1: Copiez la première partie de la leçon. 2: Faites l'exercice 1. 3: Lisez le corrigé. 4: Refaites ou corrigez l'exercice sans le corrigé.

5: Corrigez-le avec le corrigé.

Dans trois heures ou demain, faites la deuxième partie.

What for?

The question "What for?" is about the purpose (= the goal), the aim, the intention.

The answer is "for..." + a noun

or "<u>to...</u>" + a verb.

E.g.: "What do you need that dictionary for?

- I need it for my exercise./ I need it to look up a new word."

E.g.: "What did you want to see me for?

- To invite you to my party, but now it is cancelled because of the epidemic."

Exercise: questions about the text. Copy the questions and answer them.

1] What was the WSPU founded for ? (L. 1-2)

2] What did Sufragettes changed tactics for ? (L. 8-9)

3] What did imprisoned women go on hunger strike for ?

4] During WW1, what were most men sent away to the continent for ?

5] What were women needed in factories for ?

What for ?	
Leçon (1) recopiée.	Exercice 1. (Corrigé)
Why? and What for? are different.	
Leçon (2) recopiée.	Exercice 2. (Corrigé)

Why? and What for? are different.

"What for?" is about the purpose.
The answer to that question is "to...".

What did E. Pankhurst found the WSPU for?

To fight for the right to vote.

To claim the right to vote.

"Why?" is about the cause, the reason.

The answer is "because...".

Why did E. Pankhurst found the WSPU?

Because women did not have the right to vote. **Because** she wanted an equal right to vote for all women.

Pour quoi faire? Dans quel but?

Pourquoi? Pour quelle raison?

Attention : en français, nous ne distinguons pas la question "pour quoi ?" de la question "pourquoi ?". En anglais, ce sont deux questions bien distinctes, avec des réponses qui ne sont pas interchangeables.

Exercise: questions about the text. Copy the questions and answer them.

- 1] Why did Sufragettes changed tactics? (L. 8-9)
- 2] Why did imprisoned women go on hunger strike?
- 3] During WW1, why were most men sent away to the continent?
- 4] Why were women needed in factories?

Pour cet exercice, vous devez trouver la cause, qui n'est pas toujours explicite dans le texte. À vous de la formuler.

CORRIGÉS PAGE SUIVANTE. 1: Lisez le corrigé. 2: Refaites ou corrigez l'exercice sans le corrigé. 3: Corrigez-le avec le corrigé.

The question "What for?" is about the purpose (= the goal), the aim, the intention.

The answer is "<u>for...</u>" + a noun

or "*to...*" + a verb.

Exercise : questions about the text.

Copy the questions and answer them.

1] What was the WSPU founded for ? (L. 1-2)

It was founded to fight for the right to vote for all / for women.

- 2] What did Sufragettes changed tactics for ? (L. 8-9) *They changed tactics to get more attention.*
- 3] What did imprisoned women go on hunger strike for ?

They went on hunger strike on hunger strike to be recognized as political prisoners.

4] During WW1, what were most men sent away to the continent for ?

Men were sent to the continent / to France to fight (against Germany).

5] What were women needed in factories for?

They were needed in factories to replace the men / the male workers / to work in the place of men.

Why? and What for? are different.

"What for?" is about the purpose.

The answer to that question is "to...".

"*Why?*" is about the cause, the reason.

The answer is "*because...*".

Exercise : questions about the text.

Copy the questions and answer them.

1] Why did Sufragettes changed tactics? (L. 8-9)

They changed tactics because their peaceful means of protest were not successful / did not have any result, and the attempts to pass bills in Parliament were dropped.

2] Why did imprisoned women go on hunger strike?

They went on hunger strike because they were not recognized as political prisoners / because they were treated like criminals, not like protesters.

3] During WW1, why were most men sent away to the continent?

Most men were sent to France because it was the war, and they became soldiers.

4] Why were women needed in factories?

They were needed in factories because the workers (i.e. the <u>male</u> workers) were in France, fighting the Germans.