irr.) : tirer (sur)

to write, wrote, written (v. irr.) : écrire

to hear, heard [hɜ:rd], **heard** [hɜ:rd] (v. irr.) : entendre

to go, went, gone (v. irr.) : aller

maybe (adv) : peut-être

perhaps (adv) : peut-être

a clue (n) : un indice

a shot (n) : un coup de feu

to solve (v) : résoudre

to investigate (v) : enquêter

a detective (n) : un inspecteur de police

to interrogate (v) : interroger

an alibi (n) : un alibi

a victim (n) : une victime

a murder (n) : un meurtre

a murderer (n) : un meurtrier

a suspect (n) : un suspect

guilty (adj) : coupable

a case (n) : une affaire (criminelle)

innocent (adj) : innocent(e)

a whodunit (= who has done it?) / **a**

murder mystery : histoire reposant sur un meurtre et ce qui est entrepris ensuite pour trouver le meurtrier.

a body (n) : un corps

to arrest (v) : arrêter

to poison (v) : empoisonner

the law (n) : la loi

to steal, stole, stolen (v. irr.) : voler, dérober

blood (n) : du sang

to bleed, bled, bled (v. irr.) : saigner



a police officer (n) : un officier de police

a headline (n) : un gros titre

a newspaper (n) : un journal

the news (n. pluriel invariable) : les informations / une nouvelle

to murder (v) : assassiner

to run away (v. irr. ran, run) : s'enfuir

a weapon (n) : une arme

to complain (about) (v) : se plaindre (de)

a complaint (n) : une plainte

a fingerprint (n) : une empreinte digitale

handcuffs (n) : des menottes

a jail (n) : une prison

a lawyer (n) : un avocat



to witness (v) : assister à (un crime), être témoin de...

a witness (n) : un témoin

to testify (v) : témoigner

a statement (n) : une déclaration

a trial (n) : un procès

to break, broke, broken (v. irr.) : casser, briser

to break in + complément (v) : s'introduire par effraction dans...

to shoplift (v) : voler à l'étalage (dans les magasins)

a thug (n) : un voyou

a theft (n) : un vol

a thief (n) : un voleur

a mugging (n) : une agression

a mugger (n) : un agresseur

to stab (v) : poignarder

a knife (n) : un couteau

to strangle (v) : étrangler

a rope (n) : une corde

a burglary (n) : un cambriolage

a burglar (n) : un cambrioleur