

Level B/Niveau B
Weekly exercise L08
Answers

Dans le texte " How to Give Directions/Comment indiquer le chemin ", repérez les **auxiliaires**, puis essayez de repérer les **verbes** qui ont un sujet ou qui dépendent d'un auxiliaire ou qui sont à **l'impératif** (verbe sans sujet exprimant un ordre ou un conseil.)

To help you/Pour vous aider :

- Here's the list of auxiliaries/Voici la liste des auxiliaires

http://www.jjhochart.net/APPRENDRE/Documents/reference/Formes_De_Tous_Les_Auxiliaires_Et_Verbes.pdf

- Here's a list of the most common irregular verbs/Voici une liste des verbes irréguliers les plus courants :

<http://www.jjhochart.net/APPRENDRE/Documents/reference/Liste-80-Verbes-Irreguliers.pdf>

Some tips to spot verbs/Quelques astuces pour repérer les verbes

- Un verbe au présent 3ème pers. du singulier se termine en " s "
- Un verbe régulier au passé (prétérit) ou au participe passé se termine en " ed "
- Un verbe est souvent précédé de "to"
- derrière un auxiliaire, à la forme affirmative, il y a soit un autre auxiliaire, soit un verbe
- L'auxiliaire HAVE est obligatoirement suivi
 - de "been" (BE au participe passé)
 - ou d'un verbe au participe passé.
- L'auxiliaire BE est obligatoirement suivi
 - d'un verbe en ing
 - ou d'un verbe au participe passé
 - ou de "being".

How to Give Directions/Comment indiquer le chemin

There **are**¹ two basic ways to give directions, the "route perspective" characterized by landmarks, and the "survey perspective" characterized by references to cardinal directions (north, south, west, east). The system you **use depends** on where you **are** and who you're **giving**² directions to. Most of the time it's best to use a combination. The most important thing **is** to be brief and clear!

¹ Verbe be au présent sans auxiliaire. Tous les verbes conjugués (donc au présent ou au passé=prétérit) et sans auxiliaires sont surlignés en **jaune**.

² précédé de l'auxiliaire BE ('re=are). Verbe give + ing = giving. Tous les verbe en -ing précédés de BE sont surlignés en **bleu ciel**

1 **Think³ of the simplest route.** Shortcuts **may be⁴** faster, but they **can** also **be** more complicated! If the person **is⁵** lost or **has** poor navigation skills to begin with, **give** them directions with minimal turns. *For example: **Make** a left on Baker street, then a right at the light, and **go** straight all the way down that road until you **get** to the highway.*

2 **Specify distance.** How far along a particular road **does⁶** the person **need** to go? There **are** several different ways to tell them:

- **How many blocks or streets they'll pass.** This **works** better in a city than in the country, because in the city there **are** more cross-streets to count, whereas in the country the space between them **makes** it easier to lose count, and some driveways **look** like roads of their own. *For example: "**Continue** down that street, passing 4 side roads along the way."*
- **How many traffic lights they'll pass.** This **is** good, but you **must be** right about the number! *For example: "You **are going** to pass three traffic lights before the turn."*
- **Distance in miles or kilometers.** *For example: "**Go** 3 miles on Holypoke Road"*
- **How much time it'll take.** This **is** better for when they'll **be spending⁷** a short time on that path; any longer than that, and your directions **will become** inaccurate depending on how fast the person **drives**. *For example: "It **should be** about five minutes on the highway."*
- **Give them a drop dead point.** A drop dead point **is** a landmark that **tells** them that they've **gone** too far and **have missed** their turn. *For example: "If you **see** the library, you **have gone** too far."*

3 **Indicate turns.** If it's not a simple, four-way intersection, **give** a few extra details. Otherwise, **tell** them to make a left or right. **Give** them a street name and one landmark (a traffic light, a particular store). If the person you're **giving** directions to **is** good with cardinal directions (north, south, west, east) and/or the city you're in **is laid out⁸** like a grid (with all the streets perpendicular, running east-west or north-south) **indicate** the

³ Verbe à l'impératif, donc sans sujet. Comme tous les autres verbes surlignés en violet

⁴ Verbe BE précédé d'un auxiliaire modal (can, may, must, will, shall et leur forme passée could, might, 0, would et should). Tous les verbes précédés d'un auxiliaire modal sont en bleu foncé.)

⁵ Ici "is" est plus simple verbe qu'auxiliaire. Il est certes suivi de "lost" (=perdue), participe passé de "lose", mais "lost" à plus valeur d'adjectif que de verbe. "lost" pourrait d'ailleurs être remplacé par d'autres adjectifs : "happy", "sad", "clever", etc. (= content, triste, intelligent)

⁶ Auxiliaire outil DO servant à construire la structure interrogative s'il n'y a pas d'autre auxiliaire.

⁷ Le groupe verbal se compose d'un auxiliaire modal ('ll = will) de l'auxiliaire be suivi du verbe "give" en ing = giving.

⁸ Verbe lay au participe passé, précédé de l'auxiliaire BE.

direction, too. For example: "Turn a left at the traffic light onto Foster, heading east."

4 **Simplify the directions.** For example: "Turn left onto Baker Street" instead of "At Baker Street, turn left."

5 **Say which side of the street their destination is on.** For example: "My house is on the left."

6 **Warn them about any confusing parts of the route.** For instance, if a lane ends or is right turn only, or a road they need to turn onto is⁹ small or hidden, you might want to mention that. If there's a turn that you know people tend to miss, tell them how they'll know they've gone too far. For example: "The lane is going to merge before the turn, and Baker street will become Forest Street. But you will want to keep traveling down it once it becomes Forest Street."

7 **Outline the entire route.** Remember to be concise. Detailed directions are useless if you give so many details that the person driving gets confused. For example: "Make a left on Baker street, then a right at the second light, and go straight all the way down that road until you get to the highway, it should be about three miles. Stay on the highway for three minutes and then get off on exit 7. We are the third house on the left. If you see the library, you have gone too far."

8 **Have them repeat the directions to you.** Whether or not they've written them down, make sure they heard you correctly and understand the route you laid out for them. For example: "So you said left on Baker street, then a right at the second light, and go straight all the way down that road until you get to the highway. Get off on exit 7. And it's the third house on the left. If I pass the library, I went too far."

⁹ Même remarque qu'avec "is lost". "is" est suivi de l'adjectif "small" (= petit(e)) et de "hidden" (=cachée) participe passé de "hide" mais qui a plus valeur d'adjectif.