

THE INTERNET

**HOW OFTEN DO YOU
USE THE INTERNET ?
WHERE DO YOU USE IT ?
WHAT FOR ?**

**ACCORDING TO YOU,
WHAT IS THE BEST
THING ABOUT THE
INTERNET ?**

**WHAT'S YOUR
FAVOURITE WEBSITE ?
HOW OFTEN DO YOU
VISIT IT ?**

**DO YOU SOMETIMES
BUY THINGS ON THE
INTERNET ?
WHAT DO YOU BUY ?**

**ARE YOU A MEMBER OF
A SOCIAL NETWORKING
SITE ? WHICH ONE(S) ?
WHAT DO YOU THINK
ABOUT THEM ?**

**DO YOU THINK
INTERNET CAN BE
DANGEROUS ? WHY ?**

**DO YOU SOMETIMES
DOWNLOAD MUSIC OR
FILMS ILLEGALLY ?
WHY DO YOU DO THAT ?**

**DO YOUR PARENTS GIVE
YOU SOME ADVICE
WHEN YOU GO ON THE
NET ? WHICH ONES ?**

**ARE YOU AN INTERNET
ADDICT OR COULD YOU
LIVE WITHOUT IT ?
EXPLAIN.**

**WHAT WOULD LIFE BE
WITHOUT THE
INTERNET ?**

**DO YOU PREFER TO
PLAY ONLINE OR WITH
A REAL FRIEND ?
EXPLAIN.**

**DO YOU TAKE
PRECAUTIONS WHEN
YOU SURF ON THE NET ?
WHICH ONES ?**

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT ?



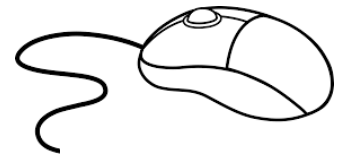
COMPUTER SCIENTIST



COOKIES



A BUG



A MOUSE



A NERD

A SOCIAL NETWORK



- are small files WHICH are stored on a user's computer.
- are for example all the documents WHICH are on your computer.
- is someone WHO has acquired the knowledge of computer science.
- is a device THAT you use to move a cursor around a screen.
- is an unsolicited message WHICH is sent to a large number of users.
- is a dedicate website WHICH enables users to communicate.
- is a fault in a computer program THAT causes unexpected problems.
- is a person WHO lacks social skills and spends hours in front of his computer.
- is a program WHICH can destroy data.
- is an area on the internet WHERE users can communicate.

THE DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSE

GRAMMAR SHEET

On utilise la proposition relative appelée "Defining relative clause", pour donner une information essentielle au sujet de qqn ou de qqch.

Cette information est indispensable si l'on veut comprendre de qui ou de quoi on parle.

La proposition relative se place directement après la chose qu'elle définit.

Les pronoms relatifs utilisés sont :

- ✓ **WHO** (personnes)
- ✓ **WHICH** (animaux et choses)
- ✓ **THAT** (personnes, animaux et choses)

- Si le pronom relatif est suivi d'un verbe, il ne peut pas être supprimé.

EX :

- The man **WHO/THAT** *lives* next door is very friendly.
- The dog **WHICH/THAT** *bit* my mother is a dangerous dog.
- Where is the pen **WHICH/THAT** *was* on the table ?

- Si le pronom relatif est suivi d'un sujet + verbe, il n'est pas obligatoire et est souvent supprimé.

EX :

- The boy **WHO/THAT/Ø** *I love* is very handsome.
- The panda **WHICH/THAT/ Ø** *the children saw* at the zoo, is called Hao Hao.
- Can I see the dress **THAT/WHICH/Ø** *you bought* yesterday ?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

test-english.com



SUBJECT

BEFORE **VERB**.
CANNOT BE OMITTED

OBJECT

BEFORE **SUBJECT + VERB**.
CAN BE OMITTED

POSSESSION

AFTER **POSSESSOR/OWNER**.
CANNOT BE OMITTED

PEOPLE

WHO/THAT

That's the man **who/that**
stole the money.

WHO/WHOM*/THAT

We need to find people
(who/whom*/that) **we can**
trust.

*RARELY USED. VERY FORMAL

WHOSE

This is the story of **a man**
whose ideas saved lots of
lives.

THINGS
ANIMALS

WHICH/THAT

That is the dog **which/that**
attacked me the other
night.

WHICH/THAT

I'll wear the trousers
(which/that) **I bought** in
Paris.

WHOSE/OF WHICH

The film, **whose** title (=the
title of which) is unknown,
will be set in the '60s.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS WHO /THAT /WHICH

Complete the sentences using WHO, THAT or WHICH.

1. Superman has got accessories will enable him to fly.
2. I can see a man is wearing a costume.
3. We can see Spiderman is flying between the buildings.
4. I have a comic strip is worth £100 !
5. Peter Parker is a journalist becomes a superhero at night.
6. Spiderman has superpowers he uses to save people.
7. Batman is the one fights against the Joker.
8. He has a double identity cannot be revealed.
9. There are a lot of bats are flying around.
10. Superman is the comic strip I prefer.



Complete the sentences using WHO, THAT or WHICH.

1. A vegetarian is someone doesn't eat meat.
2. My dad works for a company makes computers.
3. Alexander Bell is the man invented the telephone.
4. Brian is seated next to the boy I love.
5. A teetotaler is someone doesn't drink alcohol.
6. She showed me the photograph of her son, is a policeman.
7. We bought some books were very interesting.
8. Where is the umbrella you took yesterday ?
9. This is the painting was stolen yesterday.
10. That's the woman cut my hair.

THE RELATIVE CLAUSE : EXERCISE

Use relative pronouns to link the sentences.

Example :

I had a virus in my computer. The virus was very dangerous.

The virus that/which/ Ø I had in my computer was very dangerous.



1. She uses a phone. The phone is very old.

.....

2. I know a computer scientist. The computer scientist can help you with your problem.

.....

3. I read a blog. The blog was made by a friend of mine.

.....

4. This is a nerd. He stays in front of his screen for hours.

.....

5. They lost data. The data were confidential.

.....

6. Mark Zuckerberg created Facebook. He made a lot of money.

.....

7. Instagram is a social network. Instagram is more and more popular.

.....

8. You posted a video. The video was ridiculous.

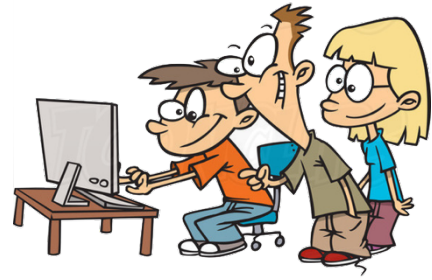
.....

9. My brother played online with another boy. The other boy was American.

.....

10. She bought something on a website. The website was not secure.

.....



MAKE YOUR OWN ONLINE SAFETY POSTER AND PRESENT IT ORALLY

Your presentation should include at least 10 advice.

- 1- Use your vocabulary.**
- 2- Use the necessary modal verbs.**
- 3- Find an original way to present your poster !**

Respect others – never send unkind messages. Block people who send mean messages.

Think before you share – an image can last forever.

Set privacy settings to restrict access to your personal information.

Be smart

Be safe

**Have fun
online**

Never meet people in person who you have only ever met online.

Protect your passwords.
Never share them with others.



Tell an adult you trust if you see something that makes you unhappy, worried or scared.

Social Media Networks

Pre-Reading

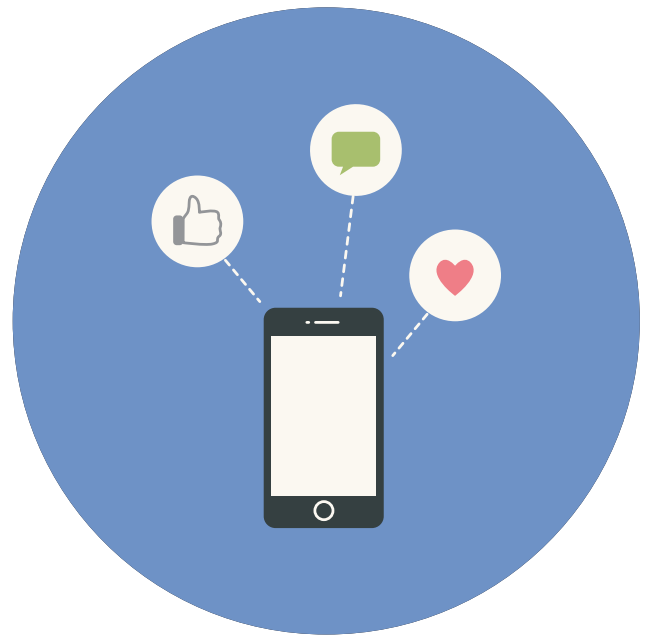
A. Warm-Up Questions

1. How do you keep in touch with friends?
2. Do you have a Facebook or Twitter account?
3. Which social media network is popular in your country?
4. Do you socialize online during work hours?

B. Vocabulary Preview

Match up as many words and meanings as you can. Check this exercise again after seeing the words in context on page 2.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. keep in touch | a) in person |
| _____ 2. status | b) a condition or state that changes regularly |
| _____ 3. text message | c) easy and quick to use |
| _____ 4. convenient | d) a note typed out on a phone |
| _____ 5. face-to-face | e) a group that is connected |
| _____ 6. network | f) a child born from your aunt or uncle's child |
| _____ 7. waste time | g) to spend too long doing something unimportant |
| _____ 8. dismissal | h) to communicate with others for fun |
| _____ 9. block | i) to prevent from entering |
| _____ 10. socialize | j) a reasonable level or degree |
| _____ 11. stay on task | k) firing or removing an employee |
| _____ 12. happy medium | l) to stay connected through writing or speaking |
| _____ 13. second cousin | m) to focus on the job |



LISTENING & READING

Fill in the blanks as you LISTEN to the recording.

SOCIAL MEDIA NETWORKS

Taking time for friends

1. Keeping in touch with friends is easy these days. You can _____ your Facebook status and follow your friends' tweets on Twitter. You can also send and check text messages from your _____. Social media is convenient, but how often do you see your friends face-to-face? Time and technology often go hand in hand. Some people say they use networks like Instagram because they _____ to socialize in person.
2. Others _____ they waste time online when they are at work. Social networking on the job is a common cause for dismissal. Some companies block popular websites. They _____ their employees to stay on task. Perhaps there is a happy medium. Do you really need to know what your second cousin had for lunch? Maybe you should wait until your _____ to check.

"One of the greatest ironies of the social media era is that some of the least social people in the world created it."

—Sarah Lacy, technology journalist

READ the text and answer the following questions on a sheet of paper.

1. Name three social media networks that are mentioned.
2. How are cell phones commonly used these days?
3. What excuse do many people have for using social networks?
4. Why does the writer mention the term "second cousin"?
5. What suggestion is made in the reading?

DISCUSS the following questions in pairs.

1. Do your friends share too much information on social media networks? What type of content is too much information?
2. Should people announce births and deaths on networks such as Facebook? Why or why not?
3. Is it wrong for parents to join the same social media networks as their teens? Why or why not?

CLASS OPINION

Walk around the class and ask your classmates questions. Write their answers in the chart below.

[illegible]

Safer Internet Day

Role-play

Student A

You've noticed that one of your friends is sometimes taking risks online and you're worried about them. You decide to talk to another friend about it. Ask about these things:

- Sharing photos
- Keeping passwords safe
- Interacting with other people
- Keeping things private
- Personal information

Use some of the language below:

Do you think it's a good idea to... (share photos online)?

How important is it to... (keep your password safe)?

Which personal information is it OK to share?

Why should we... (be careful)?

Source: Katherine Bilborough

Safer Internet Day

Role-play

Student B

One of your friends wants to talk to you about how to stay safe online. Your friend is worried about a mutual friend who might be taking risks. Talk about these things:

- Sharing photos
- Keeping passwords safe
- Interacting with other people
- Keeping things private
- Personal information

Use some of the words and phrases below:

You should always/never (check your privacy settings)

It's/It isn't a good idea to (write down your password)

Make sure you always/never (use your birth date as a password)

It's very important to (clear your browser history)

Source: Katherine Bilsborough



MAKING A NEWSPAPER

Work by group to make a newspaper.

- ✓ Find a title for your newspaper.
- ✓ Write an editorial (*a few lines for the readers*).
- ✓ Your newspaper must include at least 4 sections :
 - *news stories containing at least 100 words (2 /person, including Homework N°2 duly corrected !),*
 - *an article on new technologies : internet, social networks, ... (1/person),*
 - *an advertisement (1/person - use at least 1 comparative or superlative adjective)*
 - *any other sections that you want to include : comic strips, news of the world, sports, weather, ...*
- ✓ Your newspaper must look like a newspaper !
- ✓ All the articles, pictures, ... must be signed !
- ✓ The newspaper must include personal pictures/drawings linked to the subjects.
- ✓ Take care over the layout : A3 sheets, web or pdf version + typed newspaper.

Possibilité de créer un magazine web, pdf ou papier sur : <https://madmagz.com/fr>

LE JOURNAL DE MES PROGRES

Au travers des différentes situations de communication du MODULE 1

j'ai utilisé les structures listées dans « My Cloud »,

j'ai activé réactivé ** consolidé *** les notions de code suivantes :*

- l'imparfait simple des verbes réguliers et irréguliers **
- l'imparfait continu **
- l'imparfait simple Vs l'imparfait continu *
- les auxiliaires de mode exprimant :
 - une obligation : MUST/HAVE TO *
 - une interdiction : CAN'T/MUSTN'T *
 - l'absence d'obligation : DON'T HAVE TO *
 - une évidence : MUST BE/CAN'T BE *
 - une possibilité : COULD BE/MAY BE /MIGHT BE *
- les comparatifs **
- le superlatif **
- les pronoms relatifs WHO/THAT ** - WHICH/ MOT ? *
- les auxiliaires de mode exprimant un conseil : SHOULD/UGHT TO/HAD BETTER **
- le discours indirect via quelques expressions (*My Cloud*) *

j'ai abordé le vocabulaire suivant :

- **les médias**
- les différentes rubriques d'un journal
- les incidents et les accidents
- les maladies et les blessures
- les faits divers
- les sentiments et les émotions

- **la télévision**
- les différents programmes TV
- la télé réalité

- **internet & les réseaux sociaux**
- quelques noms communs
- quelques verbes
- quelques adjectifs/adverbes

Je suis donc maintenant capable de :

A l'oral et à l'écrit :

- parler de différents médias,
- exprimer l'usage que je fais de différents médias,
- relater un fait de l'actualité,
- raconter un fait divers ou une mésaventure,
- décrire un événement passé,
- décrire un événement qui était en train de se passer à un moment précis,
- dire comment je me suis senti suite à un événement,
- parler des programmes TV que j'aime/n'aime pas regarder,
- savoir expliquer les règles d'un jeu de télé réalité,
- exprimer une obligation et une interdiction,
- exprimer l'absence d'obligation,
- exprimer une évidence,
- exprimer une possibilité,
- parler des lois en vigueur dans certains pays,
- comparer des personnes ou des choses en utilisant les différents comparatifs,
- comparer des personnes ou des choses en utilisant le superlatif,
- parler de l'usage que je fais d'internet et des réseaux sociaux,
- parler des dangers d'internet et des réseaux sociaux,
- donner des conseils à qqn au sujet de l'utilisation d'internet et des réseaux sociaux,
- poser des questions à qqn au sujet des différents thèmes repris ci-dessus.

A l'audition et à la lecture :

- comprendre quelqu'un abordant les différents sujets repris ci-dessus.