

Sequence

Architecture in New York !

Context: On the occasion of the Architecture Week in New York.

Mission: You present a famous NY monument and its history.

Activités langagières : Expression orale en continu / expression orale en interaction

Descripteurs correspondants : Peut faire un exposé simple et direct, préparé, sur un sujet familier, qui soit assez clair pour être suivi sans difficulté. Peut gérer les questions qui suivent mais peut devoir faire répéter.

Niveau : A2+ / B1

Critères d'évaluation :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| - Parler en continu | /4 |
| - Prendre part à une conversation | /4 |
| - Langue et prononciation | /4 |
| - Qualité du diaporama | /3 |



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STEPS TO THE MISSION

- ✓ **1:** Getting to know New York
- ✓ **2:** Discovering NY monuments and their architecture
- ✓ **3:** Understanding a video about the Statue of Liberty
- ✓ **4:** Understanding a text about construction rules in NY
- ✓ **5 (mission):** Let's prepare the slideshow and the presentation

Sequence – Architecture in New York

Step 1. Getting to know New York

EOI (ilots) – B1 : peut faire des suggestions et y répondre et demander l'avis des gens. Peut proposer ses idées dans un groupe. Peut poser des questions et faire des commentaires.
CE-A2+ : peut comprendre des questions simples dans un quiz.
EE-B1 : Peut écrire une description détaillée simple et directe sur un sujet déjà abordé.

Task 1. Let's have a Kahoot quiz to get to know New York City ! You work in groups ! Take notes about the things you want to remember about New York.



Task 2. What do you remember about the quiz ? Write a short paragraph about New York and what you have learned thanks to the quiz. 

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ANSWERS

Name	Year of opening	Style	Type	Height in meters	Number of floors	Number of elevators	Observatory ? Yes/no	My opinion
One World Trade Center	2014	Contemporary modern	Office, observation, communication	541,3 m	94 (+5 below ground)	73	Yes	
Woolworth Building	1913	Neo gothic (à chercher ds par. 1)	Office	241 m	55	354	No	
Empire State Building	1931	Art deco	Office building, observation deck	443,2 m	102	73	yes	
Chrysler building	1930	Art deco	Office	318,9 m	77	32	No	
Trump tower	1983	Modernism	Retail, office, and residential	202 m	58	37	No	
Flatiron building	1902	Beaux-arts / Chicago school (voir par. design)	office	86,9 m	22	???	No	
30 Rockefeller Plaza	1933	Art deco (dans paragraphe d'intro)	Office and TV studios	260 m	66	60	Yes	

Sequence – Architecture in New York City

Step 3. Understanding a video about the Statue of Liberty

CO-B1 : Peut comprendre l'information contenue dans un reportage en langue standard et en faire une synthèse en français.

Task 1. Watch the video and answer the questions.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YE1xZ6aAPmw>

1. Qui a eu l'idée de créer la Statue de la Liberté ? Quand était-ce et à quelle occasion ?

.....

2. Quel peuple souhaitait offrir un cadeau aux Etats-Unis à la fin de la guerre de Sécession (1861-1865)? Que devait symboliser ce cadeau ?

.....

3. Quel était le nom de la Statue de la liberté, à l'origine ?

.....

4. A-t-elle pu être présentée comme prévu à l'Exposition Universelle de 1876 ? Pourquoi ?

.....

5. Quand sa construction s'est-elle terminée ? Où était-elle alors exposée ?

.....

6. Quand a-t-elle été officiellement célébrée à New York ? Qui était alors le Président Américain ?

.....

7. Qu'est ensuite devenue la Statue de la Liberté ?

.....

8. Que se passe-t-il dans les années 60 ? Quelle est la conséquence ?

.....

9. Jusqu'où les gens peuvent-ils monter à l'intérieur de la statue ?

.....

10. Quand l'accès a-t-il été fermé ? et ré-ouvert ?

.....

.....

11. Combien de gens la visitent chaque année ?

.....

Picture from Freepik



Sequence – Architecture in New York City

Step 3. Understanding a video about the Statue of Liberty

CO-B1 : Peut comprendre l'information contenue dans un reportage en langue standard et en faire une synthèse en français.

Task 1. Watch the video and answer the questions.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YE1xZ6aAPmw>

1. Qui a eu l'idée de créer la Statue de la Liberté ? Quand était-ce et à quelle occasion?

Le sculpteur français Frederic auguste Bartholdi, 1871 lors d'un voyage à New York

2. Quel peuple souhaitait offrir un Cadeau aux Etats-Unis à la fin de la guerre de Sécession (1861-1865)? Que devait symboliser ce cadeau ?

La France, symboliser la liberté

3. Quel était le nom de la Statue de la Liberté, à l'origine ?

Liberty enlightening the world

4. A-t-elle pu être présentée comme prévu à l'Exposition Universelle de 1876 ? Pourquoi ?

Non car elle n'était pas terminée

5. Quand sa construction s'est-elle terminée ? Où était-elle alors exposée ?

En 1884, elle était alors exposée à Paris.

6. Quand a-t-elle été officiellement célébrée à New York ? Qui était alors le Président Américain?

28 octobre 1886, Grover Cleveland

7. Qu'est ensuite devenue la Statue de la Liberté ?

Un symbole de liberté pour tous les immigrants arrivant par Ellis Island, et les millions qui rêvaient d'y venir.

8. Que se passe-t-il dans les années 60 ? Quelle est la conséquence ?

Elle est abîmée par une pluie acide. Une rénovation a ensuite eu lieu pour son 100^{ème} anniversaire (1986)

9. Jusqu'où les gens peuvent-ils monter à l'intérieur de la statue ?

La couronne

10. Quand l'accès a-t-il été fermé ? et ré-ouvert ?

Après les attaques du 11 septembre 2001 puis après l'ouragan Sandy en 2012. L'accès a ré-ouvert en 2013.

11. Combien de gens la visitent chaque année ?

Environ 4 millions

Step 4. Understanding a text about construction rules in New York

CE-B1 : peut lire des textes factuels avec un degré satisfaisant de compréhension. Peut identifier des mots inconnus à l'aide du contexte. Peut comprendre des informations et les synthétiser.

How Zoning Shaped the New York Skyline

The 1961 Zoning Resolution divided New York City into residential, commercial, and manufacturing areas and introduced incentives that forever changed the design of City buildings.

The 1961 Zoning Resolution reflected significant changes in the skyline of New York City. A first zoning code was passed in 1916 in order to impose height and setback limits for new constructions in the city. Its purpose was clear : to prevent buildings such as the Equitable Building, an imposing skyscraper in downtown Manhattan, from blocking out natural sunlight due to their large footprint and height. New Yorkers feared that this type of building would plunge the city into darkness. After the 1916 Zoning Code, new types of designs were born with, for example, the “wedding-cake” design style (like the New York Telephone Building built in 1926).



The Equitable Building



The Telephone Building

Then the 1961 Zoning Resolution divided New York City into residential, commercial, and manufacturing areas. It encouraged developers of office buildings and apartment towers to incorporate public plazas into their projects. The 1961 code was influenced by the Seagram Building on Park Avenue. The sleek skyscraper with glass curtain and large plaza became the model for skyscrapers all over the city (and the world).



The Seagram Building

The 1961 Zoning Resolution is still in effect today, though it is continuously being amended.

Source : <http://www.nypap.org/preservation-history/1961-new-york-city-zoning-resolution/>

Task 1. Answer your teacher's questions orally.



Task 2. True or False? Justify when it is false. 

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1) Zoning affects the city of Chicago. | True | False |
| 2) There is only one Zoning code. | True | False |
| 3) The first Zoning Code appeared in 1916. | True | False |
| 4) The Telephone Building is the reason why a Zoning Code was created. | True | False |
| 5) The “wedding-cake” design style appeared after the first Zoning Code. | True | False |
| 6) The Telephone Building was built in 1926. | True | False |
| 7) After 1961, the Telephone Building became the new model for the constructions. | True | False |
| 8) After 1961, New York was divided into different areas. | True | False |
| 9) The Equitable Building became a reference in the world. | True | False |
| 10) Zoning always evolves. | True | False |

Compétence D4 “comprendre un article de presse” : entre 0 et 3 = A2 ; entre 4 et 7 = A2+ ; entre 8 et 10 = B1

Task 3. Find the vocabulary in the text. 

- Un changement :
- La hauteur :
- Un gratte-ciel :
- La lumière du soleil :
- Une empreinte :
- L’obscurité :
- Diviser :
- Elégant/élancé :
- Une zone :
- Une place :
- Du verre :

Compétence D3 “comprendre du vocabulaire inconnu” : entre 0 et 3 = A2 ; entre 4 et 7 = A2+ ; entre 8 et 11 = B1

QUESTIONS SUR LE TEXTE (task 2)

1) What city are we talking about?

NY

2) What is special about New York?

A building code

3) How many texts/codes have there been so far?

2

4) What are the dates?

1916 and 1961

5) Why was the 1916 code originally created?

To prevent large buildings, such as the Equitable Building, from blocking natural light because of their height and imposing size.

6) Who was behind the request?

New Yorkers: they were afraid that this type of construction would plunge the city into darkness

7) What new style appeared after the 1916 code?

The 'wedding cake' style (a building that is wide at the bottom and narrower as it rises)

8) What is an example of a wedding cake style building?

The telephone building of 1926

9) Which building influenced the drafting of the 2nd code in 1961?

The Seagram Building

10) Is the building code still in force today?

Yes, the 1961 code, but it is constantly evolving.

How Zoning Shaped the New York Skyline

Task 2. True or False? Justify when it is false.

- 1) Zoning affects the city of Chicago. True **False**
It's the city of new york
- 2) There is only one Zoning code. True **False**
There are 2 codes : 1916 and 1961
- 3) The first Zoning Code appeared in 1916. **True** False
- 4) The Telephone Building is the reason why a Zoning Code was created. True **False**
The reason is the equitable building
- 5) The "wedding-cake" design style appeared after the first Zoning Code. **True** False
- 6) The Telephone Building was built in 1926. **True** False
- 7) After 1961, the Telephone Building became the new model for the constructions. True **False**
It's the seagram building
- 8) After 1961, New York was divided into different areas. **True** False
- 9) The Equitable Building became a reference in the world. True **False**
The seagram building became a reference
- 10) Zoning always evolves. **True** False

Compétence D4 "comprendre un article de presse" : entre 0 et 3 = A2 ; entre 4 et 7 = A2+ ; entre 8 et 10 = B1

Task 3. Find the vocabulary in the text.



- Un changement : a change
- La hauteur : the height
- Un gratte-ciel : a skyscraper
- La lumière du soleil : the sunlight
- Une empreinte : a footprint
- L'obscurité : the darkness
- Diviser : to divide
- Élégant/élancé : sleek
- Une zone : an area
- Une place : a plaza
- Du verre : glass



LE PRETERIT (SIMPLE PAST)

➤ LES VERBES REGULIERS :

Forme affirmative	Forme négative
I You He/she/it + V-ed We You They	I You He/she/it + didn't + V. We You They
Exemples : I lived I decided	Exemples : I didn't live I didn't decide

➤ ATTENTION ! LE PRETERIT DE BE(=être):

Forme affirmative	Forme négative
I was You were He/she/it was We were You were They were	I wasn't You weren't He/she/it wasn't We weren't You weren't They weren't

➤ LES VERBES IRREGULIERS

Certains verbes ont un prétérit irrégulier et ne peuvent donc pas prendre -ed
Ils ne changent qu'à la forme affirmative :

Forme affirmative	Forme négative
I You He/she/it + Verbe irrégulier sans -ed We You They	I You He/she/it + didn't + V. (forme normale) We You They
Exemples : I ate I chose I went	Exemples : I didn't <u>eat</u> I didn't <u>choose</u> I didn't <u>go</u>

Verbes irréguliers à connaître :

Surlignez les nouveaux verbes à connaître sur votre liste de verbes irréguliers.

➤ LES MARQUEURS DU PASSE :

Le prétérit s'accompagne souvent de marqueurs de temps : **Ago, last week, last year, yesterday...**

Dès que l'on voit un de ces marqueurs, on sait que l'on doit utiliser le PRETERIT !

Entraînement n°1

1. Mettez les verbes au passé.

- a) The Statue (be) a symbol.
- b) The Statue (become) famous in the United States.
- c) The Americans (pay) for the pedestal.
- d) People (ask) the President to create a Zoning Code.
- e) Eiffel (choose) to be part of the project.
- f) This man (buy) the materials to make the Statue.

2. Mettez les phrases à la forme négative.

- a) The Statue was French.
- b) Bartholdi created the Statue.
- c) The man sold the building.
- d) She drank the water from the Hudson River.

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2. Mettez les phrases à la forme négative.

- a) The Statue was French.
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- c) The man sold the building.
- d) She drank the water from the Hudson River.

Let's play a "Guess who I am" game

CAN YOU FIND THE 10 NY MONUMENTS BEHIND THESE RIDDLES?

I am the 4th
biggest art
gallery in the
world.

I am an Art
Deco tower, I
was the highest
tower in
1930.

I am green, I
represent a
woman and I
am an icon of
the USA.

I am a railway
station with 44
platforms.

I am an Art
Deco tower.
From my
observatory you
can see the
Empire State
Building.

I have 102 floors
and I am the
most iconic
landmark in NY.

I am the highest
tower in the
Northern
hemisphere.

I am one of New
York Catholics'
favorite place.

I am one of the
oldest bridges in
the country.

I host plays and
dance
performances. I
bear the name
of a President.

ANSWERS

CAN YOU FIND THE 10 NY MONUMENTS BEHIND THESE RIDDLES?

I am the 4th
biggest art
gallery in the
world.

MET

I am a railway
station with 44
platforms.

**GRAND CENTRAL
TERMINAL**

I have 102 floors
and I am the
most iconic
landmark in NY.

EMPIRE STATE

I am one of the
oldest bridges in
the country.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

I am an Art
Deco tower, I
was the highest
tower in
1930.

Chrysler building

I am the highest
tower in the
Northern
hemisphere.

ONE WORLD

I host plays and
dance
performances. I
bear the name
of a President.

LINCOLN CENTER

I am green, I
represent a
woman and I
am an icon of
the USA.

STATUE OF LIBERTY

**TOP OF THE ROCK /
ROCKEFELLER**

I am an Art
Deco tower.
From my
observatory you
can see the
Empire State
Building.

I am one of New
York Catholics'
favorite place.

**ST PATRICK'S
CATHEDRAL**

Entraînement n°2 – Le passé

Task 1. Put the verbs in the Past tense.

- a) Gustave Eiffel (try) to take part in the construction of the Statue of Liberty.
- b) The Statue of Liberty (be) a gift.
- c) This man (draw) a sketch of the Statue. (*a sketch = un croquis*)
- d) The “wedding-cake” design style (appear) after 1916.
- e) The “wedding cake” style (break) the rules and the codes of architecture in New York.
- f) I (want) to design a new type of building.
- g) This man (build) a new building.
- h) He (sell) his project to a big group of investors.

A mettre au fluo :
Build – break – draw -
pay – bring - sell

Task 2. Write the sentences in the negative form.

- a) The architect built the Telephone Building in 1926.

.....

- b) The Zoning Code brought a new style : the “wedding-cake” design style.

.....

- c) The French paid for the statue’s pedestal.

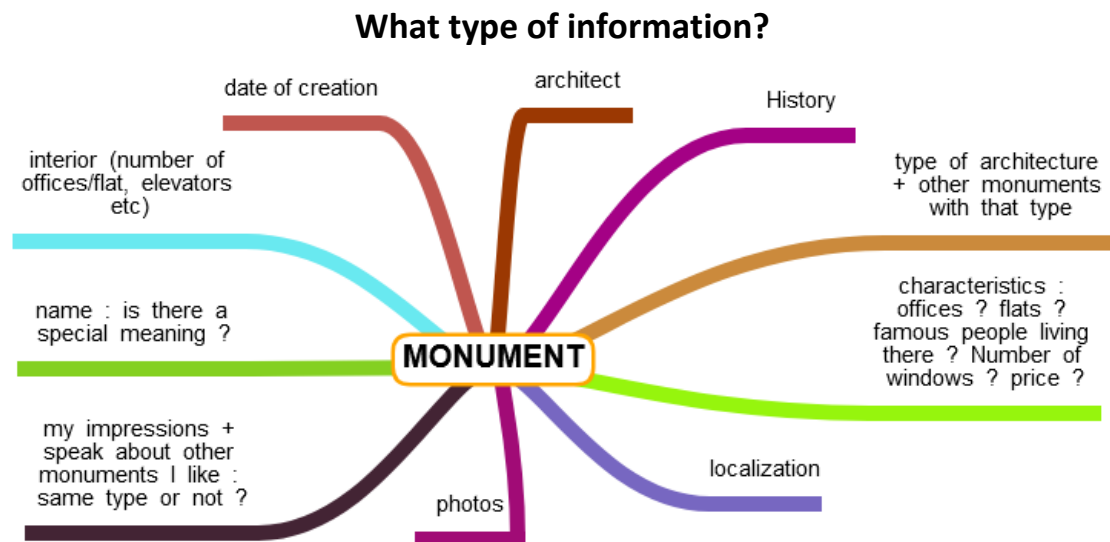
.....

A AFFICHER

Sequence - Architecture in New York City

Step 6. Let's prepare the slideshow and the oral presentation

- 1) You choose a famous New York monument
- 2) You find information about it and write a text
- 3) You create an original slideshow
- 4) You present it to the class
- 5) You answer your classmates and teacher's questions



Grille d'évaluation pour îlots

<p>Name of the student :</p> <p>Name of the monument that is presented :</p>	<p>Positive aspects of the presentation (circle your answers)</p> <p><u>About the slideshow</u> Clear slideshow - photos - not too much text - a lot of information - beautiful presentation</p> <p><u>About the student</u> voice - posture - look - gesture</p> <p><u>About the presentation in English</u> good grammar - good vocabulary - good pronunciation</p>	<p>Negative aspects of the presentation (circle your answers)</p> <p><u>About the slideshow</u> Not a clear slideshow - no /few photos - too much text - few/missing information - not a beautiful presentation</p> <p><u>About the student</u> voice - posture - look - gesture</p> <p><u>About the presentation in English</u> mistakes (figures, dates...) - bad vocabulary - bad pronunciation</p>
<p>Name of the student :</p> <p>Name of the monument that is presented :</p>	<p>Positive aspects of the presentation (circle your answers)</p> <p><u>About the slideshow</u> Clear slideshow - photos - not too much text - a lot of information - beautiful presentation</p> <p><u>About the student</u> voice - posture - look - gesture</p> <p><u>About the presentation in English</u> good grammar - good vocabulary - good pronunciation</p>	<p>Negative aspects of the presentation (circle your answers)</p> <p><u>About the slideshow</u> Not a clear slideshow - no /few photos - too much text - few/missing information - not a beautiful presentation</p> <p><u>About the student</u> voice - posture - look - gesture</p> <p><u>About the presentation in English</u> mistakes (figures, dates...) - bad vocabulary - bad pronunciation</p>
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Sequence - Architecture in New York City

Context: On the occasion of the Architecture Week in New York,

Mission : You present a famous NY monument and its history.

Niveau visé : B1

S'exprimer en continu	Prendre part à une conversation	Intelligibilité /recevabilité linguistique
Degré 1 : A2	Degré 1 : A2	Degré 1 : A2
Produit un discours simple et bref. Beaucoup de pauses et de faux démarrages. 1-2 pts	Répond et réagit de façon très simple. Il faut souvent répéter. 1-2 pts	S'exprime dans une langue compréhensible malgré un vocabulaire limité et des erreurs. 1-2 pts
Degré 2 : A2+	Degré 2 : A2+	Degré 2 : A2+
Produit un discours articulé et pertinent, mais un peu court. 3 pts	Prend sa part dans l'échange, sait - au besoin - se reprendre et reformuler. 3 pts	S'exprime dans une langue globalement correcte (prononciation) et utilise un vocabulaire approprié. Quelques erreurs sur l'utilisation du passé 3 pts
Degré 3 : B1	Degré 3 : B1	Degré 3 : B1
Produit un discours argumenté et informé 4 pts	Argumente, cherche à convaincre, réagit avec vivacité et pertinence. 4 pts	S'exprime dans une langue correcte, fluide, qui s'approche de l'authenticité. Bonne utilisation du passé. 4 pts
/4	/4	/4

Qualité du diaporama

Qualité des informations choisies, organisation, images, pas trop de texte, respect des consignes...	/3
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- B5 (relater un événement au passé) A2 A2+ B1
- B6 (mener un exposé sur un sujet culturel) A2 A2+ B1
- C3 (répondre à des questions simples) A2 A2+ B1
- C5 (tenir sa place, argumenter) A2 A2+ B1

/15