

République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire

Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche Scientifique

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جامعة بجاية
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Université de Béjaïa

Faculté des Sciences Humaines et Sociales

Département Sciences Sociales

Module : Anglais Technique

Support de cours

Cours +Activités

L3 Orthophonie S1

- Révision général sur la grammaire (Tenses +Active, Passive form + reported speech +conditionals)
- Définitions (vocabulary for statement of purpose) ➤ How to became a speech therapist ?
- What is Dyslexia ?

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TENSES

Part one:

Passive, Active Verbs form:

Sentences can be active or passive therefore, tenses also have forms and passive forms you must learn to recognize the difference to successfully speak English.

Active form:

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object.

Most sentences are active. (Thing
doing action) + (verb) +(thing receiving action)

Ex:

The professor teaches the students

Subj	v	obj
John	washes	the dishes
v	obj.	Subj

Passive form:

In passive forms sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentences and thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence

(Thing receiving action) + (be) + (past p of v) + by + (thing) doing action)

Ex:

The professor teaches the students

The dishes are washed by john

Present simple:

Tom cleans the house (A.F)

The house is cleaned by Tom (P.F)

Present continuous:

Right now, Sara is writing a letter .

Right now, a letter is being written by Sara.

Past simple:

Sam repaired the car The

car was repaired by Sam

Past continuous:

The salesperson was helping the customer. The

customer was being helped by the salesperson

Past perfect:

John had repaired many cars Many

cars had been repaired by John

Present perfect:

Many tourists have visited the castle.

The castle has been visited by many tourists.

Future:

Someone will finish the work at 5 p.m

The work will be finished at 5 p.m.

Activity:

Turn these sentences to passive form:

- 1) He opens the door.
- 2) I draw a picture.
- 3) Tom is building a house.
- 4) Someone has stolen my purse. 5) She had finished her work.

2nd parts:

The present simple:

vs

present continuous:

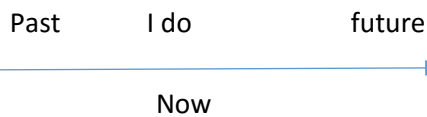
(I do)

(I am doing)

-We use p.simple for things in general

-we use p. continuous for something around

Action or things happen repeatedly.



Ex :

- 1)-Water boils at 100 degree.
- 2)-It doesn't rain very much in summer.
- 3)-What do you do?
- 4)-I always go to bed before midnight.

We use P.Sfor permanent situations:

-My parents live in London, they have lived there all their lives.

-John isn't lazy, he works hard most of the time.

Remembers:

I /we/ they/ you/: drive/ work/play

She/he/it/: works

Affirmative:

Do + V

Does+ V

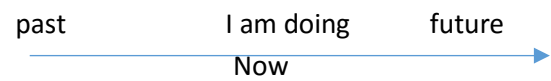
Negative:

Don't / doesn't

Time markers:

Alternatively, at the time of speaking.

(the action isn't finished)



Ex :

1)-Listen to those people what language are they speaking?

2)-Let's go out, it isn't raining now.

3)-Why. What are you doing?

4)-I am going to bed now, good night.

we use P.C for temporary situations:

-I am living with some friends, until I find a flat

-You are working hard to day.

Ann is in her car, she is on her way to

work. She is driving to work

this means: she is driving to work now at the time of speaking.

the action isn't finished.

Rule:

am/ is/ are driving

listening

playing

(to be)+ do+ing I am doing

-Always

Often

-Usually

-Never

-Every day / Every week

I am doing something

I am in the middle of doing something. -

I have started to do it and haven't

Finished yet.

Time markers:

-Right now / Now

-To day / Look

-At the moment

-At this moment

Past simple:

(I did)

Complete action:

Vs

past continuous:

(I was doing)

In the middle of an action

1)-I walked after the party last night.
Very often the past simple ends in " ed"

2)I work in travel agency now, before that

I worked in a shop.

3)The police stopped one on my way home, last night

But many verbs are irregular:

To write: wrote they were playing = they were in the

To see : saw middle of playing , they had not

To do: finished playing.

Did didn't + infinitive was / were / + v + ing =Past.C

1)-Did you go out last night? **We use the Past. C to say that

2)-They didn't invite her to the party, so she Somebody was in the middle of doing

didn't go. Something the action or the situation

The past of "to be" was / were had already started before this time, **Remember:** that we don't use did in negative But had not finished.

1)I was walking home when I met Dave.

2)-yesterday, Karen and Jim played tennis.

3)-They started at 10 o'clock and finished at 11 o'clock.

So, at 10h30 they were playing tennis

And questions with **was and were**.

Time markers: to say that something happened

-Days of the week + on the middle of something

-Times of day, days, weeks months, seasons and **Ex:**

Years + last. Cooking the dinner

-Dates and numbers + in or ago **Time markers:**

-Yesterday, at the weekend **When / while**

-The day before yesterday. *To show that a long

Broken by a short past action. *To show two long

Producing at the same time.

**We often use P.S and P.C together

in

else.

Tom burnt his hand while he was

past action was

past actions

Put the verbs in right forms:

- 6) The sun (to rise) in the East.
- 7) Tomorrow (to be) Wednesday.
- 8) My Mom (to cook) every night.
- 9) Now, we (to watch) TV.
- 10) At 8 o'clock yesterday evening, I (to have)
- 11) I (not/ see/ it because I (to be) on the phone.
- 12) I (to explain) the exercise to him when
- 13) Tom (to watch) TV a lot when he (to be) ill last
- 14) I (to start) to play football last summer.
- 15) I (to come) to England in 2000.

Activity:

dinner.

Liverpool (to score) splendid goal.
year.

Present perfect:

Vs

past perfect:

(I have done) (I had done)

-Tom is looking for his key -the past perfect

Tom has lost his key. earlier than before now .it

happened before another He lost it and he still

I/You/We/They/= **have been done** is these

refers to a time

is used He has lost his key for event

hasn't go it in the past.

examples event A is the

She/He/It/ = has event that happened first and B

The present perfect is have/has+ past participial. is the second or more recent event.

*When we use the present perfect there is always 1) John had gone out when

a connection with now. I arrived in the office. **The action in the past has a 2) he

was very tired because

result in the present. he hadn't slept well.

Is Sara here? No, she is gone out / (she is out now). **Past Perfect**= the past **We use

present .P to give new information tense of the verbs to have (had)

To a recent happening. + P.P of V.

From the newspaper, the police has arrested **Affirmative:**

Two men. -She had given.

We can use P.P with *just (a short time ago): **Negative:

-Hello, have you just arrived. -She hadn't asked.

*Already (we use it to say that something **Interrogative:**

Happened sooner than expected

-Had they arrived?

-What time is mark living?

Is already gone.

*Yet (until **now**) :

-Hasn't stopped raining yet.

Future:

-Future tense will always refer to a time later than, but it may also express our attitude to the future event.

I will + verb

**To describe an action in the future

-I will go.....

- You will go.....

Interrogation: will I read?

Will you read?

Will they read?

To offer to do something:

-Sara I'm really tired, I'm falling asleep.

David: I will make you a coffee.

Promises:

If you help me to cook dinner, I will do the washing up.

Request / order:

-Will you buy me a drink please?

Prediction:

-I think a new window will cost a few dollars.

3rd parts:

Reported speech (indirect speech)

If we report what another person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech.

Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direct speech into reported speech.

The structure is a little different depending on whether you want to transform a statement, question or request.

Statements.....

When transforming statements, check whether you have to change:

- . Pronouns
- . Present tense verbs (3rd person singular)
- .place and time expressions
- .tense (backshift)

Tense	Direct speech	Indirect speech
Present simple	I like ice cream	He said that he liked ice cream.
Present continuous	I am living in Paris	He said that he was living in Paris.
Past simple	I bought a car.	He said he bought a car

Past continuous	I was walking along the street.	He said he had been walking along the street
Present perfect	I have not seen Many.	He said he hadn't seen Many
Past perfect	I had taken Spanish lesson before.	He said he had taken Spanish lesson before.
Will	I will see you later.	He said he would see me later
Would	I would help, but...	He said he would help but...
Can	I can speak perfect Spanish	He said he could speak perfect Spanish
Could	I could swim when I was four.	He said he could swim when he was four
Should	I should call my mother	He said he should call her mother.
Might	I might be late	He said he might be late.

4th parts:

Conditionals

Conditional sentences type 0

Used for scientific/ general truth.

Form: if + simple present, + simple present

(if + past simple + past simple)

Example:

If you heat butter, it melts.

If I have time, I study English.

Years ago if people travelled a long distance, the journey took days.

Conditional sentences type 1

It is possible and very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.

Form: if + simple present, will (future)

If + present perfect can/must/may

Imperatives

Example:

If I find her address, I will send her an invitation.

If you have studied for this exam, you will pass it.

If it is hot today, we may go swimming.

If you see her, do not tell her I was here.

If you go to the supermarket, you can buy some bread.

Conditional sentences type 2

Improbable

If + past simple would + infinitive

Example: if I were the president, I would raise rates to the wealthier citizens

Conditional sentences type 3

Impossible

If + past perfect would + have past participle

Example: if I had got up earlier, you would have arrived on time.

Part one :

Definition:

Speech Therapy:

Is the assessment and treatment of communication problems and speech disorder. It is performed by speech language pathologists (SLPs), which are often referred to as speech therapist.

Speech Training Aid:

Also known as speech generating devices or voice output communication aids; are electronic devices or entire systems which goal is to support people with speech impairments to communicate verbally despite their condition.

“A children’s speech training aid compares a child’s speech with models of speech, stored as subword acoustic models, or not the child has spoken correctly.” **Speech:**

is a human vocal communication using language (the expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sound.

Physiotherapy:

The treatment of disease, injury, or deformity by physical methods such as massage, heat treatment, and exercise rather than by drugs or surgery.

Ergotherapy:

A way of treating mental or physical illness by giving patients activities and helping them do things they want or need to do in their normal life.

Special Education:

Also called special needs education.

The education of children who differ socially, mentally, or physically from the average to such an extent that they require modifications of usual school practices.

Special education serves children with emotional, behavioural, or cognitive impairments as deafness, blindness, speech disorder, mental disorder, gifted child, childhood disease and disorder, learning disabilities.

Group and Individual Psychotherapy:

Is the informed and intentional application of clinical methods and interpersonal stances derived from established psychological principles, for assisting people to modify their behaviour, cognitions, emotions, and or other personal characteristics in directions that the participants deem desirable?

Learning difficulties support:

Learning difficulty or learning disability

There is no single interpretation or consensual definition of the latter terms.

Learning difficulty: any learning or emotional problem that affects or substantially affects, a person's ability to learn, get along with others and follow convention.

Learning disability:

A significant, lifelong condition that starts before adulthood, affects development and leads to helps needed to:

- Understand information
- Learn skills
- Cope independently

Is a condition in the brain that causes difficulties comprehending or processing information and can be caused by several different factors?

Learning disability: other names:

Learning disabilities – developmental academic disorder nonverbal learning disorder – developmental disorder of scholastic skills – unspecified – knowledge acquisition disability – learning disorder.

Behavioral Therapy:

Is an umbrella term for types of therapy that treat mental health disorders.

This form of therapy deals to identify and help change potentially self-destructive or unhealthy behaviors.

It functions on the idea that all behaviors learned and that unhealthy behaviours can be changed.

Logopaedic:

Is a discipline that examines the versatility of normal development of speech, language and communication skills as well as disorder related to these?

The prevention of disorders, rehabilitation and efficiency of rehabilitation.

Parent Counselling:

Is a type of service that aims to provide the necessary knowledge, tools, guidance, and most especially support to parents without bias judgment?

This way, they become more fully equipped to take care of their children.

Speech and language pathology:

is a discipline that studies various communicative functions including voice, speech and language. Also includes functions related to eating and swallowing.

The researchers interest in:

- Neurological communication disorders.
- Voice disorders
- Development of speech, language and communication, especially among bilingual children.

Optometry :

is a healthcare profession that is autonomous, educated and regulated, and optometrists are the primary healthcare practitioners of the eye and visual system who provide comprehensive eye and vision care, which includes refraction and dispensing, detection diagnosis and managing of disease in the eye, and the rehabilitation of conditions of the visual systems.

Audiology:

Audiologist: a health care professional who is trained to evaluate hearing loss and related disorders, including balance (vestibular disorders and tinnitus ringing in the ears) and to rehabilitate individuals with hearing loss and related disorders.

Homework:

Try to give a short definition of these scientific terms:

-A practitioner – osteopathy – Chiropractic – Podiatry – Occupational Therapy- dyspraxia – Aphasia- Dysphagia.

How to become a speech therapist

- ✓ Most people think of overcoming speech impediments when they think of speech language pathology, but the profession of speech therapy or, as it is commonly called, speech – language pathology, goes much deeper than that.
- ✓ Fluency, the ability to express thoughts and ideas; understanding others, or even swallowing properly are all issues that speech therapist might assess, diagnose, and treat. And they're not small issues. Trouble communicating makes it difficult to pick up new information or communicate what's not being understood in the classroom it makes forming relationships hard and in the case of swallowing disorders thwarts social situation in which friendships are formed.
- ✓ Speech therapists help prevent communication disorders early on and identify at risk students. They assess and evaluate communication skills in students and develop individualized education programs for those students who need them. How crucial speech language pathologists are to education many SLPs opt to pursue career opportunities within school systems.
- ✓ Speech pathologists also referred to as speech therapists or SLPs (speech language pathologists) are professionals who work with people of all ages to improve communication techniques and treat swallowing disorder amongst many other job responsibilities.
- ✓ Speech pathologists can be found practicing in a variety of settings including but not limited to independent practices doctors' offices schools hospitals and residential health care facilities like nursing homes. Professional and specialized services provided by psychologist social worker speech language pathologist other professionals. If you are a physiotherapist occupational therapist, speech language pathologist, audiologist or physiatrist, you may be, providing interventions to help people with HIV cope with impairment, activity limitations and participation restrictions.
- ✓ They work with preschool and school age children, teenagers, adults, as well as with older people.
- ✓ The speech language pathologist deals in two speciality fields: language and speech.

A health practitioner (i.e., chiropractor, dentist, nurse practitioner, occupational therapist, optometrist, physician, physiotherapist, psychologist, speech language pathologist) .

What is dyslexia?

Dyslexia is a reading disorder in children and adults identified in part by difficulties with single word reading and spelling.

Prevalence estimates range from 6 to 17 of the school age population depending largely on criteria for the severity of reading difficulties.

There is male preponderance, with a ratio about 1-5:1 but lower than historical estimates of about 3-4:1 the origins of dyslexia are neurobiological with strong evidence for heritability, but environmental factors also shape and ameliorate risk for dyslexia, it can be prevented in many children with early intervention.

(Dyslexia: the evolution of a scientific concept Jack M FLECHER)

Read carefully this article:

Check the right suggest from A to H.

- (A) Dyslexia is characterised in particular by the difficulty in spelling words.
- (B) Dyslexia is a reading disorder that only affects children.
- (C) 6 to 17 of children have dyslexia.
- (D) Dyslexia is a disorder that mostly effects girls.
- (E) Dyslexia is a disorder that effects mostly boys.
- (F) There is no evidence to show that dyslexia could have a neuroglial origin.
- (G) Dyslexia can be compensated in many children by early management
- (H) Dyslexia may be linked to environmental factors.

Good Luck