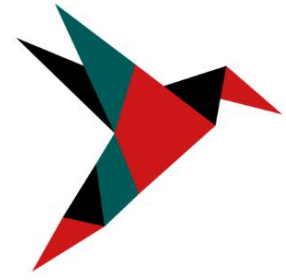


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**CAP ÉLAN**  
– FORMATION –



# **ENGLISH EXERCISE BOOK**



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# Approfondir la formation

## Sites de référence

Afin de vous entraîner ou d'approfondir votre apprentissage de la langue, nous vous proposons quelques sites qui vous aideront :

- <http://www.english-for-techies.net/>
- <http://www.world-english.org/listening.htm>
- <http://lapasserelle.com>
- <http://languagelearningresourcecenter.org/index.htm>
- <https://www.englishclub.com/>

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# LE PRESENT SIMPLE

## I-UTILISATION : ACTION HABITUELLE

Le présent simple s'emploie, par opposition au présent progressif pour indiquer une action qui n'a pas lieu au moment où l'on parle, mais qui est habituelle.

### ► EXEMPLES :

En général	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT PROGRESSIF	Maintenant
Je parle anglais	I speak English	I'm speaking now	<i>Je suis en train de parler</i>
Arthur travaille à la bibliothèque	Arthur works at the library.	He isn't working now.	<i>Il ne travaille pas maintenant.</i>
Marie boit du thé au petit déjeuner.	Mary drinks tea for breakfast.	She is drinking coffee now.	<i>Elle est en train de boire du café.</i>

## II – EMPLOI : VERITE GENERALE

Le présent simple s'emploie par opposition au présent progressif, pour indiquer une action qui a trait à une vérité générale.

### ► EXEMPLES :

I am speaking English (**now**) but I (**generally**) speak French.

German people drink beer, French people drink wine.

John usually works at the library but today he's working in a restaurant.

Pour le conjuguer, on utilise la base verbale (**Infinitif sans « to »**) sans accord, sauf à la troisième personne du singulier qui prend un "s".

### ► EXEMPLES :

I speak    you speak    he/she/it speaks,    we speak    you speak    they speak

A la forme interrogative et négative, il est indispensable d'introduire l'auxiliaire des temps simples "do" qui à la troisième personne du singulier s'accordera en "does".



► **EXEMPLES:**

Do you speak Chinese?  
- Sorry, I don't speak Chinese.  
(do not)

Does he go to school?  
- No he doesn't, he works.  
(does not)

**III – CONSTRUCTION**

Il se construit de la manière suivante :

AFFIRMATIF	INTERROGATIF	NEGATIF
I speak	Do I speak ?	I don't speak
You speak	Do you speak ?	You don't speak
He She It speaks	Does he she it speak ?	He She It doesn't speak
We speak	Do we speak ?	We don't speak
You speak	Do you speak ?	You don't speak
They speak	Do they speak ?	They don't speak

✗ Notons l'apparition d'un « S » à la 3<sup>ème</sup> personne du singulier, que l'on retrouve sur l'auxiliaire « does » à la forme interrogative et négative, il disparaît alors de la base verbale.

✗ **-es** après **-s / -sh / -ch** : pass → pass**es** finish → finish**es** watch → watch**es**  
**-y** → **ies** : study → studi**es** try → tri**es**

aussi : do → do**es** go → go**es**





► **EXEMPLES :**

Mrs Harrison sometimes eats eggs for breakfast.

*Mme Harrison mange parfois des œufs au petit déjeuner.*

Peter and Mary never go out together.

*Peter et Mary ne sortent jamais ensemble.*

**MAIS:**

Peter is often late for work.

*Peter est souvent en retard au travail.*

Mr Steele is never ill.

*Mr Steele n'est jamais malade.*

✘ Ils ne sont jamais utilisés avec le présent progressif.

**NEVER/SOMETIMES/OFTEN/ALWAYS** sont incompatibles avec « **NOW** ».

C'est avec la forme simple, indiquant l'habitude, qu'ils seront employés.

► **EXEMPLES :**

Mr Newton doesn't often go to the cinema.

*Mr Newton ne va pas souvent au cinéma.*

Bruce always tells lies.

*Bruce dit toujours des mensonges.*

Mary never comes late.

*Mary n'arrive jamais en retard.*

Peter sometimes goes to Applefield.

*Peter va parfois à Applefield.*



## → EXERCICES (Le présent simple)

### 1) Vous posez des questions à quelqu'un. Rédigez les questions avec Do / Does . . . ?

► **EXEMPLE:** I work hard. And you? Do you work hard?

- a) I play tennis. And you? \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- b) I play tennis. And Ann? \_\_\_\_\_ Ann \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- c) I like horse riding. And your husband \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- d) I speak English. And your friends? \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 2) Posez des questions commençant par Where / What / How . . . ?

- e) I live in London. (where / you?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- f) I get up at 7.30. (what time/you?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- g) I go to work by bus. (how / you?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- h) I go to the cinema a lot. (how often /you?) \_\_\_\_\_ ?

### 3) Utilisez les verbes ci-dessous pour écrire des questions.

► **EXEMPLE:** (he) Does he often **play** volleyball? Yes, he's a very good player.

## COST – SPEAK – GO – LIKE – PLAY

- a) (you) Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ English? Yes, a little.
- b) (you) \_\_\_\_\_ dancing? Yes, I love it.
- c) (they) What time \_\_\_\_\_ usually \_\_\_\_\_ to bed? 10 o'clock.
- d) (it) How much \_\_\_\_\_ to stay at this hotel? £30 a night.





# LE PRESENT PROGRESSIF

Le présent progressif, ou présent continu, s'emploie pour indiquer une action en cours au moment où l'on parle.

✗ **Il se construit de la manière suivante :**

Auxiliaire BE (Conjugué au présent)	+	INFINITIF + ING
--	---	-----------------

AFFIRMATIF		
I'm		reading
She's		working
We're		playing
NEGATIF		
I'm not		reading
She is not		working
We're not		playing
INTERROGATIF		
Where	are you	coming ?
	are these people	going ?
What	is she	doing ?
Who	are you	coming with ?

► **EXEMPLES:**

I'm speaking.

*Je parle.*

Steven isn't writing a postcard now.

*Steven n'écrit pas de carte postale en ce moment.*

Are you reading a book?

*Etes-vous en train de lire un livre?*

→ **Attention à l'orthographe de certains verbes :**

come ⇒ coming

run ⇒ running

lie ⇒ lying

smoke ⇒ smoking

sit ⇒ sitting

die ⇒ dying

write ⇒ writing

swim ⇒ swimming



## ➔ EXERCICES ( Le présent progressif)

Corrigé p.85

### 1) Mettez les verbes suivants au présent progressif :

- a) I/ write. : \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Why / they / laugh? : \_\_\_\_\_
- c) You / not / eat. : \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Bob and Janet / come? : \_\_\_\_\_
- e) What / John / wear? : \_\_\_\_\_

### 2) Traduisez les phrases suivantes :

- a) Pourquoi pleures-tu, Susie? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Chut (= Sssh) Quelqu'un vient. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Je ne vais pas au travail aujourd'hui. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Qu'est-ce que tu cuisines? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Qu'est-ce que tu écris? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Regarde! Elle court sous la pluie. \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Il ne pleut pas en ce moment. \_\_\_\_\_



**→ EXERCICES (Comparaison présent simple / présent progressif)**

**Corrigé p.86**

**1) Transformez les phrases suivant le modèle :**

(Look) he's working in the garden (+ every evening)

⇒ He works in the garden every evening.

( Dans la première phrase, je décris une action présente, dans la deuxième, j'ajoute un complément de fréquence, il faut donc employer le présent d'habitude et supprimer « look » ou « listen ».)

a) Look, Jenny is going to London (+ twice a week)

---

b) Listen, Bill is playing the clarinet (+ every morning)

---

c) My neighbour is washing his car (+ on Saturday mornings)

---

.

d) The Webbs aren't watching TV (+ every evening)

---

.

**2) Mettez les phrases au présent simple ou au présent progressif.**

a) Hurry up ! We \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for you.

b) My mother is in the garden, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a rest.

c) Mr Smith \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive + often) very fast.

d) Today, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to drive) very slowly because of the fog.

e) I \_\_\_\_\_ (to prefer) tea to coffee.

f) Look, the cat \_\_\_\_\_ (to lie) on your bed.



## LE FUTUR avec BE GOING TO

### ✗ CONSTRUCTION :

BE	+	GOING TO	+	INFINITIF
----	---	----------	---	-----------

AFFIRMATIF	NEGATIF	INTERROGATIF
I'm going to speak	I am not going to speak	Am I going to speak
You're going to speak	You aren't going to speak	Are you going to speak
He's	He	He
She's going to speak	She isn't going to speak	Is She going to speak
It's	It	It
We're going to speak	We aren't going to speak	Are we going to speak
You're going to speak	You aren't going to speak	Are you going to speak
They're going to speak	They aren't going to speak	Are they going to speak

### ✗ EMPLOI :

Le futur avec « be going to » s'utilise pour indiquer une action que l'on **a l'intention de faire**. Nous ne la faisons pas sur le moment mais nous avons l'intention de la faire dans le futur. Cela correspond au français : **ALLER + INFINITIF**.

### ► EXEMPLES :

I'm going to answer the phone.	<i>Je vais répondre au téléphone.</i>
Sheila isn't going to stop eating.	<i>Sheila n'a pas l'intention de s'arrêter de manger.</i>
I'm going to take a shower.	<i>Je vais prendre une douche.</i>
Is Mr Steele going to be angry?	<i>Est-ce que Mr Steele va être en colère?</i>



## LE FUTUR avec WILL

Le futur simple se construit à l'aide de l'auxiliaire WILL à toutes les personnes. Cet auxiliaire introduit le verbe à l'infinitif sans TO:

AFFIRMATIF		NEGATIF			INTERROGATIF	
I	will	I	will	not	Will	I?
You	will	You	will	not	Will	you?
He		He				he
She	will	She	will	not	Will	she?
It		It				it
We	will	We	will	not	Will	we?
You	will	You	will	not	Will	you?
They	will	They	will	not	Will	they?

- La contraction de **will** est **'ll**.  
La contraction de **will not** est **won't**.

### ► EXEMPLES :

#### AFFIRMATIF :

I'll clean the car this afternoon.  
She'll go to the bank tomorrow.  
They'll take Sheila to the seaside.

*Je laverai la voiture cet après-midi.  
Elle ira à la banque demain.  
Ils emmèneront Sheila à la mer.*

#### NEGATIF :

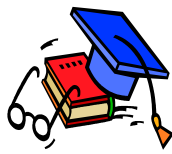
I won't clean the car today.  
She won't go to the bank tomorrow.  
They won't take Sheila to the seaside  
next week.

*Je ne laverai pas la voiture aujourd'hui.  
Elle n'ira pas à la banque demain.  
Ils n'emmèneront pas Sheila à la mer la  
semaine prochaine.*

#### INTERROGATIF:

Will you clean the car this afternoon?  
Will she go to the bank tomorrow?  
Will they take Sheila to the seaside next  
week?

*Laveras-tu la voiture cet après-midi ?  
Ira-t-elle à la banque demain ?  
Emmèneront-ils Sheila à la mer la  
semaine prochaine ?*



## ➔ EXERCICES (Le futur)

### 1) Traduisez les phrases suivantes

a) Je lui donnerai ce livre quand je le verrai.

---

---

b) Non, je n'oublierai pas de poster votre lettre.

---

---

c) Dès que je le recevrai, je vous en ferai une copie.

---

---

d) Quand viendront-ils? Ils viendront dès qu'ils le pourront.

---

---

### 2) Complétez les phrases en utilisant WILL ou GOING TO

► **EXEMPLE** A: Why are you turning on the television ?  
B: **I'm going to watch** the news. (I / watch)

a) A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.  
B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry, \_\_\_\_\_ you some. (I / lend)

b) A: I've got a headache.  
B: Have you? Wait there, \_\_\_\_\_ an aspirin for you. (I / get)

c) A: Did you post that letter for me?  
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot, \_\_\_\_\_ it now. (I / do)

d) A: I don't know how to use this camera.  
B: It's quite easy, \_\_\_\_\_ you. (I / show)

e) A: Where are you going? Are you shopping ?  
B: Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ something for dinner ? (I / buy)



## LE « PAST SIMPLE » OU PRETERIT

✘ C'est un temps simple employé pour des actions passées, révolues, datées au passé soit littéralement, soit par le contexte.

Avec le Présent simple, il constitue le seul temps qui se construit sans auxiliaire à la forme affirmative.

→ Si le verbe est régulier, on lui ajoute « -ed ».

AFFIRMATIF		INTERROGATIF	
Régulier	Irrégulier	Régulier	Irrégulier
I worked	I spoke	Did I work?	Did I speak ?
You worked	You spoke	Did you work?	Did you speak ?
He She worked	He She spoke	Did he Did she work?	Did he Did she speak ?
It	It	Did it	Did it
We worked	We spoke	Did we work?	Did we speak ?
You worked	You spoke	Did you work?	Did you speak ?
They worked	They spoke	Did they work?	Did they speak ?
NEGATIF			
Régulier		Irrégulier	
I didn't work		I didn't speak	
You didn't work		You didn't speak	
He She didn't work		He She didn't speak	
It		It	
We didn't work		We didn't speak	
You didn't work		You didn't speak	
They didn't work		They didn't speak	



► **EXEMPLES:**

Arthur got up early on Saturday.

Arthur se leva (s'est levé) tôt samedi.

Did Arthur get up early on Saturday?

Arthur se leva-t-il (s'est-il levé) tôt samedi ?

Arthur didn't get up early on Saturday.

Arthur ne se leva (s'est pas levé) tôt samedi.

Phonétique :

Ce "ed" se prononcera /d/, /t/, ou /id/, selon la lettre qui le précède.

**/d/ en général.**

► **EXEMPLES** : opened – played – closed.

**/t/ après les consonnes sourdes**

► **EXEMPLES** : p – k – gh – s – tch – sh

stopped – laughed – watched – worked – passed – washed.

**/id/ après un t ou un d**

► **EXEMPLES** : waited – added – reminded – wanted.

A la forme interrogative et négative, on emploie l'auxiliaire **DID**  
Le verbe se remet à l'infinitif **sans TO**.

→ Si le verbe est irrégulier, le **PAST SIMPLE** de ce verbe figure dans la deuxième colonne de la liste des verbes irréguliers.

(Voir à la fin du livret pour la liste des verbes irréguliers.)





## LE PAST CONTINUOUS

La forme progressive du **PAST CONTINUOUS** exprime une action en train de se dérouler à un certain moment dans le passé, contrastant avec le **PAST SIMPLE** qui exprime des actions plus brèves et précises dans le passé.

La forme progressive se construit à l'aide de l'auxiliaire **BE** conjugué au passé (**WAS, WERE**) suivi du verbe terminé par (**ING**).

### ► EXEMPLES:

I was watching television.

We were sleeping.

I was listening to the radio when the phone rang.

*Je regardais la télévision.*

*Nous dormions.*

*J'écoutais la radio lorsque le téléphone sonna (a sonné).*



## → EXERCICES (Le prétérit)

### 1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez un des verbes au prétérit.

CLEAN – START – OPEN – WANT – HAPPEN - FINISH

► **EXEMPLE** : I **cleaned** my teeth three times yesterday.

- a) The concert \_\_\_\_\_ at 7.30 and \_\_\_\_\_ at 10 o'clock.
- b) The accident \_\_\_\_\_ last Sunday afternoon.
- c) When I was a child, I \_\_\_\_\_ to be a doctor.
- d) It was hot in the room, so I \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

### 2) Ecrire les phrases suivantes au prétérit avec (Yesterday / Last week )

- a) Rachel often loses her keys. She \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
- b) Kate meets her friends every evening. She \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday evening.
- c) I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_ .
- d) Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Utilisation du verbe **to have** – voir p. 75)



# CHECK YOUR LEVEL



## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) Elle boit du café car elle n'aime pas le thé. ....
- 2) Seront-ils disponibles demain ? .....
- 3) Nous irons à la réunion à 14h. ....
- 4) J'appelle pour annuler mon rendez-vous. ....
- 5) Tu devras vendre 300 ordinateurs. ....
- 6) Elles ont travaillé hier. (Elles travaillèrent hier) .....
- 7) Vous travailliez quand il a appelé. (quand il appela) .....
- 8) Il voyageait il y a 2 jours. ....

## Circle the right proposition ( /4)

- 1) She *helps/helped* me yesterday.      They are going to *call back/called back*.
- 2) I am in the restaurant, I *eat/am eating*.      I *order/will order* 500 pens everyday.

## Correct the following sentences. ( /8)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) You are speaking with my sister.<br/>.....</li> <li>2) He lives in New-York.<br/>.....</li> <li>3) Yesterday, I eat in the restaurant.<br/>.....</li> <li>4) Does you want a cup of tea?<br/>.....</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tomorrow, I will to visit my mother.<br/>.....</li> <li>You are going check my level.<br/>.....</li> <li>I gived my laptop to my colleague two hours ago.<br/>.....</li> <li>What does she is doing here?<br/>.....</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

**TOTAL : /20**



## LE PRESENT PERFECT

✘ Ce temps représente une action, ou évènement, dans le passé avec une conséquence logique maintenant, au moment où l'on parle. Le **PRESENT PERFECT** est un temps du présent, non du passé. L'action, ou évènement, peut être finie ou pas, ce qui nous intéresse est l'état résultant.

HAVE +	PARTICIPE PASSE	soit verbe régulier + ED soit verbes irréguliers
--------	-----------------	---

Pour conjuguer ce temps, on utilise toujours l'auxiliaire **HAVE**, conjugué au PRESENT SIMPLE suivi du participe passé.

⇒ Si le verbe est régulier, le participe passé se forme avec la base verbale suivie de « **ed** ».

⇒ Si le verbe est irrégulier, le participe passé est indiqué dans **la colonne des verbes irréguliers** (*voir à la fin du livret pour la liste des verbes irréguliers*).

⇒ Le **PRESENT PERFECT** ne s'emploie pas avec des dates ou des marqueurs de temps du passé, sauf si introduits par l'adverbe **SINCE**.

⇒ Le **PRESENT PERFECT** s'utilise avec des marqueurs de temps du présent, tels que **NOW, RECENTLY, THIS WEEK**, etc.

### ► EXEMPLES :

Have you switched the TV on?

*As-tu allumé la TV ?*

Mary has spent £300 this week.

*Mary a dépensé £300 cette semaine.*

You can't see her now. She has gone out.

*Vous ne pouvez pas la voir maintenant. Elle est sortie.*



## I- LE PASSE RECENT AVEC « JUST »

### ✗ CONSTRUCTION :

On utilise le PRESENT PERFECT auquel on ajoute JUST.

HAVE	+	JUST	+	PARTICIPE PASSE
------	---	------	---	-----------------

### ✗ EMPLOI :

Il indique une action qui vient de se dérouler et correspond au français

VENIR JUSTE DE + INFINITIF

### ► EXEMPLES :

I have just finished my exercises.

| *Je viens juste de finir mes exercices.*

**ATTENTION: COMPARAISON (Just / Already/Yet).**

**A – JUST = a short time ago (il y a peu de temps) → venir juste de**

JOHN: – Are Jane and David here?

PETER: – Yes, they've **just arrived**.

MARY: – Are you hungry?

KATE: – No, I've **just had** dinner



## B – ALREADY = earlier than expected → déjà

- MARK: – What time are Diane and Paul arriving?  
PIERRE: – They **'ve already arrived**. (earlier than expected)
- KATE: – It's 9 o'clock and Ann **has already gone** to bed. (earlier than expected)  
MIKE: – I **'ve just had** dinner, I will go to bed later.
- PETER: – John, this is Mary  
JOHN: – Yes, I know. We **'ve already met**.

## C – YET

✗ On peut utiliser **yet** dans des phrases négatives et interrogatives.  
Il se place habituellement en fin de proposition.

⇒ YET dans une phrase négative = PAS ENCORE

- MARK: – Are Diane and Paul here?  
PETER: – No, they **haven't arrived yet**.  
(on s'attend à ce que Diane et Paul arrivent bientôt)
- KATE: – Margaret has bought a new dress but she **hasn't worn it yet**.  
(Elle ne l'a pas encore portée)

⇒ YET dans une question = DEJA

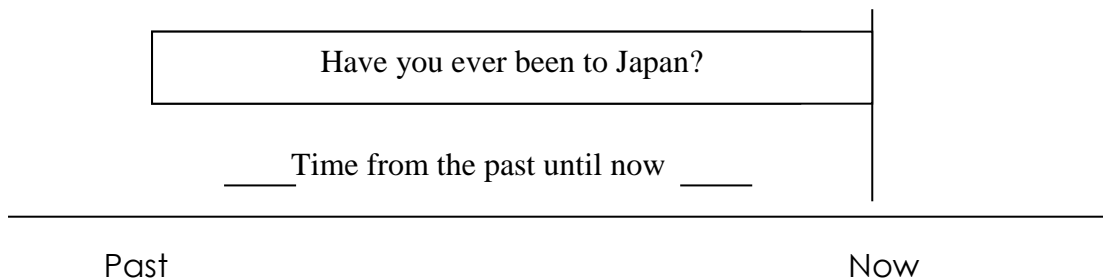
- MARK: – **Have** Diane and Paul **arrived yet**? (= Have they **already** arrived?)  
PETER: – No, they haven't yet. We're still waiting for them.
- MARGARET: – This is my new dress.  
KATE: – Oh, it's nice. **Have** you **worn it yet**?



## II – HAVE YOU EVER... ?

✘ On utilise aussi le PRESENT PERFECT lorsque l'on s'intéresse à l'expérience de quelqu'un jusqu'à maintenant.

### ► EXEMPLES :



### ✘ Present perfect + ever ou never.

- KATE: – **Has** Ann **ever been** to Australia?  
 TOM: – Yes, once  
 KATE: – My mother **has never travelled** by air.

### ✘ Gone et been.

- MARK: – Bill **has gone** to Spain.  
 (= Il est en Espagne maintenant. Il n'est pas ici en ce moment.)
- PETER: – Bill **has (already) been** to Spain.  
 (= Il a (déjà) été en Espagne, mais il est rentré. Il peut en parler.)



### III – HOW LONG...?

✘ Au présent, les questions en HOW LONG, signifiant « combien de temps » se construisent avec le PRESENT PERFECT. Elles peuvent, bien, sûr aussi s'utiliser avec des constructions passées ou futures. Il est possible d'ajouter FOR en début ou en fin de proposition.

► **EXEMPLES :**

Présent simple	Present perfect simple
Mark and Liz <b>are</b> married.	(For) how long <b>have</b> they <b>been</b> married?
I <b>have</b> a car.	How long have you had your car? I <b>'ve had</b> it <b>since</b> April.
I <b>know</b> Sarah.	How long <b>have</b> you <b>known</b> her (for)?
Present continuous	Present perfect continuous
David <b>is</b> <b>watching</b> TV.	<b>How long has</b> he <b>been</b> <b>watching</b> TV? (He <b>has been</b> <b>watching</b> TV <b>since</b> 5 o'clock.)
I <b>'m</b> <b>learning</b> German.	<b>How long have</b> you <b>been</b> learning German? (I <b>'ve been</b> learning German <b>for</b> 2 years.)

Le PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS correspond donc à une action qui commence dans le passé et que l'on est encore en train de faire.

Ex: J'attends le bus depuis 20 minutes. → I have been waiting for the bus for 20 minutes.

Il se construit de la manière suivante:

**AUXILIAIRE HAVE + PARTICIPE PASSE de BE (BEEN) + Verbe+ING**





## IV- FOR ET SINCE

✘ En anglais, il existe deux manières de traduire "**DEPUIS**".

⇒ Si l'on mentionne le point de départ de l'action dans le passé, il faut utiliser : **SINCE**

► **EXEMPLES :**

Mrs Bond has had a cat since 2006.

Steve has worked in the library since January.

Bruce has been in hospital since last month.

*Madame Bond a un chat depuis 2006.*

*Steve travaille à la bibliothèque depuis janvier.*

*Bruce est à l'hôpital depuis le mois dernier.*

⇒ Si l'on mentionne la durée de l'action, il faut utiliser : **FOR**

Mrs Bond has had a cat for eight years.

Steve has worked in the library for ten months.

Bruce has been in hospital for four weeks.

*Mme Bond a un chat depuis huit ans.*

*Steve travaille à la bibliothèque depuis dix mois.*

*Bruce est à l'hôpital depuis quatre semaines.*

✘ Remarquer que lorsque **FOR et SINCE signifient DEPUIS**, ils sont très souvent employés avec le **PRESENT PERFECT** (has had, has worked, has been, etc. ).

✘ La préposition **FOR** exprime une durée de temps, et peut donc aussi s'utiliser avec des temps du passé, du présent et du futur.

Ms Western lived in Aberdeen for 12 years before moving to Cape Town.  
Steve will travel the world for 10 months.



# TABLEAU COMPARATIF ENTRE PRESENT PERFECT ET PAST SIMPLE

## ✘ REGLE

Present perfect	Past simple
L'action énoncée exprime une conséquence logique au moment où l'on parle. C'est un constat. Pas de complément de temps passé sauf si introduit par for/since.	L'action, située dans le passé, est révolue, accomplie. Pas de conséquence logique maintenant. Utilisation d'un complément de temps passé : last week, yesterday, in 1975, ten minutes ago...

## ► EXEMPLES :

PRESENT PERFECT	
This week Mary <u>has</u> spent €200.	<i>Cette semaine, Mary a dépensé 200 Euros.</i>
Arthur <u>has</u> seen Mary.	<i>Arthur a vu Mary.</i>
I <u>have already</u> seen that film.	<i>J'ai déjà vu ce film.</i>

PAST SIMPLE	
Arthur <u>saw</u> Mary <u>yesterday</u> .	<i>Arthur a vu Mary hier.</i>
Bruce <u>had</u> an accident <u>last month</u> .	<i>Bruce a eu un accident le mois dernier.</i>
<u>Yesterday</u> Ms Harrison <u>left</u> for London.	<i>Hier, Mme Harrison est partie pour Londres.</i>



## → EXERCICES (Le present perfect)

### Corrigés p.90

1) **Complétez les phrases avec le present perfect.** (Corrigé page )

a) They (take) \_\_\_\_\_ my jewellery.

b) They (break) \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

c) They (not steal) \_\_\_\_\_ the TV.

d) They (make) \_\_\_\_\_ a mess.

2) **Compléter les phrases avec les verbes suivants au present perfect.**

### CRASH – INCREASE – VOTE – CAUSE – BE - WIN

a) There \_\_\_\_\_ an earthquake in Turkey.

b) The Government \_\_\_\_\_ the prices of tobacco and alcohol.

c) The European Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ against the construction of new nuclear power plants.

d) Manchester United \_\_\_\_\_ the European Cup.

e) A plane \_\_\_\_\_ in the Andes.

f) The heavy rain at the weekend \_\_\_\_\_ floods in the South-West of England.

3) **Faire des phrases avec les mots entre parenthèses et utiliser ALREADY / JUST / YET.**

a) Susan is a mother! (she / have a baby) \_\_\_\_\_

b) Don't walk in the kitchen. (I / wash the floor) \_\_\_\_\_

c) Would you like some coffee? (I / make one) \_\_\_\_\_

d) Can I have more time? (I / not finish my homework). \_\_\_\_\_

e) I know London well. (I / be there many times) \_\_\_\_\_



#### 4) Posez des questions sur la durée des actions, et les traduire suivant le modèle.

##### ► **EXEMPLE :**

They have been working for two hours → **How long have they been working?**  
(*Depuis combien de temps travaillent-ils ?*)

a) The Newtons have been living in Newport for thirty years.

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b) She has been waiting for us for an hour.

---

c) I have known the Robinsons for ten years.

---

d) It has been snowing for three days.

---

#### 5) Complétez les phrases avec **FOR** ou **SINCE**.

a) We have been waiting for them \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour.

b) They have been living in Australia \_\_\_\_\_ 1975.

c) Mr. Brown has been in hospital \_\_\_\_\_ February 14th.

d) It has been raining \_\_\_\_\_ tea-time.

e) We have had this car \_\_\_\_\_ 3 years.

#### 6) Mettre **BEEN** ou **GONE** à leur place.

a) Where's Julian? He's \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan.

b) I've never \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan.

c) Can I speak to Mr Simpson? I'm sorry, he's \_\_\_\_\_ to lunch.

d) Where have you \_\_\_\_\_ ? You look so tanned! (=bronzé)



# LE CONDITIONNEL

## I – PREMIER CONDITIONNEL

### a) Construction:

IF	+	PRESENT SIMPLE	→	WILL
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### b) Utilisation:

Les phrases du premier conditionnel expriment une condition réalisable et qui résultera probablement dans le futur.

#### ► EXEMPLES:

If I find your wallet, I'll let you know.

*Si je trouve ton portefeuille, je te le ferai savoir.*

You won't pass the exams if you don't revise.

*Tu ne réussiras pas l'examen si tu ne révises pas.*

## II – SECOND CONDITIONNEL

### a) Construction :

IF	+	PAST SIMPLE	→	WOULD
----	---	-------------	---	-------

### b) Utilisation :

On utilise le deuxième conditionnel pour exprimer une situation irréaliste, peu probable, impossible, imaginaire... (dans cette structure grammaticale, lorsque le verbe **to BE** est associé à **IF**, sa forme passée se conjugue **WERE** à toutes les personnes)

If I were the president of my country, I'd decrease taxation.

*Si j'étais le président de mon pays, je réduirais les impôts.*

If my mother were still alive, she'd be very proud.

*Si, ma mère était toujours vivante, elle serait fière de moi.*



### III – CONDITIONNEL ZERO

#### a) Construction

IF (OU WHEN)	+	PRESENT SIMPLE	→	PRESENT SIMPLE
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**b) Utilisation** : Les phrases du conditionnel zéro expriment une situation d'ordre général ou permanente.

If / When you spend over £20 at that supermarket, you get a 5% discount.	Si / Quand tu dépenses au delà de 20 Livres dans ce supermarché, tu as une réduction de 5%.
--	---

#### → EXERCICES ( Le conditionnel)

#### 1) Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient :

- a) If I won the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ (retire).
- b) He is very clever, if you ask him a question, he \_\_\_\_\_ (answer) on the spot!
- c) If I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) enough money, I would buy a luxury car.
- d) If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/cheat) in the exams.
- e) If I had a car, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/walk) to work.
- f) If you were more polite, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not/have) all these problems.
- g) If I get a computer, I \_\_\_\_\_ (send) you an e-mail.
- h) If I get a good result in mathematics, I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very proud of myself.
- i) If I am ready for marriage, I \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) you that.
- j) If you answer all the questions correctly, they \_\_\_\_\_ (give) you a prize.

#### 2) Utilisez vos propres idées pour terminer les phrases.

► **EXEMPLES** : I'm going to the concert if **I can get a ticket.**  
 If you don't hurry **you'll miss the train.**

- a) I don't want to go swimming if \_\_\_\_\_
- b) If you go to bed early tonight, \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Turn the television off if \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Tina won't pass her exams if \_\_\_\_\_
- e) If I have time tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_
- f) We can go to the beach tomorrow if \_\_\_\_\_



**3) Complétez les phrases. Choisissez les verbes corrects et mettez les à la forme qui convient.**

We (have ) a bigger house. cheaper	I (watch) it	<del>it (be) a bit</del>
We (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
We have some pictures on the wall		the air (be) cleaner

► **EXEMPLE:** I'd buy that jacket if **it were a bit cheaper.**

- a) If there were a good film on TV tonight, \_\_\_\_\_
- b) This room would be nicer if \_\_\_\_\_
- c) If there weren't so much traffic, \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Life would be boring if \_\_\_\_\_
- e) If I had nothing to do, \_\_\_\_\_
- f) We could invite all our friends to stay if \_\_\_\_\_
- g) If we had more money, \_\_\_\_\_



## LES MODAUX

✘ Ce sont des auxiliaires exprimant des notions précises telles que la capacité, l'autorisation, l'obligation, l'interdiction, etc.

CAN exprime la notion de capacité ou d'autorisation.

CANNOT exprime la notion d'incapacité ou d'interdiction stricte.

MUST exprime la notion d'obligation.

MUSTN'T exprime la notion d'interdiction.

⇒ Ils sont toujours suivis d'un verbe à l'infinitif sans « to ».

Arthur must go to the library.

⇒ Ils sont invariables (ils ne prennent pas de « s » à la 3<sup>ème</sup> personne du singulier au présent)

Mrs Harrison can cook an omelette for you.

⇒ Ce sont des auxiliaires, ils se positionnent devant le sujet à la forme interrogative. On y rajoute « NOT » pour la forme négative.

Can you come with me? No, I can't.

Can Arthur type a letter? No, he can't.





# I- CAN / COULD

## a) Construction : forme affirmative et négative

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	Can Cannot (Can't)	Do Play See Come, ...
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## Forme interrogative

Can	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	Do Play See Come, ...
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## b) Utilisation

A - I can do something = Je sais faire quelque chose, j'en ai la capacité.

### ► EXEMPLES :

Sarah **can speak** Italian but she **can't speak** Spanish.  
**Can you change** twenty pounds? I'm sorry I **can't**.

B – Can you...? Could you...? Can I...? Could I ...?

### On utilise :

⇒ **Can you...?** Ou **Could you ...?** Pour demander à quelqu'un de faire quelque chose

EX : **Can you** open the door please? or **Could you** open the door please?

### On utilise :

⇒ **Can I have ...?** Ou **Could I have...?** Pour demander quelque chose.

EX : **Can I have** these postcards please? or **Could I have** these postcards please?

### On utilise :

**Can I...?** Or **Could I ...?** Pour demander de faire quelque chose.

EX : Tom, **can I** borrow your umbrella? or Tom, **could I** borrow your umbrella?



## L'infinif de CAN est : TO BE ABLE TO.

I can speak English = I am able to speak English.

✗ Could est le passé de CAN.

### ⇒ LE PASSE :

"Could you speak English fluently when you were young? Yes I could."

*Pouviez-vous parler anglais couramment lorsque vous étiez jeune? Oui.*

"That child couldn't talk until he was five."

*Cet enfant ne parlait pas jusqu'à l'âge de cinq ans.*

### ⇒ FORMULE DE POLITESSE (utilisé dans un cadre formel ou avec un inconnu)

"Could you help me please?"

*Pourriez-vous m'aider, s'il vous plaît ?*

Could you tell me the time please?

*Pourriez-vous me dire l'heure, s'il vous plaît ?*

✗ Au passé, il existe une autre possibilité, celle d'utiliser l'équivalent « **was/were able to** ».

On emploie l'équivalent quand une action particulière a eu lieu.

### ► EXEMPLE :

I was finally able to see the manager yesterday.

*J'ai pu enfin rencontrer le directeur hier.*

COULD est également le conditionnel de CAN :

If I had more money, I could buy a big house.



## II- MAY / MIGHT

✘ Tout comme **CAN**, **MAY** et **MIGHT** sont des auxiliaires modaux. Ils sont donc sujets à la même construction.

Ils expriment la notion de probabilité, de possibilité. **MAY** est aussi utilisé dans des formules de politesse hautement formelles.

### A- MAY

1) Comportant la notion de haute probabilité :

► **EXEMPLE :**

It **may** rain tomorrow

| *Il se peut qu'il pleuve demain.*

2) En formule de politesse :

► **EXEMPLE :**

**May** I help you ?

| *Est-ce que je peux vous aider ?*

### B- MIGHT

1) Dans le sens de faible probabilité :

► **EXEMPLE :**

She **might** want to intervene.

| *Il se pourrait qu'elle veuille intervenir.*

2) En tant que forme passée de MAY :

► **EXEMPLE :**

He pushed open the door, so that I **might** come in.

| *Il a ouvert la porte afin que je puisse entrer.*



### III- « MUST »

#### I- FORME AFFIRMATIVE

⇒ La forme affirmative MUST exprime l'obligation.

► **EXEMPLE :**

You **must** give him his money back.

*Tu dois lui rendre son argent.*

⇒ Toutefois, must a un autre sens : celui de forte probabilité, la réalisation est quasi-certaine.

► **EXEMPLE :**

This is an easy question, you **must** know the answer.

*C'est une question facile, vous devez connaître la réponse.*

#### II- FORME NEGATIVE

⇒ La forme négative MUSTN'T exprime l'interdiction.

► **EXEMPLE :**

You **mustn't** touch the painting.

*Tu ne dois pas toucher le tableau.*

#### L'infinif de MUST est TO HAVE TO.

I must leave now = I have to leave now.

#### III- HAD TO

⇒ HAD TO remplace MUST pour exprimer une obligation dans le passé.

► **EXEMPLE :**

You **had to** give him his money back.

*Tu as dû lui rendre son argent.*



## IV- NEED ET NEEDN'T

A la forme affirmative, NEED se comporte et **se conjugue** à la manière d'un verbe. Il exprime la notion de nécessité.

### Need to + base verbale

⇒ La forme interrogative de NEED et la forme négative NEEDN'T sont des auxiliaires modaux et se comportent tels quels.

A la forme négative NEEDN'T exprime l'absence d'obligation.

### Needn't + base verbale

#### ► EXEMPLES :

She needs to know.

*Elle a besoin de savoir.*

Need I go?

*Faut-il vraiment que je parte ?*

You needn't stay here.

*Vous n'êtes pas obligé de rester ici.*

**En anglais moderne, lorsqu'on utilise NEED à la forme interrogative et négative, il est préférable de construire ses phrases de la forme suivante :**

Forme interrogative : **DO + SUJET + NEED + to + verbe**

Do I need to finish my work?

Forme négative : **SUJET + DO + NOT + NEED + to + verbe**

You don't need to finish your work.



## « MUSTN'T » versus « NEEDN'T »

✘ Il ne faut pas confondre « mustn't » et « needn't »

⇒ **MUSTN'T** exprime l'interdiction :

« Il ne faut pas / il est interdit de. »

⇒ **NEEDN'T** exprime l'absence d'obligation:

« Il n'y a pas besoin de / Je ne suis pas obligé de ».

### ► EXEMPLES :

Tomorrow is Sunday, you **needn't** go to school.

*Tu n'as pas besoin d'aller à l'école (absence d'obligation).*

You're ill. You **mustn't** go to school tomorrow.

*Tu es malade. Tu ne dois pas aller à l'école (interdiction).*

### ATTENTION :

**TO HAVE TO = MUST** : You must leave = you have to leave.

Mais :

**DON'T HAVE TO ≠ MUSTN'T** :

You mustn't leave (obligation) ≠ You don't have to leave (absence d'obligation)

Donc :

**DON'T HAVE TO = DON'T NEED TO** :

You don't need to leave = You don't have to leave.



## V- SHOULD / OUGHT TO

✘ Ces deux auxiliaires modaux ont la même signification. La raison qui fait préférer l'emploi de SHOULD à OUGHT TO est son utilisation plus fréquente en anglais courant.

⇒ Ils expriment un conseil ou un ordre atténué, ce qu'il convient ou ne convient pas de faire.

### ► EXEMPLE :

She should check her mistakes. → Elle devrait vérifier ses erreurs.

**SHOULD** et **OUGHT TO** sont suivis de **la base verbale**.

### ► EXEMPLES :

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
SHOULD	He <b>should</b> work harder.	He <b>shouldn't</b> be so rude.	<b>Should</b> she apologize to him?
OUGHT TO	You <b>ought to</b> work harder	You <b>oughtn't</b> to make such a noise.	<b>Ought</b> they to thank him?

**Les formes négatives et interrogatives de OUGHT TO ne sont pas utilisées dans le langage courant.**

⇒ **Pour exprimer le regret, on utilise SHOULD + PRESENT PERFECT**

I should have studied more.	<i>J'aurais dû étudier davantage.</i>
He should have arrived earlier.	<i>Il aurait dû arriver plus tôt.</i>
We shouldn't have done that.	<i>Nous n'aurions pas dû faire cela.</i>
I should have gone to work by bus.	<i>J'aurais dû aller au travail en bus.</i>



**→ EXERCICES ( May / Might)**

**1) Ecrivez les phrases avec MAY ou MIGHT**

► **EXEMPLE :**

(it's possible that I'll go to the cinema) → I may go to the cinema.

- a) (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow) → \_\_\_\_\_
- b) (it's possible that Ann will forget to phone) → \_\_\_\_\_
- c) (it's possible that it will snow today) → \_\_\_\_\_
- d) (it's possible that I'll be late tonight) → \_\_\_\_\_

**2) Quelqu'un vous demande ce que vous allez faire.  
 Vous avez des idées mais vous n'êtes pas sûr.  
 Choisissez dans la liste et écrivez des phrases avec MIGHT.**

FISH – GO AWAY – ~~ITALY~~ – MONDAY – NEW CAR - TAXI

(EX) Where are you going for your holidays?  
 What are you doing at the weekend?  
 When will you see Ann again?  
 What are you going to have for dinner?  
 How are you going to get home tonight?  
 I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it?

(EX) I'm not sure. **I might go to Italy**  
 I don't know. I \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm not sure. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I don't know. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I'm not sure. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I haven't decided yet. \_\_\_\_\_





## → EXERCICES (Must / Mustn't)

### 1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez **MUST** + un des verbes suivants

**BE – GO – ~~GO~~ – LEARN – MEET – WASH – WIN**

► **EXEMPLE** : We **must go** to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

- a) Marilyn is a very interesting person. You \_\_\_\_\_ her.
- b) My hands are dirty I \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- c) You \_\_\_\_\_ to drive. It will be very useful.
- d) I \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office. I need some stamps.
- e) The game tomorrow is very important for us. We \_\_\_\_\_
- f) You can't always have things immediately. You \_\_\_\_\_ patient.

### 2) Ecrire I **MUST** ou I **HAD TO**

► **EXEMPLE** : I **had to** go to the bank yesterday to get some money.

- a) It's late. \_\_\_\_\_ go now.
- b) I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturday \_\_\_\_\_ work.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- d) I went to London by train last week. The train was full and \_\_\_\_\_ stand all the way.
- e) I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. \_\_\_\_\_ run to get there on time.
- f) I forgot to phone David yesterday. \_\_\_\_\_ phone him later today.



➔ EXERCICES (Mustn't vs Needn't)

1) Complétez les phrases.

Utilisez **MUSTN'T** ou **NEEDN'T** (ou don't need to) + un des verbes suivants.

~~CLEAN~~ – FORGET – HURRY – LOSE – WAIT – WRITE

► **EXEMPLE** : The windows aren't very dirty. You **needn't clean** them.

- a) We have a lot of time. We \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Keep these documents in a safe place. You \_\_\_\_\_  
Them
- c) I'm not ready yet but you \_\_\_\_\_ for me. You can go now and I'll come later.
- d) We \_\_\_\_\_ to turn off the lights before we leave.
- e) I \_\_\_\_\_ the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.

2) Complétez avec **MUST / HAD TO / MUSTN'T / NEEDN'T**  
**(don't need to)**

► **EXEMPLE** : You **needn't** go. You can stay here if you want.

- a) It's a fantastic film. You see \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- b) We've got enough food, so we \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping.
- c) We didn't have any food yesterday, so we \_\_\_\_\_ go shopping.
- d) I want to know what happened. You \_\_\_\_\_ tell me.
- e) You \_\_\_\_\_ tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.
- f) I \_\_\_\_\_ hurry or I'll be late.
- g) Why were you so late? I \_\_\_\_\_ wait half an hour for a bus.
- h) We \_\_\_\_\_ decide now. We can decide later.



**→ EXERCICES (Should)**

**1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez ⇒ you should + un des verbes suivants :**

**CLEAN – TAKE – GO – VISIT – ~~WATCH~~ – WEAR**

► **EXEMPLE :** When you play tennis, you should **watch** the ball.

- a) It's late and you're very tired. \_\_\_\_\_ to bed.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ your teeth twice a day.
- c) If you have time, \_\_\_\_\_ the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- d) When you're driving, \_\_\_\_\_ a seat belt.
- e) It's too far to walk from here to the station. \_\_\_\_\_ a taxi.

**2) Ecrivez les phrases avec I think...should...ou I don't think...should**

► **EXEMPLES :** It's late. (go home now) **I think we should** go home now  
That coat is too big for you. (buy it) **I don't think you should** buy it.

- a) You don't need your car. (sell it) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Diana needs a rest. (have a holiday) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) You're not well this morning. (go to work) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) The hotel we are in is too expensive for us. (stay here) \_\_\_\_\_



# LA NOTION DE POSSESSION

## I – LES ARTICLES POSSESSIFS

### ► SINGULIER

My : mon, ma, mes  
Your : ton, ta, tes  
His : son, sa, ses – possesseur masculin  
Her : son, sa, ses – possesseur féminin  
Its : son, sa, ses – possesseur neutre

### ► PLURIEL

Our : notre, nos  
Your : votre, vos  
Their : leur, leurs

Ils se placent en début de groupe nominal. Ils s'accordent avec le possesseur et non le possédé.

### ► EXEMPLES :

It is Mary's book → It is her book.  
It is John's car → It is his car.

## II – LES PRONOMS POSSESSIFS

### ► SINGULIER

Mine : le mien, les miens  
Yours : le tien, les tiens  
His : le sien, les siens  
Hers : le sien, les siens  
Its : le sien, les siens

### ► SINGULIER

ours : le nôtre, les nôtres  
yours : le vôtre, les vôtres  
theirs : le leur, les leurs

Ils remplacent le nom ; ils s'accordent avec le possesseur, et non avec le possédé.

### ► EXEMPLES :

Show me Kate's exercise. Show me hers.  
Montre-moi l'exercice de Kate. Montre-moi le sien.



### III – LE CAS POSSESSIF

Le cas possessif est une structure particulière à l'anglais que l'on emploie lorsqu'il existe une relation possesseur / possédé (par exemple : la voiture de Robert) et à condition que le possesseur soit un être humain, un animal, un collectif, une entreprise, un lieu ou bien une notion de temps (yesterday, last year, next Monday, etc.)

#### a) Voici la construction :

POSSESSEUR	+ ('s)	+	POSSEDE SANS ARTICLE
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⇒ Le « 's » est supprimé si le nom possesseur est au pluriel se terminant par un « s ». La seule exception à cette règle sont les noms propres se terminant déjà en « s ». Ils conservent « 's ».

#### ► EXEMPLES :

Peter's house

*La maison de Peter*

Mrs Harrison's cat.

*Le chat de Mme Harrison.*

James's gloves

*Les gants de James.*

#### **MAIS :**

The boys' bicycle.

*Le vélo des garçons.*

The girls' dolls.

*Les poupées des filles.*

#### b) Le cas possessif restreint :

Si l'on veut éviter de répéter la chose possédée, on peut tout simplement la supprimer : on obtient ainsi la construction suivante :

GRUPE POSSESSEUR	+	'(S)
------------------	---	------



► **EXEMPLES:**

Peter's room and Mrs Harrison's.

*La chambre de Peter et celle de Mme Harrison.*

Is this house Mrs Harrison's ?  
No, it's Mrs Lester's.

*Cette maison est-elle à Mme Harrison ?  
Non, c'est celle de Mme Lester.*

➔ **EXERCICES (La notion de possession)**

**1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez les mots entre parenthèses pour former un cas possessif.**

- a) That building is an \_\_\_\_\_ home. (old people)
- b) The baby was calmed by \_\_\_\_\_ voice. (his mother)
- c) That is \_\_\_\_\_ new car. (John's father)
- d) The little girl reached out and stroked \_\_\_\_\_ nose. (the horse)

**2) Utilisez les mots entre parenthèses pour former un cas possessif approprié.**

- a) It was wonderful to see the \_\_\_\_\_. (children / enthusiasm)
- b) We can't even begin to imagine the possibilities of \_\_\_\_\_ (technology / today)
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ between the two leaders was extremely hostile. (meeting / yesterday)



**3) Utilisez les mots entre parenthèses pour former un cas possessif ou une structure qui utilise "of". Faire attention aux articles.**

- a) The friends were watching TV in \_\_\_\_\_ (living room / flat)
- b) She detested Michael, \_\_\_\_\_ as he was so immature. (her younger brother / friend)
- c) She was introduced to \_\_\_\_\_ (her colleague / husband)
- d) She loved the view from \_\_\_\_\_ (back / house)

**→ EXERCICES ( La notion de possession), pronoms et adjectifs**

**1) Remplissez les espaces avec les pronoms ou articles possessifs**

- a) James and \_\_\_\_\_ wife have gone to Rome for the weekend.
- b) The car once belonged to Paul's mother, but now it's \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) "Could you show me \_\_\_\_\_ latest drawing, Bobby?" His friend asked him.
- d) They thought the world was \_\_\_\_\_. They were so ambitious!
- e) "This is my pen "! Susan told her brother. " \_\_\_\_\_ is over there!"

**2) Remplissez les espaces avec les articles ou pronoms possessifs appropriés.**

- a) Her husband loves her so much that he's ready to risk \_\_\_\_\_ life to save \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) He has informed all \_\_\_\_\_ relatives of his decision.
- c) She could think of nothing else! She couldn't get his words out of \_\_\_\_\_ mind.
- d) When they caught sight of him, \_\_\_\_\_ faces grew pale.
- e) The painting has lost two-thirds of \_\_\_\_\_ value since it was damaged in the fire.



# CHECK YOUR LEVEL

## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) Je ne pourrai pas finir avant demain. ....
- 2) Ils savent parler anglais depuis un an. ....
- 3) Nous sommes spécialisés dans la vente. ....
- 4) Tu dois aller au travail. ....
- 5) Il se peut qu'il annule sa réunion. ....
- 6) Vous n'avez pas besoin de lui. ....
- 7) Le bureau de Peter devrait être propre. ....
- 8) Si mon chef était là, il serait déçu. ....

## Complete these sentences with the verbs into brackets. ( /6)

- 1) If you sell 100 goods, \_\_\_\_\_ (*avoir*) a commission.
- 2) You needn't \_\_\_\_\_ (*acheter*) a new car.
- 3) Jenny's phone \_\_\_\_\_ (*sonner*) for 2 hours yesterday.
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_ (*ne pas pouvoir*) get this contract if he doesn't work more seriously.
- 5) She \_\_\_\_\_ (*avoir*) two brothers.
- 6) He \_\_\_\_\_ (*devoir aller*) to the doctor.

## Answer these questions. ( /6)

- 1) Should you do exercise? .....
- 2) How long have you been learning English? .....
- 3) Could you spell your name please? .....
- 4) Have you ever met your colleagues? .....
- 5) Is it your computer? .....
- 6) Can you help your colleagues? .....

**TOTAL : /20**





# LES DEMONSTRATIFS

✘ Les démonstratifs peuvent être pronoms ou articles.

► SINGULIER

This  
That

► PLURIEL

These  
Those

## I – PRONOMS

Ils remplacent le nom.

This is Mary

**C'est Mary / Voici Mary**

Généralement "THIS" annonce ce qui suit.  
"THAT" renvoie à ce qui précède.

► **EXEMPLES :**

This is the reason why he refused. He wouldn't have been paid.

*Voici la raison pour laquelle il a refusé : Il n'aurait pas été payé.*

That was not what was written on the card.

*Ce n'était pas ce qui était écrit sur la carte.*

## II- LES ARTICLES

Ils sont positionnés en tête du groupe nominal.

Listen to this story

**Ecoute cette histoire.**

L'énonciateur choisira « **this** » et « **these** » pour désigner ce qui est proche de lui dans le temps ou l'espace.

Why not doing it this evening?

*Pourquoi ne pas le faire ce soir?*

Let's have a look at these photos here.

*Regardons ces photos ici.*

« **that** » et « **those** » pour désigner ce qui est loin, dans le temps, l'espace, le discours.

Look at that man over there.

*Regarde cet homme là-bas.*



## ➔ EXERCICES ( Les démonstratifs)

### 1) Remplissez les blancs avec THIS, THAT, THESE ou THOSE puis traduisez les.

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ my car here, and \_\_\_\_\_ is my cousin's over there!
- b) Listen to \_\_\_\_\_ !You're not going to believe it!
- c) On \_\_\_\_\_ particular evening, she got home very late.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ pieces of evidence were presented to the members of the jury during the trial.
- e) "Please come \_\_\_\_\_ way", the waiter said as he waved to them.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ letters will probably never reach you, but it has been good for me to write them.
- g) She said he was an idiot - \_\_\_\_\_ were her exact word!
- h) During the trip, \_\_\_\_\_ who refused to drink were laughed at.



## LES PRONOMS RELATIFS

✘ Une proposition subordonnée relative se place à l'intérieur d'un groupe nominal et, tout comme un adjectif, a pour fonction de spécifier un nom. Ce dernier sera d'ailleurs antécédent du pronom relatif.

- ⇒ Le pronom relatif "WHO" si l'antécédent est une personne.
- ⇒ Pronom relatif "WHICH" si l'antécédent est un objet, une idée.
- ⇒ Le pronom relatif "THAT" remplacera très souvent WHICH en anglais courant, et dans une moindre mesure, peut aussi remplacer WHO.

### I – PRONOM RELATIF SUJET

Le pronom relatif fonctionne en tant que sujet du verbe de la proposition subordonnée relative.

#### Who

The people who were there had a good time.  
(*Les gens qui étaient là se sont bien amusés.*)

The spectators, who were all English, were delighted.  
(*Les spectateurs, qui étaient tous anglais, étaient ravis.*)

#### That / Which

It's a book that is full of pictures.  
(*C'est un livre qui est plein d'images.*)

Her latest book, which is printed in colour, is selling well.  
(*Son dernier livre, qui est imprimé en couleurs, se vend bien.*)



## II – PRONOM RELATIF COMPLEMENT D'OBJET

Lorsque le pronom relatif fonctionne en tant que complément d'objet, direct ou indirect, du verbe de la proposition subordonnée relative, il peut être enlevé.

⇒ En anglais soutenu, le pronom relatif WHO devient WHOM.

### Whom

The gentleman (whom) you saw is my boss.  
(Le monsieur que tu as vu est mon patron.)

The robber (whom) they had arrested opposite the bank ran away the following day.  
(Le voleur qu'ils avaient arrêté en face de la banque s'est enfui le lendemain.)

### That / Which

Do you like the clothes (that) he wears?  
(Aimes-tu les vêtements qu'il porte ?)

The shirts (that) he buys in Italy are expensive.  
(Les chemises qu'il achète en Italie sont chères.)



**→ EXERCICES (Les pronoms relatifs)**

**1) Remplissez les espaces avec les relatifs WHO ou THAT**

- a) It's the latest model \_\_\_\_\_ has an engine at the back.
- b) Unfortunately, there are still people \_\_\_\_\_ live in squalor.
- c) The landlady was very particular about \_\_\_\_\_ rented the rooms in her house.
- d) The television presenter feels her best career achievement is the charity \_\_\_\_\_ she launched ten years ago.
- e) Its mostly young people \_\_\_\_\_ play those games.
- f) The author, is also a journalist, has just written a book about her father, \_\_\_\_\_ was also a journalist.
- g) There are many methods \_\_\_\_\_ a craftsman can use.
- h) He bears a striking resemblance to a former actor \_\_\_\_\_ later became a film producer.

**2) Construisez une seule phrase à partir des deux proposées :**

- a) John is speaking to his boss. His boss is a famous writer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b) I like the painting. It is in this room.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- c) I saw a dog. It was huge.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) A vet is a doctor. A vet treats animals.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) Pets are animals. They are kept at home as companions.  
\_\_\_\_\_



### 3) Pronom relatif nécessaire : mettez WHO, THAT ou bien rien.

- a) The woman \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door is a teacher.
- b) The book \_\_\_\_\_ I am reading is amazing.
- c) The actor \_\_\_\_\_ played the lead in the film was a revelation.
- d) The man \_\_\_\_\_ she met in Cambridge married her 10 years ago.
- e) The hotel \_\_\_\_\_ they stayed in has a very good restaurant.
- f) I have finished the book \_\_\_\_\_ I bought yesterday.
- g) Can you see the woman \_\_\_\_\_ is sitting on the bench?
- h) The smartphone \_\_\_\_\_ is on the table is not mine.
- i) It is the best mark \_\_\_\_\_ he has ever got.
- j) The girls \_\_\_\_\_ we met are Chinese.



## LES DERIVES DE SOME

✘ Sur la base de SOME (ANY, NO...) peuvent venir se greffer les suffixes suivants :

<b>AFFIRMATIF</b>	<b>SOME</b>	- body - one  - thing  - where	- <i>Quelqu'un</i>  - <i>Quelque chose</i>  - <i>Quelque part</i>
<b>INTERROGATIF</b>	<b>ANY</b>	- body - one  - thing  - where	- <i>Quelqu'un</i>  - <i>Quelque chose</i>  - <i>Quelque part</i>
<b>NEGATIF</b>	<b>NO</b>  <b>NOT ANY</b>	- body - one  - thing  - where	- <i>Personne</i>  - <i>Rien</i>  - <i>Nulle part</i>
<b>EVERY</b>		- body - one  - thing  - where	- <i>Tout le monde</i>  - <i>Tout</i>  - <i>Partout</i>

### ► **EXEMPLES :**

There's somebody in the garden.  
Is there anything I can do?

There's nowhere good to eat in Middleford.  
Everybody knows that London is the capital of England.

*Il y a quelqu'un dans le jardin.  
Y a-t-il quelque chose que je puisse faire ?  
Il n'y a aucun endroit où l'on mange bien à Middleford.  
Tout le monde sait que Londres est la capitale de l'Angleterre.*



## ➔ EXERCICES ( Les dérivés de « some »)

### 1) Ecrire a/an ou some

► **EXEMPLE** : I read **a** book and listened to **some** music.

- a) I need \_\_\_\_\_ money. I want to buy \_\_\_\_\_ food.
- b) We met \_\_\_\_\_ interesting people at the party.
- c) I'm going to open \_\_\_\_\_ window to get \_\_\_\_\_ fresh air.
- d) She didn't eat much for lunch – only \_\_\_\_\_ apple and \_\_\_\_\_ bread.
- e) We live in \_\_\_\_\_ big house. There's \_\_\_\_\_ nice garden with \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful trees.
- f) I'm going to make a table. First I need \_\_\_\_\_ wood.
- g) Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you \_\_\_\_\_ advice.
- h) I want to write a letter. I need \_\_\_\_\_ paper and \_\_\_\_\_ pen.

### 2) Ecrire somebody / anything / nowhere...

► **EXEMPLE** : It's dark, I can't see **anything**.

- a) Tom lives \_\_\_\_\_ near London.
- b) Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ about computers?
- c) Listen! What? I can't hear \_\_\_\_\_!
- d) What are you doing here? I'm waiting for \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Did \_\_\_\_\_ see the accident? No \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) I don't like cold weather. I want to live \_\_\_\_\_ warm.
- h) What's in that cupboard? \_\_\_\_\_, It's empty.





## LES NOMS DENOMBRABLES LES NOMS INDENOMBRABLES

✘ En français comme en anglais, il existe des noms dénombrables et des noms indénombrables.

Ce sont en principe les mêmes dans les deux langues.

### ⇒ LES DENOMBRABLES :

Ce sont des noms que l'on peut compter, et devant lesquels on peut mettre un article indéfini (a/an) et qui peuvent donc se mettre au pluriel.

Car	Voiture
Table	Table
Man	Homme
Window	Fenêtre
Knife	Couteau

### ⇒ LES INDENOMBRABLES :

Ce sont des noms qui ne se comptent pas, et donc devant lesquels l'article indéfini ne peut s'utiliser et qui ne se mettent jamais au pluriel.

Water	Eau
Wine	Vin
Salt	Sel
Pepper	Poivre
Money	Argent
Bread	Pain



## LES INDEFINIS

	Dénombrables pluriels	Indénombrables
<b>Question sur la quantité</b> → combien de ?	How many boys	How much milk
<b>Une quantité nulle</b> → pas de	No book Not any books	No water Not any water
<b>Une faible quantité (vision négative)</b> → Peu de	Few birds Too few birds (trop peu)	Little time Too little time (trop peu)
<b>Une petite quantité (vision positive)</b> → quelques, un peu de	A few tables	A little sunshine
<b>Une certaine quantité indéfinie</b> → du, de la, des	Some people Some cards	Some money
<b>Une quantité suffisante</b> → assez de	Enough exercises	Enough time
<b>Une quantité assez faible</b> → pas beaucoup de	Not many animals	Not much wine
<b>Une grande quantité de</b> → beaucoup de	A lot of trees Lots of addresses Plenty of glasses A great number of people	A lot of paper Plenty of beer A great deal of money
<b>Une trop grande quantité de</b> → trop de	Too many photos	Too much snow
<b>La quasi-totalité</b> → la plupart	Most children Most of the rooms	Most of the time
<b>La totalité</b> → tous, tout	All schoolboys All the records	All the bread The whole scene



- La quantité et la comparaison

	<b>Dénombrables pluriels</b>	<b>Indénombrables</b>
<b>Une quantité égale</b> → autant de	As many as	As much as
<b>Une quantité inférieure</b> → moins de	Fewer than Not as many as	Less than Not as much as
<b>Une quantité supérieure</b> → plus de	More than	More than
<b>Une quantité croissante</b> → de plus en plus	More and more	More and more
<b>Une quantité décroissante</b> → de moins en moins	Fewer and fewer	Less and less
Deux fois plus, Trois fois plus	Twice as many as Three times as many as	Twice as much as Three times as much as



➔ EXERCICES (Les noms indénombrables / dénombrables)

**1) Complétez les phrases avec FEW / A FEW / LITTLE / A LITTLE**

- a) He has \_\_\_\_\_ time for his hobbies now that he has been promoted.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the composer's works have survived, but \_\_\_\_\_ are well-known.
- c) Au pair girls are usually young, and so they often have \_\_\_\_\_ experience of looking after babies.
- d) You're not going to miss the train. There's \_\_\_\_\_ time before it leaves.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ people were present at his funeral, as he didn't have many friends.
- f) He must have been completely sober, as he had drunk so \_\_\_\_\_ alcohol.
- g) "Have you made \_\_\_\_\_ plans for our holidays?" she asked her husband.

**2) Complétez chacune des phrases avec un des mots suivant ALL / BOTH / FEW / A FEW / MANY / NO / NONE / WHOLE. Chaque mot doit être utilisé une fois seulement.**

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ of the actress's seven marriages have lasted more than five years.
- b) The question was difficult, so \_\_\_\_\_ of the candidates could answer it.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ visitors must report to the reception area before entering the building.
- d) There is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ explanation for such violence.
- e) The director only wanted to make \_\_\_\_\_ alterations to the advertisement.
- f) There is no more time or money: \_\_\_\_\_ have run out.
- g) The meeting lasted the \_\_\_\_\_ day.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ of the demonstrators were carrying banners and shouting slogans.



➔ **EXERCICES (Les indéfinis much / many / a lot of / lots of)**

**1) Mettre soit MANY, soit MUCH**

► **EXEMPLE** Did you buy **much** food?

- a) There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ hotels in this town.
- b) We haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ petrol.
- c) Were there \_\_\_\_\_ people on the train?
- d) Did \_\_\_\_\_ students fail the exam?
- e) Paula hasn't got \_\_\_\_\_ money.
- f) I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat \_\_\_\_\_.
- g) I haven't seen George for \_\_\_\_\_ years.

**2) Ecrivez les phrases à propos de ces personnes.  
Utilisez MUCH et A LOT.**

► **EXEMPLES :**

Jim loves film. (go to the cinema) ➔ He goes to the cinema a lot.  
Linda thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) ➔ She doesn't watch TV much.

- a) Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) ➔ \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) ➔ \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Paul spends most of his time at home. (go out) ➔ \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Sue has been all over the world. (travel) ➔ \_\_\_\_\_



# LES COMPARATIFS ET LES SUPERLATIFS DE SUPERIORITE

## ✘ ADJECTIFS COURTS (1 syllabe)

### COMPARATIFS

small-**ER** than  
fast-**ER** than  
poor-**ER** than  
larg-**ER** than

### SUPERLATIFS

the small-**EST**  
the fast-**EST**  
the poor-**EST**  
the larg-**EST**

## ✘ ADJECTIFS LONGS

**MORE** intelligent **than**  
**MORE** comfortable **than**  
**MORE** expensive **than**

**the MOST** intelligent  
**the MOST** comfortable  
**the MOST** expensive

## ✘ 2 syllabes finissant par-Y-OW-LE-ER

happi-**ER** than  
narrow-**ER** than  
simpl-**ER** than  
clever-**ER** than

the happi-**EST**  
the narrow-**EST**  
the simpl-**EST**  
the clever-**EST**

## ✘ 2 syllabes finissant autrement

**MORE** stupid **than**  
**MORE** pleasant **than**  
**MORE** awful **than**

**the MOST** stupid  
**the MOST** pleasant  
**the MOST** awful

Les adjectives en deux syllabes terminés par – Y – OW – LE – ER sont comme courts alors que les autres en deux syllabes sont considérés comme longs.



# LES COMPARATIFS ET LES SUPERLATIFS IRREGULIERS

Good	Better	The best	Bon	Meilleur	Le meilleur
Well	Better	The best	Bien	Mieux	Le mieux
Bad	Worse	The worst	Mauvais	Pire	Le pire
Badly	Worse	The worst	Mal	Pire	Le pire
Much	More	The most	Beaucoup	Plus	Le plus
Many	More	The most	Beaucoup	Plus	Le plus
Little	Less	The least	Peu	Moins	Le moins
Far	Farther	The farthest	Loin	Plus loin	Le plus loin
	Further	The furthest	Loin	Plus loin	Le plus loin

⇒ Seul « FURTHER » peut signifier « supplémentaire ».

## → EXERCICES (Comparatifs et superlatifs)

1) Lisez les pancartes des hôtels ci-dessous et décrivez-les.

DEER PARK	
Rooms	95
Prices	\$180
Comfort	😊 😊
Kms to Airport	25

FAULTY TOWERS	
Rooms	20
Prices	\$90
Comfort	😊
Kms to Airport	8

THE WESTBURY	
Rooms	152
Prices	\$350
Comfort	😊 😊 😊
Kms to Airport	5

Utilisez les mots suivants :

(BIG/ SMALL / EXPENSIVE / CHEAP / COMFORTABLE / NEAR / FAR)

The Westbury :

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_



Deer Park :

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Faulty Towers :

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**2) Comparez les endroits ci-dessous, vous pouvez utiliser :**  
(hot / clean / crowed / polluted / noisy / friendly.

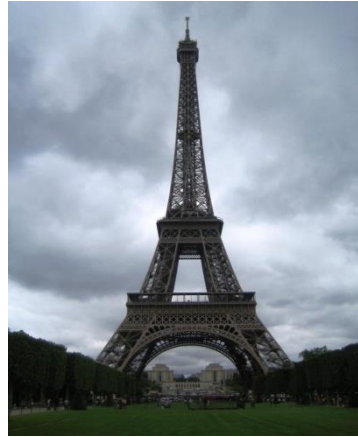


→ ARIZONA



→ NEW YORK





→ PARIS

► **EXEMPLE**

New York is **hotter than** Paris in summer but Arizona is the **hottest**.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_



# CHECK YOUR LEVEL

## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) C'est plus cher qu'hier. ....
- 2) J'ai trop peu d'information. ....
- 3) Elle est moins efficace que la semaine dernière. ....
- 4) A-t-il besoin de beaucoup d'argent ? ....
- 5) Avez-vous assez de sucre? ....
- 6) C'est la raison pour laquelle il ne veut plus travailler dans cette entreprise là. ....
- 7) L'assistante qui est dans son bureau est très aimable. ....
- 8) Les gens à qui tu as parlé sont mes collègues de travail. ....

## Complete these sentences with WHO - WHICH - THAT - Ø. ( /5)

- 1) I think .....it's a very good idea.
- 2) The man ..... you have met, is my CEO.
- 3) The neighbours ..... live here are my friends.
- 4) The computer ..... you have broken is still in my office.
- 5) It's the best coffee ..... I have ever drunk.

## Make sentences with the words. ( /6)

- 1) want - Do - some - tea? – you  
.....?
- 2) am - as - as - you, - I'm - but - talented. - clever – not – I - as  
.....
- 3) he - do - there - Is - anything - can -?  
.....

**TOTAL : /20**



## STILL / YET

<b>FORME AFFIRMATIVE</b>	STILL signifie ENCORE / TOUJOURS
<b>FORME NEGATIVE</b>	NOT ... YET signifie PAS ENCORE.
<b>FORME INTERROGATIVE</b>	STILL signifie ENCORE, TOUJOURS YET signifie DEJA.

### ► EXEMPLES :

#### ⇒ FORME AFFIRMATIVE :

Arthur is still working.

*Arthur travail encore / toujours.*

Mary is still unmarried.

*Mary est encore / toujours célibataire.*

Sheila is still having lunch.

*Sheila déjeune encore / toujours.*

#### ⇒ FORME NEGATIVE:

Arthur isn't working yet.

*Arthur ne travaille pas encore /  
toujours pas.*

Mary isn't married yet.

*Mary n'est pas encore mariée.  
Mary n'est toujours pas mariée.*

Sheila isn't having lunch yet.

*Sheila ne déjeune pas encore /  
toujours pas.*



⇒ FORME INTERROGATIVE:

Is Arthur still working?  
Is Arthur working yet?

*Arthur travaille-t-il encore / toujours ?  
Arthur travaille-t-il déjà ?*

Is Sheila still having lunch?  
Is Sheila having lunch yet?

*Sheila déjeune-t-elle encore ?  
Sheila déjeune-t-elle déjà ?*

⇒ EXERCICES (STILL / YET)

1) **Ecrivez les questions avec YET.**

► **EXEMPLE**: You and Sue are going out together. You are waiting for her to get ready. Perhaps she is ready now.

*You ask her: **are you ready yet?***

a) You're waiting for Ann to arrive. She wasn't here ten minutes ago. Perhaps she is here now :

⇒ *You ask somebody: .....?*

b) Mary did an exam and is waiting for the result. Perhaps she has her results now.

⇒ *You ask her: .....?*

c) A few days ago you spoke to Tom. He wasn't sure where to go on holiday. Perhaps he has decided now.

⇒ *You ask him:.....?*



## MAKE / DO

✘ Les deux mots ont une signification similaire et il se peut qu'il soit difficile de savoir dans quel cas il faut les utiliser.

⇒ **DO** : il est en général utilisé pour les actions.

⇒ **MAKE** : il s'emploie lorsqu'on crée ou lorsqu'on produit quelque chose.

**Mais il existe plusieurs exceptions à ces significations :**

Voici quelques exemples de collocations :

- Faire son lit: to make one's bed.
- Faire la vaisselle : to do the dishes
- Faire une erreur : to make a mistake
- Je vous fais un café ? : Can I make you some coffee?
- Faire le sale boulot : to do the dirty work.
- Qu'est-ce que vous faites ici ? : What are you doing here?
- Arrête de faire des histoires ! : Stop making a fuss!
- Fais ce que je dis! : Do as I say!
- Il fait de son mieux : He is doing his best.
- Elle en fait une maladie : She's making a big deal about it.
- Son mari fait la cuisine : Her husband does the cooking.
- Deux et deux font quatre : Two and two make four.
- Ca va vous faire du bien : It will do you good.
- Qu'y faire? : What can you do?



## ➔ EXERCICES ( MAKE / DO)

### 1) Ecrivez soit MAKE, soit DO dans les phrases suivantes :

- a) I always \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes.
- b) Please tidy your room. You \_\_\_\_\_ a mess yesterday.
- c) Can you \_\_\_\_\_ this exercise or is it too difficult?
- d) My car doesn't work. The engine's \_\_\_\_\_ a strange noise.
- e) What do you want to \_\_\_\_\_ today? We could go to the beach.
- f) That smells good. What are you \_\_\_\_\_ for dinner?
- g) I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping; what do you want for dinner?



## SAY / TELL

### ✘ USAGE:

TO SAY et TO TELL se traduisent tous les deux par « dire » mais se construisent différemment.

### ⇒ TO SAY

Sa construction est **to say something to somebody**.

#### ► EXEMPLES :

Say your name.

*Dites votre nom.*

Say what you know to the police.

*Dites ce que vous savez à la police.*

### ⇒ TO TELL

Sa construction est **to tell somebody something**.

#### ► EXEMPLES :

What did she tell you?

*Qu'est ce quelle t'a dit?*

Ann told me she didn't like her job.

*Ann m'a dit quelle n'aimait pas son travail.*

✘ TELL peut aussi avoir le sens de « raconter ».

#### ► EXEMPLES :

To tell the truth.

*Dire la vérité.*

To tell a lie.

*Dire un mensonge.*

To tell jokes.

*Raconter des blagues.*

To tell a story.

*Raconter une histoire.*



## → EXERCICES ( SAY / TELL)

### 1) Complétez les phrases avec SAY ou TELL.

- a) What did she \_\_\_\_\_ you?
- b) Did Mr Marshall \_\_\_\_\_ he would be late?
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ me what your sister said.
- d) He \_\_\_\_\_ that he was tired.
- e) Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ us what happened?
- f) The man \_\_\_\_\_ he was from Leeds.
- g) Why do you always \_\_\_\_\_ lies?
- h) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ me they were coming this evening.
- i) The television presenter \_\_\_\_\_ that more than 4000 people died in the earthquake.
- j) You \_\_\_\_\_ me you weren't married!
- k) Yes, that's what I \_\_\_\_\_.
- l) Do you always \_\_\_\_\_ what you are thinking?





## ENOUGH / TOO

### ✗ TOO :

Lorsqu'il a le sens de « trop », il se place toujours avant l'adjectif.

Peter was too shy to ask anyone to dance.

*Peter était trop timide pour inviter quiconque à danser.*

My tea is too hot.

*Mon thé est trop chaud.*

### ✗ ENOUGH :

Il signifie : assez, suffisamment.

On trouvera **ENOUGH** dans des phrases ayant sensiblement la même structure que celle utilisée pour **TOO**. Cependant, sa place varie.

1- S'il introduit un adjectif et un adverbe, il se place après celui-ci.

#### ► **EXEMPLES :**

This glass isn't big enough.

*Ce verre n'est pas assez gros.*

I didn't feel well enough to go to work.

*Je ne me suis pas senti assez bien pour aller travailler.*

2- S'il introduit un nom, il se place avant celui-ci.

#### ► **EXEMPLES :**

We haven't got enough money.

*Nous n'avons pas assez d'argent.*

Arthur hasn't got enough time to finish his work.

*Arthur n'a pas assez de temps pour finir son travail.*



**→ EXERCICES (Enough / too)**

**1) Répondez aux questions en utilisant ENOUGH et un des mots en dessous.**

MONEY	FAST	STRONG
GOOD	SWEET	BOOKS
TIME	LOUD	

- a) This Ferrari is expensive. I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ to buy it.
- b) I'm doing an English course because my English isn't \_\_\_\_\_ ..
- c) Give me some sugar; this coffee isn't \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Can you turn up the volume? The music isn't \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Can you pick up the children? I haven't got \_\_\_\_\_
- f) I can't run \_\_\_\_\_ to catch him.
- g) Can you carry this table? I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ .
- h) There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ for everybody, so you must share them.

**2) Complétez les phrases en utilisant TOO ou ENOUGH avec ou sans NOT**

**Marseille is a big city, but ...**

- 1- There \_\_\_\_\_ many cars.
- 2- There \_\_\_\_\_ parking spaces.
- 3- There \_\_\_\_\_ pollution.
- 4- In summer it \_\_\_\_\_ hot.
- 5- There \_\_\_\_\_ buses.
- 6- The buses \_\_\_\_\_ expensive.
- 7- There \_\_\_\_\_ things for young people to do.
- 8- There \_\_\_\_\_ parks.
- 9- There \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment.
- 10- There \_\_\_\_\_ jobs.



## LES IDIOMES TO DO THE .../ TO HAVE A ...

✘ Il existe certaines expressions toutes faites appelées idiomes qu'il est nécessaire d'apprendre telles quelles.

En voici quelques-unes :

<b>TO DO THE</b>	shopping washing up ironing cleaning housework cooking gardening	Faire les courses Faire la vaisselle Faire le repassage Faire le nettoyage Faire le ménage Faire la cuisine Faire du jardinage
<b>TO HAVE A</b>	sleep swim wash shower bath meal drink	Dormir Nager Se laver Prendre une douche Prendre un bain Prendre un repas Prendre un verre (boire)



## ➔ EXERCICES (Les idiomes)

### 1) Remplissez les espaces avec Make, Have ou Do

- a) Do you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the washing up this evening ?
- b) She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework before she went to bed.
- c) Do you often \_\_\_\_\_ mistakes when you speak English?
- d) I like listening to the radio when I'm \_\_\_\_\_ the ironing.
- e) She has had to \_\_\_\_\_ some very difficult decisions.
- f) We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of business with China.
- g) I \_\_\_\_\_ a shower every morning.
- h) I \_\_\_\_\_ an appointment with my hairdresser for next Monday.
- i) We don't have to \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes; I have got a dish washer.
- j) This radio \_\_\_\_\_ too much noise. Switch it off, the baby is sleeping.
- k) Let's all go out and \_\_\_\_\_ a beer!



# CHECK YOUR LEVEL

## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) Elle fera un bon ministre. ....
- 2) Il fait un discours. ....
- 3) Que fais-tu ce soir? ....
- 4) Natacha dort encore. ....
- 5) Il dit la vérité, il n'a pas assez d'argent. ....
- 6) Je n'ai pas le temps de faire les courses. ....
- 7) Nous ne sommes pas assez attentifs. ....
- 8) Le patron t'a raconté pour M. SMITH? ....

## Complete these sentences with TELL or SAY. ( /3)

- 1) I can .....you this product is free.
- 2) She ..... me how she feels.
- 3) They .....my personal assistant is nice.

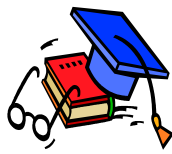
## Complete these expressions with DO or MAKE. ( /3)

- 1) ..... a mistake.
- 2) ..... the cooking.
- 3) ..... a fuss.

## Make sentences with the words. ( /6)

- 1) not - It - enough. - is  
.....
- 2) the - I - do - need - washing - up. - to  
.....
- 3) a - bath. - have - hot - I - want - to  
.....

**TOTAL : /20**



# L'ARTICLE DEFINI

## ✘ L'ARTICLE DEFINI «the»

### 1-On emploi l'article "the" devant un groupe nominal déjà déterminé :

#### ► EXEMPLES :

Chocolate is delicious.

*Le chocolat (en général) est délicieux.*

The chocolate on the table is delicious.

*Le chocolat qui est sur la table (spécifique) est délicieux.*

Dans la 1<sup>ère</sup> phrase, il s'agit du chocolat en général alors que dans la 2<sup>ème</sup> phrase, il s'agit d'un chocolat bien précis (celui qui est sur la table).

Contrairement au français, on n'emploie pas l'article « the » quand on exprime une chose ou une idée en général, ou encore « du, de la, des ... »

English and history are my favourite subjects.

*L'anglais et l'histoire sont mes matières préférées.*

### 2 -D'une manière générale, l'article « the » ne s'emploie pas devant :

⇒ Les noms de pays sauf ceux qui sont formés avec des noms communs : Italy, France, Germany mais **The** United States ...  
(L'Italie, la France, l'Allemagne, les Etats-Unis)

⇒ Les titres suivis de noms propres : Prince Charles (Le prince Charles) mais **The** President (Le président)

⇒ Les noms de sports, les sommets de montagne.  
EX : Tennis is a nice game to play.

En revanche, **THE** s'emploie devant :

- Les noms de mers, de rivières (The North Sea, The Thames)
- Les noms d'instruments de musique (the violin, the piano,...)
- Les adjectifs substantivés : The poor and the rich (Les pauvres et les riches).



# L'ARTICLE INDEFINI

## ✗ L'ARTICLE INDEFINI « a » OU « an ».

1-La présence ou non de l'article indéfini dépend du nom qui le suit :

⇒ Si le nom est dénombrable singulier, l'article a/an est obligatoire :

► **EXEMPLE :**

I bought **a** table, **a** chair, **a** lamp.

*J'ai acheté une table, une chaise,  
une lampe.*

⇒ Si le nom est indénombrable, on ne met pas l'article a/an:

► **EXEMPLE :**

I bought milk, butter and water.

*J'ai acheté du lait, du beurre et de  
l'eau.*

2-On trouve l'article a/an devant les noms de métier, dans certaines phrases exclamatives ou encore dans des expressions telles que :

He works twelve hours **a** day.

*Il travaille 12 heures par jour.*

3- **A** se met devant tout nom commençant par une **consonne**, par un **Y** ou par un **U** lorsque ce **U** se prononce comme une consonne :

→ **A** university (*une université*)

**An** se met devant tout nom commençant par une voyelle (dont **U** prononcé comme une voyelle) ou par un **H** muet.

→ **An** umbrella (*un parapluie*)

→ It'll come back in half **an** hour. (*Je reviendrai dans une heure*).

### REMARQUE

L'article « des » ne se traduit pas du tout ou se traduit par « some »

→ I'd like to eat **some** strawberries. (*J'aimerais manger des fraises*).



## → EXERCICES ( LES ARTICLES)

### 1) Complétez les phrases avec les articles A ou AN.

- a) Did you have \_\_\_\_\_ awesome trip?
- b) I think he is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man.
- c) We had \_\_\_\_\_ salad for lunch.
- d) My neighbour gave me \_\_\_\_\_ good piece of advice.
- e) She is in the rain without \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.

### 2) Complétez les phrases avec l'article THE ou aucun article.

- a) What time do you go to \_\_\_\_\_ School on Fridays?
- b) She plays \_\_\_\_\_ violin but she never plays any sports like \_\_\_\_\_ basketball or \_\_\_\_\_ tennis.
- c) Relationships are always difficult between \_\_\_\_\_ old and young people.

### 3) Choisissez les bons adjectives du dessous pour chaque phrase.

THE BLIND	THE OLD	THE IRISH
THE RICH	THE SICK	THE HOMELESS

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ are people who can't see.
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ are people who have no home.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ are people who earn a lot of money.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ are people who must take a lot of medicine.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ are people who live in Ireland.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ are people who are not





## LES PHRASAL VERBS

✘ Voici une liste des verbes les plus importants.

<b>OUT</b>	<p><b>Look out / watch out = be careful</b>            → Look out! There's a car coming!  <i>(Soit prudent ! il y a une voiture qui arrive!)</i></p>
<b>ON</b>	<p><b>Come on = hurry up</b>            → Come on! Everybody is waiting for you.  <i>(Dépêche-toi! Tout le monde t'attend.)</i></p> <p><b>Hold on = wait</b>            → Can you hold on a minute?  <i>(Pouvez-vous attendre une minute ?)</i></p> <p><b>Carry on = continue</b>            → Don't stop working. Carry on.  <i>(Ne t'arrête pas de travailler. Continue.)</i></p> <p><b>Get on = adapt</b>            → How are you getting on in your new job?  <i>(Comment te débrouilles-tu avec ton nouveau travail ?)</i></p>
<b>OFF</b>	<p><b>Take off = leave the ground (for planes)</b>            → The plane took off 20 minutes late but landed on time.  <i>(L'avion a décollé avec 20 minutes de retard mais il a atterri à l'heure.)</i></p>
<b>UP</b>	<p><b>Wake up = stop sleeping</b>            → I often wake up in the middle of the night.  <i>(Je me réveille souvent en milieu de nuit)</i></p> <p><b>Speak up = Speak loudly</b>            → I can't hear you. Can you speak up a bit?  <i>(Je ne t'entends pas. Peux-tu parler un petit peu plus fort ?)</i></p>
<b>DOWN</b>	<p><b>Slow down = go more slowly</b>            → You're driving too fast. Slow down.  <i>(Tu conduis trop vite. Ralentis.)</i></p> <p><b>Break down = stop working</b>            → Sue was very late because her car broke down.  <i>(Sue était sérieusement en retard car sa voiture est tombée en panne.)</i></p>



# CHECK YOUR LEVEL

## Translate into English. ( /4)

- 1) Vite ! Le magasin va fermer. ....
- 2) Tu es très doué, continue. ....
- 3) Pouvez-vous patienter une minute s'il vous plaît ? (au téléphone) ..... ?  
.....
- 4) Ces informations sont très importantes. ....  
.....

## Complete these sentences with A/AN - THE or nothing. ( /3)

- 1) Just after ..... accident he was taken to.....hospital.
- 2) All..... information you gave me helped me a lot.
- 3) The Picasso exhibition was .....great success.
- 4) .....Mount Etna is located in ..... South of ..... Italy.
- 5) ..... life is wonderful but..... death is terrible.
- 6) I work about six hours..... day. I'm..... secretary.

## Make sentences with the words. ( /3)

- 1) is - until - Please - sign - off. - the - take - seat-belt - sit - switched  
.....
- 2) mission. - to - We - the - have - continue  
.....
- 3) this - use - sing. - microphone - We'll - to  
.....

**TOTAL : /10**



## LISTE DES VERBES IRREGULIERS

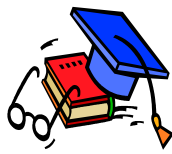
INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	TRANSLATION
Be	Was/Were	Been	Être
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Battre
Become	Became	Become	Devenir
Begin	Began	Begun	Commencer
Bend	Bent	Bent	Plier
Bet	Bet	Bet	Parier
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Mordre
Blow	Blew	Blown	Souffler
Break	Broke	Broken	Casser
Bring	Brought	Brought	Apporter
Build	Built	Built	Construire
Burst	Burst	Burst	Éclater
Buy	Bought	Bought	Acheter
Catch	Caught	Caught	Attraper
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Choisir
Come	Came	Come	Venir
Cost	Cost	Cost	Coûter
Cut	Cut	Cut	Couper
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	S'occuper de
Dig	Dug	Dug	Creuser
Do	Did	Done	Faire
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Dessiner, tirer
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Boire
Drive	Drove	Driven	Conduire
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Manger
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Tomber
Feed	Fed	Fed	Nourrir
Feel	Felt	Felt	Ressentir, sentir
Fight	Fought	Fought	Se battre
Find	Found	Found	Trouver
Fly	Flew	Flown	Voler
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Interdire
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Oublier
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Geler
Get	Got	Got	Obtenir
Give	Gave	Given	Donner
Go	Went	Gone	Aller
Grow	Grew	Grown	Cultiver, grandir
Hang	Hung	Hung	Pendre, suspendre



Have	Had	Had	Avoir
Hear	Heard	Heard	Entendre
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Cacher
Hit	Hit	Hit	Frapper
Hold	Held	Held	Tenir
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Faire mal
Keep	Kept	Kept	Garder
Know	Knew	Known	Savoir
Lay	Laid	Laid	Étendre
Lead	Led	Led	Conduire, mener
Leave	Left	Left	Quitter, laisser
Lend	Lent	Lent	Prêter
Let	Let	Let	Laisser
Lie	Lay	Lain	Être étendu
Light	Lit	Lit	Allumer
Lose	Lost	Lost	Perdre
Make	Made	Made	Fabriquer, faire
Mean	Meant	Meant	Signifier
Meet	Met	Met	Rencontrer
Pay	Paid	Paid	Payer
Put	Put	Put	Mettre
Read	Read	Read	Lire
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Aller à cheval, vélo
Ring	Rang	Rung	Sonner, téléphoner
Rise	Rose	Risen	Se lever
Run	Ran	Run	Courir
Say	Said	Said	Dire
See	Saw	Seen	Voir
Seek	Sought	Sought	Chercher
Sell	Sold	Sold	Vendre
Send	Sent	Sent	Envoyer
Set	Set	Set	Placer
Sew	Sewed	Sewn / Sewed	Coudre
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Secouer
Shine	Shone	Shone	Briller
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Tirer (arme)
Show	Showed	Shown	Montrer
shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Rétrécir, se contracter
Shut	Shut	Shut	Fermer
Sing	Sang	Sung	Chanter
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Sombrier
Sit	Sat	Sat	Être assis
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Dormir
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Parler
Spend	Spent	Spent	Dépenser, passer du temps



Spill	Spilt	Spilt	Renverser
<i>Spread</i>	<i>Spread</i>	<i>Spread</i>	<i>(s') étendre</i>
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Jaillir
Stand	Stood	Stood	Être debout
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Voler (dérober)
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Coller
Strike	Struck	Struck	Frapper
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Jurer
Sweep	Swept	Swept	Balayer
Swim	Swam	Swum	Nager
Swing	Swung	Swung	Balancer
Take	Took	Taken	Prendre
Teach	Taught	Taught	Enseigner
Tear	Tore	Torn	Déchirer
Tell	Told	Told	Raconter
Think	Thought	Thought	Penser
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Jeter
Understand	Understood	Understood	Comprendre
Wake	Woke	Woken	S'éveiller, éveiller
Wear	Wore	Worn	Porter (un vêtement)
Win	Won	Won	Gagner
Write	Wrote	Written	Écrire



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## → EXERCICES (Le présent simple)

1) Vous posez des questions à quelqu'un. Rédigez les questions avec

**Do / Does . ?**

► **EXEMPLE:** I work hard. And you? Do you work hard?

- a) I play tennis. And you? **Do you play tennis?**
- b) I play tennis. And Ann? **Does Ann play tennis?**
- c) I like horse riding. And your husband? **Does he like horse riding?**
- d) I speak English. And your friends? **Do they speak English?**

2) Posez des questions commençant par Where / What / How ?

- e) I live in London. (where / you?) **Where do you live?**
- f) I get up at 7.30. (what time/you?) **What time do you get up?**
- g) I go to work by bus. (how / you?) **How do you go to work?**
- h) I go to the cinema a lot. (how often /you?) **How often do you go to the cinema?**

3) Utilisez les verbes ci-dessous pour écrire des questions.

► **EXEMPLE:** (he) Does he often **play** volleyball? Yes, he's a very good player.

**COST – SPEAK – GO – LIKE – PLAY**

- a) (you) Excuse me, **do you speak** English? Yes, a little.
- b) (you) **Do you like** dancing? Yes, I love it.
- c) (they) What time **do they** usually **go** to bed? 10 o'clock.
- d) (it) How much **does it cost** to stay at this hotel? £30 a night.



→ EXERCICES ( Le présent progressif)

**1) Mettez les verbes suivants au présent progressif :**

- a) I / write. → **I am writing.**
- b) Why / they / laugh? → **Why are they laughing?**
- c) You / not / eat. → **You are not eating.**
- d) Bob and Janet / come? → **Are Bob and Janet coming?**
- e) What / John / wear? → **What is John wearing?**

**2) Traduisez les phrases suivantes :**

- h) Pourquoi pleures-tu, Susie? **Why are you crying, Susie ?**
- i) Chut (= Sssh) Quelqu'un vient. **Sssh, somebody / someone is coming.**
- j) Je ne vais pas au travail aujourd'hui. **I am not going to work today.**
- k) Qu'est-ce que tu cuisines? **What are you cooking?**
- l) Qu'est-ce que tu écris? **What are you writing?**
- m) Regarde! Elle court sous la pluie. **Look! She's running in the rain.**
- n) Il ne pleut pas en ce moment. **It is not raining at the moment?**





## → EXERCICES (Comparaison présent simple / présent progressif)

### 1) Transformez les phrases suivant le modèle :

(Look) he's working in the garden (+ every evening)

⇒ He works in the garden every evening.

( Dans la première phrase, je décris une action présente, dans la deuxième, j'ajoute un complément de fréquence, il faut donc employer le présent d'habitude et supprimer « look » ou « listen ».)

f) Look, Jenny is going to London (+ twice a week)

**Jenny goes to London twice a week.**

---

g) Listen, Bill is playing the clarinet (+ every morning)

**Bill plays the clarinet every morning.**

---

h) My neighbour is washing his car (+ on Saturday mornings)

**My neighbour washes his car on Saturday mornings.**

---

i) The Webbs aren't watching TV (+ every evening)

**The Webbs (= la famille Webb) do not watch TV every evening.**

---

### 2) Mettez les phrases au présent simple ou au présent progressif.

d) Hurry up ! We **are waiting** (to wait) for you.

e) My mother is in the garden, she **is having** (to have) a rest.

f) Mr Smith **often drives** (to drive + often) very fast.

d) Today, he **is driving** (to drive) very slowly because of the fog.

j) I **prefer** (to prefer) tea to coffee.

f) Look, the cat **is lying** (to lie) on your bed.



## → EXERCICES (Le futur)

### 1) Traduisez les phrases suivantes

a) Je lui donnerai ce livre quand je le verrai.

I will give him this book when **I see him.** (et non pas : « ...when I ~~will~~ see him » car il faut utiliser le présent après **when, as soon as**, etc... pour exprimer une notion future )

b) Non, je n'oublierai pas de poster votre lettre.

No, I will not forget to post your letter.

c) Dès que je le recevrai, je vous en ferai une copie.

As soon as **I receive** it, I will make you a copy.

d) Quand viendront-ils? Ils viendront dès qu'ils le pourront.

When will they come? They will come as soon as they can.

### 2) Complétez les phrases en utilisant WILL ou GOING TO

► **EXEMPLE** A: Why are you turning on the television ?  
B: **I'm going to watch** the news. (I / watch)

a) A: Oh, I've just realised. I haven't got any money.

B : Haven't you? Well, don't worry, **I will lend** you some. (I / lend)

b) A: I've got a headache.

B : Have you? Wait there, **I will get** an aspirin for you. (I / get)

c) A: Did you post that letter for me?

B : Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot, **I am going to do** it now. (I / do)

d) A: I don't know how to use this camera.

B : It's quite easy, **I'm going to show** you. (I / show)

e) A: Where are you going? Are you shopping ?

B : Yes, **shall I buy\*** something for dinner ? (I / buy)

#### **\*Proposer qqchose à qqun: (3 façons)**

1. Shall + Sujet + Verbe (infinitif) : Shall we go to the pub this evening?

2. How about + Verbe (-ing) : How about going to the pub this evening?

3. Let's + Verbe (infinitif) : Let's go to the pub this evening!



## → EXERCICES (Le prétérit)

### 1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez un des verbes au prétérit.

CLEAN – START – OPEN – WANT – HAPPEN – FINISH

► **EXEMPLE** : I **cleaned** my teeth three times yesterday.

- a) The concert **started** at 7.30 and **finished** at 10 o'clock.
- b) The accident **happened** last Sunday afternoon.
- c) When I was a child, I **wanted** to be a doctor.
- d) It was hot in the room, so I **opened** the window.

### 2) Ecrire les phrases suivantes au prétérit avec (Yesterday / Last week )

- a) Rachel often loses her keys. She **lost them** last week.
- b) Kate meets her friends every evening. She **met them** yesterday evening.
- c) I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I **bought two newspapers**.
- d) Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he **had a shower**.  
(Utilisation du verbe **to have** – voir p. 72)



# CHECK YOUR LEVEL



## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) Elle boit du café car elle n'aime pas le thé.
- 2) Seront-ils disponibles demain ?
- 3) Nous irons à la réunion à 14h.
- 4) J'appelle pour annuler mon rendez-vous.
- 5) Tu devras vendre 300 ordinateurs.
- 6) Elles ont travaillé hier. (Elles travaillèrent hier)
- 7) Vous travailliez quand il a appelé. (quand il appela)
- 8) Il voyageait il y a 2 jours.

- 1) She is drinking coffee because she doesn't like tea. (now)  
She drinks coffee because she doesn't like tea. (usually)
- 2) Will they be available tomorrow?
- 3) We will go to the meeting at 2 PM.
- 4) I'm calling to cancel my appointment. (présent progressif car l'action n'est pas habituelle)
- 5) You will have to sell 300 computers. (devoir = **to have to** qui se conjugue **must** seulement au présent)
- 6) They worked yesterday.
- 7) You were working when he called.
- 8) He was travelling two days ago.

## Circle the right proposition ( /4)

She ~~helps~~/~~helped~~ me yesterday.

They are going to ~~call back~~/~~called back~~.

I am in the restaurant, I ~~eat~~/~~am eating~~.

I ~~order~~/~~will order~~ 500 pens everyday.

## Correct the following sentences. ( /8)

You are speaking with my sister.

Tomorrow, I will ~~to~~ visit my mother.

He lives in New-York.

You are going ~~to~~ check my level.

Yesterday, I ~~eat~~ ate in the restaurant.

I ~~gived~~ gave my laptop to my colleague two hours ago.

Does you want a cup of tea?

What ~~does is~~ she is doing here?

**TOTAL : /20**



## → EXERCICES (Le present perfect)

### 1) Complétez les phrases avec le present perfect.

- a) They (take) **have taken** my jewellery.
- b) They (break) **have broken** the window.
- c) They (not steal) **haven't stolen** the TV.
- d) They (make) **have made** a mess. (**mettre la pagaille**)

### 2) Compléter les phrases avec les verbes suivants au present perfect.

#### CRASH – INCREASE – VOTE – CAUSE – BE - WIN

- a) There **has been** an earthquake in Turkey.
- b) The Government **has increased** the prices of tobacco and alcohol.
- c) The European Parliament **has voted** against the construction of new nuclear power plants.
- d) Manchester United **has won** the European Cup.
- e) A plane **has crashed** in the Andes.
- f) The heavy rain at the weekend **has caused** floods in the South-West of England.

### 3) Faire des phrases avec les mots entre parenthèses et utiliser ALREADY / JUST / YET.

- a) Susan is a mother! (she / have a baby) **She has just had a baby!**
- b) Don't walk in the kitchen. (I / wash the floor) **I have just washed the floor.**
- c) Would you like some coffee? (I / make one) **I have just made one / I have already made one.**
- d) Can I have more time? (I / not finish my homework) **I haven't finished my homework yet.**
- e) I know London well. (I / be there many times) **I have already been there many times.**



#### 4) Posez des questions sur la durée des actions, et les traduire suivant le modèle.

► **EXEMPLE :**

They have been working for two hours → **How long have they been working?**  
(Depuis combien de temps travaillent-ils ?)

- a) The Newtons have been living in Newport for thirty years.  
**How long have the Newtons been living in Newport?**  
(Depuis combien de temps Les Newton (=la famille Newton) vit-elle à Newport?)
- b) She has been waiting for us for an hour.  
**How long has she been waiting for us?**  
(Depuis combien de temps nous attend-elle?)
- c) I have known the Robinsons for ten years.  
**(For) how long have you known the Robinsons?**  
(Depuis combien de temps connais-tu (connaissez-vous) Les Robinson?)
- d) It has been snowing for three days.  
**How long has it been snowing (for) ?**

#### 5) Complétez les phrases avec FOR ou SINCE.

- a) We have been waiting for them **for** half an hour.
- b) They have been living in Australia **since** 1975.
- c) Mr. Brown has been in hospital **since** February 14th.
- d) It has been raining **since** tea-time.
- e) We have had this car **for** 3 years.

#### 6) Mettre BEEN ou GONE à leur place.

- a) Where's Julian? He's **gone** to Japan.
- b) I've never **been** to Japan.
- c) Can I speak to Mr Simpson? I'm sorry, he's **gone** to lunch.
- d) Where have you **been** ? You look so tanned! (=bronzé)



## → EXERCICES ( Le conditionnel)

### 1) Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient :

- a) If I won the lottery, I **would retire** (retire).
- b) He is very clever, if you ask him a question, he **answers / will answer** (answer) on the spot!
- c) If I **had** (have) enough money, I would buy a luxury car.
- d) If I were you, I **wouldn't cheat** (not/cheat) in the exams.
- e) If I had a car, I **wouldn't walk** (not/walk) to work.
- f) If you were more polite, you **wouldn't have** (not/have) all these problems.
- g) If I get a computer, I **will send** (send) you an e-mail.
- h) If I get a good result in mathematics, I **will be** (be) very proud of myself.
- i) If I am ready for marriage, I **will tell** (tell) you that.
- j) If you answer all the questions correctly, they **give / will give** (give) you a prize.

### 2) Utilisez vos propres idées pour terminer les phrases.

► **EXEMPLES** : I'm going to the concert if **I can get a ticket**.  
If you don't hurry **you'll miss the train**.

- a) I don't want to go swimming if **the water is cold**.
- b) If you go to bed early tonight, **you won't be tired tomorrow**.
- c) Turn the television off if **you're not watching it**.
- d) Tina won't pass her exams if **she doesn't revise**.
- e) If I have time tomorrow, **I will do my exercises**.
- f) We can go to the beach tomorrow if **the weather is nice**.



3) Complétez les phrases. Choisissez les verbes corrects et mettez-les à la forme qui convient.

We (have) a bigger house.	I (watch) it	<del>it (be) a bit cheaper</del>
We (buy) a bigger house	every day (be) the same	I (be) bored
We have some pictures on the wall		the air (be) cleaner

► **EXEMPLE:** I'd buy that jacket if **it were a bit cheaper.**

- a) If there were a good film on TV tonight, **I would watch it.**
- b) This room would be nicer if **we had some pictures on the wall.**
- c) If there weren't so much traffic, **the air would be cleaner.**
- d) Life would be boring if **everyday were the same.**
- e) If I had nothing to do, **I would be bored.**
- f) We could invite all our friends to stay if **we had a bigger house.**
- g) If we had more money, **we could (modal donc peut remplacer would) buy a bigger house. (Nuance : j'achèterais = I would buy / I could buy = je pourrais acheter)**





## → EXERCICES ( May / Might)

### 1) Ecrivez les phrases avec MAY ou MIGHT

#### ► **EXEMPLE :**

(it's possible that I'll go to the cinema) → I may go to the cinema.

a) (it's possible that I'll see you tomorrow) → I may see you tomorrow.

b) (it's possible that Ann will forget to phone) → Ann might forget to phone.

c) (it's possible that it will snow today) → It may snow today.

d) (it's possible that I'll be late tonight) → I might be late tonight.

### 2) Quelqu'un vous demande ce que vous allez faire. Vous avez des idées mais vous n'êtes pas sûr. Choisissez dans la liste et écrivez des phrases avec MIGHT.

FISH – GO AWAY – ~~ITALY~~ – MONDAY – NEW CAR – TAXI

(EX) Where are you going for your holidays?  
What are you doing at the weekend?  
When will you see Ann again?  
What are you going to have for dinner?  
How are you going to get home tonight?  
I hear you won some money. What are you going to do with it?

(EX) I'm not sure. **I might go to Italy**  
I don't know. **I might go away.**  
I'm not sure. **I might see her on Monday.**  
I don't know. **I might have some fish.**  
I'm not sure. **I might take a taxi.**  
I haven't decided yet. **I might buy a new car.**



## ➔ EXERCICES (Must / Mustn't)

1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez **MUST** + un des verbes suivants

BE – GO – ~~GO~~ – LEARN – MEET – WASH – WIN

► **EXEMPLE** : We **must go** to the bank today. We haven't got any money.

- a) Marilyn is a very interesting person. You **must meet** her.
- b) My hands are dirty I **must wash** them.
- c) You **must learn** to drive. It will be very useful.
- d) I **must go** to the post office. I need some stamps.
- e) The game tomorrow is very important for us. We **must win**.
- f) You can't always have things immediately. You **must be** patient.

2) Ecrire I **MUST** ou I **HAD TO**

► **EXEMPLE** : I **had to** go to the bank yesterday to get some money.

- a) It's late. I **must** go now.
- b) I don't usually work on Saturdays but last Saturday I **had to** work.
- c) I **must / I will have to** get up early tomorrow. I've got a lot to do.
- d) I went to London by train last week. The train was full and I **had to** stand all the way.
- e) I was nearly late for my appointment this morning. I **had to** run to get there on time.
- f) I forgot to phone David yesterday. I **must / I'll have to / I'm going to have to** phone him later today.



## → EXERCICES (Mustn't vs Needn't)

### 1) Complétez les phrases.

Utilisez **MUSTN'T** ou **NEEDN'T** (ou don't need to) + un des verbes suivants.

~~CLEAN~~ – FORGET – HURRY – LOSE – WAIT – WRITE

► **EXEMPLE** : The window aren't very dirty. You **needn't clean** them.

a) We have a lot of time. We **don't need to hurry** = we don't have to hurry = we **needn't hurry**.

b) Keep these documents in a safe place. You **mustn't lose them**.

c) I'm not ready yet but you **don't need to wait** for me. You can go now and I'll come later.

d) We **mustn't forget** to turn off the lights before we leave.

e) I **don't need to write** the letter now. I can do it tomorrow.

### 2) Complétez avec **MUST / HAD TO / MUSTN'T / NEEDN'T** (don't need to)

► **EXEMPLE** : You **needn't** go. You can stay here if you want.

a) It's a fantastic film. You **must** see it.

b) We've got enough food, so we **don't need to** go shopping.

c) We didn't have any food yesterday, so we **had to** go shopping.

d) I want to know what happened. You **must** tell me.

e) You **mustn't** tell Sue what happened. I don't want her to know.

f) I **must** hurry or I'll be late.

g) Why were you so late? I **had to** wait half an hour for a bus.

h) We **don't need to** decide now. We can decide later.

**→ EXERCICES (Should)**

1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez ⇒ you should + un des verbes suivants :

**CLEAN – TAKE – GO – VISIT – ~~WATCH~~ – WEAR**

► **EXEMPLE** : When you play tennis, you should **watch** the ball.

- a) It's late and you're very tired. **You should go** to bed.
- b) **You should clean** your teeth twice a day.
- c) If you have time, **you should visit** the Science Museum. It's very interesting.
- d) When you're driving, **you should wear** a seat belt.
- e) It's too far to walk from here to the station. **You should take** a taxi.

2) **Ecrivez les phrases avec I think...should...ou I don't think...should**

► **EXEMPLES** : It's late. (go home now) **I think we should** go home now  
That coat is too big for you. (buy it) **I don't think you should** buy it.

- a) You don't need your car. (sell it) **I think you should sell it.**
- b) Diana needs a rest. (have a holiday) **I think she should have a holiday.**
- c) You're not well this morning. (go to work) **I don't think you should go to work = I think you shouldn't go to work.**
- d) The hotel we are in is too expensive for us. (stay here) **I don't think we should stay here = I think we shouldn't stay here.**

## ➔ EXERCICES (La notion de possession)

### 1) Complétez les phrases. Utilisez les mots entre parenthèses pour former un cas possessif.

- a) That building is an **old people's** home. (old people)
- b) The baby was calmed by **his mother's** voice. (his mother)
- c) That is **John's father's** new car. (John's father)
- d) The little girl reached out and stroked **the horse's** nose. (the horse)

### 2) Utilisez les mots entre parenthèses pour former un cas possessif approprié.

- a) It was wonderful to see the **children's enthusiasm**. (children / enthusiasm)
- b) We can't even begin to imagine the possibilities of **today's technology** (technology / today)
- c) **Yesterday's meeting** between the two leaders was extremely hostile. (meeting / yesterday)

### 3) Utilisez les mots entre parenthèses pour former un cas possessif ou une structure qui utilise "of". Faire attention aux articles.

- a) The friends were watching TV in **the living room of the flat** (living room / flat)
- b) She detested Michael, **her younger brother's friend** as he was so immature. (her younger brother / friend)
- c) She was introduced to **her colleague's husband** (her colleague / husband)
- d) She loved the view from **the back of the house** (back / house)

**→ EXERCICES ( La notion de possession), pronoms et adjectifs**

**1) Remplissez les espaces avec les pronoms ou articles possessifs**

- a) James and **his** wife have gone to Rome for the weekend.
- b) The car once belonged to Paul's mother, but now it's **his**.
- c) "Could you show me **your** latest drawing, Bobby?" His friend asked him.
- d) They thought the world was **theirs**. They were so ambitious!
- e) "This is my pen "!" Susan told her brother. "**Yours** is over there!"

**2) Remplissez les espaces avec les articles ou pronoms possessifs appropriés.**

- a) Her husband loves her so much that he's ready to risk **his** life to save **hers**.
- b) He has informed all **his** relatives of his decision.
- c) She could think of nothing else! She couldn't get his words out of **her** mind.
- d) When they caught sight of him, **their** faces grew pale.
- e) The painting has lost two-thirds of **its** value since it was damaged in the fire.

# CHECK YOUR LEVEL

## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) Je ne pourrai pas finir avant demain. I will not be able to finish before tomorrow.
- 2) Ils savent parler anglais depuis un an. They have been able to speak English for a year.
- 3) Nous sommes spécialisés dans la vente. We are specialised in sales.
- 4) Tu dois aller au travail. You must go to work. You must go to work
- 5) Il se peut qu'il annule sa réunion. He may cancel his meeting.
- 6) Vous n'avez pas besoin de lui. You don't need him.
- 7) Le bureau de Peter devrait être propre. Peter's office should be clean.
- 8) Si mon chef était là, il serait déçu. If my boss were here, he would be disappointed.

## Complete these sentences with the verbs into brackets. ( /6)

- 1) If you sell 100 goods, you will have (avoir) a commission.
- 2) You needn't buy (acheter) a new car.
- 3) Jenny's phone rang (sonner) for 2 hours yesterday.
- 4) They cannot (ne pas pouvoir) get this contract if he doesn't work more seriously.
- 5) She has (avoir) two brothers.
- 6) He must go (devoir aller) to the doctor.

## Answer these questions. ( /6)

- 1) Should you do exercise? 1) Yes, I should.
- 2) How long have you been learning English? 2) I've been learning English for 3 months.
- 3) Could you spell your name please? 3) Yes, I can it spell for you, it's "....."
- 4) Have you ever met your colleagues? 4) No, I have never met my colleagues.
- 5) Is it your computer? 5) Yes, it is mine.
- 6) Can you help your colleagues? 6) Yes, I can help them

**TOTAL : /20**

## ➔ EXERCICES ( Les démonstratifs)

### 1) Remplissez les blancs avec THIS, THAT, THESE ou THOSE puis traduisez les.

- a) **This** is my car here, and **that** is my cousin's over there!
- b) Listen to **this**! You're not going to believe it!
- c) On **that** particular evening, she got home very late.
- d) **These** pieces of evidence were presented to the members of the jury during the trial.
- e) "Please come **this** way", the waiter said as he waved to them.
- f) **These** letters will probably never reach you, but it has been good for me to write them.
- g) She said he was an idiot - **That** were her exact word!
- h) During the trip, **those** who refused to drink were laughed at.



## → EXERCICES ( Les pronoms relatifs)

### 1) Remplissez les espaces avec les relatifs WHO ou THAT

- a) It's the latest model **that** has an engine at the back.
- b) Unfortunately, there are still people **who** live in squalor.
- c) The landlady was very particular about **who** rented the rooms in her house.
- d) The television presenter feels her best career achievement is the charity **that** she launched ten years ago.
- e) Its mostly young people **who** play those games.
- f) The author, **who** is also a journalist, has just written a book about her father, **who** was also a journalist.
- g) There are many methods **that** a craftsman can use.
- h) He bears a striking resemblance to a former actor **who** later became a film producer.

### 2) Construisez une seule phrase à partir des deux proposées :

- a) John is speaking to his boss. His boss is a famous writer.  
**John is speaking to his boss who is also a famous writer.**
- b) I like the painting. It is in this room.  
**I like the painting that is in this room.**
- c) I saw a dog. It was huge.  
**I saw a dog that was huge.**
- d) A vet is a doctor. A vet treats animals.  
**A vet is a doctor that treats animals.**
- e) Pets are animals. They are kept at home as companions.  
**Pets are animals that are kept at home as companions.**

### 3) Pronom relatif nécessaire : mettez WHO, THAT ou bien rien.

- a) The woman **who** lives next door is a teacher.
- b) The book **that** I am reading is amazing.
- c) The actor **who** played the lead in the film was a revelation.
- d) The man\_\_\_**0**\_\_\_ she met in Cambridge married her 10 years ago.
- e) The hotel **that** they stayed in has a very good restaurant.
- f) I have finished the book **that** I bought yesterday.
- g) Can you see the woman **who** is sitting on the bench?
- h) The smartphone **that** is on the table is not mine.
- i) It is the best mark **that** he has ever got.
- j) The girls\_0\_ we met are Chinese.

## ➔ EXERCICES ( Les dérivés de « some »)

### 1) Ecrire a/an ou some

► **EXEMPLE** : I read **a** book and listened to **some** music.

- a) I need **some** money. I want to buy **some** food.
- b) We met **some** interesting people at the party.
- c) I'm going to open **a** window to get **some** fresh air.
- d) She didn't eat much for lunch – only **an** apple and **some** bread.
- e) We live in **a** big house. There's **a** nice garden with **some** beautiful trees.
- f) I'm going to make a table. First I need **some** wood.
- g) Listen to me carefully. I'm going to give you **some** advice.
- h) I want to write a letter. I need **some** paper and **a** pen.

### 2) Ecrire somebody / anything / nowhere...

► **EXEMPLE** : It's dark, I can't see **anything**.

- a) Tom lives **somewhere** near London.
- b) Do you know **anything** about computers?
- c) Listen! What? I can't hear **anything**.
- d) What are you doing here? I'm waiting for **somebody**.
- e) Did **anybody** see the accident? No, **Nobody**.
- f) I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them **anywhere**.
- g) I don't like cold weather. I want to live **somewhere** warm.
- h) What's in that cupboard? **Nothing**, It's empty.

**→ EXERCICES (Les noms indénombrables / dénombrables)**

**1) Complétez les phrases avec FEW / A FEW / LITTLE / A LITTLE**

- a) He has **little** time for his hobbies now that he has been promoted.
- b) **A few** of the composer's works have survived, but **few** are well-known.
- c) Au pair girls are usually young, and so they often have **little** experience of looking after babies.
- d) You're not going to miss the train. There's **a little** time before it leaves.
- e) **Few** people were present at his funeral, as he didn't have many friends.
- f) He must have been completely sober, as he had drunk so **little** alcohol.
- g) "Have you made **a few** plans for our holidays?" she asked her husband.

**2) Complétez chacune des phrases avec un des mots suivant  
ALL / BOTH / FEW / A FEW / MANY / NO / NONE / WHOLE.  
Chaque mot doit être utilisé une fois seulement.**

- a) **All / none** of the actress's seven marriages have lasted more than five years.
- b) The question was difficult, so **few** of the candidates could answer it.
- c) **All** visitors must report to the reception area before entering the building.
- d) There is absolutely **no** explanation for such violence.
- e) The director only wanted to make **a few** alterations to the advertisement.
- f) There is no more time or money: **both** have run out.
- g) The meeting lasted the **whole** day.
- h) **All** of the demonstrators were carrying banners and shouting slogans.

→ EXERCICES (Les indéfinis much / many / a lot of / lots of)

1) Mettre soit MANY, soit MUCH

► **EXEMPLE** Did you buy **much** food?

- a) There aren't **many** hotels in this town.
- b) We haven't got **much** petrol.
- c) Were there **many** people on the train?
- d) Did **many** students fail the exam?
- e) Paula hasn't got **much** money.
- f) I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat **much**.
- g) I haven't seen George for **many** years.

2) Ecrivez les phrases à propos de ces personnes.  
Utilisez MUCH et A LOT.

► **EXEMPLES :**

Jim loves film. ( go to the cinema) → He goes to the cinema a lot.  
Linda thinks TV is boring. (watch TV) → She doesn't watch TV much.

- a) Tina is a good tennis player. (play tennis) → **She plays tennis a lot.**
- b) Martin doesn't like driving. (use his car) → **He doesn't drive very much.**
- c) Paul spends most of his time at home.(go out) → **He doesn't go out much.**
- d) Sue has been all over the world. (travel) → **She travels a lot.**

**→ EXERCICES (Comparatifs et superlatifs)**

**1) Lisez les pancartes des hôtels ci-dessous et décrivez-les.**

DEER PARK	
Rooms	95
Prices	\$180
Comfort	😊 😊
Kms to Airport	25

FAULTY TOWERS	
Rooms	20
Prices	\$90
Comfort	😊
Kms to Airport	8

THE WESTBURY	
Rooms	152
Prices	\$350
Comfort	😊 😊 😊
Kms to Airport	5

**Utilisez les mots suivants :**

**(BIG / SMALL / EXPENSIVE / CHEAP / COMFORTABLE / NEAR / FAR)**

The Westbury :

- 1 The Westbury's rooms are more expensive than the Deer Park's.
- 2 The Westbury is more comfortable than the Faulty Towers.
- 3 The Westbury is nearer to the Airport than the Deer Park.
- 4 The Westbury is bigger than the Deer Park

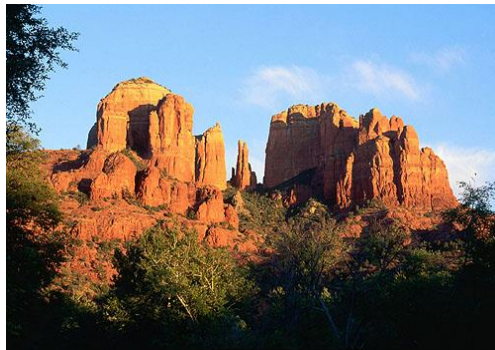
Deer Park :

- 1 The Deer Park's rooms are cheaper than the Westbury's.
- 2 The Deer Park is the furthest from the airport.
- 3 The Deer Park is more comfortable than the Faulty Towers and less than the Westbury.
- 4 The Deer Park is smaller than the Westbury.

Faulty Towers :

- 1 The Faulty Towers is the smallest hotel.
- 2 The Faulty Towers is the least comfortable.
- 3 The Faulty Towers is the closest (= the nearest) to the airport.
- 4 The Faulty Towers is the cheapest hotel.

**2) Comparez les endroits ci-dessous, vous pouvez utiliser :**  
(hot / clean / crowed / polluted / noisy / friendly).



→ ARIZONA



→ NEW YORK

→ PARIS



► **EXEMPLE**

New York is **hotter than** Paris in summer but Arizona is the **hottest**.

- 1 Arizona is cleaner than Paris or New York.
- 2 New York is more polluted than Arizona.
- 3 Arizona is less noisy than Paris.



# CHECK YOUR LEVEL

## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) C'est plus cher qu'hier. It more expensive than yesterday.
- 2) J'ai trop peu d'information. I have too little information.
- 3) Elle est moins efficace que la semaine dernière. She is less efficient than last week.
- 4) A-t-il besoin de beaucoup d'argent ? Does he need a lot of money?
- 5) Avez-vous assez de sucre? Do you have enough sugar?
- 6) C'est la raison pour laquelle il ne veut plus travailler dans cette entreprise là. That is the reason why he doesn't want to for that company anymore.
- 7) L'assistante qui est dans son bureau est très aimable. The assistant who is in his office is very friendly.
- 8) Les gens à qui tu as parlé sont mes collègues de travail. The people you've spoken to are my colleagues.

## Complete these sentences with WHO - WHICH - THAT - Ø. ( /5)

- 1) I think Ø / that it's a very good idea.
- 2) The man whom you have met, is my CEO.
- 3) The neighbours who live here are my friends.
- 4) The computer Ø / that you have broken is still in my office.
- 5) It's the best coffee Ø / that I have ever drunk.

## Make sentences with the words. ( /6)

- 1) want - Do - some - tea? – you  
Do you want some tea?
- 2) am - as - as - you, - I'm - but - talented. - clever – not – I - as  
I am not as clever as you but I'm as talented.
- 3) he - do - there - Is - anything - can -?  
Is there anything he can do?

**TOTAL : /20**

## ➔ EXERCICES (STILL / YET)

### 1) Ecrivez les questions avec YET.

► **EXEMPLE**: You and Sue are going out together. You are waiting for her to get ready. Perhaps she is ready now.

*You ask her:* **are you ready yet?**

d) You're waiting for Ann to arrive. She wasn't here ten minutes ago. Perhaps she is here now

⇒ *You ask somebody:* **Has Anna arrived yet?**

e) Mary did an exam and is waiting for the result. Perhaps she has her results now.

⇒ *You ask her:* **Have you had your results yet?**

f) A few days ago you spoke to Tom. He wasn't sure where to go on holiday. Perhaps he has decided now.

⇒ *You ask him:* **Have you decided where to go on holiday?**

➔ EXERCICES ( MAKE / DO)

**1) Ecrivez soit MAKE, soit DO dans les phrases suivantes :**

- a) I always **make** mistakes.
- b) Please tidy your room. You **made** a mess yesterday.
- c) Can you **do** this exercise or is it too difficult?
- d) My car doesn't work. The engine's **making** a strange noise.
- e) What do you want to **do** today? We could go to the beach.
- f) That smells good. What are you **making** for dinner?
- g) I'm going to **do** the shopping; what do you want for dinner?

**1) Complétez les phrases avec SAY ou TELL.**

a) What did she **tell** you?

b) Did Mr Marshall **tell you** he would be late?

c) **Tell** me what your sister said.

d) He **said** that he was tired.

e) Why don't you **tell** us what happened?

f) The man **said** he was from Leeds.

g) Why do you always **tell** lies?

h) My parents **told** me they were coming this evening.

i) The television presenter **said** that more than 4000 people died in the earthquake.

j) You **told** me you weren't married!

k) Yes, that's what I **said**.

l) Do you always **say** what you are thinking?

## → EXERCICES (Enough / too)

### 1) Répondez aux questions en utilisant ENOUGH et un des mots en dessous.

MONEY	FAST	STRONG
GOOD	SWEET	BOOKS
TIME	LOUD	

- a) This Ferrari is expensive. I haven't got **enough money** to buy it.
- b) I'm doing an English course because my English isn't **good enough**.
- c) Give me some sugar; this coffee isn't **sweet enough**.
- d) Can you turn up the volume? The music isn't **loud enough**.
- e) Can you pick up the children? I haven't got **enough time**.
- f) I can't run **fast enough** to catch him.
- g) Can you carry this table? I'm not **strong enough**.
- h) There aren't **enough books** for everybody, so you must share them.

### 2) Complétez les phrases en utilisant TOO ou ENOUGH avec ou sans NOT

#### Marseille is a big city, but ...

- 1- There are **too** many cars.
- 2- There are not **enough** parking spaces.
- 3- There is **too much** pollution.
- 4- In summer it is **too** hot.
- 5- There are **not enough** buses.
- 6- The buses are **too** expensive.
- 7- There are **not enough** things for young people to do.
- 8- There are **not enough** parks.
- 9- There is **too much** unemployment.
- 10- There are **not enough** jobs.

**1) Remplissez les espaces avec Make, Have ou Do**

- l) Do you mind **doing** the washing up this evening?
- m) She **did** her homework before she went to bed.
- n) Do you often **make** mistakes when you speak English?
- o) I like listening to the radio when I'm **doing** the ironing.
- p) She has had to **make** some very difficult decisions.
- q) We **do** a lot of business with China.
- r) I **have** a shower every morning.
- s) I **made** an appointment with my hairdresser for next Monday.
- t) We don't have to **do** the dishes, I have got a dish washer.
- u) This radio **makes** too much noise. Switch it off, the baby is sleeping.
- v) Let's all go out and **have** a beer!

# CHECK YOUR LEVEL

## Translate into English. ( /8)

- 1) Elle fera un bon ministre. *She will make a good minister.*
- 2) Il fait un discours. *He is making a speech.*
- 3) Que fais-tu ce soir? *What are you doing tonight?*
- 4) Natacha dort encore. *Natasha is still sleeping.*
- 5) Il dit la vérité, il n'a pas assez d'argent. *He is telling the truth, he doesn't have enough money.*
- 6) Je n'ai pas le temps de faire les courses. *I do not have time to do the shopping.*
- 7) Nous ne sommes pas assez attentifs. *We are not attentive enough.*
- 8) Le patron t'a raconté pour M. SMITH? *Has the boss told you about Mr Smith?*

## Complete these sentences with TELL or SAY. ( /3)

- 1) I can **tell** you this product is free.
- 2) She **tells** me how she feels.
- 3) They **say** my personal assistant is nice.

## Complete these expressions with DO or MAKE. ( /3)

- 1) **Make** a mistake.
- 2) **Do** the cooking.
- 3) **Make** a fuss.

## Make sentences with the words. ( /6)

- 1) not - It - enough. - is  
*It is not enough.*
- 2) the - I - do - need - washing - up. - to  
*I need to do the washing up.*
- 3) a - bath. - have - hot - I - want - to  
*I want to have a hot bath.*

**TOTAL : /20**

## → EXERCICES (LES ARTICLES)

### 1) Complétez les phrases avec les articles A ou AN.

- a) Did you have **an** awesome trip?
- b) I think he is **an** honest man.
- c) We had **a** salad for lunch.
- d) My neighbour gave me **a** good piece of advice.
- e) She is in the rain without **an** umbrella.

### 2) Complétez les phrases avec l'article THE ou aucun article.

- a) What time do you go to **0** school on Fridays?
- b) She plays **the** violin but she never plays any sports like **0** basketball or **0** tennis.
- c) Relationships are always difficult between **0** old and young people.

### 3) Choisissez les bons adjectives du dessous pour chaque phrase.

THE BLIND	THE OLD	THE IRISH
THE RICH	THE SICK	THE HOMELESS

- a) **The blind** are people who can't see.
- b) **The homeless** are people who have no home.
- c) **The rich** are people who earn a lot of money.
- d) **The sick** are people who must take a lot of medicine.
- e) **The Irish** are people who live in Ireland.
- k) **The old** are people who are not young.



l)

## CHECK YOUR LEVEL

### Translate into English. ( /4)

- 1) Vite ! Le magasin va fermer. Hurry up! The shop is going to close.
- 2) Tu es très doué, continue. You are very talented, please continue.
- 3) Pouvez-vous patienter une minute s'il vous plaît ? (au téléphone) Can you please hold for a minute ?
- 4) Ces informations sont très importantes. This information is very important.

### Complete these sentences with A/AN - THE or nothing. ( /3)

- 1) Just after the accident he was taken to 0 hospital.
- 2) All the information you gave me helped me a lot.
- 3) The Picasso exhibition was a great success.
- 4) 0 Mount Etna is located in the South of 0 Italy.
- 5) 0 life is wonderful but 0 death is terrible.
- 6) I work about six hours a day. I'm a secretary.

### Make sentences with the words. ( /3)

- 1) is - until - Please - sign - off. - the - take - seat-belt - sit - switched  
Please sit until the seat-belt sign is switched off.
- 2) mission. - to - We - the - have - continue  
We have to continue the mission.
- 3) this - use - sing. - microphone - We'll - to  
We'll use this microphone to sing.

**TOTAL : /10**

