UNIT 3
L'expression du futur / Education

1 – Irregular Verbs.

Choose the correct verb and put it into the correct tense. Each verb can only be used once. Answers are provided in the Key at the end of the unit.

Feed ; fling ; forbid ; forgive ; forget ; hang ; hold ; lay ; lead ; leave ; lend ; let ; lie ; lose ; meet.

1. The two candidates _____ on to their arguments and the debate reached stalemate.
2. South Africa dealt with the Apartheid in a wise manner: the faults were _____ but not _____.
3. The judge _____ the newspaper to republish the article in spite of the freedom of speech.
4. He jumped out of bed and _____ open the window.
5. "Did you see John ?" "No, I _____ around for ages waiting for him, then I got _____ up and left".
6. The Prime Minister _____ it be known that he would resign and _____ the press conference without answering any question.
7. She's _____ the most extraordinary life of anyone I've ever _____.
8. The body had _____ undisturbed for several days before the police discovered it.
9. The officer _____ his gun on the table.
10. In the 1930s too much money was _____ by the banks and they _____ it all after the crash.

2.a – Grammar : L'expression du futur.

La projection dans l'avenir peut s'exprimer de diverses manières :

◆ **en utilisant le modal Will.**
EX. As well as your monthly salary, you **will** receive certain extra benefits such as free housing.
(«Will» signale que l'action se réalisera indépendamment des circonstances présentes)

💣 On **n'emploie pas** Will dans une subordonnée de temps introduite par une conjonction comme WHEN/ AS SOON AS/ UNTIL etc.

☞ **When I am** older, I want to be a doctor.

☞ She will call you **when she arrives** et non ~~when she will arrive~~.

Ceci vaut également pour Would, interdit après WHEN/ AS SOON AS etc.

💣 à la concordance des temps dans une subordonnée exprimant une condition. (voir UNIT 5). Après *If*, l'idée de futur s'exprime par un présent.

☞ If he comes tomorrow, I'll take him out for lunch.

◆ **en utilisant certaines expressions.**
Look ! **It's going** to rain => prédiction faite à partir du présent.
He **was about to** go to bed when there was a knock on the door => exprime l'imminence de l'acte.
Knowing her, she**'s bound to** be late => exprime la certitude.
The ceremony **is to** take place in the courtyard of the Elysée Palace => exprime un fait prévu.

◆ **en utilisant les 2 formes du présent.** Attention au contexte ! (voir UNIT 1)
She **is** leav**ing** tomorrow.
The train **leaves** at 9.

◆ Dans les subordonnées de temps à sens futur, c'est le présent ou le present perfect qui font office de « futur »
They will tell you when they **have finished =>** ils vous préviendront lorsqu'ils **auront fini.**
Give me a call as soon as you **get** through to him => appelle-moi lorsque **tu l'auras** au bout du fil.

💣 **Ne confondez pas** ' When conjonction' et ' When adverbe interrogatif '

Comparez : ☞ Tell me when **he is** ready => Préviens-moi quand il sera prêt.
(quand = lorsque, dès que etc. => le futur n'est pas possible)

☞ Tell me when **he will** be ready => Préviens-moi quand il sera prêt.
(quand = à quel moment, à quelle heure etc. => le futur est possible)

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2.b – Exercises : Choisissez la réponse qui convient.

1. ‘Look, you’ve had enough on your plate already . If you carry on like that you _____ end up with a nervous breakdown.’
   a/ will
   b/ are going to
   c/ would

2. Two men _____ in court on terrorism charges.
   a/ are appearing
   b/ are to appear
   c/ appear

3. ‘Look, I’ve had enough of this. I _____ home.’
   a/ will go
   b/ am going
   c/ go home

4. The Queen _____ the new concert hall tomorrow.
   a/ will open
   b/ is to open
   c/ is about to open

5. We are going to Florida as soon as _____ taking our final exams.
   a/ we’d finish
   b/ we’ll finish
   c/ we finish

6. Unless the strike _____ there will be no planes on Thursday.
   a/ will have been called off
   b/ would have been called off
   c/ has been called off

7. If you _____ late home, you will get shouted at.
   a/ are
   b/ will be
   c/ would be

8. I don’t know when he _____ .
   a/ will come
   b/ comes
   c/ had come

9. Some think you are not a grown up until you _____ 18
   a/ will be
   b/ are
   c/ are bound to be

10. Remember that once you _____ through the gates, you will be left on your own.
    a/ have been
    b/ will be

3-a - Key Issues : EDUCATION.

“Education” refers to school and universities and not just to the parents’ upbringing.

§1 *One of the* characteristics of education in Britain might be deemed its failure to erase social differences; most reforms have tried to *address* this issue –and still do. The problem may be *due to* the fact that schools were formerly the sole responsibility of the Church (the Church of England or the Catholic Church for example). This historical inheritance can still be felt today: still one fourth of all British schools are managed by the Church of England. *Only* in the 20th Century *was* education made a political concern. The essential step in the reforming of the British system towards more social equality was the reform of the selective **grammar schools** into the current open-to-all (or one-size-fits-all) **comprehensive schools**. *Still*, only the best **pupils** make it to the **A Levels**, the difficult exam upon which university recruitments are based.
Independent schools, more known as “**public schools**”’ are quite typical of Great Britain, a historical inheritance too. There is nothing “public” in these schools, quite the opposite: they are private, very expensive and highly selective. The name comes from their original creation at a time when the children from the aristocracy were more likely to be taught at home by a private teacher ; the then-new institution was therefore “public” in the sense that it offered a collective teaching and a collective life through the **boarding system**. Today most of the British political elite comes from these public schools that gather about 7 % of all British pupils.

§2 *According to* the Tenth Amendment of the American Constitution, education is not a federal but local matter. Education is *therefore* dealt with at a local level, by the individual states. Those in charge of the decisions are the members of the Board of Education -or School Board-, individual citizens elected by the local community: they, not the Federal State, decide of the budget, curriculums, textbooks, teachers etc. The gap between federal level and local level is always present in the U.S. For instance, students’ parents in the South of the U.S. (a conservative region also known as the Bible Belt) have opposed the teaching of **evolution** as a lie: they defend the teaching of “**creationism**”, the theory according to which God created the world in 7 days.
American schools offer many extra-curricular activities. Classes end early in the afternoon for students to practice sports, arts or music.
Universities select applicants through their high schools grades, and, *interestingly enough*, through their social activities, their involvement in associations and sports,

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