



LA FORME INTERROGATIVE



1 Combien y a-t-il de types de questions en anglais ?

- 1 2 3 4

2 Complète la définition avec les éléments qui conviennent.

Une question ouverte nécessite une réponse élaborée

Elle commence par un mot interrogatif

Son intonation est descendante

3 Dans une question fermée, quelles sont les réponses possibles ?

- oui non
 peut-être J'ai 15 ans demain.

4 Coche la question fermée.

- What are you reading?
 Do you smoke?
 When does she start?
 How often do you run?

5 Quel est l'ordre des mots dans une question fermée avec « be » ?

- mot interrogatif + be + sujet + complément
 modal + be + sujet + complément
 be + sujet + complément
 auxiliaire + sujet + be

6 Quelle est l'intonation de la question suivante : « Can you skate? »

- montante descendante

7 Coche les questions ouvertes.

- When do you meet the lawyer?
 Did he go to the store?
 Were you sick last night?
 How can we fix this pipe?

8 Coche la question correctement construite.

- Why did you leave your job?
 Why were you leave your job?
 Why did you left your job?

1

BESOIN D'AIDE ?
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LES MOTS INTERROGATIFS

HOW
MANY?

1 Coche l'intrus.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> when | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> whip | <input type="checkbox"/> what | <input type="checkbox"/> whose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> why | <input type="checkbox"/> where | <input type="checkbox"/> how | <input type="checkbox"/> which |

2 Les mots interrogatifs s'utilisent dans les questions _____. Coche la bonne réponse.

- fermées ouvertes

3 Nomme deux expressions interrogatives signifiant « combien ».

How much

How many

4 Relie chaque mot interrogatif à l'utilisation correspondante.

how old	une personne
how far	une date, un moment
when	un âge
who	une distance

5 « She studies finance to become a banker. » Trouve deux questions possibles à cette réponse.

What does she study?

Why does she study finance?

6 Complète avec le mot interrogatif qui convient.

- How far is the garage from here?
- Where is the fire station?
- How often do you go to the cinema?
- Who is the boy in front of the bakery?
- What did you buy from the bookstore?
- Why are you leaving my birthday party?

7 Quelle est la phrase incorrecte ?

- Who is coming to the meeting?
- How tall is the statue?
- How much brothers do you have?
- How long was the movie?





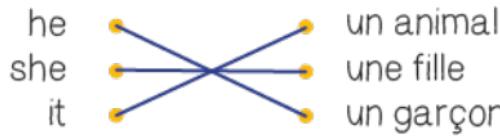
LES PRONOMS



1 Parmi ces pronoms, lesquels peuvent être sujets d'une phrase ?

- pronoms réfléchis pronoms possessifs
 pronoms personnels pronoms démonstratifs

2 Relie chaque pronom personnel à son utilisation.



3 Remplace les sujets par un pronom personnel.

- James loves fishing.
- The Jones bought a new house.
- Nate and I got married last week.
- His dog jumped over the fence.

He

They

We

It

4 Remplace le mot souligné par un pronom : « We sold the car to my parents. »

- they theirs them

5 Coche les pronoms possessifs.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> my | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mine | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yours |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hers | <input type="checkbox"/> your | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ours |

6 Traduis en anglais : « Ce chien est le nôtre. »

This dog is ours.

7 Indique le pronom possessif qui convient.

- Suzanna has a red car. It is hers.
- My parents own a vacation home. It is theirs.
- These are my boots, don't touch them. They're mine.
- Sam and Luc, the bigger presents are yours.

8 Comment traduis-tu : « Je me suis coupé. »

- I cut myself. I cut me. I cut mine.

3

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LES ARTICLES

THE
A Ø

1 Complète avec l'article défini « a » ou « an ».

<u>an</u>	incredible book	<u>a</u>	full-time job
<u>a</u>	big apple	<u>an</u>	office
<u>an</u>	angel	<u>an</u>	employer
<u>an</u>	old man	<u>a</u>	purchase
<u>a</u>	nice smile	<u>a</u>	daily paper
<u>a</u>	father	<u>an</u>	audience

2 Réorganise les éléments pour construire une phrase correcte.

nurse Lydia a hospital the is at

Lydia is a nurse at the hospital.

3 Choisis entre l'article « the » ou l'article « Ø ».

- I would love to live in ___ United Kingdom. the Ø
- I go to a private school in ___ Spain. the Ø
- My favorite place is ___ ocean. the Ø
- ___ tulips are my favorite flowers. the Ø
- I play ___ tennis once a week. the Ø
- ___ Queen Elizabeth II died in 2022. the Ø

4 Traduis en anglais : « Sans amour, je ne suis rien. »

Without love I am nothing.

5 Coche les phrases correctes.

- Diane is a lawyer.
- I love watching the moon.
- Look at a sky!
- We rented the bikes.

6 Complète avec l'article qui convient.

- ___ silver is my favorite metal.
- We hiked all the way up to ___ Mount Harvard.
- Look at ___ spider on ___ wall.
- ___ newborns usually sleep 16 hours a day.
- Look, there is ___ dog in ___ yard.





LES POSSESSIFS



1 Coche les déterminants possessifs.

my
 hers
 her

mine
 your
 theirs

yours
 ours
 their

2 Complète avec un déterminant possessif.

- Laura is tired because of her new job.
- They adopted a dog, its bark annoys me!
- Our/my kitchen is finally done, I love the color.
- Please, call your doctor, you are sick!

3 Relie chaque pronom possessif au possesseur qui convient.

hers		You and Tom
yours		Liza
theirs		my neighbors
his		a mouse
its		James

4 Choisis le possessif qui convient.

I drove sister to the airport.

my mine

Lydia baked a cake. Is this ?

her hers

This is my bike and it is .

your yours

We sold van last week.

our ours

 house is bigger than ours.

their theirs

5 Complète avec les possessifs qui conviennent.

Dear Sophia,

I love face and smile.

I fell in love with you and daughter Elsa three years ago. I know she is , but I hope one day she becomes .

I love new family!

6 Traduis en anglais : « Mes cousins veulent vendre leur appartement, nous devrions vendre le nôtre. »

My cousins want to sell

their apartment, we should sell ours.

5

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LES DÉMONSTRATIFS



1 Relie chaque démonstratif à son utilisation.

This		singulier		élément proche
These		pluriel		élément éloigné
That		pluriel		élément proche
Those		singulier		élément éloigné

2 « This » ou « that » ?

- I think this girl on the carousel is your cousin.
- I heard about that girl singing at our wedding last year.
- This bottle is beautiful! That bottle is ugly!

3 Traduis ces phrases en anglais.

Donne-moi cette serviette de toilette s'il te plaît.

Give me this towel please.

Cette serviette bleue est très moche.

That blue towel is very ugly.

4 Complète avec le démonstratif qui convient.

I didn't know this wine was so good.

I never liked those plates!

No, that movie came out ten years ago.

I brought these blankets to sit on.

5 Réorganise les éléments pour construire une phrase correcte.

snails are not meal cup of tea I like my this those but

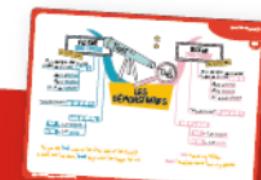
I like this meal but

those snails are not my cup of tea.

6 « These » ou « those » ?

- birds come here every morning.
- nasty cigarettes will kill you.
- plants are nothing but trouble.

these those





LES QUANTIFIEURS



1

Coche les quantifieurs qui expriment une grande quantité.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a little | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> much | <input type="checkbox"/> some |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a lot | <input type="checkbox"/> any | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> many |

2

Traduis en anglais : « Il n'a pas beaucoup de chance mais il a beaucoup d'amis » en utilisant « many » et « much ».

He doesn't have much luck

but he has many friends.

3

Coche les quantifiurs que l'on peut utiliser pour dénombrer une quantité.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a little | <input type="checkbox"/> much | <input type="checkbox"/> some |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a lot of | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a few | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> many |

4

« No » ou « any » ?

- We don't have any tomatoes.
- There is no apple juice in the fridge.
- Do we have any bananas?

5

Réorganise les éléments pour construire une phrase correcte.

some but are tomatoes there no milk

There are some tomatoes but no milk.

6

« A few » ou « a little » ?

A few friends came last night.

They needed a little help to weigh their luggage.

We also had a few drinks but we only had

a little time with them because they were leaving for Spain.

7

Complète avec le quantifieur qui convient.

- Did you buy any coffee today?
- We'll have some ice cream for dessert.
- We don't eat much meat at home.
- We don't have any bread for breakfast.
- Many restaurants now offer vegan options.
- I like adding a little milk to my tea.
- There is no wine on the menu.

7

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LES CONNECTEURS LOGIQUES



1

Coches les connecteurs logiques utilisés pour l'introduction.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> also | <input type="checkbox"/> because | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to begin with |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> first | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at the beginning | <input type="checkbox"/> besides |

2

Retrouve les lettres manquantes. Indice : il s'agit de connecteurs logiques utilisés pour l'opposition.

INSTEAD OF

OTHERWISE

NEVERTHELESS

WHILE

WHEREAS

HOWEVER

3

Relie chaque connecteur logique à sa traduction en français.

thus	donc
hence	d'où
therefore	ainsi

4

Coches l'intrus.

- due to finally given that since

5

Remets les phrases dans l'ordre logique en les numérotant de 1 à 5.

- 4 We should also choose a leader in each group given that there are kids under 18.
- 2 Then we should split up into groups.
- 1 First and foremost we should look at the map.
- 5 And finally, remember to all take my phone number in case of an emergency.
- 3 Thirdly, I suggest we pair adults and teens together.

6

Qu'est-ce que « therefore » et « so » ont en commun ?

Ils se traduisent tous les deux par « donc ».

7

Complète ces phrases avec : at last - first of all - in other words - thanks to - while.

- First of all let's introduce ourselves.
- In other words I was right and you were not.
- I printed the documents while he was presenting the project.
- I got the promotion thanks to my knowledge of Mandarin.
- At last our project is ready.

8

BESOIN D'AIDE ?
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LES PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES



1 Coche les pronoms relatifs.

- where whom whose when
 which why who that

2 Combine les deux phrases à l'aide d'un pronom relatif.

I am reading a book. It is about World War II.

I am reading a book that/which is about World War II.

This doctor is Lily's fiancé. He saved my life.

This doctor, who saved my life, is Lily's fiancé.

3 Complète avec le pronom relatif qui convient.

- My uncle, who moved to China, speaks Mandarin.
- I will book the hotel that/which Ted recommended.
- My sister, whose husband died, is dating again.
- I don't know whom I should ask.

4 Traduis en anglais : « Gabriel est mon ami dont les cheveux sont bouclés. »

Gabriel is my friend whose hair is curly.

5 Coche les adverbes relatifs.

- where whom whose when
 which why who that

6 Complète avec l'adverbe relatif qui convient.

- She explained to me why she quit her job.
- The park where we usually play is too far.
- It got cold when you opened the door!

7 Traduis en anglais : « Je me souviens du jour où nous nous sommes rencontrés pour la première fois. »

I remember the day when we first met.



LES PRONOMS RELATIFS

WHO

1 Coche les pronoms relatifs.

- why which that where
 whom when who whose

2 Coche les phrases où tu peux omettre « that ».

- This food that you ordered is spicy.
 The glass that has orange juice in is mine.
 Throw away the strawberries that look funny.
 The eggs that I just ate were not cooked well.
 We ate at the restaurant that you recommended.
 The children that finished first received a trophy.
 I finally bought the couch that you wanted.

3 « Which » ou « who » ?

- The white door which arrived yesterday is already broken.
- The lawyer who is defending the case is very good.
- I called all my students who passed their exams in November.
- The police said it was Robbie who was driving.
- Our cat which I never wanted is actually pretty sweet.

4 Quel pronom relatif marque une relation d'appartenance ?

- where whom whose when

5 Traduis en anglais : « J'aime les arbres dont les feuilles tombent. »

I like trees whose leaves are falling.

6 Complète avec un pronom relatif autre que « that ».

- The girl, who I hired, is very skilled.
- I broke the coffee maker which I bought last week.
- It is the surgeon who operated on me.
- I will have the mug which is broken.
- I like the bus driver whom I see every day.
- I like the candidate who spoke three languages.
- We never met the new girl whom he married.





LES NOMS



1 Qu'est-ce qu'une quantité « dénombrable » ?

- Quantité que l'on peut compter séparément
 Quantité que l'on ne peut pas compter séparément

2 Coche les noms indénombrables.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pen | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> love | <input type="checkbox"/> flower | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bread |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> water | <input type="checkbox"/> chicken | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> food | <input type="checkbox"/> mug |
| <input type="checkbox"/> friend | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> beauty | <input type="checkbox"/> idea | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> money |

3 Ajoute un déterminant devant ces noms.

<u>a</u>	cupcake	<u>a</u>	cucumber
a piece of/some	bread	<u>Ø</u>	knowledge
<u>some</u>	rice	<u>an</u>	apricot
<u>a</u>	chair	<u>Ø</u>	peace

4 Quel est le pluriel des noms suivants ?

a country	<u>countries</u>	a bus	<u>buses</u>
a shelf	<u>shelves</u>	a book	<u>books</u>
a hero	<u>heroes</u>	a foot	<u>feet</u>
a fish	<u>fish</u>	a tomato	<u>tomatoes</u>

5 Quel est le féminin des noms suivants ?

a child	<u>a child</u>	a bull	<u>a cow</u>
an actor	<u>an actress</u>	a rooster	<u>a hen</u>
a waiter	<u>a waitress</u>	a son	<u>a daughter</u>
a father	<u>a mother</u>	a postman	<u>a postwoman</u>

6 Construis des mots composés.

berry – cut – house – room – up – shoe

a bath <u>room</u>	a horse <u>shoe</u>
a hair <u>cut</u>	a black <u>berry</u>
a light <u>house</u>	a grown-up

7 Traduis en anglais : « J'ai mangé un morceau de pain, du poulet, deux tomates et un muffin pour dîner. »

I ate a piece of bread, some chicken,
two tomatoes and a muffin for dinner.





LES ADJECTIFS



1

Complète la définition. En anglais, les adjectifs...

- ...s'accordent en genre.
- ...s'accordent en genre et en nombre.
- ...sont invariables.

2

Choisis entre adjectif « long » ou « court ».

	long	court		long	court
crazy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	handsome	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
dangerous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	happy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
tall	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	old	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
interesting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	pretty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3

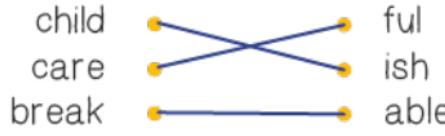
Entoure les adjectifs.

Liza is wearing a **blue** shirt with **large** pants.

She has a very **sophisticated** scarf, I think
it is **Swedish**. I like her **vintage** look.

4

Forme des adjectifs avec les suffixes suivants.



5

« -ed » ou « -ing » ? Entoure l'adjectif correct.

- This class is so **bored** / **boring**.
- Tom was **shocked** / **shocking** to hear about the accident.
- I was **surprised** / **surprising** to see you there.
- The new Bond movie was **disappointing** / **disappointed**.

6

Place les adjectifs dans l'ordre.

young – delightful – Irish

a **delightful young Irish** man.

African – ancient – golden – large – oval – ugly

an **ugly large ancient oval African golden** plate.

7

Coché les adjectifs ayant une majuscule en anglais.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> irish | <input type="checkbox"/> funny | <input type="checkbox"/> incredible | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> catholic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> beautiful | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> jewish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> english | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> french |

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BESOIN D'AIDE ?
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LE PLURIEL



1 Complète la définition. En anglais, la marque du pluriel...

- ...se trouve sur les noms uniquement.
- ...se trouve sur les noms et les adjectifs.
- ...n'existe pas.

2 Indique les terminaisons et mets les noms au pluriel.

-y →	<u>-ies</u>	a baby →	<u>babies</u>
-o →	<u>-es</u>	a potato →	<u>potatoes</u>
-s →	<u>-es</u>	a kiss →	<u>kisses</u>
-ch →	<u>-es</u>	a brunch →	<u>brunches</u>
-fe →	<u>-ve</u>	a wife →	<u>wives</u>

3 Complète avec les noms au pluriel.

In Autumn, many leaves fall from trees.



Wolves usually travel in packs.

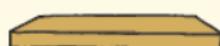


We bought new scarves for our ski trip.

I don't like sharp knives.



Dad built some shelves in the garage.



4 Coche les noms qui ne changent pas de forme au singulier et au pluriel.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a sheep | <input type="checkbox"/> a goose | <input type="checkbox"/> a die | <input type="checkbox"/> a duck |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a foot | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a moose | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a fish | <input type="checkbox"/> a mouse |

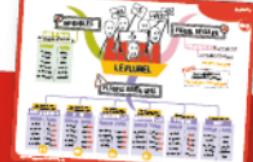
5 Mets au pluriel.

a foot	<u>feet</u>	a mouse	<u>mice</u>
a goose	<u>geese</u>	a die	<u>dice</u>
a tooth	<u>teeth</u>	a person	<u>people</u>
a man	<u>men</u>	a child	<u>children</u>
a woman	<u>women</u>	a louse	<u>lice</u>

6 Traduis en anglais : « Nos souris ont eu des bébés. Elles ont des petits pieds. »

Our mice had babies.

They have small feet.





LES PRÉFIXES ET LES SUFFIXES



1

Entoure les préfixes.

discomfort
overdose
submarine

preview
antifreeze
incorrect

unemployed
return
misunderstanding

2

Associe chaque préfixe à sa signification.

dis-	contre
over-	en excès
sub-	avant
re-	sous
anti-	à nouveau, encore
pre-	négatif

3

Forme un mot en ajoutant un préfixe.

midnight
overreacting

antibacterial
undress

subtext
disagree

4

Entoure les suffixes.

weakness
breakable
friendly

useless
famous
pessimism

security
prisoner
sensitive

5

Associe chaque suffixe à sa signification.

-less	croyance, condition
-ive	de nature
-able	plein de
-ful	condition, état
-ness	peut être fait
-ism	sans

6

Forme des mots avec les suffixes : -er, -ly, -ful, -ism.

Catholic Catholicism
 grace graceful
 garden gardener
 easy easily

teach teacher
 modern modernism
 sad sadly
 color colorful

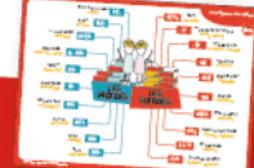
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Trouve la traduction des mots en t'a aidant du sens des suffixes et des préfixes.

overpaid :	<u>trop payé</u>	brightness :	<u>luminosité</u>
preheat :	<u>préchauffer</u>	novelty :	<u>nouveauté</u>
dishonest :	<u>malhonnête</u>	painless :	<u>sans douleur</u>
reunite :	<u>réunir</u>	washable :	<u>lavable</u>
midday :	<u>midi</u>	peaceful :	<u>pacifique</u>

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BESOIN D'AIDE ?
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LES ADVERBES



1 Classe les adverbes.

often soon rarely tonight
 later abroad anywhere somewhere
 always here before never

fréquence	lieu	temps
often	abroad	before
rarely	here	later
always	anywhere	soon
never	somewhere	tonight

2 Entoure les adverbes.

- It never snows here.
- There is almost 20 inches of snow.
- Obviously you will stay here.
- Driving on ice can end very badly.

3 Forme des adverbes avec les adjectifs suivants.

funny	<u>funnily</u>	nice	<u>nicely</u>
easy	<u>easily</u>	high	<u>highly</u>
slow	<u>slowly</u>	essential	<u>essentially</u>

4 Traduis en anglais : « Il prit le trophée fièrement. »

He took the trophy proudly.

5 Entoure l'adverbe et souligne le mot qu'il modifie.

- Dad coughed loudly and scared the cat.
- We received an offer last week.
- She is definitely breaking up with him after his affair.
- He left this world peacefully.
- I highly recommend this restaurant.
- This paint is too dark for our walls.

6 Donne la traduction des adverbes suivants.

poorly :	<u>pauvrement</u>	almost :	<u>presque</u>
loudly :	<u>bruyamment</u>	peacefully :	<u>paisiblement</u>
partially :	<u>partiellement</u>	obviously :	<u>manifestement</u>





LES TYPES D'ADVERBES



1 Classe les adverbes.

highly	possibly	fluently	fully
badly	peacefully	extremely	surely
definitely	maybe	almost	skillfully

manière	degré/intensité	certitude
badly	highly	maybe
peacefully	extremely	surely
skillfully	almost	possibly
fluently	fully	definitely

2 Traduis en anglais : « Il est probablement encore en retard. »

He is probably late again.

3 Complète avec des adverbes de lieu.

- Come here!
- Joyce moved abroad, she now lives in Finland.
- I will hang the clock above the TV.
- He can't find it anywhere.
- We need a change of scene, we need to go away.

4 Réorganise les éléments pour construire des phrases correctes.

called yet hasn't she

She hasn't called yet.

times usually meat we a week three eat

We usually eat meat three times a week.

5 Entoure l'adverbe qui convient.

- Speak slowly / quickly, you're going too fast!
- Lunch was great, I ate very badly / well.
- Ian needs to drink a lot so I always / never have a bottle.
- Promise, I will clean it tomorrow / yesterday.
- She failed her exam, it was almost / extremely difficult.

6 Traduis en anglais : « Malheureusement, nous ne venons pas très souvent. »

Unfortunately we don't come very often.



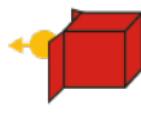


LES PRÉPOSITIONS DE MOUVEMENT



1

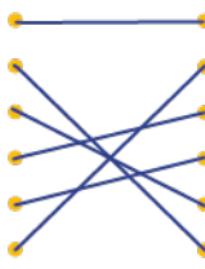
Indique la préposition qui correspond au dessin.

updownintoout ofaroundpast

2

Associe chaque préposition à sa signification.

past
through
off
over
around
across



au-delà de
de l'autre côté
au-dessus
autour de
parti de
à travers

3

Retrouve le sens du verbe en t'a aidant de la préposition.

to look
around
into
up
past

regarder autour
examiner
rechercher
regarder au-delà

4

Complète avec une préposition de mouvement.

When I got into my son's bedroom,
I walked past a pile of clothes that was
almost falling off his desk.
I had to jump over two guitars and a soccer
ball to get to the other side of the room.

5

Entoure la préposition qui convient.

- They were thrown out of / over their apartment.
- We paid down / off our debts.
- I broke around / through the wall with my tool.
- We trapped the spider when it got into / out of the bottle.
- You need to jump around / over the gate.

6

Traduis en anglais : « Le policier examine le cambriolage. »

The police officer is looking into the burglary.





LES PRÉPOSITIONS DE LIEU ET DE TEMPS



1

Indique où se trouve le rond jaune.



in front of



between



above



behind



on



under

2

Traduis en anglais « Leur voiture est garée derrière la boulangerie et devant la porte bleue. »

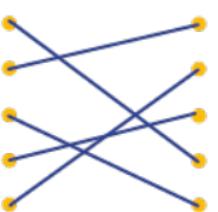
Their car is parked behind

the bakery and in front of the blue door.

3

Associe chaque préposition à sa signification.

after
before
until
since
in



avant
dans
depuis
après
jusqu'à

4

Complète avec les prépositions « since », « in » ou « on ».

- I haven't played baseball since 2020.
- We closed on our house in March.
- The flower shop is closed on Sunday.
- He has lived with us since his house burnt down.
- Breakfast will be served in 15 minutes.

5

Indique si « at » et « on » sont des prépositions de lieu ou de temps.

Temps	Lieu
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

He is not here, he is **at** the office.

Papers are due **on** Tuesday.

What's **on** your shirt?

We will open the package **at** home.

I always walk our dog **at** night.

He will wait for you **at** 5am.

6

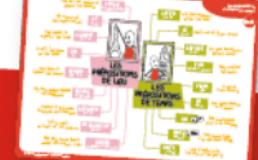
Traduis en anglais : « J'ai travaillé avec ta mère jusqu'à son départ pour Londres. »

I worked with your mother

until she left for London.

18

BESOIN D'AIDE ?
UTILISE LA CARTE G18 DE TON COFFRET !





LES VERBES À PARTICULE (1)



1

Complète la définition. Un verbe à particule est :

- un verbe + une préposition
- un verbe + un adverbe
- un verbe + un verbe
- un verbe + un adjectif

2

Indique le sens des particules.

away	loin	about	sur
back	retour	around	autour de
up/down	haut/bas	over	plus de
in/out	dans/hors	by	par
on/off	allumé/éteint	forward	vers l'avant
through	à travers	long	long

3

Retrouve le sens du verbe en t'a aidant de la particule.

to give	back	rendre
	away	faire don de
	up	abandonner
	out	émettre, distribuer

4

Indique le contraire du verbe en changeant la particule.

to go up	go down	to get out	get in
to turn on	turn off	to put in	put out
to go away	go in	to come out	come in

5

Réorganise les éléments pour construire des phrases correctes.

the the after police went thief

The police went after the thief.

turned a cat into monster our

Our cat turned into a monster.

her broke boyfriend Luna up with

Luna broke up with her boyfriend.

6

Complète avec la particule qui convient.

- My cousin is looking for an apartment.
- I am looking forward to telling her this good news.
- The babysitter looks after Tommy every Monday.





LES VERBES À PARTICULE (2)



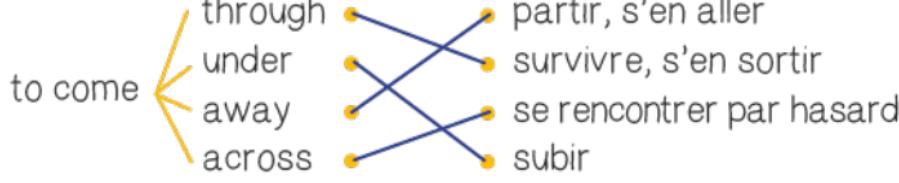
1 Coche les verbes à particule.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> to look | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to get away | <input type="checkbox"/> to walk |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to come down | <input type="checkbox"/> to drive | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to break up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> to read | <input type="checkbox"/> to understand | <input type="checkbox"/> to read |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to grow up | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to clean up | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to fill in |

2 Complète avec la particule qui convient.

- They break up everytime they disagree.
- Two men broke into our store to steal money.
- Our car broke down in the jungle last night.

3 Relie le verbe à particule à sa traduction. Aide-toi du sens de la particule.



4 Complète avec la particule qui convient.

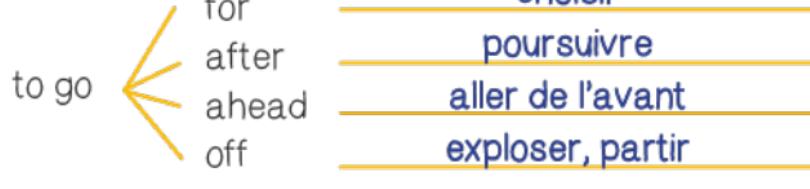
- We came across Tim in the street.
- His team came under attack.
- His speech is coming along thanks to therapy.
- Come on, we're late!
- The stain finally came off your shirt.

5 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

week coffee down the broke machine last

The coffee machine broke down last week.

6 Retrouve le sens du verbe en t'a aidant de la particule.



7 Traduis en anglais en utilisant un verbe à particule : « Je m'entends bien avec mon frère. »

I get along with my brother.





LE COMPARATIF



1

Relie chaque phrase au comparatif qui lui correspond.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|---------------------------|
| less old than | | comparatif d'égalité |
| as tired as | | comparatif de supériorité |
| more organized than | | comparatif d'infériorité |
| happier than | | |

2

Complète avec un comparatif d'égalité en utilisant les adjectifs : tall / bad / well-known.

- Kyle is as tall as his brother.
- This movie was as bad as the first one.
- Lea is as well-known as Michael Jackson.

3

Traduis en anglais : « Ma voiture est aussi chère que la tienne. »

My car is as expensive as yours.

4

Construis les comparatifs de supériorité des adjectifs suivants.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|
| disgusting | <u>more disgusting than</u> |
| cold | <u>colder than</u> |
| grumpy | <u>grumpier than</u> |

5

Complète avec un comparatif d'infériorité en utilisant les adjectifs : busy / invasive / blue.

- Jody is less busy than her boss.
- This surgery is less invasive than the first one.
- The sky is less blue than yesterday.

6

Traduis en anglais : « Il est moins intelligent que je ne pensais. »

He is less intelligent than I thought.

7

Complète avec un comparatif de supériorité en utilisant les adjectifs : happy / demonstrative / nerdy.

- She is happier than before.
- My mom is more demonstrative than my dad.
- Jon loves computers, he is nerdier than his dad.

8

Traduis en anglais : « Ta tarte est meilleure que la mienne. »

Your pie is better than mine.

21

BESOIN D'AIDE ?
UTILISE LA CARTE G21 DE TON COFFRET !





LE SUPERLATIF



- 1 Construis les superlatifs de supériorité des adjectifs suivants.

lazy	<u>the laziest</u>
incredible	<u>the most incredible</u>
far	<u>the farthest / the furthest</u>
fair	<u>the fairest</u>
good	<u>the best</u>
adorable	<u>the most adorable</u>

- 2 Traduis en anglais : « Ce livre est le meilleur que j'ai jamais lu. »

This book is the best I have ever read.

- 3 Exprime le contraire avec un superlatif.

He is the most attentive student in class.

He is the least attentive student in class.

Lina is the least discreet little girl.

Lina is the most discreet little girl.

I have eaten the least juicy orange ever.

I have eaten the juiciest orange ever.

They serve the worst coffee.

They serve the best coffee.

- 4 Traduis en anglais : « C'est le pire restaurant de la ville. »

This is the worst restaurant in town.

- 5 Complète avec le superlatif qui convient.

fast - interesting - deep - organized - authentic

- Kayla is the least organized girl I know, her office is a mess.
- Mrs Bennet teaches the most interesting class in our school. I'm a huge fan!
- When he speaks German, he has the the least authentic accent, it is very bad.
- The Flash is the fastest superhero.
- Stella can't stay out of trouble, she always gets in the deepest mess.





LA VOIX/FORME PASSIVE

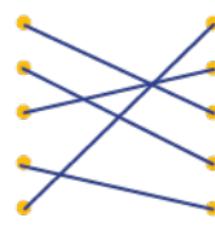


1

Associe les verbes à la voix active et à la voix passive.

Voix active

drive
is driving
drove
will drive
has driven



has been driven
was driven
is driven
is being driven
will be driven

Voix passive

2

Voix active ou voix passive ?

Voix active Voix passive

She loves burgers.



Big Ben is hidden in the fog.



The castle was built in the 1400s.



Tommy built our shed.



The parade will be organized by the mayor.



3

Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

decorated bedroom my sister been by our has

Our bedroom has been decorated by my sister.

4

Mets à la voix passive.

The police caught the murderer.

The murderer was caught by the police.

Our mechanic is repairing our car today.

Our car is being repaired by our mechanic today.

We serve breakfast from 7 to 10am.

Breakfast is served from 7 to 10am.

5

Mets à la voix passive.

- Kyle eats a cake. The cake is eaten by Kyle.
- Kyle is eating a cake. The cake is being eaten by Kyle.
- Kyle ate a cake. The cake was eaten by Kyle.
- Kyle will eat a cake. The cake will be eaten by Kyle.

6

Traduis en anglais : « On m'a appelé au milieu de la nuit. »

I was called in the middle of the night.

23

BESOIN D'AIDE ?
UTILISE LA CARTE G23 DE TON COFFRET !





LE DISCOURS INDIRECT



1

Coches les verbes introducteurs utilisés dans le discours indirect.

 to ask

 to have

 to say

 to tell

 to get

 to explain

2

Complète avec le verbe introducteur qui convient : answered / asked / explained / told.

Nina asked me if we could pick her up.

I told her she needed to be ready at 6pm. But then she explained she would be late because she finishes work at 6 pm. I answered that I would call the restaurant to book a later table.

3

Mets ces phrases à la forme indirecte.

"I am in the kitchen", said my dad.

My dad said he was in the kitchen.

"The copier doesn't work", explained the secretary.

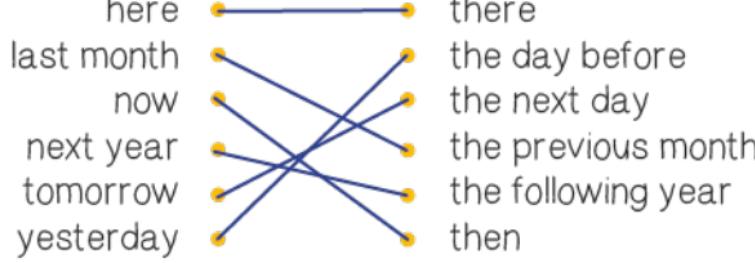
The secretary explained the copier didn't work.

"You are singing like angels", said our teacher.

Our teacher said we were singing like angels.

4

Associe les marqueurs du discours direct à ceux du discours indirect.



5

Traduis en anglais : « Le médecin a déclaré que je pouvais retourner au travail. »

The doctor declared I could go back to work.

6

Mets à la forme indirecte.

"Do I need to buy flowers tomorrow?"

He asked me if he needed to buy flowers the next day.

"Can he stop calling?"

Jess wondered if he could stop calling.

24

BESOIN D'AIDE ?
UTILISE LA CARTE G24 DE TON COFFRET !





LE GÉNITIF



1 Le génitif sert à exprimer :

- l'appartenance
- la gêne

- la dépendance
- la possession

2 Traduis en anglais.

- Le bras de mon frère _____ My brother's arm
- Le cheval de Katie _____ Katie's horse
- La voiture de mes parents _____ My parents' car
- Le livre de Charles _____ Charles's book/Charles' book
- Les vêtements des femmes _____ Women's clothes

3 Comment dis-tu :

L'emploi du temps
des enseignants

- The teacher's schedule
- The teachers' schedule

Le fils de ma
meilleure amie

- My best friend's son
- My son's best friend

La fourrure
de mon manteau

- My fur's coat
- My coat's fur

L'appartement
de Tom et Maddie

- Tom and Maddie's flat
- Tom's and Maddie's flat

4 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

collapsed cows barn the on roof the 's

The barn's roof collapsed on the cows.

5 Retrouve les membres de la famille.

- My dad's sister is my aunt.
- My sister's brother is my brother.
- My grandmother's husband is my grandfather.
- My mom's niece is my cousin.

6 Traduis en français.

Tomorrow's match is cancelled.

Le match de demain est annulé.

The actors' names are written on the movie poster.

Les noms des acteurs sont écrits sur l'affiche.





LE GÉRONDIF

-ING

1 Qu'est-ce que le gérondif ?

- un nom qui devient un verbe
- un nom qui devient un adjectif
- un verbe qui devient un nom
- un adjectif qui devient un nom

2 Coche les phrases où le gérondif est le sujet.

- Reading is my true passion.
- I started baking my own bread.
- Smoking is a bad habit.
- Listening to old people is quite interesting.
- She can't stand living in the city.

3 Traduis en anglais.

Je déteste conduire la nuit.

I hate driving at night.

J'ai commencé à écrire un livre.

I have started writing a book.

4 « -ing » ou infinitif ? Entoure la forme qui

- I can't stand **sitting** / to sit in traffic.
- Laura bought a cake instead of **baking** / to bake one.
- We need **to reorganize** / reorganizing the kitchen.
- Lion **feeding** / to feed is at 2pm.
- It will not be easy **building** / **to build** these shelves.

5 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

dishwasher wants to old new fix dad
instead of a buying our one

Dad wants to fix our old dishwasher

instead of buying a new one.

6 Complète avec le gérondif des verbes : get up - send - keep - stay - ask.

- Our kids prefer getting up early in the morning.
- She thought about sending an invitation anyway.
- Your girlfriend is great, she is definitely worth keeping.
- You can't find a job by staying at home.
- Don't touch anything without asking first.

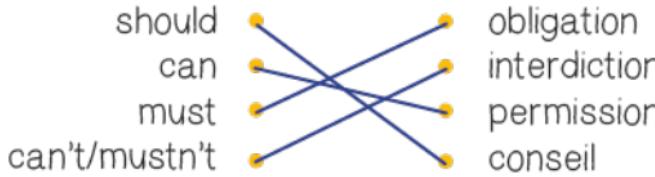




LES MODAUX

MUST
WOULD
SHOULD

1 Associe le modal à son utilisation.



2 Traduis en anglais : « Vous ne devez pas manger dans les salles de classe. »

You mustn't eat in the classrooms.

3 Complète avec le modal qui convient.

- Cory might go to college after all.
- You can't go to the cafeteria, it is too busy.
- We must be quiet at the library.
- I could recite the periodic table when I was 3.
- Can/Could/will you help me with Chemistry?
- You would know if you had learnt your lesson.

4 Coche les phrases incorrectes.

- Two students at school can speak Japanese fluently.
- The principal may requesting a meeting with your parents.
- The adviser should gives you information on the job.
- Students must wear uniforms.
- You can access your lockers at lunch time.
- She shoulds stop smoking.

5 Interdiction, obligation ou permission ? Complète avec le modal qui convient.

- Students must listen to the teachers.
- Students mustn't be late.
- Students must be polite.
- Students can borrow books at the library.

6 Traduis en anglais.

Elle ne peut pas gagner si elle ne s'entraîne pas.

She can't win if she doesn't practice.

Puis-je entrer dans votre bureau M. le Président ?

May I come into your office, Mr. President?





SINCE, FOR, AGO, DURING



1 Relie chaque mot à sa définition.

ago	depuis
during	il y a
for	pendant
since	

2 « Since » ou « for » ?

- We have had mice in the attic for two years.
- They have been together since high school.
- He hasn't called since we had our heated argument.
- My doctor talked to me for a long time to reassure me.
- I run twice a week since my surgery.
- The Smiths have lived in a camper since 2018.

3 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

years an during three summer since Dad
 a lot field especially ago lost entire he works

Dad works a lot during summer especially

since he lost an entire field three years ago.

4 Complète avec « since », « for », « ago » ou « during ».

- The kids have been up since 5am.
- I finished my presentation during my lunch break.
- Justin graduated two years ago.
- My parents have been married for 37 years.
- The turkey cooked for three hours.
- We met exactly a month ago.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Nous peindrons la maison pendant les vacances.

We will paint the house during the holidays.

Michael a attendu le bus pendant 30 minutes.

Michael waited for the bus for 30 minutes.

Pendant l'hiver, nos chats dorment à l'intérieur.

During winter, our cats sleep inside.





OTHER, BOTH, EITHER/OR, NEITHER/NOR



1 Relie chaque mot à sa définition.

both	ni l'un, ni l'autre
other	les deux
either/or	soit l'un, soit l'autre
neither/nor	autres

2 « Either/or » ou « neither/nor » ?

- I have neither the motivation nor the patience to grow a garden.
- You need to choose, get either the blue one or the red one.
- You never lose, you either win or learn.
- Neither my dad nor my mom can cook.
- We will either take the train or fly to England.

3 Réécris la phrase avec « both ».

His two kids are great singers.

Both of his kids are great singers.

4 Complète avec « other-s », « both », « either/or » ou « neither/nor ».

- Both our cats have blue eyes.
- Take the other glass, this one is dirty.
- We could either eat Chinese or Mexican.
- Why are you alone? Where are the others?
- Neither you nor I had any luck this time!
- Both of these trees come from Japan.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Il y a des grenouilles de chaque côté de la rivière.

There are frogs on either side/both sides of the river.

Dans les deux cas tu auras une réponse.

In both cases you will have an answer.

Felix ne mange pas et moi non plus.

Felix doesn't eat and neither do I.



EACH, ALL, EVERY



1 Coche la bonne réponse.

singulier pluriel

- « All » se place devant un nom...
- « Each » se place devant un nom...
- « Every » se place devant un nom...

2 « Each » ou « every » ?

- We painted each room a different color.
- Every game today will last 20 minutes.
- You will take a nap every day even if you are not tired.
- Each bowl was handpainted.
- Every father should take care of his kids.
- Each painting in the exhibition is a masterpiece.

3 « All » ou « every » ?

- all candidates must sign the attendance sheet.
- Hannah goes to Spain year.
- I think family should help the club.
- Mrs Thompson knows student by name.
- Mom brought her old mugs to the garage sale.

4 Coche les phrases correctes.

- Each bottles had different colors.
- I've called Mom every day since her accident.
- My grandfather planted every flowers of our backyard.
- All woman must know their rights.
- All my friends know I don't eat meat.
- We made sure each child has their own bedroom.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Je reçois ce magazine tous les mois.

I receive this magazine every month.

Il y a une casquette pour chacun d'entre vous.

There is a cap for each of you.

Est-ce que tu as compté tous les enfants ?

Did you count all the children?





LE PRÉSENT SIMPLE



1 Dans quels cas utilise-t-on le présent simple ?

- pour parler d'une action en train de se dérouler
- pour exprimer une habitude
- pour donner une information
- pour exprimer une vérité générale
- pour décrire ce que l'on voit

2 Qu'expriment ces phrases ?

- He often sleeps in.
- Taylor loves country music.
- We usually don't eat at night.
- She travels every year.
- Our neighbors have two dogs.

habitude	information
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

3 Mets à la forme interrogative.

You cook every day.

Do you cook every day?

Zack takes the bus in the morning.

Does Zack take the bus in the morning?

She doesn't sleep here.

Does she sleep here?

The boys have football practice tonight.

Do the boys have football practice tonight?

4 Complète avec les verbes à la forme affirmative ou négative selon le contexte.

to walk - to like - to close - to speak - to eat

- The library closes at 8pm.
- I don't like my new bike, it is too heavy.
- John sometimes eats at the cafeteria for lunch.
- Betty doesn't walk her dog at night anymore.
- Our daughters speak three languages.

5 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

walks office boss the our often around

Our boss often walks around the office.

drink wine does or dad your beer ?

Does your dad drink beer or wine?





LE PRÉSENT BE + -ING



1 Dans quels cas utilise-t-on le présent be + -ing ?

- pour parler d'une action en train de se dérouler
- pour exprimer une habitude
- pour exprimer le futur proche
- pour exprimer une vérité générale
- pour décrire ce que l'on voit

2 Qu'expriment ces phrases ?

action en cours	futur proche
--------------------	-----------------

- We are leaving for Sydney soon.
- I am meeting my new boss in an hour.
- The kids are playing in the pool.
- Luna is performing on stage tonight.
- My phone isn't working right now.

3 Complète avec les verbes proposés conjugués au présent be + -ing.

to make - to visit - to watch - to come - to work

- Are you watching TV?
- I am working on a great project.
- Mom is making her famous cake for tonight.
- Andrew is coming from Perpignan tomorrow.
- They are visiting a house as we speak.

4 Présent simple ou présent be + -ing ? Entoure la forme qui convient.

- I usually am going / go to bed early.
- We are moving / move next week.
- The kids can't play outside, it is pouring / pours rain.
- Who is banging / bangs on the door?
- My husband is working / works in a bank.

5 Mets à la forme négative.

I am taking driving lessons.

I am not taking driving lessons.

6 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

for her working ex-husband she currently ? Is

Is she currently working for her ex-husband?





LE PRESENT PERFECT



1

Vrai ou faux ? Le present perfect...

- ...parle d'une action terminée et datée.
- ...a une incidence sur le présent.
- ...exprime une action qui vient de se terminer.
- ...exprime une vérité générale.

Vrai Faux



2

Coches les marqueurs temporels qu'on utilise souvent au present perfect.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> already | <input type="checkbox"/> at the moment | <input type="checkbox"/> yesterday |
| <input type="checkbox"/> currently | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> just | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ever |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yet | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It's the first time | <input type="checkbox"/> meanwhile |

3

Complète en conjuguant les verbes au present perfect.

to meet - to try - to lose - to find - to win

- I can't open the door, I have lost my keys.
- Our team has won three competitions this year.
- My grandmother has never met her dad.
- Have you ever tried the oysters here?
- Has she found a new job yet?

4

Traduis en anglais.

Elle est malade depuis deux jours.

She has been sick for two days.

Je n'ai pas encore lu le journal.

I haven't read the paper yet.

La forêt a brûlé pendant trois jours.

The forest has burnt for three days.

As-tu déjà eu un accident de voiture ?

Have you ever had a car accident?

5

Mets au present perfect.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • He doesn't talk. | <u>He hasn't talked.</u> |
| • I don't believe it. | <u>I haven't believed it.</u> |
| • They drove carefully. | <u>They have driven carefully.</u> |
| • John ate an apple. | <u>John has eaten an apple.</u> |
| • You cook starters. | <u>You have cooked starters.</u> |



LE PRESENT PERFECT BE + -ING

1 Coche les définitions correctes.
Le present perfect be + -ing...

- ...met l'accent sur l'action.
- ...met l'accent sur le résultat.
- ...est une action terminée.
- ...est une action présente débutée dans le passé.

2 Conjugue au present perfect be + -ing.

- He (to talk) He has been talking
- They (to live) They have been living
- I (to drink/not) I haven't been drinking
- We (to do) We have been doing
- You (to paint) ? Have you been painting?
- She (to sleep) ? Has she been sleeping?

3 Complète avec les verbes proposés conjugués au present perfect be + -ing.

to look for - to run - to work - to cry - to smoke - to battle

- Gabe has been working for Ford for two years now.
- I have been looking for a job for a long time.
- How long have you been smoking? You need to stop!
- She has been battling cancer since 2020.
- Have you been crying? You have tears on your cheeks.
- My hip hurts so I haven't been running for a long time.

4 Traduis en anglais.

Depuis combien de temps suit-il votre travail ?

How long has he been following your work?

J'essaie de t'expliquer depuis plusieurs jours.

I have been trying to explain to you for days.

5 Present perfect ou present perfect be + -ing ?

- Have you ever been to London?
- Have you ever been going to London?
- I haven't found my keys yet.
- I haven't been finding my keys yet.
- His headache has got worse all day.
- His headache has been getting worse all day.





LE PRÉTÉRIT SIMPLE



1 Le présent simple exprime une action :

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> en cours | <input type="checkbox"/> non terminée |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> datée | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> terminée |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> passée | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hypothétique |

2 Conjugue au présent simple.

to create →	<u>created</u>	to look →	<u>looked</u>
to watch →	<u>watched</u>	to call →	<u>called</u>
to see →	<u>saw</u>	to break →	<u>broke</u>
to love →	<u>loved</u>	to start →	<u>started</u>
to be →	<u>was/were</u>	to have →	<u>had</u>
to drink →	<u>drank</u>	to buy →	<u>bought</u>

3 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase pour former une question.

bedroom turn light you your did off the in
Did you turn off the light in your bedroom?

the sodas did party buy you for
Did you buy sodas for the party?

4 Complète avec les verbes proposés conjugués au présent simple.

to love - to play - to happen - to apologize - to dry

- I loved the show yesterday.
- Mary apologized for being late.
- The clothes dried outside in the wind.
- The accident happened very fast.
- They played football last year.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Je n'ai pas cuisiné pour le dîner.

I didn't cook for dinner.

Ce manteau appartenait à maman.

This coat belonged to Mom.

As-tu appelé la banque ?

Did you call the bank?





LE PRÉTÉRIT

BE + -ING



1 Conjugue au présent de l'indicatif.

I make → I was making

You choose → You were choosing

She brushes → She was brushing

We translate → We were translating

I am → I was being

They think → They were thinking

2 Conjugue en choisissant le présent de l'indicatif ou le présent simple.

- to work - to call

I was working when you called.

- to read - to ring

They were reading when the phone rang.

- to play - to sleep

You were playing the trumpet while we were sleeping.

- to wear - to meet

My husband was wearing a tuxedo when we first met.

3 Associe le début et la fin de la phrase.

Our dog was running after a mouse

because he needed help.

I left Amy at the nursery

that the cat was destroying his garden.

He was screaming

when it fell in the pool.

Tommy was sleeping on the couch

while I was looking for a new job.

Dad didn't see

so I took him to bed.

4 Traduis en anglais.

Je dansais quand je me suis cassé la cheville.

I was dancing when I broke my ankle.

Dave grillait les saucisses, pendant ce temps je coupais du pain.

Dave was grilling sausages,

meanwhile I was cutting some bread.



LE PAST PERFECT



1 Quelle est la construction du past perfect ?

- be au prétérit + verbe -ing
- have au prétérit + participe passé
- have au présent + been + verbe -ing
- have au présent + participe passé

2 Conjugue au past perfect.

I drive →	<u>I had driven</u>
You read →	<u>You had read</u>
She lives →	<u>She had lived</u>
We bake →	<u>We had baked</u>
I don't understand →	<u>I hadn't understood</u>

3 Conjugue en choisissant le prétérit simple ou le past perfect.

• to go - to finish

He went for a walk after he had finished his homework.

• to swell - to call

My foot had swollen overnight so I called the doctor.

4 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

when had traveled more wishes young
 she Lucy was she

Lucy wishes she had traveled

more when she was young.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Ils avaient déjà mangé quand je suis rentré à la maison.

They had already eaten

when I got home.

J'ai essayé de tuer une araignée mais elle avait disparu sous le lit.

I tried to kill a spider

but it had disappeared under the bed.





LE PAST PERFECT BE + -ING



1 Conjugue au past perfect be + -ing.

- I answer → I had been answering
 You talk → You had been talking
 She didn't search → She hadn't been searching
 We wash → We had been washing
 I don't check → I hadn't been checking

2 Complète ces phrases avec les verbes conjugués au past perfect be + -ing.

to wait - to date - to study - to cook

- You were late that day, I had been waiting for you for over an hour.
- Jenny broke up with him when they had been dating for twelve years.
- I had been studying so much for the exam that I almost had a breakdown.
- I remember that Aunt Becky had been cooking for hours to make her first Thanksgiving dinner.

3 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase pour former une question.

listening been whole this had time you

Had you been listening this whole time?

surgeon been to it her she had mentioning

Had she been mentioning it to her surgeon?

4 Entoure la conjugaison la plus correcte.

- I had believed / had been believing him too many times.
- Everything was white because it had snowed / had been snowing all night long.
- Darla had eaten / had been eating too much for too long.
- It had seemed / had been seeming too crazy to be true.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Nous avions essayé d'obtenir des billets de concert pendant des mois.

We had been trying to get

concert tickets for months.





L'EXPRESSION DU FUTUR



1 Associe la forme du futur à son utilisation.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| fait quasi certain | be going to |
| prédition à partir d'indices | will |
| fait planifié | présent be + -ing |
| promesse | |
| intention | |

2 Complète avec « be going to ».

to buy - to walk - to book - to take

- Jim is going to buy a new car.
- It is not raining so I am going to walk home.
- My parents are going to book a cruise.
- Judging by the size of this book, it is going to take me forever!

3 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

win soccer we sure will tomorrow
playing but I are not am we

We are playing soccer tomorrow

but I am sure we will not win.

4 « Be going to » ou « will » ?

- The wallpaper is nasty, I am going to repaint the room.
- If you continue screaming, you will wake up your brother.
- Even if they beg her, Deb will not go back to her former job.
- Look at this mess, it is going to take you a while to clean up!
- I can assure you it will work!

5 Traduis en anglais.

La route est mouillée, tu vas tomber !

The road is wet, you are going to fall!

Quand je serai grand, je serai pompier.

When I grow up I will be a fireman.





LE CONDITIONNEL AVEC IF

If...

1

Coches les phrases exprimant une forte probabilité.

- If you are late the doors will be closed.
- She will never forgive you if you don't apologize first.
- They would have jumped if we had not stopped them.
- If Justin ran faster he would score more often.
- I will drive if you pack the bags.

2

Faible ou forte probabilité ? Entoures la bonne réponse.

- If I were you I will / **would** use a knife.
- We **will not** / **would not** eat here if we didn't know the chef.
- If Patrick comes home early he **will** / **would** cut the grass.
- Rebecca **will** / **would** save money if she stopped smoking.
- Your cat **will** / **would** eat anything if he is hungry.

3

Conjugue le verbe de la proposition introduite par « if » au temps qui convient.

to buy - to not/eat - to be - to call - to know

- If you don't eat your food we will leave the restaurant.
- If he had called I would have picked him up from the train station.
- Mom will make pesto if we buy basil at the market.
- If I were an animal I would be a wolf.
- If we had known about this offer we would have waited.

4

Traduis en anglais.

Nous aurions une vie meilleure si nous déménagions à la campagne.

We would have a better life

if we moved to the countryside.

5

Change les temps pour exprimer le niveau de probabilité demandé.

Forte probabilité

If he **studies hard** he **will pass** his exam.

Faible probabilité

If he **studied hard**

he **would pass** his exam.

Probabilité impossible

If he **had studied hard**

he **would have passed** his exam.

40

BESOIN D'AIDE ?
UTILISE LA CARTE C10 DE TON COFFRET !





L'IMPÉRATIF



1

Vrai ou faux ? L'impératif...

- ...exprime un ordre.
- ...exprime une interdiction.
- ...exprime une permission.
- ...existe à la forme négative.
- ...exprime une consigne.

Vrai Faux

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2

Complète avec un verbe conjugué à l'impératif.

to stop - to go - to keep - to have - to bake

- Stop at the red light!
- We ate too much let's go for a walk.
- Please keep my car clean, I vacuumed it yesterday.
- Have a seat, the movie is about to start.
- Let's bake cookies, it's almost snack time.

3

Mets à l'impératif.

You must lock the door when you leave.

Lock the door when you leave.

We open the window because it is too hot.

Let's open the window because it is too hot.

4

Construis une phrase donnant l'ordre opposé.

Take your jacket, it is cold.

Don't take your jacket, it is hot.

Let's go out tonight, I want to dance.

Let's not go out tonight, I don't want to dance.

5

Souligne les ordres.

Good morning class, you may sit down. Please get your notebooks out, today's class is about New York City. Let's start with a little video. Do not take notes yet, just watch the video. Focus on the images, we will watch it again to understand the audio part. Max, turn off the light please but don't close the shutters or we'll be in the dark.

6

Coche la bonne traduction.

Attache ta ceinture.

Fasten your seat belt.

Let's fasten your seat belt.

J'insiste ! Assieds-toi.

I insist! Sit down.

I insist! Do sit down.



MÉMO CONJUGAISON



1

Conjugue au présent simple ou au présent be + -ing.

- We always (to go) go to New York in the fall.
- Alicia (to drive) is driving Mom's old car now.
- Are you (to cook) cooking something? It smells good!
- Our new couch (to come) is coming today.
- You never (to play) play boardgames with us.

2

Mets au passé.

I don't like this movie, it is too violent.

I didn't like this movie, it was too violent.

Every time I get my bike out it is raining.

Every time I got my bike out it was raining.

Do you take medicine for your throat?

Did you take medicine for your throat?

3

Complète avec un présent ou un présent parfait.

to see - to live - to meet - to be - to clean - to die

- We saw him yesterday.
- Melissa has lived in Dubai for five years.
- He met his wife in 1994, they have been together since then.
- Did you clean the garage last week?
- Our dog died two years ago.

4

Traduis en anglais.

Elle travaille toujours trop.

She always works too much.

Elle a déjà travaillé avec l'Angleterre.

She has already worked with England.

Elle travaillait dans une banque il y a deux ans.

She worked in a bank two years ago.

Elle travaille en ce moment sur un livre pour enfants.

She is working on a children's book at the moment.

Elle travaillait sur son ordinateur quand il a tout à coup planté.

She was working on her computer

when it suddenly crashed.





VERBES IRRÉGULIERS, VERBES RÉGULIERS



1 Verbes réguliers ou irréguliers ?

	verbe régulier	verbe irrégulier		verbe régulier	verbe irrégulier
to turn	☒	☐	to swim	☐	☒
to read	☐	☒	to talk	☒	☐
to think	☐	☒	to break	☐	☒
to forget	☐	☒	to run	☐	☒
to laugh	☒	☐	to call	☒	☐

2 Mets ces verbes au participe passé.

to drive →	driven	to allow →	allowed
to try →	tried	to drink →	drunk
to eat →	eaten	to come →	come
to wish →	wished	to say →	said
to feed →	fed	to choose →	chosen
to spend →	spent	to wake →	woken

3 Entoure la forme du verbe qui convient.

- We took / taken our cat on holidays with us.
- My parents have never gave / given me pocket money.
- His team didn't win / won today.
- After our fight Debbie avoid / avoided me for days.
- Did you receive / received my message?

4 Complète avec la forme correcte de « draw ».

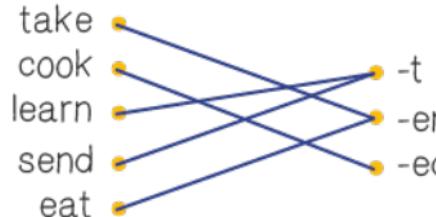
- Dad taught me how to draw.
- Students drew landscapes in class last Monday.
- I have never drawn flowers before.

5 Complète avec un verbe conjugué au présent.

to wake up - to laugh - to cost - to speak - to make

- Abigail laughed when I made faces at the table.
- I woke up a little while ago.
- As usual you spoke too soon, please be quiet now!
- This engine cost me an arm and a leg.

6 Associe le verbe à sa forme au participe passé.





EXPRIMER UNE OBLIGATION



1

Coches les manières d'exprimer une obligation.

must
 can

have to
 may

mustn't
 need to

2

Complète avec « must » ou « have to ».

- I have to go, my boss wants me to run the meeting.
- She must stop smoking now that she is pregnant.
- Her foot is swollen, she has to go to the ER.
- We must cut the grass every week, it's crazy!
- Students must wear their uniforms every day.
- They have to spend the night at the vet's clinic.
- You must respect the speed limit.

3

Conjugue « have to » au temps qui convient.

- When I worked at the gym, I had to wear a cap.
- Tomorrow, the kids will have to clean their room.
- You didn't have to cook, we could have ordered in.
- Did the dentist have to remove your tooth?

4

« Must » ou « need to » ? Choisis selon le degré d'obligation.

must need to

- Mama, I go to the bathroom.
- I try this restaurant, it is the best Thai food in town.
- You don't yell, I heard you.
- I tell you the truth about him.
- She brush her teeth every day.

5

Traduis en anglais.

Je dois poster cette lettre aujourd'hui, c'est très important.

I must mail this letter today, it is very important.

Tu dois avoir un passeport pour aller à Londres.

You have to have a passport to go to London.

Elle a besoin de dormir, elle est épuisée.

She needs to sleep, she is exhausted.





EXPRIMER UNE INTERDICTION



1

Retrouve les lettres manquantes des mots ou expressions exprimant l'interdiction.

BE FORBIDDEN

BE PROHIBITED

CAN'T

MUSTN'T

BE NOT ALLOWED TO

2

« Can't » ou « mustn't » ?

can't mustn't

- You __ drive if you have had alcohol.
- You __ turn here, it is an emergency exit.
- You __ talk back to the policeman.
- You __ drive on the sidewalk.
- You __ drive a truck like it is a sports car.



3

Coches les phrases qui expriment une interdiction.

- Tom can't walk yet.
 You can't swim, doctor's orders.
 I can't tell you, I promised.
 Eva can't see without her glasses.

4

Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

are to in chat allowed children not class

Children are not allowed to chat in class.

5

Traduis en anglais.

Je ne peux pas sortir ce soir, je suis puni.

I can't go out tonight, I am grounded.

Écrire sur les murs est interdit par la loi.

Writing on walls is prohibited by law.

6

Invente une phrase qui exprime l'interdiction avec les mots proposés.

- dogs
- pool

Dogs are not allowed

in the pool.

- paper
- ground

You mustn't throw

paper on the ground.





EXPRIMER LA CAPACITÉ



1

Coches les manières d'exprimer la capacité.

- must
 can

- be able to
 may

- could
 need to

2

Associe le début et la fin de la phrase.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Gus and Lily can fight | about WWII for hours. |
| I can't snowboard | a bird by its singing. |
| Gran could talk | speak at the same time? |
| Tyler can recognize | but I can ski. |
| Can you listen and | about everything. |

3

Conjugue « be able to » au temps qui convient.

- Sally was able to run a triathlon when she was young.
- After his surgery, my father will be able to walk.
- My cat is able to eat 4 times a day.

4

Complète avec « can », « could » ou « be able to ».

Billy can open his eyes under water but he can't swim. His swimming instructor said he could learn if he were not afraid of water. What is funny is that when he was a kid he could spend hours in water. I am sure that if he trains well he will be able to learn and be comfortable in water in the future.

5

Traduis en anglais.

Il ne pourra pas passer demain matin.

He will not be able to stop by tomorrow morning.

Je pourrais te parler des heures.

I could speak to you for hours.

6

Passé de « can » ou conditionnel ?

passé cond.

- She could speak two languages at age 3.
- Could you turn down the TV please?
- We could smell it from the other side!
- I could help him if he asked.





DEMANDER/DONNER LA PERMISSION



1

Coches les manières d'exprimer la permission.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> must | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> may | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> might |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> can | <input type="checkbox"/> should | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> be allowed to |

2

Complète avec « can » ou « may » selon le contexte.

- Can I borrow your ruler?
- May I see your passport please?
- May I offer you some tea miss?
- Can we go home now?
- Can Steve park in your driveway?

permission
capacité

3

Permission ou capacité ?

- Could I see it please?
- Could she run faster than our dog?
- Can we turn on the TV?
- Could I open the window?
- Can she sing at all?
- Can I make a suggestion?

4

Traduis en anglais.

Est-ce que ça te dérange si j'allume une bougie ?

Do you mind if I light a candle?

Serait-il possible d'utiliser vos toilettes ?

Would it be possible to use your restroom?

5

Complète avec « may », « can » ou « be allowed to ».

- You may be seated.
- Ruby Bridges was allowed to attend a white school when the law changed.
- Yes, you can have a snack but don't be piggish.

6

Réécris ces phrases avec « be allowed to ».

I had permission to take photos at the zoo.

I was allowed to take photos at the zoo.

The sign says you may park here.

The sign says you are allowed to park here.

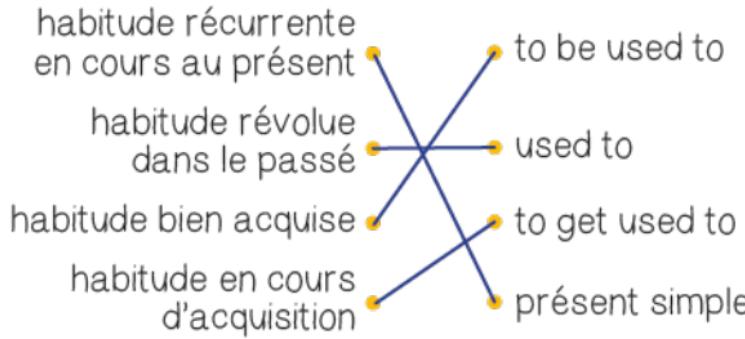




EXPRIMER UNE HABITUDE



1 Associe selon l'utilisation qui convient.



2 Complète avec « used to » ou « be used to ».

- I used to run twice a week but now I prefer swimming.
- Sasha used to live next to a drummer, thank God she moved.
- Dr Stevens is used to a short lunch break, he works as a fireman.
- We spend most nights at home now but we used to go out every weekend.
- They are used to good food, their mom is a chef.

3 Entoure la bonne construction.

- Baby Cameron is getting used to sleep / **sleeping** in his own room.
- I used to **drink** / drinking cow milk but I switched to plant milk two years ago.
- She was used to **go** / **going** to parties before she had children.

4 Complète avec « get used to » ou « be used to ».

- He needs to get used to working at night with his new job.
- I am not used to wearing high heels so I keep tripping.
- We are getting used to driving on the left now but it is pretty hard.
- Because I am single, I am getting used to sleeping in the middle of the bed.
- I know you are used to long hair but short hair suits you.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Nos voisins ont l'habitude de dépenser beaucoup d'argent.

Our neighbors are used to spending
a lot of money.



EXPRIMER LA POSSESSION



1 Complète avec un déterminant possessif.

- Caroline is in town, her plane got delayed.
- English people cried when their queen died.
- Have you seen my bag? I can only see yours.
- Liam organized a party for his girlfriend.
- We spent our holidays together.

2 Déterminant ou pronom ? Entoure le bon possessif.

Your / Yours daughters look just like you. I think my / mine look like their / theirs father. You should see our / ours niece, she looks just like her / hers father too. I don't think our / ours twin daughters look like each other though. Genetics is a funny thing.

3 Réécris en utilisant le génitif.

- The roof of our house Our house's roof
- The fur of a bear A bear's fur
- The tires of my bike My bike's tires
- The lids of the boxes The boxes' lids

4 Coche la bonne traduction.

Mon grand-père

My mother's dad

My dad's mother

La belle-sœur
de mon mari

My sister-in-law's husband

My husband's sister-in-law

Ma mère

My sister's mother

My mother's sister

5 Traduis en anglais.

- Le piano de mon frère → my brother's piano
- Les cheveux de Jade → Jade's hair
- L'œil du tigre → the eye of the tiger

6 Complète avec la possession qui convient.

My parents' old house was sold last week. It wasn't mine, it was theirs but my heart will always have a place for it. It holds my best memories as a child. Its walls kept my biggest secrets. My brother and I had a blast there. Our bedrooms were next to each other and we used to talk through our walls. My/our parents could not hear us, their bedroom was on the other side of the house.



EXPRIMER UNE PROBABILITÉ



1 Classe les modaux selon le degré de probabilité.

will can't must may should

Can't May Should Must Will

moins probable

plus probable

2 Associe le début à la fin de la phrase.

Look at the sun → it might rain soon.

Look at the clouds → it will rain soon.

Look how dark the sky is → it can't rain today.

3 Complète avec « might » ou « must ».

- She might say the truth but I doubt it, she often lies.
- You must be Patrick's son, you look just like him.
- He fell on the stairs, he must have hurt his head.
- All of his grandchildren came for his birthday party, he must be happy.
- Maria and John haven't decided yet but they might go shopping tomorrow.

4 Réécris avec un modal de probabilité.

It's impossible, my husband is not a murderer.

My husband can't be a murderer.

Perhaps he misses home.

He may miss home.

He never yells, he is surely stressed by the meeting.

He never yells, he must be stressed by the meeting.

Logically the rake is in the garage.

The rake should be in the garage.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Elle doit être épuisée, elle s'est endormie rapidement.

She must be exhausted, she fell asleep quickly.

Tu seras puni si tu bois à la soirée de Jenny.

You will be punished if you drink at Jenny's party.

Puissiez-vous reposer en paix !

May you rest in peace!





FAIRE UNE APPROXIMATION



1 Coche selon la bonne utilisation.

- The drive is about two hours.
- I baked about 30 cookies.
- It took about an hour.
- We live about ten miles from here.
- We live about ten minutes from here.

longueur	durée	quantité
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Complète avec « around » ou « or so ».

- I have used around 100 grams of sugar.
- They lived in Vancouver for a year or so.
- Our last hike was ten miles or so.
- My uncle drives around thirty miles every morning.

3 Forme une question avec les mots suivants.

will cucumbers kilos about
buy of two you

Will you buy about two kilos of cucumbers?

4 Remplace « around » par « or so ».

It takes around 10 minutes to fill the bathtub.

It takes 10 minutes or so to fill the bathtub.

There are around ten people and not enough chairs.

There are ten people or so and not enough chairs.

5 Compose une phrase avec l'expression « more or less » et les mots proposés.

- four - sleep - night - hours

I more or less sleep four hours a night.

- dad - cured - his

His dad is more or less cured.

6 Traduis en anglais.

Préparer le dîner devrait prendre approximativement vingt minutes.

Preparing dinner should take

approximately twenty minutes.

Tu as environ dix minutes pour te préparer.

You have about ten minutes to get ready.





EXPRIMER UN BUT OU UNE INTENTION



1 Indique si la phrase exprime un but ou une intention.

but intention

- Go to bed early so that you get some rest before your big day tomorrow.
- I've covered the couch to protect it from the paint.
- We're cutting all our trees in a few days.
- Kevin is going to try karate.
- She rented a smaller place in order to save money.

2 Exprime une intention à l'aide des verbes proposés. Choisis le bon temps.

to be – to call – to move – to plan – to finish – to clean

- Trust me, I will finish this book today.
- Tony and Ann are moving to Dublin in a month.
- I will call him right now to ask him about the money.
- Danielle will be home in a minute.
- We are planning to visit New York one day.
- I am going to clean the table I guess cause you're all so busy.

3 Relie ces propositions avec « in order to ».

Caleb works in a bar. His job pays for his studies.

Caleb works in a bar in order to pay for his studies.

I got up early. I want to catch my train.

I got up early in order to catch my train.

4 Coche « to » ou « so that » pour exprimer le but.

to so that

- She held the umbrella so that the children would not be wet.
- Billy got a penpal to practise his English.
- I will move the flower vases so that nobody can break them.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Que vas-tu faire pour réparer cette vitre ?

What are you going to do to fix this window?

Je t'appelle pour te dire que je suis fier de toi.

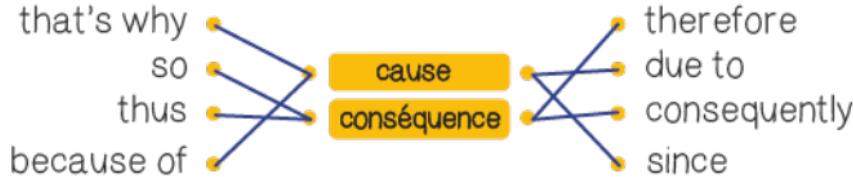
I am calling to tell you I'm proud of you.



EXPRIMER UNE CAUSE OU UNE CONSÉQUENCE



1 Associe les mots à ce qu'ils expriment.



2 Cause ou conséquence ? Coche la bonne case.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| • Gregory used a mic so everyone could hear him. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • Since our manager didn't confirm, we booked another gig. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • There was a power cut, consequently we ate our dinner cold. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| • The concert was cancelled due to the rain. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Paolo got a ticket for driving too fast. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

3 Complète avec « because of », « for » ou « since » pour exprimer une cause.

- You are grounded for stealing from me.
- Since you don't want to cook I ordered pizzas.
- Karen missed the game because of her migraines.
- Thank you for listening to me!
- He was hired quickly because of his experience.
- We will stay home tonight since you're sick as a dog.

4 Complète avec un adjectif en lien avec la conséquence exprimée.

angry – broke – excited – noisy – hungry

- He was so angry that he yelled all day long.
- The children are so noisy that I can barely hear you.
- David is so broke that he lost his house last year.
- Tyler and Emily were so excited that they arrived two hours early.
- I was so hungry that I stopped for a sandwich on the road.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Dany est en retard, ainsi nous commencerons sans lui.

Dany is late so we will start without him.

Comme tu es malade, j'ai reporté notre rendez-vous.

Since you are sick, I've postponed our meeting.





FAIRE UNE SUGGESTION



1 Replace les expressions dans le tableau.

let's could why don't you what about
to recommend should

Ton volontaire

Ton neutre

Ton convaincant

let's	could	should
why don't you	what about	to recommend

2 Complète avec « why don't », « what about », « recommend » ou « suggest ».

- I suggest you invite Josh, he's your best friend.
- Why don't we go out tonight? I want to dance.
- The surgeon recommends putting ice on my arm for two days.
- What about playing videogames?
- Why don't you ask for help? You can't do it alone.
- I recommend frosting your cake when it's cool.

3 Traduis en anglais.

Pourquoi ne l'appelles-tu pas d'abord ?

Why don't you call him/her first?

Pourquoi ne pas peindre en bleu ?

Why not paint in blue?

Et si on commandait une pizza ?

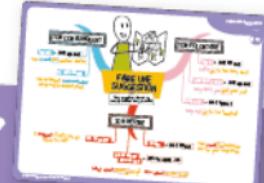
How about ordering pizza?

Je suggère que tu attends avant d'appeler le médecin.

I suggest you wait before calling the doctor.

4 Complète avec « how about », « let's » ou « should ».

- How about some tea?
- You should clean your room, it's starting to stink.
- Let's organize a little gathering for his retirement.
- How about practicing your vibrato?
- How about a new camera for her birthday?
- Let's plant strawberries this year.
- We should take the car and go somewhere today.



DONNER UN CONSEIL



1

« Should » ou « shouldn't » ?

should
shouldn't

- She eat more vegetables.
- You drink water not juice.
- They send their kids to a better school.
- If you drive tonight you drink alcohol.
- Paul take medicine without asking his doctor.

2

Entoure la construction pour donner un conseil.

- You should **exercise** / **smoke** more often.
- Erik should **kill** / **marry** his girlfriend.
- Kids shouldn't **turn off** / **watch** TV so much.
- She had better **quit** / **find** a job closer to home.
- We should **take** / **leave** our passports just in case we cross the border.
- Our store should **lower** / **rise** prices to sell more.

3

« Should » ou « ought to » ?

should
ought to

- Museums be free for students.
- They offer more drama classes.
- We wait for the green light to cross.
- You talk to your mother before you come.
- Peter trim his beard, he looks like a bear.

4

Traduis en anglais.

Je ferais mieux d'étudier plus si je ne veux pas échouer.

I had better study harder if I don't want to fail.

Tu devrais passer plus de temps avec ta famille.

You should spend more time with your family.

Les gens ne devraient pas nourrir les animaux au zoo.

People ought not to feed animals at the zoo.

5

Associe le début et la fin de la phrase.

He had better tell the truth or you'll miss your train.

You had better leave if she wants to get up early.

Leah had better rest now instead of lying again.



EXPRIMER UNE PRÉFÉRENCE



1 Indique ce qu'exprime la phrase.

- I'd rather sleep on the floor.
- I don't mind sleeping on the floor.
- She would rather not move out.
- He doesn't care about the drive.
- Do you prefer dusting or mopping?
- I would prefer him not to come tonight.

indifférence
préférence

2 Crée une phrase avec « prefer ».

Swimming is nice. I like sunbathing more.

I prefer sunbathing to swimming.

Dogs are more interesting than cats to me.

I prefer dogs to cats.

Postcards are my favorite. Texts are too impersonal.

I prefer postcards to texts.

3 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

train go rather by I would

I would rather go by train.

4 Crée une réponse avec « I'd rather ».

- Should we go out tonight? I'd rather stay home.
- Shall we book a plane ticket? I'd rather take the train.
- Will you have tea? I'd rather have coffee.
- Could you dry the dishes? I'd rather wash them.

5 « Would rather » ou « would prefer » ?

would rather
would prefer

- Mom planting roses to peonies.
- His dog go hungry than eat tuna.
- I buy cupcakes for dessert.
- They to travel abroad for Christmas.

6 Traduis en anglais.

Je préfère une petite maison à un appartement.

I prefer a small house to an apartment.

Préférerais-tu vivre au Canada ou en Irlande ?

Would you rather live in Canada or Ireland?



EXPRIMER UN SOUHAIT, UNE ENVIE, UN BESOIN



1

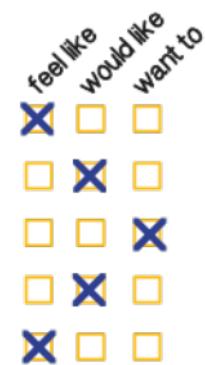
Associe les mots à ce qu'ils expriment.



2

Coché la meilleure manière
d'exprimer l'envie.

- I __ dancing tonight.
- She __ a new coffee table.
- Do you __ bake cookies?
- They __ a big and expensive wedding.
- Does she __ eating a bit this morning?



3

Complète avec « need » ou « wish » pour
exprimer le besoin ou le souhait.

- We wish you stopped gambling.
- Elizabeth needs to get away for a few days.
- He wishes he could play the piano.
- We wish we had a bigger house.
- Do I need to wear a tie?

4

Retrouve la question.

What does she want to study?

She wants to study Japanese.

5

Entoure la forme qui convient.

- Do you feel like take / taking a long hot bath?
- We need to buy / buying shelves for the garage.
- I wish I have / had a brother to play with.
- If only Bryce loves / loved me as much as I love him.
- They would like to spend / spending time with them.

6

Traduis en anglais.

Je meurs d'envie d'aller à Hawaii.

I'm dying to go to Hawaii.

J'ai bien envie d'essayer le yoga.

I feel like trying yoga.

Si seulement j'avais de l'argent.

If only I had money.



DÉCRIRE UN DOCUMENT ICONOGRAPHIQUE

1

Retrouve les mots grâce aux définitions.

- a funny drawing → a cartoon
- an oil or watercolor picture → a painting
- a large print used to decorate a room → a poster
- sequence of cartoons with text → a comic
- a graphic representation → a drawing

2

Complète avec l'image qui convient.

- Jude sent us a postcard from Finland.
- The movie poster for Avatar is beautiful.
- Lucy can't read a map, she always gets lost.
- There are advertisements for this new perfume everywhere.
- I drew a caricature of John Wayne, I made his nose enormous.
- Taking a photo is so much easier with phones.

3

Complète avec les expressions suivantes.

takes place - looks as if - can notice - background - gives the impression - can see - makes me think - painting

On this painting I can see a little black girl. She is wearing a white dress. It looks as if she is going to school because she's carrying a notebook and pencils. It takes place on the sidewalk. I can notice red splashes on the wall in the background. There are four men around her. We can't see their heads, it gives the impression that they are very big. I guess they are protecting her. This picture makes me think about segregation.

4

Traduis en anglais.

Cette image est composée de trois parties.

This image is composed of three parts.

Les nuages donnent l'impression qu'il y a de la fumée.

Clouds give the impression that there is smoke.

Ton dessin me fait penser à nos vacances.

Your drawing makes me think about our holidays.





DONNER SON OPINION

NO

agreeing
disagreeing

1 « Agreeing » ou « disagreeing » ? Indique ce qu'exprime la phrase.

- I don't agree with your mother.
- I couldn't agree more.
- I'm not sure about that.
- No doubt about global warming.
- That's so true.
- No way!
- I don't see it that way.

2 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

for would myself speaking
a car buy I used never

Speaking for myself I would never buy a used car.

you he absolutely a are chance
deserves second right

You are absolutely right, he deserves a second chance.

3 Complète avec les expressions suivantes.

disagrees with - be not sure about - would say that - in my opinion - have no doubt about it - get the feeling that

In my opinion we are making the best choice for Nikki. Of course, she disagrees with us because she thinks she can manage alone.

I would say that she has the strength but not the motivation. I get the feeling that it is going to be a long hard road. I am not sure about her psychiatrist, he is a bit weird but I know she will receive the best help at the clinic. I have no doubt about it.

4 Traduis en anglais.

Je tiens à souligner que je fais des efforts.

I'd like to point out that I am making efforts.

Il ne le voit pas comme ça et tu dois l'accepter.

He doesn't see it that way and you have to accept it.

Je ne pourrais pas être plus d'accord avec ton médecin.

I couldn't agree more with your doctor.





LES FAUX AMIS



1 Associe chaque mot à sa traduction.

fabric	un soutien-gorge
pretty	un bras
jolly	du tissu
a bra	un mouchoir
a tissue	joyeux
an arm	joli

2 Entoure le mot qui convient.

- We took the emergency **exit** / **issue** during the fire.
- Kurtys is a giant, he is as **grand** / **tall** as his dad.
- The **actual** / **current** prime minister has Indian origins.
- Friday is always a long **day** / **journey**.
- He graduated from **middle school** / **college** in economics.
- I need to buy new **clothes** / **habits** for winter.

3 Choisis la bonne traduction.

Actuellement ils chargent le camion.

- Actually they are charging the truck.
 Currently they are charging the truck.
 Actually they are loading the truck.
 Currently they are loading the truck.

4 Associe le début à la fin de la phrase.

The bakery supplied	during the concert.
They cried	the festival with bread.
They shouted	on a peanut.
She attends	the town fair every year.
Tony almost choked	the audience.
His behavior shocked	when their bunny died.

5 Traduis en anglais.

Je n'apprécie pas les gens égoïstes.

I resent selfish people.

Tu ne sais pas ce que je ressens.

You don't know how I feel.

Cette branche m'a blessé la jambe.

This branch hurt my leg.



REVIEW TEST



1 Complète avec un mot interrogatif.

- Where do you live?
- Why do you always scream?
- How far is the post office?
- How much does it cost?

2 Complète avec un article.

- I have never liked Ø coffee.
- He wants to be an engineer.
- Have you seen the kids in the yard?
- Ø copper is my favorite metal.

3 Choisis la bonne traduction.

Prends cette assiette et pose-la sur cette table là-bas.

- Take this plate and put it on that table over there.
 Take that plate and put it on this table over there.

4 Entoure le quantifieur qui convient.

- Let's buy some / any tomatoes.
- We only need a few / a little carrots.
- There is not many / much flour so let's get no / some.
- Is there any / no chicken in the fridge?

5 Complète avec un pronom ou un adverbe relatif.

- I don't know the man who saved my life.
- Our printer, which I got last year, is already dead.
- Judy, whose parents passed away, moved to Dubai.

6 Traduis en anglais. Attention à l'ordre des adjectifs !

Papa a fait de grandes boîtes en bois carrées pour le garage.

Dad made large square wooden boxes for the garage.

7 Souligne les adverbes de temps.

He said he would call me later. But he hasn't been reliable lately. Just yesterday he was nearby and said he would stop by but he didn't. I haven't talked to him about it yet, I need to do it carefully because he is very touchy.

REVIEW TEST



1 Mets la phrase à la voix passive.

The ambulance took the victims to the hospital.

The victims were taken to the hospital
by the ambulance.

2 Entoure la construction qui convient.

- How about **watch** / **watching** a movie?
- Why not **go** / **going** abroad?
- I would rather **eat** / **eating** at home.
- She would love **to adopt** / **adopting** a dog.
- Do you feel like **take** / **taking** a nap?

3 Conjugue au temps qui convient.

I (to work) am working on a new novel.
I usually (to write) write romance but last year I (to decide) decided that in the future I (to write) will write detective stories.
I (to type) have been typing all day, this novel (to be) is going to be great.

4 Mets les verbes au passé simple.

to take → took to do → did
to sing → sang to let → let
to fly → flew to keep → kept

5 Réorganise les éléments de la phrase.

hotel if money I a buy only I would had
If only I had money I would buy a hotel.

6 Traduis en anglais.

Ils s'habitueront au bruit.

They will get used to the noise.

Je suis habitué à dormir dans le noir.

I am used to sleeping in the dark.

Pourquoi ne restes-tu pas à la maison puisque tu es fatigué ?

Why don't you stay home since you are tired?