



GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE



Théorie, exercices & solutions

BLOC 1 COMMERCE EXTERIEUR

2019-2020

TABLE DES MATIERES

1.	L'ALPHABET PHONETIQUE.....
2.	LES NUMERAUX	1
3.	L'ARTICLE	7
4.	LE PLURIEL DES NOMS	17
5.	LE CAS POSSESSIF	21
6.	LES PRONOMS PERSONNELS SUJETS	23
7.	LE VERBE "ETRE" AU PRESENT.....	25
8.	"IL Y A"	28
9.	LE VERBE "AVOIR" AU PRESENT	29
10.	LES TEMPS DU PRESENT	30
11.	LES TEMPS DU PASSE.....	40
12.	LES TEMPS DU FUTUR.....	68
13.	LE CONDITIONNEL	74
14.	LES VERBES IRREGULIERS.....	83
15.	LES PHRASES INTERROGATIVES	87
16.	LES "QUESTION TAGS".....	92
17.	LES REPONSES BREVES	96
18.	LES PRONOMS (compléments, réfléchis, réciproques, possessifs, démonstratifs)	100
19.	LES ADJECTIFS.....	104
20.	LES QUANTIFIANTS INDEFINIS	106
21.	LES COMPARATIFS ET LES SUPERLATIFS.....	114
22.	LES AUXILIAIRES DE MODE.....	122
23.	LA VOIX PASSIVE	132
24.	GERONDIF OU INFINITIF ?	140
25.	L'ORDRE DES MOTS.....	149
26.	LE STYLE INDIRECT	156
27.	LES PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES	162
28.	LES CONJONCTIONS DE SUBORDINATION	170
29.	LES PREPOSITIONS	176
30.	LES FAUX AMIS	186
31.	BIBLIOGRAPHIE.....	191
	SOLUTIONS	193

1. L'ALPHABET PHONETIQUE

LES VOYELLES

ɛ	cup
A:	arm
{	cat
ε	bed
≈	another
ɜ:	girl
I	fish
I:	eat
Θ	pot
O:	ball
Y	book
ʊ:	shoes
αI	eye
αY	house
≈Y	phone
ɛ≈	chair
εI	snake
I≈	beard
OI	boy
Y≈	poor

LES CONSONNES PARTICULIERES

ŋ	hat
ɸ	yellow
κ	cup
N	long
σ	sun
Σ	ship
τΣ	church
T	thin
Δ	then
ζ	zoo
Z	vision
δZ	jump

2. LES NUMERAUX

2.1. LES ADJECTIFS NUMERAUX CARDINAUX

- A. 1 à 12: *one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve*
- B. 13 à 19: on ajoute le suffixe **-teen** à l'unité:
ex: *fourteen, sixteen*
attention à: *thirteen, fifteen*
- C. dizaines: on ajoute le suffixe **-ty** à l'unité:
ex: *sixty, seventy*
attention à: *twenty, thirty, forty, fifty*
- D. pour compter d'une dizaine à la suivante, on ajoute à la dizaine les nombres de 1 à 9 en les reliant avec un trait d'union:
ex: *forty-one, eighty-two*
- E. au-dessus de cent, les dizaines et les unités ajoutées à 100 (*hundred*) et 1000 (*thousand*) doivent leur être reliées par *and*:
ex: *one hundred and six*
 two thousand and four
 three thousand four hundred and ten
- F. *hundred, thousand, million, billion* (= milliard) et *dozen* (= douzaine) sont invariables précédés d'un nombre précis, de *several* (= plusieurs), *a few* (= quelques), *many* (= beaucoup)
ex: *ten thousand*
 four hundred
 two million

Quand ils sont utilisés comme nom, ils prennent un **S** au pluriel et sont suivis de *of*:

ex: *thousands of men*
 hundreds of pounds

Au singulier, ils sont toujours précédés de *a* ou *one*:

ex: *about a hundred men*
 He had one hundred pounds in his purse.
Remarque: on utilise une virgule pour séparer les groupes de 000

2.2. LES ADJECTIFS NUMERAUX ORDINAUX

A. On ajoute le suffixe **-th**:

ex:	ten twenty-six five	the tenth the twenty-sixth the fifth
-----	---------------------------	--

B. L'Y des dizaines se change alors en **-ie**:

ex:	forty ninety	the fortieth the ninetieth
-----	-----------------	-------------------------------

C. Attention: - aux trois irréguliers: *first, second, third*
- à l'orthographe de: *fifth, eighth, ninth, twelfth*

D. Les deux dernières lettres donnent la forme abrégée :

ex:	<i>1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, ...</i>
-----	--

E. Les nombres ordinaux s'emploient notamment dans les dates:

on peut écrire: June 25 ou 25th June
cela se lit: June the 25th ou the 25th of June

F. Les nombres ordinaux s'emploient aussi dans les fractions:

ex:	<i>two thirds</i>
-----	-------------------

2.3. LES NOMBRES DECIMAUX

20.95	<i>twenty point nine five</i>
3.14	<i>three point one four</i>
1.333...	<i>one point three recurring</i>
1.05	<i>one point o five</i>
0.25	<i>nought point two five</i>
0.000 1	<i>nought point 000, one</i>
9.806 65	<i>nine point eight o six, six five</i> (remarquez l'espace après la troisième décimale)

2.4. LES FRACTIONS

5/4	<i>five over four</i>	=	<i>five fourths</i>
1 1/3	<i>one and one third</i>	=	<i>one and a third</i>
7/8	<i>seven over eight</i>	=	<i>seven eighths</i>
3/4	<i>three quarters</i>	=	<i>three fourths</i>
2/3	<i>two over three</i>	=	<i>two thirds</i>

$\frac{5}{8}$	<i>five over eight</i>	=	<i>five eighths</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>a half</i>	=	<i>one half</i>

1/167 *one over one hundred and sixty-seven*

2.5. LES OPERATIONS

$3 + 2 = 5$	<i>three plus two equals five</i> <i>three and two is five</i>
$3 - 2 = 1$	<i>three minus two equals one</i> <i>three minus two is one</i>
$3 \times 2 = 6$	<i>three times two equals six</i> <i>three times two is six</i>
$6 : 2 = 3$	<i>six divided by two equals three</i> <i>six divided by two is three</i>

2.6. LES TEMPERATURES

92°F *ninety-two degrees Fahrenheit*
-4°C *minus four degrees Celsius/centigrade*

2.7. LES DATES

1785	<i>seventeen eighty-five</i>
1900	<i>nineteen hundred</i>
1901	<i>nineteen hundred and one</i>
ou	<i>nineteen O one</i>
1910	<i>nineteen ten</i>
1948	<i>nineteen forty-eight</i>
2005	<i>two thousand and five</i>
ou	<i>twenty O five</i>
2163	<i>twenty-one sixty-three</i>

2.8. LES HEURES

7.30	<i>seven thirty</i>	ou	<i>half past seven</i>
3.45	<i>three forty-five</i>	ou	<i>(a)quarter to four</i>
1.20	<i>one twenty</i>	ou	<i>twenty past one</i>
5.08	<i>five O eight</i>	ou	<i>eight past five</i>

2.9. LE ZERO

- A. Valeur négative = nought (=nothing)

ex: *three and nought is three.*

- B. Thermomètre: **zero** is the freezing point of water

- C. En football: 5 – 0 : *five - nil*

- D. En tennis: 15 – 0 : *fifteen - love*

2.10. LES NUMEROS DE TELEPHONE, DE CHAMBRE, ...

ex: 224 31 06: two, two, four, three, one, 0, six
room 2004: room two, double 0, four

2.11. LES MESURES

62 Km	sixty-two kilometres
14 ½ cm	fourteen and a half centimetres
6 m x 9 m	six metres by nine metres

2.12. DIVERS

les trois derniers	<i>the last three</i>
les quatre autres	<i>the other four</i>
les deux premiers	<i>the first two</i>
2, 4, 6, ...	<i>are even numbers</i>
1, 3, 5, ...	<i>are odd numbers</i>
$3^2 = 9$	<i>three squared equals nine.</i>
$\sqrt{64} = 8$	<i>the square root of sixty-four is eight.</i>
$3^3 = 27$	<i>three cubed is twenty-seven.</i>
$\sqrt[3]{64} = 4$	<i>the cube root of sixty-four is four.</i>
3^{12}	<i>three to the power twelve</i>
10^{-5}	<i>ten to the minus five</i>
3.5 %	<i>three point five per cent</i>
5 %	<i>five per cent</i>
100 %	<i>a hundred per cent</i>
	<i>one hundred per cent</i>
1 fois	<i>once</i>
2 fois	<i>twice</i>

3 fois	<i>three times</i>
4 fois	<i>four times</i>
2 ou 3 fois	<i>two or three times</i>
tous les deux	<i>both</i>
	<i>Both Peter and John came.</i>
	<i>Both came.</i>
	<i>They both came.</i>
	<i>Both of them came.</i>
	<i>I like them both = I like both of them.</i>
tous les trois	<i>the three of them</i>

EXERCICES

1. Ecrivez en lettres

1. 96 _____
2. 18 _____
3. 2.683 _____
4. 3.562.824 _____
5. 35,62 _____
6. 1,05 _____
7. Le 50^{ème} _____
8. Le 132^{ème} _____
9. 3/4 _____
10. $\sqrt{81} = 9$ _____
11. 10^4 _____
12. 88% _____
13. $3 + 0 = 3$ _____
14. 22 51 03 (n° téléphone) _____
15. En 2016 _____
16. En 1682 _____
17. Les six autres enfants _____

18. Le 22 juillet _____
19. Le 25 décembre _____
20. Le 3 avril _____
21. Le 1^{er} juin _____
22. Le 20 mars _____
23. 4 h 25 _____
24. 10 h 50 _____
25. 6 h 45 _____

2. **Traduisez**

1. La piscine a trois mètres de profondeur.
2. Cette rivière est longue de vingt kilomètres.
3. La Tour Eiffel fait trois cent vingt mètres de hauteur.
4. Ca coûte deux livres.
5. Cet homme mesure environ deux mètres.
6. Cette église a cinq cents ans.
7. Ma maison fait cinq mètres de large.
8. C'est épais de vingt centimètres environ.
9. Nous sommes restés là-bas deux heures et demie.
10. La conférence a duré trois quarts d'heure.

3. L'ARTICLE

3.1. L'ARTICLE INDEFINI

L'article indéfini sert à indiquer que le nom ou le groupe nominal auquel il se rapporte n'est pas identifiable, c'est-à-dire que l'on ne sait pas exactement de qui ou de quoi il s'agit.

I hear a child crying.

Il est aussi utilisé pour désigner une catégorie lorsque ce qui est dit pour la catégorie vaut pour chacun de ses membres.

A car should be serviced at least once a year.

A. FORME

L'article indéfini est **a** devant une consonne et **an** devant une voyelle.

Attention, c'est le **son** qui importe et non l'orthographe.

ex:	<i>a hand, an ant</i>
mais:	<i>a European</i>

Il y a 4 mots en anglais dont on ne prononce pas le *h* initial. Ces mots sont donc précédés de l'article **an**.

*an hour
an honest man
an honour
an heir*

Notez l'orthographe de *another* en un mot.

B. USAGE

1. Contrairement au français, on emploie **l'article indéfini devant les noms de religion, de nationalité, d'option politique et de profession** sauf s'il s'agit d'une fonction qui ne peut être exercée que par une seule personne à la fois.

ex:	<i>He became a Catholic. He is a Dutchman. He is a Communist. He is a doctor.</i>
-----	---

mais: *He was Minister of Transport.*

2. Bien que considérés comme des noms singuliers, **les noms suivants ne peuvent être précédés de l'article a(n):**

Accommodation
Advice
Bread
Damage
Furniture
Information
Luggage
News
Permission
Progress
Weather
Work
Equipment
Software ...

- ex: *It's nice weather today.*
 I've bought a new piece of furniture.
 I'm looking for work.
- mais: *I'm looking for a job.*
 It was good advice.
- mais: *This is a good piece of advice.*
 This is good news.
- mais: *This is an interesting piece of news.*

3. Notez les **expressions idiomatiques** suivantes:

What a pity!
As a rule, ...
We are in a hurry.
I've got a headache.
Once a week, twice a month, ...
The price is £1.50 a kilo.
I paid a visit to my uncle yesterday.
What a lovely dress!

3.2. L'ARTICLE DEFINI

L'article défini sert à indiquer que le nom ou le groupe nominal auquel il se rapporte est défini par le contexte et est donc identifiable, c'est-à-dire que l'on sait exactement de qui ou de quoi l'on parle.

Dès lors, il s'emploie devant des noms de choses ou de personnes uniques, définies par le contexte, qui ont déjà été citées auparavant ou qui sont suivies d'un complément déterminatif ou d'une proposition relative.

A. FORME

L'article défini est **the**.

Il se prononce [ðə] devant une consonne
[ði] devant une voyelle.

B. USAGE

1. On met l'**article défini** devant un nom:

a. lorsque la **chose** désignée est **unique** ou **bien définie**

ex: *The earth goes round the sun.
My brother is in the army.
I go to the dentist once a year (my dentist).
Susan works in the city centre.
Can you turn off the light, please?
The hotel we stayed at was very comfortable.
I took a taxi to the station.*

b. désignant un **instrument de musique**

ex: *He plays the piano.
She plays the guitar.*

c. formé à partir d'un **adjectif substantivé**. Il est invariable et suivi d'un verbe au pluriel.

ex: *The young are often misunderstood.
Do you think the rich should pay more tax?
The disabled and the homeless need help.
The injured were taken to hospital.*

d. formé à partir d'un **adjectif de nationalité**

ex: *The Swiss
The Spanish
The British
The French
The Chinese
The Belgians
The Germans
The Italians*

e. d'**océan** ou de **rivière**

ex: *The Atlantic Ocean
The North Sea*

*The Channel
The Amazon
The Mediterranean Sea*

f. de **pays ou d'îles au pluriel**

ex: *The Netherlands
The Philippines
The Bahamas*

g. de **pays constitué de plusieurs mots**

ex: *The United Kingdom
The Dominican Republic
The Chinese Republic*

h. précédent d'un superlatif

ex: *This is the fastest car in the world.*

2. On ne met pas l'article défini devant un nom:

a. désignant une chose ou une catégorie de choses prise dans son ensemble

ex: *Sugar isn't good for my health.
I like coffee.
I'm afraid of dogs.
Women live longer than men.*

b. de **sport**

ex: *I play football once a week.
My favourite sport is athletics.*

c. de **continent**

ex: *Europe
America
Africa
Asia*

d. de **région**

ex: *Texas
Cornwall
Tuscany*

e. de **pays au singulier**

ex: *Belgium*

*Holland
Germany
Brazil*

f. de **rue ou de bâtiment si c'est un nom propre**

ex: *Oxford Street
Fifth Avenue
Picadilly Circus
Victoria Station
Kennedy Airport
Buckingham Palace*

mais: *The White House
The Tower of London
The Statue of Liberty*

g. **propre précédé d'un titre**

ex: *President Obama
Queen Elizabeth*

h. **suivi d'un numéro ou d'une référence**

ex: *room 201
platform 5
size 40
page 34
invoice No234*

i. **désignant une matière de cours**

ex: *I like history.
Physics is my favourite subject.*

3. **L'usage ou l'omission de l'article défini peut changer la signification d'un nom.**

Si on **désigne** une **institution** et les **services** qu'elle dispense, on ne met **pas** l'article.

ex: *Alison goes to school every day.
My parents go to church every Sunday.
I want to go to university.
John is in prison for robbery.
He had an accident and was taken to hospital.*

Mais, si on **désigne** le **bâtiment**, l'article **est requis**

ex: *Alison's mother went to the school to see the headmaster.*

*They are repairing the roof of the church.
I'm going to the hospital to visit my friend.*

4. Notez la différence entre:

et *I saw him last week.
The last week of the trade fair was very hard.*

et *I'm going there next week.
The first week was OK but the next week was very hard.*

et *World War II
The Second World War*

mais *I watch TV every day
I listen to **the** radio every day.*

EXERCICES

1. Complétez avec l'article adéquat si nécessaire

1. He's looking for __ work but he knows it's difficult to find __ job.
2. My brother is __ singer.
3. She watches __ television every day.
4. I would like to learn to play __ piano.
5. They manufacture vehicles for __ disabled.
6. I liked __ dinner we had yesterday.
7. __ President of __ United States' residence is called __ White House.
8. What time do __ children finish __ school?
9. I'm going to __ hospital this afternoon to visit my brother.
10. Are you interested in __ architecture?
11. I'm against __ nuclear power.
12. When was __ telephone invented?
13. __ World War II ended in 1945.
14. We had __ very good weather during our holiday.

15. It isn't easy to find ___ cheap accommodation in London.
16. This morning I had ___ toast with ___ jam.
17. What ___ lovely dress!
18. He has to go to ___ hospital to have X-rays taken.
19. ___ price of ___ oil has been increasing for years.
20. He is good at ___ physics.
21. He is ___ teacher.
22. I will go to ___ bank to get some cheques.
23. I went to ___ school to meet my son's teacher.
24. I went to ___ trade fair ___ last week.
25. ___ last week of the exam period was very difficult.
26. I have waited for you all ___ day long.
27. Let's go and visit ___ church.
28. I would like to know what ___ Germans think of our modals.
29. How do our bikes compare with those of ___ Japan?
30. We often have ___ meat and ___ vegetables for ___ dinner.
31. What are ___ raw materials used to manufacture our bikes?
32. He has been sentenced to spend three months in ___ prison.
33. _____ people say that in ___ present situation, ___ poor get poorer and ___ rich get richer.
34. Peter is at ___ office. You can get him on ___ phone.
35. ___ Tuesday we left was my birthday.
36. ___ young people who were present at the party enjoyed themselves.
37. Have you lost ___ money I gave you?
38. It's difficult to save ___ money nowadays.

39. ___ money makes the world go round.
40. ___ love is blind.
41. On ___ Sundays my father stays in bed reading ___ football magazine. Then he gets up, puts ___ old clothes on and works in ___ garden. My mother goes to ___ church in ___ morning and in ___ afternoon she goes and visits ___ friends.
42. Next year I'll spend my holiday in ___ France.
43. Will you go to ___ prison to visit him?
44. I go abroad three times ___ year.
45. My brother is ___ engineer.
46. How long have you been interested in ___ engineering?
47. ___ computer software is not as expensive as you may think.
48. I'm doing ___ evening course in ___ accounting.
49. I play ___ rugby twice ___ week.
50. It's very difficult to sell to ___ Japanese.
51. ___ winter is ___ season I prefer.
52. He loves playing ___ guitar.
53. If you see ___ Ann's dog running around, please let us know.
54. After ___ abolition of ___ slavery, a lot of people left ___ South with ___ hope of having a better life.
55. So far, ___ latest news has been quite good.
56. ___ darkness doesn't worry ___ cats because they can see in ___ dark.
57. I haven't seen him since ___ last week.
58. We can still do business during ___ last week of the trade fair.
59. She lives on ___ top floor of ___ old house.
60. Do you know ___ time?

61. I am on ____ night duty. When you go to ____ bed, I go to ____ work.
62. He has been in ____ hospital for a week but he is much better now. So I expect they will send him home at ____ end of ____ week.
63. ____ “family hostels” are ____ hotels which welcome ____ parents and ____ children.
64. ____ dead no longer need ____ help. We must care for ____ living.
65. - I'd like to see ____ Mr Smith, please.
- Do you mean ____ Mr Smith who works in ____ accounts department or ____ Mr Smith who works in the sales department?
66. Like all ____ women, I like ____ fashion and ____ gossips.
67. Could I have ____ key for ____ room 201?
68. ____ people think that ____ lead is ____ heaviest metal but ____ gold is heavier.
69. ____ windows are supposed to let in ____ light but ____ windows of this house are so small that we have to have ____ light on all ____ time.
70. There will always be a conflict between ____ old and ____ young. ____ young people want ____ change but ____ old people want ____ things to stay ____ same.
71. George lives in ____ Canada.
72. ____ fog is very frequent in ____ England.
73. I'm going to ____ Wales in ____ summer.
74. These are ____ children I was talking about.
75. ____ Dead Sea is very beautiful.
76. ____ Netherlands is ____ country of ____ Dutch.
77. ____ earth is round.
78. My father works in ____ town.
79. ____ life is not easy for most elderly people.
80. The street is often crowded with ____ cars at this time of day.

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Les chinois aiment le riz.
2. J'ai trois semaines de vacances.
3. La police vient de l'arrêter.
4. Elle a un fils de 12 ans.
5. J'ai mal à la tête.
6. As-tu un billet de 5 livres?
7. Tu dois demander la permission.
8. Ce n'est pas une bonne nouvelle.
9. J'ai vu la reine Elizabeth hier à la TV.
10. Le Président Bush voulait combattre le terrorisme.
11. J'ai déjà visité les Cornouailles, l'Europe Centrale et la Scandinavie.
12. Le train part du quai numéro 9.
13. Elle travaille 7 heures par jour, 7 jours par semaine.
14. Les jeunes qui ont un emploi paient des impôts sur le revenu pour aider les malades, les personnes âgées et les sans emploi.

15. Je suis encore étudiant.

16. La Hollande est un pays prospère.

17. Je vais aller à l'hôpital pour lui rendre visite.

18. Votre chambre est la chambre 202.

19. Je n'aime pas le football. Je préfère jouer du piano.

20. Les jeunes se plaignent souvent d'être incompris.

4. **LE PLURIEL DES NOMS**

4.1 **REGLE GENERALE:** +*S*

ex: 1 *dog* 2 *dogs*

Remarque: Les noms propres peuvent se mettre au pluriel

ex: *Do you know the Watsons ?*

4.2 **CAS PARTICULIERS**

1. Le pluriel des noms se terminant par **s, x, z, ch, sh**, se forme en ajoutant **es** au nom singulier.

ex: 1 *box* 2 *boxes*
 1 *match* 2 *matches*

2. Les noms se terminant par **y précédé d'une consonne** forment leur pluriel en **ies**.

ex: 1 *lady* 2 *ladies*

Si le **y est précédé d'une voyelle**, le pluriel est **régulier**.

ex: 1 *boy* 2 *boys*

3. Les noms se terminant par **o** précédé d'une consonne forment leur pluriel en **oes**.

ex: 1 tomato 2 tomatoes

Exceptions: photos, pianos, dynamos

Si le **o** est précédé d'une voyelle, le pluriel est régulier.

ex: 1 radio 2 radios

4. Les noms se terminant par **f** ou **fe** forment leur pluriel en **ves**.

ex:	1 thief	2 thieves
	1 leaf	2 leaves
	1 knife	2 knives
	1 shelf	2 shelves

Exceptions : chiefs, roofs, proofs, beliefs

5. Les noms se terminants par **ff** suivent la règle générale.

ex: 1 cliff 2 cliffs

6. Pluriels irréguliers.

1 child	2 children
1 man	2 men
1 woman	2 women
1 mouse	2 mice
1 foot	2 feet
1 tooth	2 teeth

7. Pluriel des nombres: Les noms désignant un nombre défini ou une quantité restent au singulier lorsqu'ils sont précédés d'un numéral.

ex: *Forty million people*
 Five hundred students
 Ten thousand people
 Three pair of gloves

par contre: *millions of people*
 hundreds of euros

NB: Lorsqu'un adjectif est composé d'un nombre et d'une unité de mesure, cette dernière reste au singulier.

ex: *A three-hour journey*
 A ten-pound note
 A 3-page letter

8. Certains noms sont toujours au pluriel.

Glasses
Scissors
Trousers
Jeans
Pyjamas
Statistics
Crossroads
Headquarters
Staff
Police
...

9. Certains noms sont toujours considérés comme des singuliers, même s'ils sont des pluriels en français.

advice: des conseils

information: des informations

furniture: des meubles

news: les nouvelles

luggage: les bagages

...

a piece of advice: un conseil

a piece of information: une info

a piece of furniture: un meuble

a piece of news: une nouvelle

a suitcase: une valise

10. Certains noms se terminant **s** peuvent être singuliers ou pluriels.

a means of transport

several means of transport

a species of birds

200 species of birds

a television series

two television series

...

EXERCICES

1. **Complétez les colonnes suivantes**

Singulier	Pluriel
leaf	
	furniture
woman	
	bodies
penny	
	series
child	

	information
roof	
	advice
month	
	teeth
mouse	
	matches
factory	
	software
potato	
	means
thief	
box	
luggage	
CD	
proof	
radio	
wife	
duty	
grown-up	
tomato	

2. Traduisez

1. As-tu des informations?

2. Beaucoup de gens ont une image fausse de la police.

3. J'ai attrapé trois poissons.

4. Ses conseils sont bons.

5. Je n'ai pas encore de meubles.
6. Les nouvelles sont bonnes.
7. Elle a de longs cheveux.
8. Les maths sont mon sujet favori.
9. Elle a fait beaucoup de progrès.
10. Le personnel n'est pas satisfait de son salaire.

5. LE CAS POSSESSIF

Le cas possessif s'utilise généralement quand le possesseur est une personne (parfois aussi un animal).

1. Possesseur singulier

ex:	<i>John's car</i>	la voiture de John
	<i>The teacher's car</i>	la voiture du (=de le) professeur

NB: On ne traduit pas l'article qui se trouve en français devant la chose possédée tandis que le possesseur conserve ses articles et ses adjectifs.

2. Possesseur singulier se terminant par S

ex:	<i>James's car</i>	la voiture de James
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3. Possesseur pluriel ne se terminant pas par S

ex:	<i>The children's toys</i>	les jouets des (=de les) enfants
-----	----------------------------	----------------------------------

4. Possesseur pluriel se terminant par S

ex:	<i>My parents' car</i>	la voiture de mes parents
-----	------------------------	---------------------------

5. Plusieurs possesseurs de la même chose

ex: *John and Mary's house* la maison de John et de Mary.

6. Plusieurs possesseurs de choses différentes

ex: *John's and Mary's houses* la maison de John et celle de Mary

7. Extension de l'emploi du cas possessif

- dans des expressions de temps

ex: *Have you got yesterday's paper?*

- dans des expressions de distance

ex: *It's only a 2 miles' walk.*

- avec un possesseur représentant une collectivité

ex: *What is the government's decision?*

NB. Si le possesseur est une chose on utilise **of the**

ex: *The roof of the house* le toit de la maison

EXERCICE

Exprimez la possession en utilisant un cas possessif lorsque c'est possible

1. The mother of Ann

2. The jacket of that man

3. The owner of the car

4. The daughter of Charles

5. The cause of the problem

6. The toys of the children

7. The newspaper of yesterday

8. The new manager of the company

9. The ground-floor of the building

10. The car of the parents of Mike

11. The garden of our neighbours

12. The name of this street

13. The economic policy of the government

14. A walk of 10 kilometres

15. The funeral of Sir Winston Churchill

6. LES PRONOMS PERSONNELS SUJETS

I je NB: «l» s'écrit toujours avec une majuscule

You tu, vous

He il (être humain)

She elle (être humain)

It il, elle (une chose, un concept, un animal)

We nous

They ils, elles (êtres humains, animaux, choses)

EXERCICE

Remplacez les mots soulignés par un pronom personnel sujet

1. Mrs Brown is here. _____
2. Mr Brown is here. _____
3. Mrs Johnson and I are English. _____
4. The book is on the table. _____
5. Mr and Mrs Brown are teachers. _____
6. The bedrooms are upstairs. _____
7. My dog is 10 years old. _____

7. LE VERBE “ETRE” AU PRESENT

A. FORME AFFIRMATIVE

<i>I am a girl.</i>	= <i>I'm a girl.</i>
<i>You are a boy.</i>	= <i>You're a boy.</i>
<i>He is a boy.</i>	= <i>He's a boy.</i>
<i>She is a girl.</i>	= <i>She's a girl.</i>
<i>It is my book.</i>	= <i>It's my book.</i>
<i>We are young.</i>	= <i>We're young.</i>
<i>You are students.</i>	= <i>You're students.</i>
<i>They are young.</i>	= <i>They're young.</i>

B. FORME INTERROGATIVE

Am I late?
Are you a student?
Is he a student?
Is she a student?
Is it expensive?
Are we late?
Are you students?
Are they students?

C. FORME NEGATIVE

<i>I am not lazy.</i>	= <i>I'm not lazy.</i>	
<i>You are not lazy.</i>	= <i>You're not lazy.</i>	= <i>You aren't lazy.</i>
<i>He is not lazy.</i>	= <i>He isn't lazy.</i>	
<i>She is not lazy.</i>	= <i>She isn't lazy.</i>	
<i>It is not your book.</i>	= <i>It isn't your book.</i>	
<i>We are not lazy.</i>	= <i>We're not lazy.</i>	= <i>We aren't lazy.</i>
<i>They are not lazy.</i>	= <i>They're not lazy.</i>	= <i>They aren't lazy.</i>

D. FORME INTERRO-NEGATIVE

<u>Am I not late?</u>	= <u>Aren't I late?</u>
<u>Are you not late?</u>	= <u>Aren't you late?</u>
<u>Is he not late?</u>	= <u>Isn't he late?</u>

EXERCICES

1. Complétez avec la forme correcte du verbe “être”

1. This case _____ very heavy.
2. I _____ late.
3. My brother and I _____ good tennis players.
4. The books _____ on the table.
5. The dog _____ asleep.
6. There _____ a cat on the roof.
7. You _____ my best friend.
8. There _____ 25 students in the class.
9. The shops _____ open today.
10. It _____ hot today.

2. Mettez les phrases de l'exercice précédent à la forme interrogative

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

3. Mettez les phrases de l'exercice précédent à la forme négative

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

8. “IL Y A”

A. SINGULIER

Affirmative *There is* a student in the class.

Interrogative *Is there* a student in the class?

Négative *There isn't* any student in the class.

B. PLURIEL

Affirmative *There are* students in the class.

Interrogative *Are there* (any) students in the class?

Négative *There aren't* (any) students in the class.

9. LE VERBE “AVOIR” AU PRÉSENT

A. FORME AFFIRMATIVE

I have a car.
You have a car.
He has a car.
She has a car.
We have a car.
They have a car.

ou I have got a car.
You have got a car.
He has got a car.
She has got a car.
We have got a car.
They have got a car.

B. FORME INTERROGATIVE

Do I have a second chance? ou
Do you have a second chance?
Does he have a second chance?
Does she have a second chance?
Do we have a second chance?
Do they have a second chance?

Have I got a second chance?
Have you got a second chance?
Has he got a second chance?
Has she got a second chance?
Have we got a second chance?
Have they got a second chance?

C. FORME NEGATIVE

I don't have a car.
You don't have a car.
He doesn't have a car.
She doesn't have a car.
We don't have a car.
They don't have a car.

ou I haven't got a car.
You haven't got a car.
He hasn't got a car.
She hasn't got a car.
We haven't got a car.
They haven't got a car.

10. LES TEMPS DU PRESENT

10.1. SIMPLE PRESENT

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** sujet + infinitif (sans “to”)
MAIS à la 3^e pers sing + (e)s.

I often work late.

You never work late.

He always works late. She usually works late.

We generally work late.

They work late once a week.

- NB 1:** Les verbes se terminant par -y précédé d'une consonne forment la 3^e personne du singulier en -ies.

ex:	To carry	->	he carries
	To study	->	she studies
	To try	->	he tries
mais:	To stay	->	she stays

- NB 2:** Les verbes se terminant par -o précédé d'une consonne forment la 3^e personne du singulier en -oes.

ex:	To go	->	he goes
	To do	->	he does

- NB 3:** Les verbes se terminant par -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -z forment la troisième personne du singulier en -es.

ex:	To pass	->	he passes
	To finish	->	she finishes
	To watch	->	he watches
	To fix	->	he fixes
	To fizz	->	it fizzes

2. **Forme interrogative:** toute question en anglais doit comporter un auxiliaire sauf si elle commence par un mot interrogatif sujet.

Notons que «to be » peut jouer à la fois le rôle de verbe principal et d'auxiliaire.

L'auxiliaire du Simple Present est **DO** (does à la 3^e pers. sing.)

Do you often work late?

Does he usually work late?

<i>Do we often work late?</i>	
<i>What suits you best?</i>	
<i>Who teaches you English?</i>	<i># Who do you teach English to</i>
<i>How many people live here?</i>	<i># How many people do you meet every day?</i>

3. **Forme négative:** toute forme négative en anglais doit comporter un auxiliaire suivi de la négation NOT.

Il s'agit encore de l'auxiliaire DO (does) au Simple Present.

*I do not (don't) often work late.
He does not (doesn't) often work late.*

B. USAGE

Le **Simple Present** exprime une action habituelle, répétée ou une vérité générale.

Les **adverbes de fréquence** sont utilisés avec le Simple Present (often, never, always, sometimes, usually, generally,...)

Ils se placent:

- Devant le verbe principal: *I often work late.*
- Après le verbe TO BE : *I am often late.*
She is never ill.

Les autres compléments de temps qui expriment une fréquence se placent en fin de phrase.

He plays football twice a week.

10.2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** “**To be**” conjugué au Simple Present + le verbe principal suivi du suffixe **-ing**.

*I am reading a book at the moment.
You are watching TV now.
He is sleeping.
She is studying at university this year.
We are staying at home tonight.
They are going to Spain this summer.*

NB 1: Le **e** final des verbes tombe lorsqu'on ajoute le suffixe **-ing**

ex:	To make	->	making
	To come	->	coming
	To write	->	writing

NB 2: Dans les verbes se terminant en **-ie**, le **i** devient **y** lorsqu'on ajoute le suffixe **-ing**

ex:	To die	->	dying
	To lie	->	lying
	To tie	->	tying

NB 3: Lorsqu'un verbe d'une syllabe se termine par une consonne unique précédée d'une voyelle unique (to stop, to get, to run, ...), la consonne finale est redoublée devant le suffixe **-ing** (y et w ne sont pas des consonnes)

ex:	To stop	->	stopping
	To get	->	getting
	To run	->	running

NB 4: Pour les verbes polysyllabiques, on redouble la consonne finale précédée d'une voyelle unique si la dernière syllabe est accentuée:

ex:	To beGIN	->	beginning
Mais:	To HAPpen	->	happening
	To Visit	->	visiting
	To deVELop	->	developing

NB 5: Les verbes se terminant en **-c**, prennent **ck** devant le suffixe **-ing**

ex:	To picnic	->	picnicking
-----	-----------	----	------------

2. Forme interrogative

What are you doing at present?

What is he reading?

3. Forme négative

I am not working at the moment.

B. USAGE

Le **Present Continuous** exprime une action en train de se dérouler au moment où l'on parle ou qui se déroule pendant une période de temps limitée mais pas forcément au moment où l'on parle.

Le **Present Continuous** est également utilisé pour parler d'une action future déjà arrangée. Dans ce cas, un complément de temps est nécessaire pour indiquer que nous sommes dans le futur.

I am staying at home tonight.

NB 1: Il y a une série de verbes qui ne se conjuguent pas au présent continu:

1. les verbes de perception:
to see, to hear, to smell, to taste
2. les verbes de cognition:
to know, to suppose, to mean, to understand, to imagine, to think (opinion), to forget, to realise, to remember, ...
3. les verbes de sentiment et d'émotion:
to prefer, to hate, to like, to love, to desire, to believe, to agree, to hope, to want, to need, to wish, to refuse, ...
4. + *to appear, to belong (to), to consist(in/of), to contain, to depend (on), to seem, to possess, to forgive, to owe, ...*

NB 2: Le **Present Continuous** utilisé avec **ALWAYS**, **OFTEN**, **ALL THE TIME** exprime l'agacement.

She is always losing her keys!

NB 3: On utilise le **Simple Present** pour exprimer un horaire de train, de bus, d'avion, de cinéma, ... même s'il s'agit d'un futur proche arrangé.

My train leaves at 5.30.

NB 4: Le verbe “*to have*” ne se conjugue pas au **Present Continuous** lorsqu'il signifie “posséder”. Mais il peut se conjuguer au **Present Continuous** dans les expressions suivantes:

*To have breakfast, lunch, dinner
To have a rest
To have trouble
To have difficulty
To have a shower, a bath,
To have a walk
...*

NB 5: Le verbe “to think” peut se conjuguer au Present
verbales “to think about”
et “to think of”.

Continuous dans les locutions

What are you thinking about?
I'm thinking of moving.

EXERCICES

1. Conjuguez les verbes au temps du présent adéquat

1. Listen, John (to open) _____ the door.
2. I (to watch) _____ a cricket game for the first time.
3. He (to drink) _____ a cup of tea every morning.
4. She (not to like) _____ milk?
5. We (not to know) _____ her family.
6. Listen! The baby (to cry) _____.
7. I (not to be) _____ ready.
8. Look! Peter (to play) _____ a good match.
9. - What you (to do) _____?
- I (to look) _____ for my English book.
10. - What your father (to do) _____?
- He is a teacher.
11. She's tired. She (to want) _____ to go home now.
12. I (to wear) _____ sunglasses today because the sun is strong.
13. I'm afraid I (not to remember) _____.
14. I (to meet) _____ him at 3 o'clock to go and see a movie.
15. They usually (to work) _____ at the weekends, but they (not to work)
_____ this weekend.
16. I usually (to read) _____ newspapers, but I

(to read) _____ a magazine at the moment.

17. I (to go) _____ on holiday in July.

18. We (to build) _____ a garage next to our house. We (to want)
_____ somewhere to put the car.

19. We (to go) _____ for a walk every evening.

20. Look at the crowd! I (not to know) _____ what they (to wait)
_____ for.

21. We (to have) _____ a party for him on Saturday.

22. I'm sorry, I (not to agree) _____ with you.

23. What you (to do) _____ on Sunday?

24. At the moment they (to watch) _____ television.

25. They usually (to leave) _____ them at the door.

26. Of course he can't do it! He(not to know) _____ anything about cars!

27. She (to look at) _____ the menu still!

28. They (to learn) _____ English at the moment.

29. She always (to look at) _____ me!

30. John (to come) _____ to play cards this afternoon.

31. The summer holiday (to start) on 1 July.

32. She (not to take) _____ them out very often.

33. They (to get married) _____ next Tuesday.

34. Listen! He probably (to tell off) _____ his children again!

35. She (to go) _____ to the pictures twice a week.

36. Can I have a bit more? It (to taste) _____ delicious.

37. If he (not to support) _____ them, they can't live properly!

38. It is obvious that he (not to realise) _____ how important it is!
39. He (to live) _____ alone a few blocks from here.
40. They always (to talk about) _____ the same subject. What a bore!
41. That shows they (not to respect) _____ the rules.
42. What gets on my nerves is that he always (to bite) _____ his nails!
43. They (not to seem) _____ to mind.
44. I (to write) _____ to my parents. I (to write) _____ to them every weekend.
45. It (to snow) _____ outside. It (to come) _____ down quite hard, look.
46. The sun (to rise) _____ in the east, remember. It's behind us, so we (to travel) _____ west.
47. We (to go) _____ camping every year. It's a good cheap holiday. Hotels (to cost) _____ too much.
48. What you (to think about) _____?
49. I (not to remember) _____ his name for the moment.
50. He (to go) _____ often fishing and (to catch) _____ nothing.

2. Complétez le texte suivant avec le verbe adéquat au bon temps du présent

to study - to enjoy - to work(x2)- to live - to manufacture - to employ
--

Hello, my name's Maria Lascaratou. I was born on Skopelos, a Greek island, and now I _____ in Athens. No, not Athens, Greece, but Athens, Georgia, in the United States. My company, Scantech, _____ components for the electronics industry.

The company _____ 340 people at its two production plants and another fifty at the head office. I normally _____ in the production department, but at the moment I _____ in R&D, helping them to develop new products. I _____ my job because it gives me a chance to travel. At the moment I _____ French and German because I have to travel to Europe a lot.

3. Traduisez

1. - Où est Marie?

- Elle dîne.

2. Combien coûte ce livre?

3. Le train n'est jamais en retard. Il est toujours à l'heure.

4. Combien de fois par mois vas-tu au cinéma?

5. Elle est en Angleterre en ce moment: elle apprend l'anglais.

6. - Dépêche-toi!

- Oui, je viens.

7. J'en ai marre! Tu perds toujours tes clés!

8. A quelle heure arrive-t-elle demain?

9. Combien de langues parles-tu?

10. Rentres-tu dimanche prochain?

11. Comment va-t-il travailler? En train?

12. Attends jusqu'à ce qu'il revienne.

13. – Qu'écoutes-tu?

- Le nouveau CD de Madonna.

14. D'où provient-il?

15. Regardes-tu souvent le journal télévisé?

16. – Où est mon livre?

- Il traîne (to lie) sur la table.

17. A qui ressemble-t-elle? A son père ou à sa mère?

18. Il ne mange jamais de viande. Il est végétarien.

19. Combien de personnes habitent ici?

20. Je ne comprends pas ta question.

21. Elle ne veut pas qu'il parte.
22. D'habitude, elle téléphone vers 5 heures.
23. Ne fais pas trop de bruit. Elle dort.
24. A quoi penses-tu?
25. Ne le dérange pas ! Il est en train de dîner.
26. Combien vous dois-je?
27. Que fais-tu les soirées?
28. A qui appartient ce livre?
29. Je joue chaque semaine au lotto mais je ne gagne jamais rien.
30. Il ne vient presque jamais avec nous.

11. LES TEMPS DU PASSE

11.1. SIMPLE PAST

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** sujet + infinitif (sans “to”) + ed
sauf verbes irréguliers

We played tennis yesterday.
I saw him yesterday.

NB 1: les verbes se terminant par **e** ajoutent seulement **d**

ex: To love -> loved

NB 2: les verbes se terminant par **y** précédé d'une consonne changent l'**y** en **i** avant d'ajouter **ed**

ex: To carry -> carried

NB 3: les règles concernant le redoublement de la consonne finale lorsque l'on ajoute le suffixe **-ing** sont d'application pour la formation du *Simple Past*

ex: To admit -> admitted

2. **Forme interrogative:** did + sujet + infinitif (sans “to”)

When did you play tennis?
When did you see him?

3. **Forme négative:** sujet + did not + infinitif (sans “to”)

I didn't see him last week.
I didn't play tennis yesterday.

B. USAGE

Le *Simple Past* exprime une action qui s'est déroulée à un moment précis du passé, dans une période de temps terminée. Avec le *Simple Past*, on insiste sur le moment où l'action a eu lieu et pas sur les conséquences de l'action.

Quelques mots-clés:

yesterday, ... ago, last week, last year, when, ...

I went to Australia in 1998 and in 2006.

I broke my arm yesterday.
I met him 20 years ago.
Elvis Presley was a famous star. (Because Elvis is dead!)
I bought my house last year.
When did you see him?

NB: Usages particuliers du SIMPLE PAST

I wish I won at the lottery.
-> Je souhaiterais gagner au lotto.
It's high time you learnt your vocabulary.
-> Il est grand temps que tu apprennes ton vocabulaire.
I'd rather you came another time.
-> Je préfèrerais que tu viennes une autre fois.
If I were you, I would not stay here.
-> Si j'étais toi, je ne resterais pas ici.

11.2. **PAST CONTINUOUS**

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** sujet + “**was/were**” + infinitif -ing

I was working when you phoned.

2. **Forme interrogative:** “**was/were**” + sujet + infinitif -ing

What were you doing while I was phoning?

3. **Forme négative:** sujet + “**was/were**” + not + infinitif -ing

You weren't sleeping when I came back last night.

B. USAGE

Le **Past Continuous** exprime

- une action qui était en train de se dérouler dans le passé quand une autre action brève se produisit.

The telephone rang while I was sleeping.

What were they doing when you rang them?

I saw her as she was crossing the street.

- deux actions longues qui ont eu lieu simultanément dans le passé.

They were enjoying themselves while I was working.

I was reading while he was working.

11.3. PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative** **sujet + “have/has” + participe passé**
(= verbe + **ed** ou verbe irrégulier)

I have already finished my work.

2. **Forme interrogative** **“have/has” + sujet + participe passé**
(= verbe + **ed** ou verbe irrégulier)

Have you finished your work yet?

3. **Forme négative** **sujet + “have/has” + not + participe passé**
(= verbe + **ed** ou verbe irrégulier)

I haven't finished my work yet.

B. USAGE

Le **Present Perfect Simple** exprime une action qui a eu lieu à un moment non précisé du passé, dans une période de temps non terminée, ou qui vient juste de se terminer. Avec le **Present Perfect Simple**, on insiste sur les conséquences que l'action a dans le présent et non sur le moment où elle a eu lieu.

Quelques mots-clés:

today, this week, this ..., ever, never, already, yet (dans une question), just, in the past few weeks, not yet, so far, until now, recently, lately, since, for, ...

I have already been twice to Australia.

I have read three books since last week.

I have known him for 20 years.

I have broken my arm so I cannot play tennis.

NB: *He has been* to the cinema.

-> il est allé au cinéma et il est revenu.

He has gone to the cinema.

-> il est allé au cinéma et il y est encore.

11.4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative** sujet + “have/has” + been + infinitif -ing

I have been working for hours.

2. **Forme interrogative** “have/has” + sujet + been + infinitif -ing

Have you been sleeping for a long time?

3. **Forme négative** sujet + “have/has” + not + been + infinitif -ing

NB: La forme négative est peu courante.

I haven't been waiting for a long time, I can still wait a little.

B. USAGE

Le Present Perfect Continuous exprime une action qui a commencé à un moment déterminé du passé, s'est poursuivie jusque dans le présent et se poursuivra peut-être à l'avenir. Avec le Present Perfect Continuous, on insiste avant tout sur la durée de l'action plus que sur ses résultats ou ses conséquences.

Quelques mots clés: *for, since, how long... ?,...*

He has been sleeping for hours.

I have been reading since eight o'clock

>< I have already read three books.

11.5. PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative** sujet + “had” + participe passé
(= verbe + ed ou verbe irrégulier)

When they arrived, the film had already started.

2. **Forme interrogative** “had” + sujet + participe passé
(= verbe + ed ou verbe irrégulier)

Had you finished your work when the boss arrived?

3. **Forme négative** sujet + “had” + not + participe passé
(= verbe + ed ou verbe irrégulier)

I hadn't finished my work when the boss arrived.

B. USAGE

Le **Past Perfect Simple** exprime qu'une action avait déjà eu lieu quand une autre s'est produite. Avec le **Past Simple**, on insiste sur l'antériorité de la première action.

11.6. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative** sujet + “had” + been + infinitif -ing

I had been sleeping for ten minutes when the phone rang.

2. **Forme interrogative** “had” + sujet + been + infinitif -ing

How long had you been sleeping when he arrived?

3. **Forme négative** sujet + “had” + not + been + infinitif -ing

NB: La forme négative est peu courante.

She had not been sleeping for long when he arrived.

C. USAGE

Le **Past Perfect Continuous** exprime qu'une action était en cours depuis un certain temps dans le passé lorsqu'une autre s'est produite. Avec le **Past Perfect Continuous**, on insiste sur la continuité de l'action longue.

EXERCICES

1. LE SIMPLE PAST

1. Conjuguez les verbes au Simple Past

1. It was warm, so I (to take off) _____ my coat.
2. The film wasn't very good. I (not to enjoy) _____ it very much.
3. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I (not to disturb) _____ her.
4. I was very tired, so I (to go) _____ to bed early.
5. The bed was very comfortable, so I (to sleep) _____ very well.
6. It was a funny situation but nobody (to laugh) _____.
7. The window was open and a bird (to fly) _____ into the room.
8. We went to Kate's house but she (not to be) _____ at home.
9. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It (to cost) _____ only £20 a night.
10. It was hard work carrying the bags. They (to be) _____ very heavy.
11. Tom's father (to teach) _____ him how to drive when he (to be) _____ 17 years old.
12. When I (to be) _____ young, I (to want) _____ to be a singer.
13. I (to see) _____ Sue in town yesterday but she (not to see) _____ me.
14. I (to meet) _____ Tom at the airport a few weeks ago.
15. You (to go) _____ out yesterday?
16. We (to be) _____ in a difficult position last week.
We (not to know) _____ what to do.

17. He (to live) _____ in London for two years, then (to move) _____ to Edinburgh.
18. I (to be) _____ surprised when he (to accept) _____ the drink since I (to think) _____ he was against alcoholic drinks.
19. I (not to want) _____ to meet Paul, so when he (to enter) _____ the room I (to leave) _____.
20. I (to do) _____ all sorts of work when I (to be) _____ in the army.

2. Complétez les phrases suivantes avec le verbe adéquat conjugué au Simple Past.

to buy – to catch – to cost – to drink - to fall – to break – to sell – to spend – to teach – to throw – to win – to write

1. Mozart _____ more than 600 pieces of music.
2. – How did you learn to drive?
- My father _____ me.
3. We couldn't afford to keep our car, so we _____ it.
4. I was very thirsty, so I _____ the water very quickly.
5. Paul and I played tennis yesterday. He's much better than me, so he _____ easily.
6. Donald _____ down the stairs this morning and _____ his leg.
7. Jim _____ the ball to Sue, who _____ it.
8. Ann _____ a lot of money yesterday. She _____ a dress which _____ £100.

3. Un de vos amis vient de revenir de vacances. Posez-lui des questions en utilisant les mots entre parenthèses

1. (where/go) _____ ?
2. (go/alone) _____ ?

3. (food/good) _____?
4. (how long/stay there) _____?
5. (stay/at a hotel) _____?
6. (how/travel) _____?
7. (the weather/fine) _____?
8. (what/do in the evenings) _____?
9. (meet/anybody interesting) _____?
10. (how much/cost) _____?

2. LE PAST CONTINUOUS

1. Complétez les phrases suivantes en utilisant un verbe au Past Continuous

1. Tom burnt his hand while he _____
2. The doorbell rang while I _____
3. We saw an accident while we _____
4. Mary fell asleep while she _____
5. The television was on but nobody _____

2. Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat: soit le Simple Past, soit le Past Continuous

1. Jane (to wait) _____ for me when I (to arrive) _____.
2. What you (to do) _____ yesterday at this time?
3. How fast you (to drive) _____ when the accident (to happen) _____?
4. I (to walk) _____ along the street when suddenly I (to hear) _____ footsteps behind me. Somebody (to follow) _____ me. I (to be) _____ frightened and I (to start) _____ to run.
5. I haven't seen Alan for ages. When I last _____ (to see) him, he (to try) _____ to find a job.
6. I (to cycle) _____ home yesterday when suddenly a man (to step out) _____ into the road in front of me. I (to go) _____ quite fast but luckily I (to manage) _____ to stop in time and I (not to hit) _____ him.
7. I (to make) _____ a cake when the light went out. I had to finish it in the dark.

8. We (not to be allowed) _____ to go out with the boat yesterday
as a strong wind (to blow) _____.
9. When I arrived in the classroom this morning, the teacher (to write)
_____ on the board.
10. When I (to arrive) _____ she (to have) _____ dinner.

3. LE PRESENT PERFECT

1. Conjuguez les verbes suivants au Present Perfect

1. - What is George's sister like?
- I don't know. I never(to meet) _____ her.
2. - Can you play chess?
- Yes, but I (not to play) _____ for ages.
3. - Mike was late for work again this morning.
- Again! He(to be) _____ late every day this week.
4. - How is Jane these days?
- I don't know. I(not to meet) _____ her recently.
5. - Is that book interesting?
- I can't tell you. I(not to read) _____ it yet.
6. - Is Brussels worth visiting?
- I've no idea. I(to be) _____ never there.
7. - Are you hungry?
- Yes, I (not to eat) _____ much today.
8. - Did you enjoy your holiday?
- Yes, it's the best holiday I (to have) _____ for a long time.
9. - Do you like caviar?
- I don't know. I(to eat) _____ never any.
10. - The car broke down again this morning.
- Not again! It's the second time it (to break down) _____ this week.

11. - Would you like something to eat?
- No, thanks, I (to have) _____ just lunch.
12. - What time is David leaving?
- He (to leave) _____ already.
13. - Are your friends here yet?
- Yes, they (to arrive) _____ just.
14. - What does Tom think about our plan?
- I don't know. I (not to tell) _____ him yet.
15. You don't have to reserve a table. I already (to do) _____ it.

2. **Complétez les phrases suivantes avec “for” ou “since”**

1. Jill has been in Ireland _____ Monday.
2. Tom has been in Scotland _____ three days.
3. My aunt has been living in Australia _____ 15 years.
4. Margaret is in her office. She has been there _____ 7 o'clock.
5. India has been an independent country _____ 1947.
6. The bus is late. We've been waiting _____ 20 minutes.
7. Nobody lives in those houses. They've been empty _____ many years.
8. Mike has been ill _____ a long time. He has been in hospital _____ October.
9. You have been dreaming about that film _____ days, haven't you?
10. We've been keeping cats and dogs at home _____ ages.
11. Nothing new has happened _____ he was fired.
12. He's been listening to records _____ a long time.
13. I haven't heard anything so stupid _____ I got your letter.
14. He has been killing animals ever _____ he became a hunter.
15. He's been a drug-addict _____ he arrived in America.

16. She's been waiting for him _____ ages.
17. She hasn't seen me _____ I was a child.
18. They have been sitting near the window _____ you went out.
19. I have been awake _____ two o'clock this morning.
20. Richard has been in Canada _____ January.

3. Complétez les phrases suivantes en utilisant les mots entre parenthèses + “for”, “since” ou “ago”

1. Jill has been in Ireland _____ (three days).
2. Linda and Frank have been married _____ (20 years).
3. Linda and Frank got married _____ (20 years).
4. Dan arrived _____ (10 minutes).
5. We had lunch _____ (an hour).
6. Silvia has been learning English _____ (six months).
7. Have you known Lisa _____ (a long time)?
8. I bought these shoes _____ (a few days).
9. I have been awake _____ (5 minutes).
10. They have been watching TV _____ (6 o'clock).

4. Complétez les phrases suivantes avec “been” ou “gone”

1. Jim is on holiday. He's _____ to Italy.
2. Hello! I've just _____ to the shops. I've bought a lot of things.
3. Alice isn't here at the moment. She's _____ to the shop to get a newspaper.
4. Tom has _____ out. He'll be back in an hour.

5. - Are you going to the bank?
 - No, I've already _____ to the bank.
6. - Where is Jill?
 - She is not here. I think she has _____ to the bank.
7. - Hello Sue. Where have you _____? Have you _____ to the bank?
8. - Have you ever _____ to Mexico?
 - No, never.
9. My parents aren't at home this evening. They've _____ out.
10. There's a new restaurant in town. Have you _____ to it?

5. **Conjuguez les verbes suivants au temps adéquat : soit le Simple Past soit le Present Perfect**

1. How many letters you (to send) _____ today?
2. It (to start) _____ raining one hour ago.
3. They (to know) _____ each other since they (to leave) _____ school.
4. You (to walk) _____ too fast this afternoon. That's why you are tired now.
5. I (not to see) _____ you since Christmas.
6. Here are your shoes. I (to clean) _____ just them.
7. I (to meet) _____ him last June.
8. How many games the team (to win) _____ last season?
9. Your hair looks different. You (to have) _____ a haircut?

10. Dennis (to be) _____ in love with Margaret since the day he (to meet) _____ her.
11. You (to have) _____ news from her recently?
12. How many cigarettes you (to smoke) _____ today?
13. You (to have) _____ dinner yet?
14. I (to read) _____ that book when I was at school.
15. I can't go out because I (not to finish) _____ my work.

4. LE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. **Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat: soit le Present Perfect Simple, soit le Present Perfect Continuous**

1. I (to live) _____ in London since 1999.
2. She (to move) _____ three times in four years.
3. She (to try) _____ to learn French for years but she (not to succeed) _____ yet.
4. I'm sorry for being late. How long you (to wait) _____?
5. This book (to lie) _____ on the table for weeks. You (not to read) _____ it yet?
6. You (to drink) _____ already 3 cups of coffee since this morning.
7. I (not to see) _____ him for a long time.
8. I (to phone) _____ him twice but I (to get) _____ no answer.
9. We (to look) _____ forward to going on holiday for years but we haven't got enough money.

10. He (to write) _____ letters since 8 this morning but he (to be) _____ interrupted four times by the phone.
11. I (to drive) _____ 400 kilometres today.
12. Do you know I (to wait) _____ for the bus for an hour!
13. I (to fish) _____ for an hour and I (to catch) _____ 2 fish already.
14. Hurray! I (to finish) _____ this report at last!
15. I (to study) _____ all night long but I haven't finished yet.
16. She (not to speak) _____ to me since last week.
17. It (to rain) _____ here for more than a month.
18. How long you (to live) _____ here?
19. We (to be) _____ here since January.
20. He (not to smoke) _____ for two weeks. He's trying to give up.
21. The film just (to begin) _____. You are a little late.
22. The directors (to discuss) _____ the problem all day long but they (not to find) _____ a solution yet.
23. Those young men (to run) _____ nearly two miles. They (to run) _____ for ten minutes.
24. Since tea time Elaine (to do) _____ sums in her exercise book. She (to do) _____ fifty.
25. You (to drink) _____ tea all day. You (to drink) _____ at least ten cups.
26. Simon (to deliver) _____ about 200 newspapers. He (to deliver) _____ them since early this morning.

27. Bob and his friends (to play) _____ golf since lunch time. They (to play) _____ ten holes.
28. I (to live) _____ in London since 1987.
29. Mary (to rest) _____ in the garden all day because she (to be) _____ ill.
30. I (to wait) _____ here since 4 o'clock.
31. I (to write) _____ letters for the last two hours.
32. I (to read) _____ two novels since yesterday.
33. We (to study) _____ English for only six months.
34. I (to write) _____ four letters since breakfast.
35. I'm sure that boy (not to wash) _____ his hands since yesterday.

2. Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat : Simple Past, Present Perfect Simple ou Present Perfect Continuous

1. My father (to smoke) _____ 30 cigarettes a day for 25 years. Then his doctor (to tell) _____ him that he should quit. That's what he (to do) _____. He (not to smoke) _____ ever since.
2. When I (to be) _____ 19, I (to go) _____ to the USA and (to stay) _____ over there for 6 months. I never (to be) _____ so happy in my life since then.
3. - Do you know the new assistant?
 - No, I (not to meet) _____ her so far.
4. When I (to start) _____ teaching 20 years ago, I (not to know) _____ exactly what to do.
5. - How long you (to live) _____ here?

- I don't know, I don't even remember when we (to move) _____ in.
6. They (to be) _____ married for so long and they still love each other after all these years. Isn't it wonderful?
7. Are you sure you want another one? How many coffees you (to drink) _____ so far?
8. Would you please forgive her, she (to be) _____ ill a couple of times lately.
9. Would you believe it? They (not to quarrel) _____ since they (to come) _____ back from their holidays last Friday.
10. I (to know) _____ Edith since I was a child.
11. You (to see) my pen? I (to lose) _____ it.
12. She never (to see) _____ the sea. She (to want) _____ to go last year but she (to have) _____ no money.
13. He (to write) _____ a lot of letters yesterday.
14. - You (to speak) _____ to my sister yesterday?
- No, I (not to meet) _____ her for a long time. I can remember when I last (to see) _____ her: it (to be) _____ in New-York 3 years ago.
15. This is my house. I (to live) _____ here since 1970.
16. My mother (to be) _____ ill since Monday.
17. Where's Tom? I (not to see) _____ him today.
18. I (to know) _____ him for a few years. He's my best friend.
19. It (to be) _____ cold this year.
20. Shakespeare (to write) _____ Hamlet.
21. - You (to be) _____ here before?

- Yes, I (to spend) _____ my holidays here last year.
22. I (to wait) _____ here for a long time.
23. My neighbours just (to buy) _____ a new car.
24. We never (to be) _____ in Switzerland.
25. Peter and I (to go) _____ to the cinema last night.
26. Pat (to start) _____ practising tennis last month.
27. We (to leave) _____ home at 9:00 and (to get) _____ there at 11:30.
28. She (not to finish) _____ her homework yet.
29. The Johnsons (to live) _____ here since January.
30. I (to wait) _____ for a few minutes.
31. Last year Jim (to break) _____ his leg.
32. He (not to have) _____ a cooked breakfast for years.
33. You (to lock) _____ the door before leaving the house?
34. They (to stop) _____ working at 5 pm.
35. Our visitors (to arrive) _____; they are sitting in the garden.
36. I (to lose) _____ my purse; I can't find it anywhere.
37. The match (to start) _____. They are playing now.
38. James (to earn) _____ some money last week. But I'm afraid he already (to spend) _____ it all.
39. Prices (to go) _____ up. Things are more expensive this week.
40. I (to make) _____ a cake. Would you like a piece?

5. LE PAST PERFECT ET LE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat: Past Perfect Simple ou Past Perfect Continuous

1. I (to read) _____ that book before I was 16.
2. How long you (to walk) _____ when you found her?
3. I (to be) _____ there for two days when it happened.
4. We (to wait) _____ for about three hours when they arrived.
5. I thought she (to leave) _____ the town as I (not to see) _____ her for several years.
6. He (to write) _____ already 6 letters when we arrived.
7. He (to sleep) _____ for two hours when I woke him up.
8. We didn't see Peter in the States: he (to leave) _____ 3 days before our arrival.
9. Because they (to have) _____ a party the night before, they did not come with us yesterday evening.
10. John (to sit) _____ in the lobby for two hours when the manager called him.

2. Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat :Simple Past ou Past Perfect

1. - Was Tom at the party when you arrived?
- No, he (to go) _____ home.
2. I felt very tired when I got home, so I (to go) _____ straight to bed.
3. The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (to go) _____ to bed.
4. We were not hungry. We (to have) _____ just lunch.

5. Karen didn't want to go to the cinema because she (to see) _____ already the film.
6. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He never (to fly) _____ before.
7. We were driving along the road when we (to see) _____ a car which (to break down), _____ so we (to stop) _____ to see if we could help.

3. Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat: Simple Past, Past Perfect ou Past Perfect Continuous

1. They (to go) _____ home after they (to finish) _____ their work.
2. She told me yesterday she (to see) _____ already the Pyramids.
3. She (to leave) _____ just when I called at her house.
4. He asked me why we (to come) _____ so early.
5. He wondered why we (no to visit) _____ him before.
6. How long you (to wait) _____ at the station when Jack (to arrive) _____ to fetch you?
7. We asked him how many countries he (to visit) _____.
8. They drank a cup of coffee after they (to finish) _____ dinner.
9. The fire (to spread) _____ to the next building before the firemen (to arrive) _____.
10. My friend (not to see) _____ me for many years when I (to meet) _____ him last week.
11. The sun (to set) _____ before we (to arrive) _____ home.

12. I (to try) _____ to get her on the phone the whole day when I finally (to get) _____ her at 8 in the evening.
13. He had already learnt some English before he (to leave) _____ for England, but before he (to arrive) _____ in England he (to forget) _____ a lot.
14. When they (to show) _____ me round the premises yesterday, most trucks already (to leave) _____, so the warehouse (to be) _____ empty.
15. Yesterday I (to buy) _____ a new watch as my old one (to break down) _____ and couldn't be repaired.
16. He (to say) _____ he was sorry he (to give) _____ me so much trouble.
17. He (to know) _____ her for a long time when he finally (to get married) _____ to her.
18. He (to read) _____ for two hours when we arrived.
19. We (to live) _____ in the States for 10 years when Kennedy died.
20. We didn't have much money then, though we (to save) _____ for years.

EXERCICE DE SYNTHESE SUR TOUS LES TEMPS DU PASSE

1. Conjuguez les verbes suivants au temps du passé adéquat

1. We (not to play) _____ tennis together since last May.
2. I (to go) _____ away last weekend.
3. I (to learn) _____ English for the last two years
and now I am studying German too.
4. I (to join) _____ the group 3 months ago.
5. It took me a long time before I (to realize) _____ who he was.
6. So far they (to fail) _____ to convince them.
7. They (to plant) _____ it last year.
8. I (to live) _____ in London at that time.
9. My uncle (to serve) _____ in the RAF during the war.
10. He (to give up) _____ all hope long ago.
11. It was not long before they (to find out) _____ the truth.
12. While the children (to sleep) _____ I (to do)
_____ my ironing.
13. They kept up a correspondence until he (to die) _____.
14. Good news! He (to agree) _____ to undertake the task.
15. You (to do) _____ this for a couple of years, haven't you?
16. What else you (to do) _____ since you retired?
17. When I last saw her she (to walk) _____ along the river.

18. She (to dance) _____ for such a long time that when she stops she will be exhausted.
19. So far I never (to drive) _____ a Jaguar.
20. You are late. We already (to finish) _____ our dinner.
21. She (not to answer) _____ my letter yet.
22. Can you tell me what (to happen) _____ after I had left?
23. It (not to rain) _____ for more than a month.
24. The police (to arrest) _____ him two months ago.
25. We just (to visit) _____ Poland.
26. She always (to be) _____ kind to us.
27. It happened after I (to move) _____ to France.
28. Now that I (to lose) _____ my driving license, what can I do?
29. I'm afraid they already (to leave) _____.
30. We never (to hear) _____ of him before that day.
31. You ever (to taste) _____ anything so delicious?
32. What film you (to watch) _____ yesterday when
I (to phone) _____ you?
33. This monument (to stand) _____ there for centuries.
34. You (to hear) _____ that Mr Johnson is dead?
35. We (to live) _____ in France since 1948.
36. I (not to see) _____ you for more than a week.
37. Since when you (to know) _____ him?

38. They (to come) _____ here a month ago.
39. I (to go) _____ to Greece twice.
40. She (to wait) _____ for the bus when I (to see) _____ her last week.
41. I already (to tidy) _____ my bedroom and I'm not going to do it again!
42. When they(to see) _____ the spider, they(to run) _____ away.
43. He (to be) _____ in hospital for two months when his friends visited him.
44. She(to cook) _____ the dinner when she(to hear) _____ a noise.
45. He (to fall) _____ into the river! Pull him out!
46. She (to go) _____ just.
47. They (to be engaged) _____ since January.
48. How long you (to know) _____ him?
49. I already (to write) _____ a lot of letters.
50. He(to be) _____ ill for one month when he (to die) _____.
51. What you (to do) _____ last summer?
52. She was very pleased when she (to find) _____ her purse.
53. He (to see) _____ that film three times.
54. We (to listen) _____ to records when the postman
(to come) _____.
55. They both (to leave) _____ the hotel yesterday.
56. They (to tell) _____ me yesterday that they (to see) _____ him the week before.

57. I (to lose) _____ my glasses. Have you seen them?
58. Look! I (to make) _____ a model plane!
59. Where's Peter? He (to disappear) _____.
60. Since 1971 Britain (to have) _____ a decimal currency.
61. I (to walk) _____ down the street when I (to see) _____ my uncle.
62. The storm (to begin) _____ at 2 o'clock while the class (to study) _____ history.
63. We are too late: the train (to go) _____.
64. I (to have) _____ not an answer yet.
65. Look what nice hot soup I (to make) _____ for you!
66. Yesterday I (to try) _____ hard to work well.
67. Science (to make) _____ much progress since 1900.
68. Who (to leave) _____ this book for me yesterday?
69. I never (to hear) _____ such nonsense!
70. The train (to stop) _____ so we can go out.
71. I often (to go) _____ bathing when I was there.
72. Help! Help! Tom (to fall) _____ into the river!
73. I (to work) _____ for the last three hours.
74. While I (to be) _____ busy, a thief (to steal) _____ my coat.
75. I (to see) _____ just your brother.

76. We (to live) _____ in this house for many years.
77. I (to lose) _____ my purse. Please help me find it.
78. I never (to see) _____ such a wonderful site.
79. Your face is black. I wonder what you (to do) _____.
80. How long you (to think) _____ about the problem?

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Nous sommes allés les voir il y a dix jours.
2. Ils sont en Ecosse depuis le 1^{er} janvier.
3. Voilà bientôt deux heures qu'il parle.
4. Notre grand-père n'est allé à l'école que pendant 4 ans.
5. Il est sorti il y a dix minutes.
6. Je travaille depuis 6 heures du matin.
7. Il est malade depuis dimanche.
8. Il est malade depuis plusieurs années.
9. Il a été malade il y a deux mois.
10. L'été dernier il a été malade pendant deux semaines.
11. Il est malade depuis qu'il est rentré d'Anvers.

12. Depuis combien de temps est-il malade?
13. Combien de temps les avez-vous attendus?
14. Il y trois heures que nous travaillons.
15. J'ai travaillé pendant trois heures hier soir.
16. Le dîner est prêt depuis longtemps.
17. Les chauffeurs de taxi sont en grève depuis une semaine.
18. Depuis combien de temps l'Irlande est-elle une république?
19. Cela fait des années que je n'ai pas joué au tennis.
20. J'habite Paris depuis 15 ans.
21. J'ai visité quelques endroits intéressants depuis notre dernière rencontre.
22. Je n'ai plus conduit cette voiture depuis que j'ai eu un accident.
23. Dick arriva pendant que nous étions en train de déjeuner.
24. Je prenais mon bain quand la tempête a commencé.
25. Jusqu'à présent, je n'ai rien appris de nouveau.
26. Il est mort en 1945.

27. Hier, j'ai fait des courses avec mes amis.
28. Marco Polo a passé plusieurs années en Chine.
29. Je ne suis pas allé au cinéma depuis deux semaines.
30. Qu'as-tu donné à Tom pour Noël?
31. Je jouais beaucoup au tennis quand j'étais jeune.
32. L'an dernier, nous avons rencontré une famille très intéressante.
33. Ça s'est passé pendant les vacances.
34. Elle a quitté l'école il y a deux ans.
35. Pourquoi n'es-tu pas venu dimanche?
36. J'écoutais une pièce à la radio quand on a frappé à la porte.
37. Que faisait-elle quand tu l'as rencontrée ?
38. Pendant que tu dormais, j'ai téléphoné aux Webbs.
39. Je l'ai vu hier soir. Il m'a remis ce livre pour vous.
40. J'étudie les temps du passé en anglais depuis plusieurs semaines.
41. Je travaillais dans cette société depuis 5 ans quand elle a fermé.
42. Avais-tu terminé ton travail quand l'ordinateur est tombé en panne ?

43. Depuis combien de temps exportez-vous vos produits?

44. Je ne les connais pas depuis longtemps.

45. Ils ont toujours payé par lettre de change.

12. LES TEMPS DU FUTUR

12.1. SIMPLE FUTURE

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** sujet + “will” + infinitif (sans “to”)

He will be 30 years old tomorrow.

I will have a beer.

2. **Forme interrogative** “will” + sujet + infinitif (sans “to”)

What will you do if it rains tomorrow?

NB 1: “Shall I” sert à exprimer une offre de service.

Shall I open the door for you?

NB 2: “Shall we” sert à exprimer une suggestion.

Shall we go to the cinema tonight?

NB 3: “Will you” peut exprimer une demande de service ou un ordre adouci.
Will you open the door for me, please?

3. **Forme négative** sujet + “will” + not + infinitif (sans “to”)

I will not go to the seaside if it rains.

= *I won't go to the seaside.*

B. USAGE

Le **Simple Future** exprime

- une action qui se déroulera avec **certitude** dans le futur
- une **décision** que l'on prend au moment où l'on parle

NB 1: On utilise le *Simple Future* après “*I think, I expect, I hope, I’m sure, I promise, I’m afraid, ...*”

NB 2: On ne peut pas avoir de futur dans une proposition subordonnée de temps.

*Call me as soon as he arrives.
Call me when he arrives.
I will stay with friends until I find a flat.
I must see him before he leaves.*

12.2. **BE GOING TO + INFINITIF**

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** sujet + “*be going*” + infinitif

*I am going to read this book.
Look at the clouds! It’s going to rain.*

2. **Forme interrogative** “*be*” + sujet + “*going*” + infinitif

*What are you going to do during the holiday?
Is it going to rain?*

3. **Forme négative** sujet + “*be not going*” + infinitif

*I am not going to buy a new car this year.
It’s not going to rain.*

B. USAGE

Le “*be going to*” exprime

- une **intention**
- une **prédiction** à partir d’éléments du présent.

12.3. **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** sujet + “*be*” présent + infinitif -ing

I am staying at home tomorrow.

2. **Forme interrogative** “*be*” présent + sujet + infinitif -ing

What are you doing next weekend?

3. Forme négative sujet + “be” présent + not + infinitif -ing

I am not staying at home tomorrow.

B. USAGE

Le **Present Continuous** exprime une action arrangée dans un futur proche.

NB: Il faut qu'un complément de temps indique que l'action aura bien lieu dans un futur proche, sinon on pensera que l'action est en train de se dérouler au moment où l'on parle.

12.4. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

A. FORME

1. Forme affirmative: sujet + “will be” + infinitif -ing

Tomorrow at this time I will be flying to New York.

2. Forme interrogative “will be” + sujet + infinitif -ing

What will you be doing tomorrow afternoon?

3. Forme négative sujet + “will not be” + infinitif -ing

I won't be sleeping yet when you come back.

B. USAGE

Le **Future Continuous** exprime qu'une action sera en cours à un moment donné du futur. On insiste sur la **programmation** dans le temps.

12.5. FUTURE PERFECT

A. FORME

1. Forme affirmative sujet + “will have” + participe passé
(= verbe + ed ou verbe irrégulier)

I will have finished this work by 5 o'clock.

2. Forme interrogative “will have” + sujet + participe passé
(= verbe + ed ou verbe irrégulier)

When will you have finished this work?

3. **Forme négative** sujet + “will not have” + participe passé
(= verbe + ed ou verbe irrégulier)

I won’t have finished this work when the boss comes back.

B. USAGE

Le Future Perfect exprime qu’une action aura eu lieu à un moment donné du futur.

12.6. **FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative** sujet + “will have been” + infinitif -ing

Next year I will have been working for this company for 40 years.

2. **Forme interrogative** “will” + sujet + “have been” + infinitif -ing

How long will you have been working when you retire?

3. **Forme négative** sujet + “will not have been” + infinitif -ing

If he stops work at 3, he won’t have been working for a long time.

B. USAGE

Le Future Perfect Continuous exprime qu’une action sera en cours depuis un certain temps à un moment donné du futur.

EXERCICES

1 **Conjuguez les verbes au temps du futur adéquat**

1. - Why are you turning on the television?
- I (to watch) _____ the news.
2. - I’ve just realised I haven’t got any money.
- Don’t worry, I (to lend) _____ you some.
3. Those clouds are very black, aren’t they? It (to rain) _____
4. - I’ve got a terrible headache.
- Have you? Wait there and I(to get) _____ an aspirin for you.

5. - Why are you filling that bucket with water?
- I (to wash) _____ the car.
6. - I've decided to re-paint this room.
- Have you? What colour you (to paint) _____ it?
7. - Look! There is smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!
- Good heavens! I (to call) _____ the fire brigade immediately.
8. - The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?
- No, it looks as if it (to fall) _____ down.
9. - Where are you going? Are you going shopping?
- Yes, I (to buy) _____ something for dinner.
10. - I can't work out how to use this camera.
- It's quite easy. I (to show) _____ you.
11. - What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?
- I (to have) _____ tea, please.
12. - Did you post that letter for me?
- Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I (to do) _____ it now.
13. Now you have crashed your car, what you (to do) _____ ?
14. - We need some bread for lunch.
- Do we? I (to go) _____ to the shops and get some.
15. - My brother has just returned from America.
- Oh, good. We (to ask) _____ him to come to our party.
16. I hear that you have decided to go on a diet. When you (to start) _____ ?
17. I (to go) _____ to America next week.
18. Our train (to leave) _____ at 7:15 tomorrow morning.
19. I am fed up with studying. We (to go) _____ for a walk?

20. At this time next week, I (to drive) _____ to Paris.
21. I (meet) _____ Peter tonight. He (to take) _____ me to the theatre.
22. - That tree makes the house very dark.
- Very well, I (to cut) _____ it down.
23. The holiday (to start) _____ on 1 July.
24. I am afraid that new road (to damage) _____ the environment.
25. I have bought new software. I (to learn) _____ how to use it.
26. Our teacher is very strict. I am sure the exam (to be) ___ difficult.
27. I (to get) _____ you another book?
28. Hurry up! The train (to leave) _____ in a minute.
29. We'll go out when the rain (to stop) _____.
30. We (to go) _____ to the pictures this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Je lui donnerai ton message quand je la verrai.
2. S'il fait plus de sport, il sera moins gros.
3. Nous travaillerons ensemble dès qu'il rentrera.
4. Je chanterai jusqu'à ce qu'il me dise d'arrêter.
5. Tu partiras quand je te le dirai.
6. Si tu écoutes attentivement, tu comprendras tout.
7. Quand j'aurai assez d'argent, j'achèterai une grosse voiture.
8. John sera content quand il apprendra la nouvelle.

9. Ses parents seront là avant qu'elle arrive.
10. Je lui téléphonerai dès que j'aurai terminé ce travail.

13. **LE CONDITIONNEL**

13.1. **PRESENT CONDITIONAL**

A. **WOULD + INFINITIF SANS “TO”**

Would n'a pas de sens propre. Il donne la «couleur» du conditionnel au verbe qui suit. Il a la même forme à toutes les personnes.

1. **Forme affirmative:**

I would go on holiday if I had money.

2. **Forme interrogative**

What would you do if you won a lot of money at the lottery?

3. **Forme négative**

I wouldn't buy a big car even if I had a lot of money.

B. **COULD + INFINITIF SANS “TO”**

Could a un sens propre = “pourrais”. Il a la même forme à toutes les personnes.

1. **Forme affirmative:**

I could help him if he asked me to.

2. **Forme interrogative**

Could you help me?

3. **Forme négative**

I couldn't buy a new car if I hadn't won money at the lottery.

C. **SHOULD + INFINITIF SANS “TO”**

Should a un sens propre = “devrais”. Il a la même forme à toutes les personnes.

1. **Forme affirmative:**

You should work more to succeed.

2. **Forme interrogative**

What should I do to pass?

3. **Forme négative**

You shouldn't smoke so much.

13.2. **PAST CONDITIONAL**

A. **WOULD HAVE + PARTICIPE PASSE = aurait + participe passé**

1. **Forme affirmative:**

I would have visited you at the hospital if I had known you were ill.

2. **Forme interrogative**

What would you have done if you had won all that money?

3. **Forme négative**

I wouldn't have phoned you if I had known you were in bed.

B. **COULD HAVE + PARTICIPE PASSE = aurait pu + infinitif**

1. **Forme affirmative:**

I could have helped you if you had asked me to.

2. **Forme interrogative**

Could you have helped me if I had asked you to?

3. **Forme négative**

I couldn't have helped you even if you had asked me to.

C. **SHOULD HAVE + PARTICIPE PASSE = aurait dû + infinitif**

1. **Forme affirmative:**

You should have worked more in order to pass.

2. **Forme interrogative**

What should I have done to pass?

3. **Forme négative**

You shouldn't have cheated at the exam.

EXERCICES

1. **Conjuguez les verbes à la forme adéquate. Attention à la concordance des temps !**

1. If I saw him I (to invite) _____ him.
2. If I had a computer I (to type) _____ it myself.
3. He (to look) _____ a lot better if he shaved more often.
4. If I (to try) _____ again I think I would have succeeded.
5. If you (to paint) _____ the wall white the room would be much brighter.
6. If they offered me the job I think I (to take) _____ it.
7. You will be fat if you (to eat) _____ so much.
8. If they had waited they (to find) _____ me.
9. If I (to be) _____ you I (not to marry) _____ him, but after all it's up to you.
10. I would have come sooner if I (to know) _____ you (to be) _____ there.
11. He (not to come) _____ if you hadn't invited him.
12. I (to do) _____ it if I could.
13. He (to graduate) _____ if he had wanted to.
14. (To like) _____ you to spend the weekend at home?
15. If they had more customers they probably (to make) _____ an effort.

16. She knew he (not to pay) _____ her back.
17. It (not to be) _____ so expensive if everyone had shared the cost.
18. They (to hurry) _____ if they knew we are waiting.
19. It (to be) _____ a success if she had done her best.
20. If he hadn't got up so late he (to have) _____ breakfast with us.
21. If she had new clothes on she (to look) _____ younger.
22. She still (to be) _____ alive if she hadn't driven so fast.
23. I (not to cash) _____ the cheque at once if I had known they were broke.
24. If you had lit the fire they (not to catch) _____ colds.
25. If she had cleaned the kitchen nobody (to know) _____
we had eaten there.
26. If he had taken two aspirins he (to sleep) _____ more deeply.
27. If I were you I (to stay) _____ in bed today.
28. He (to die) _____ inside if the firemen had not come immediately.
29. If he earned his living I (not to mind) _____ living with him.
30. If I had known that before I (to buy) _____ a brand-new car.

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Si je connaissais leur numéro de téléphone, je les appellerais.

2. Je n'achèterais pas ce manteau si j'étais toi.

3. Si tu ne regardais pas la TV si tard le soir, tu ne serais pas si fatigué.

4. Si j'étais toi, je ne l'épouserais pas.
5. Si ce livre n'avait pas été aussi cher, je l'aurais acheté.
6. Si j'avais su que tu étais malade, je t'aurais envoyé des fleurs.
7. Si tu avais raté le train, tu aurais été en retard pour ton rendez-vous.
8. J'aurais oublié ton anniversaire si Anne ne me l'avait pas rappelé.
9. Si j'avais eu ton adresse, je t'aurais envoyé une carte postale pendant que j'étais en vacances.
10. Si Jim me prêtait de l'argent, je pourrais acheter cette voiture.
11. Si tu avais pris ton petit-déjeuner avec nous, tu n'aurais pas faim maintenant.
12. Si tu avais commencé plus tôt, tu aurais fini à temps.
13. Nous aurions plus de clients si nous faisions plus de publicité.
14. Tu aurais dû me prévenir dès que tu l'as su.
15. J'aurais pu regarder la TV si je n'avais pas eu tant de travail.

EXERCICE DE SYNTHESE TOUS TEMPS CONFONDUS

1. Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat

1. I (not to leave) _____ Paris since I (to be) _____ 20 years old.
2. The sun (to rise) _____ in the east and (to set) _____ in the west.
3. He (to be born) _____ in London but (to spend) _____ most of his childhood in the countryside.
4. She (to study) _____ English for 2 years.
5. He (to be) _____ very successful so far.
6. My husband (to go out) _____ very rarely without me.
7. When I (to arrive) _____, Ann just (to leave) _____.
8. What time your train (to leave) _____?
9. What you (to think about) _____? You (not to listen) _____ to me.
10. You (to phone) _____ for hours! Please hang up at once.
11. Tomorrow at this time I (to fly) _____ to New-York.
12. How many cigarettes you (to smoke) _____ a day?
13. The sales manager (to work) _____ with us for the last six years. He (to go away) _____ today. His secretary (to help) _____ him with his packing now.
14. Sarah (to point out) _____ to me yesterday she (to see) _____ an article about us in the paper.
15. They already (to be) _____ in England before?
16. We (to meet) _____ her recently.
17. She (to see) _____ never the US. She (to want) _____ to go last year but she (not to have) _____ enough money.
18. We (to spend) _____ too much lately.

19. What (to be) _____ your reaction when you (to see) _____ the article in the paper?
20. I don't quite understand what you (to talk) _____ about.
21. Mr Smith (to retire) _____ at the age of 65 after he (to spend) _____ 40 years with the company.
22. How long you (to live) _____ here?
23. When I (to ring) _____ yesterday to complain, the man at the shop (to assure) _____ me they (to send) _____ the parcel to me three days before.
24. You (to see) _____ my bag? I (to lose) _____ it.
25. – You (to speak) _____ to my sister yesterday?
 - No, I (not to see) _____ her for a long time.
 I can't remember when I last (to see) _____ her.
26. When your train (to leave)? _____ You (to pack) _____ your bags yet? Here are the sandwiches I (to make) _____ for you for the journey.
27. Sarah! I (to receive) _____ a fax from Midland Furniture. They (not to receive) _____ the alarms systems we (to send) _____ them last Friday.
28. She just (to come in) _____ and (to see) _____ you in five minutes.
29. He (to be) _____ so good to me when I was a child that to this day I (not to forget) _____ his kindness and I hope I _____ (never/to forget) it.
30. They _____ (to meet) yesterday and they (to decide) _____ already to get married.
31. I (to finish) _____ this book by my next birthday.
32. My mother (to come) _____ to see us next Sunday.
33. I expect he (to go) _____ to Syria as soon as he (to get) _____ a visa.

34. I (to have) _____ always trouble with my engine these days!
35. They (to sell) _____ everything before we (to get) _____ there if we don't hurry.
36. After she (to work) _____ at the hospital for two years, she (to decide) _____ to give up.

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Nous avons envoyé les marchandises il y a trois jours.
2. Je le connaissais depuis deux ans quand nous nous sommes mariés.
3. Elle était en train de regarder la TV quand il est arrivé.
4. Depuis combien de temps l'attendez-vous?
5. Nous en avons vendu 100 jusqu'à présent.
6. J'avais postulé pour cet emploi avant la fin de mes études.
7. As-tu déjà reçu ta nouvelle carte de banque?
8. Quand l'as-tu rencontré pour la première fois?
9. Tu devrais dormir plus.
10. Si j'avais su, je ne serais pas venu.
11. Le bébé dort depuis que nous avons quitté la maison.
12. Quand il entra, je classais de la correspondance.
13. Ils se connaissent depuis 10 ans et sont les meilleurs amis du monde.

14. Si tu avais téléphoné hier, j'aurais pu venir t'aider.

15. Ils vendent des ordinateurs depuis 2002.

14. LES VERBES IRREGULIERS

	<u>Infinitif</u>	<u>Simple Past</u>	<u>Participe passé</u>	<u>Traduction</u>
1	To awake [ΞωΞικ]	Awoke, awaked	Awoken, awaked	Éveiller
	To be [I:]	Was, were	Been [I:]	Être
	To bear [EΞ]	Bore [O:]	Borne [O:]	Porter, supporter
	To beat [I:]	Beat [I:]	Beaten [I:]	Battre
	To become [ç]	Became [ει]	Become [ç]	Devenir
	To begin [I]	Began [{}]	Begun [ç]	Commencer
	To bend [E]	Bent [E]	Bent [E]	Courber
	To bet [E]	Bet, betted	Bet, betted	Parier
	To bid [I]	Bade, bid	Bidden, bid	Ordonner, offrir
	To bite [αι]	Bit [I]	Bitten [I]	Mordre
10	To bleed [I:]	Bled [e]	Bled [e]	Saigner
	To blow [ΞΥ]	Blew [Y:]	Blown [ΞΥ]	Souffler
	To break [ει]	Broke [ΞΥ]	Broken [ΞΥ]	Casser
	To bring [IN]	Brought [O:]	Brought [O:]	Apporter
	To build [I]	Built [I]	Built [I]	Construire
	To burn [Ξ:]	Burnt [Ξ:]	Burnt [Ξ:]	Brûler
	To burst [Ξ:]	Burst [Ξ:]	Burst [Ξ:]	Éclater
	To buy [αι]	Bought [O:]	Bought [O:]	Acheter
	Can [{}]	Could [κΥδ]		Pouvoir, être capable de
	To catch [{}]	Caught [O:]	Caught [O:]	Attraper
20	To choose [Υ:]	Chose [ΞΥ]	Chosen [ΞΥ]	Choisir
	To come [ç]	Came [ει]	Come [ç]	Venir
	To cost [O]	Cost [O]	Cost [O]	Coûter
	To cut [ç]	Cut [ç]	Cut [ç]	Couper
	To deal [I] (with)	Dealt [E]	Dealt [E]	Distribuer, traiter
	To dig [I]	Dug [ç]	Dug [ç]	Creuser
	To do [υ:]	Did	Done [ç]	Faire
	To draw [O:]	Drew [υ:]	Drawn [O:]	Dessiner, tirer
	To dream [I:]	Dreamt [E]	Dreamt [E]	Rêver

30

To drink	Drank [ɔ]	Drunk [ɔ̃]	Boire	
To drive [aɪ]	Drove [əY]	Driven [I]	Conduire	
To eat [I:]	Ate [εɪ]	Eaten [I:]	Manger	
To fall [O:]	Fell [E]	Fallen [O:]	Tomber	
To feed [I:]	Fed [E]	Fed [E]	Nourrir	
To feel [I:]	Felt [E]	Felt [E]	Sentir	
To fight [aɪ]	Fought [O:]	Fought [O:]	(Se) battre	
To find [aɪ]	Found [ɑYvδ]	Found [ɑYvδ]	Trouver	
To flee [I:]	Fled [E]	Fled [E]	Fuir, s'enfuir	
To fly [aɪ]	Flew [Y:]	Flown [əY]	Voler	
40	To forbid [I]	Forbade [εɪ]	Forbidden [I]	Interdire
To forget [E]	Forgot [O]	Forgotten [O]	Oublier	
To forgive [I]	Forgave [εɪ]	Forgiven [I]	Pardonner	
To freeze [I:]	Froze [əY]	Frozen [əY]	Geler	
To get [E]	Got [O]	Got [O]	Obtenir, devenir	
To give [I]	Gave [εɪ]	Given [I]	Donner	
To go [əY]	Went [E]	Gone [O]	Aller	
To grow [əY]	Grew [Y:]	Grown [əY]	Croître	
To hang [ɔ]	Hung [ɔ̃]	Hung [ɔ̃]	Pendre à	
To have [ɔ]	Had [ɔ]	Had [ɔ]	Avoir	
To hear [Iə]	Heard [ə:]	Heard [ə:]	Entendre	
To hide [aɪ]	Hid [I]	Hidden, hid	Cacher	
To hit [I]	Hit [I]	Hit [I]	Frapper	
To hold [əY]	Held [E]	Held [E]	Tenir	
To hurt [ə:]	Hurt [ə:]	Hurt [ə:]	Blesser, faire mal	
To keep [I:]	Kept [E]	Kept [E]	Garder, conserver	
To kneel [I:]	Knelt [E]	Knelt [E]	S'agenouiller	
To know [əY]	Knew [φY:]	Known [əY]	Savoir, connaître	
To lay [εɪ]	Laid [εɪ]	Laid [εɪ]	Poser, mettre	
To lead [I:]	Led [E]	Led [E]	Mener, conduire	
To lean [I:]	Leant [E]	Leant [E]	Pencher, s'appuyer	
To learn [ə:]	Learnt [ə:]	Learnt [ə:]	Apprendre	
To leave [I:]	Left [E]	Left [E]	Quitter, laisser	
To lend [E]	Lent [E]	Lent [E]	Prêter	

70

80

90

To let [E]	Let [E]	Let [E]	Permettre, louer
To lie [ɑɪ]	Lay [ɛɪ]	Lain [ɛɪ]	Être couché
To light [ɑɪ]	Lit [I]	Lit [I]	Allumer, éclairer
To lose [Y:]	Lost [O]	Lost [O]	Perdre
To make [ɛɪ]	Made [ɛɪ]	Made [ɛɪ]	Faire, fabriquer
May [ɛɪ]	Might [ɑɪ]		Pouvoir(permission probabilité)
To mean [I:]	Meant [E]	Meant [E]	Signifier, vouloir dire, avoir l'intention de
To meet [I:]	Met [E]	Met [E]	Rencontrer
To overcome [ç]	Overcame [ɛɪ]	Overcome [ç]	Surmonter
To overtake [ɛɪ]	Overtook [Y]	Overtaken [ɛɪ]	Dépasser
To pay [ɛɪ]	Paid [ɛɪ]	Paid [ɛɪ]	Payer
To put [Y]	Put [Y]	Put [Y]	Mettre
To read [I:]	Read [E]	Read [E]	Lire
To ride [ɑɪ]	Rode [≈Y]	Ridden [I]	Monter à cheval, rouler à vélo, ...)
To ring [IN]	Rang [{}]	Rung [ç]	Sonner
To rise [ɑɪ]	Rose [≈Y]	Risen [I]	Se lever
To run [ç]	Ran [{}]	Run [ç]	Courir
To say [ɛɪ]	Said [E]	Said [E]	Dire
To see [I:]	Saw [O:]	Seen [I:]	Voir
To seek [I:]	Sought [O:]	Sought [O:]	Chercher
To sell [E]	Sold [O:]	Sold [O:]	Vendre
To send [E]	Sent [E]	Sent [E]	Envoyer
To set [E]	Set [E]	Set [E]	Placer
To shake [ɛɪ]	Shook [Y]	Shaken [ɛɪ]	Secouer, trembler
To shine [ɑɪ]	Shone [O]	Shone [O]	Briller
To shoot [Y:] (down)	Shot [O]	Shot [O]	Tirer, abattre
To show [≈Y]	Showed [≈Y]	Showed/shown [≈Y]	Montrer
To shut [ç]	Shut [ç]	Shut [ç]	Fermer
To sing [IN]	Sang [{}]	Sung [ç]	Chanter
To sink [I]	Sank [{}]	Sunk [ç]	Sombrer, couler
To sit [I]	Sat [{}]	Sat [ç]	Être assis
To sleep [I:]	Slept [E]	Slept [E]	Dormir

To slide [aʊ]	Slid [I]	Slid [I]	Glisser
To smell [E]	Smelt [E]	Smelt [E]	Sentir (odorat)
To speak [I:]	Spoke [≈Y]	Spoken [≈Y]	Parler
To spell [E]	Spelt [E]	Spelt [E]	Épeler, orthographier
100 To spend [E]	Spent [E]	Spent [E]	Passer du temps, dépenser de l'argent
To split [I]	Split [I]	Split [I]	Fendre
To spoil [Oɪ]	Spoilt [Oɪ]	Spoilt [Oɪ]	Gâter
To spread [E]	Spread [E]	Spread [E]	Répandre, étendre
To stand [{}]	Stood [Y]	Stood [Y]	Être debout
To steal [I:]	Stole [≈Y]	Stolen [≈Y]	Voler, dérober
To stick [I]	Stuck [ç]	Stuck [ç]	Coller, s'attacher
To stink [I]	Stank [{}]	Stunk [ç]	Puer
To strike [aɪ]	Struck [ç]	Struck [ç]	Frapper
110 To swear [E]	Swore [O:]	Sworn [O:]	Jurer
To sweep [I:]	Swept [E]	Swept [E]	Balayer
To swim [I]	Swam [{}]	Swum [ç]	Nager
To take [eɪ]	Took [Y]	Taken [eɪ]	Prendre
To teach [I:]	Taught [O:]	Taught [O:]	Enseigner
To tear [E≈]	Tore [O:]	Torn [O:]	Déchirer
To tell [E]	Told [≈Y]	Told [≈Y]	Dire, raconter
To think [I]	Thought [O:]	Thought [O:]	Penser
To throw [≈Y]	Threw [Y:]	Thrown [≈Y]	Jeter
To understand [{}]	Understood [Y]	Understood [Y]	Comprendre
120 To undertake [eɪ]	Undertook [Y]	Undertaken [eɪ]	Entreprendre
To wake [eɪ]	Woke [≈Y]	Woken [≈Y]	Éveiller
To wear [E≈]	Wore [O:]	Worn [O:]	Porter (vêtements)
To weep [I:]	Wept [E]	Wept [E]	Pleurer
To win [I]	Won [O]	Won [O]	Gagner
To write [aɪ]	Wrote [≈Y]	Written [I]	Écrire

15. LES PHRASES INTERROGATIVES

Toute question en anglais doit comporter un auxiliaire sauf si elle commence par un mot interrogatif-sujet.

*Do you know her?
When did you arrive?
Are you ready?
Who did you pay last week? ≠ Who paid you last week?
What happened in Hastings in 1066?
How many people came to the party?*

NB 1: **To be** peut être à la fois verbe principal et auxiliaire.

Are you happy?

NB 2: **To have** est soit verbe principal soit auxiliaire:

*Have you seen Tom today?
Do you often have breakfast outside?*

NB 3: **To do** est soit verbe principal soit auxiliaire:

*Do you often drink tea?
What is she doing with my bike?
What does your father do?*

NB 4: Attention à l'ordre des mots dans **les questions indirectes**. Dans ce cas, le sujet précède toujours le verbe et il n'y a pas do/does ou did.

*He asked me where I worked.
I asked him who the others were.
I don't know if you are right.
I don't remember where I put the key.
Do you know what time it is?*

NB 5: Quand un verbe et une préposition forment une locution verbale (to look at, ...), on les sépare rarement. C'est pourquoi on trouve souvent des prépositions en fin de question :

*Where do you come from?
Who did you go with?
Who were you talking to?
What was he afraid of?*

Liste des mots interrogatifs:

Who	Who wants something to eat? Who did you see at the party yesterday?
What	What happened then? What do you think about it?
What... like	What is he like?
What colour	What colour is your car?
Where	Where does he live?
When	When was he born?
Why	Why are you crying?
Which	Which one do you prefer?
Whose	Whose book is this?
How	How are you today?
How tall	How tall is he?
How big	How big is your house?
How old	How old is she?
How far	How far is the hotel from the station?
How often	How often do you wash your car?
How long	How long is this boat? How long have you been living here?
How deep	How deep is the swimming pool?
How wide	How wide is the lorry?
How high	How high is the bridge?
How much	How much does this book cost?
How many	How many students are there in this school?
What time	What time does the meeting start?
What ... for	What is this tool for?

EXERCICES

1. **Posez une question sur la partie de phrase soulignée**

1. He's listening to music in his bedroom.

2. Susan told me the story.

3. I usually stop work at 5.

4. He read 8 novels last month.

5. They met in 1980.

6. He has known her for 20 years.

7. This book costs £10.

8. Look! He's talking to John.

9. He told her the secret yesterday.

10. I was absent because I was on holiday.

11. She explained what she had in mind.

12. He sounds like an American.

13. His father got up late.

14. He can't control the whole business.

15. She left the room with her sister.

16. He will make a speech about History.

17. She was chatting with her friends.

18. She will give up because she can't do it.

19. She eventually chose the grey coat.

20. I have already been to England seven times.

21. I cut it with a knife.

22. He has picked up the record.

23. This flat is mine.

24. He was sitting on the ground.

25. His car is red.

26. I wash my car every week.

27. The pool is 2 meters deep.

28. The airport is ten kilometres from the city centre.

29. He always drives carefully.

30. He has been on this project for 2 years.

2. Posez une question qui pourrait amener la réponse donnée

1. Yes, I have.
2. The train leaves at 4.
3. The word « shy » means « timide ».
4. No, thanks. I prefer tea.
5. I am a student.
6. I've got 4 cats and two dogs.
7. I play tennis twice a week.
8. No, thank you. I don't smoke.
9. I work for IBM.
10. No, they won't.
11. I often give him £20.
12. I'm afraid I can't.
13. He's 45 years old.
14. I usually watch the news and American films.
15. Sony Electronic Publishing.
16. It costs £20.

17. I usually eat corn-flakes and milk.

18. I don't but my wife does.

19. I am looking for my keys.

20. For Barack Obama.

16. LES “QUESTION TAGS”

Les “**Question tags**” sont utilisés pour faire entrer l’interlocuteur dans la conversation en terminant la phrase de manière moins brutale (équivaut à «n’est-ce pas» en français)

They show off, don't they?

NB 1: Si la phrase est affirmative, le “**tag**” est interro-négatif

This is the best thing to do, isn't it?

NB 2: Si la phrase est négative, le “**tag**” est interro-positif

It wasn't you, was it?

NB 3: Si un auxiliaire est déjà employé dans la phrase, on le réutilise, sinon, on utilise “do/does/did”, en fonction du temps de la phrase

They go to school in Liège, don't they?

Cas spéciaux:

Come in immediately, will you?

Don't let them take it, will you?

Let's try, shall we?

There was nothing to be pleased at, was there?

They could hardly utter a word, could they?

These are the best, aren't they?

Everybody should be on time, shouldn't they?

We'd (= had) better not stay, had we?

I'm early, aren't I?

You'd rather stay at home, wouldn't you?

He had to stay late at the office, didn't he?

EXERCICE

Complétez les phrases suivantes avec le « question tag » adéquat

1. They weren't waiting for us, _____
2. John can speak Italian, _____
3. They arrived yesterday, _____
4. Richard likes playing the piano, _____
5. Let's have a cup of coffee, _____
6. She can swim, _____
7. Peter was very pleased, _____
8. You didn't call me, _____
9. I am too early, _____
10. It's very difficult, _____
11. She came here three days ago, _____
12. You've already been to the USA, _____
13. They wouldn't like me to go away, _____
14. You shouldn't drive so fast, _____
15. He can't do it now, _____
16. Bill takes the bus every morning, _____
17. You aren't sleeping, _____
18. They will give us a ring, _____
19. It doesn't really hurt, _____
20. You couldn't see John, _____
21. My father wrote a lot last week-end, _____
22. Mary never goes to bed before 8 o'clock, _____

23. Peter and John are young managers, _____
24. Peter has got a lot of friends, _____
25. He retired at 63, _____
26. He won't forget next week's test, _____
27. You worked a lot yesterday, _____
28. Peter never works at week-ends, _____
29. They are good tennis players, _____
30. She has got shops in London and Paris, _____
31. There is nothing new, _____
32. It seems a matter of chance, _____
33. It depends on where he lives, _____
34. His parents drank a lot, _____
35. It never lasts long, _____
36. She accepted the death of her uncle, _____
37. It has become more complex, _____
38. She can't give up now, _____
39. He isn't reading the paper, _____
40. It meant a lot to him, _____
41. His dad would have noticed it, _____
42. You can't spread the news now, _____
43. It has been going on for ages, _____
44. They should express themselves more, _____
45. Prices haven't increased much these last 2 years, _____
46. He took his degree in 1989, _____

47. It doesn't seem too hard, _____
48. He won't attend the lectures, _____
49. They aren't joining the Army, _____
50. He should be more careful, _____
51. People should work more, _____
52. There is hardly anything worth buying here, _____
53. Let's hope his results will be better, _____
54. The pupils never said a word, _____
55. You'd better study instead of watching TV, _____
56. He would rather not advise us, _____
57. He needn't laugh, _____
58. Go and fetch her at once, _____
59. Let's live together, _____
60. He hardly ever practised, _____

17. LES REPONSES BREVES

1. Répondre à une question fermée

En anglais parlé, répondre à une question fermée par “yes” ou “no” est insuffisant. Il faut ajouter une réponse brève avec l’auxiliaire approprié.

ex: Are you a student?	Yes, I am.
Is he a student?	Yes, he is.
Are they late?	No, they aren’t.
Can you help me?	Yes, I can.
Have you finished your work?	No, I haven’t.
Who came to the party?	John did.

NB: On ne peut pas employer de forme contractée dans une réponse courte affirmative.

2. Répondre à une question ouverte

Who typed those letters? Jenny did.

3. Ah oui ? Vraiment ?

ex: He is American.	Is he? = really?
He speaks English.	Does he?
I have seen that film.	Have you?
He could help you.	Could he?

4. Moi aussi, ...

ex: He is ready.	So am I.
He likes sciences.	So do I.
I passed all my exams.	So did he.
He will come.	So will they.

5. Moi non plus, ...

ex: He isn’t ready.	Neither (=nor) am I.
He doesn’t like that book.	Neither (=nor) do I.
They won’t come.	Neither (=nor) will she.

6. Mais moi bien !, ...

ex: He isn’t ready.	But I am!
He can’t speak English.	But I can!
I haven’t finished.	But she has!

7. **Mais moi pas, ...**

ex: He is ready. But I'm not.
She likes that house. But he doesn't.
They can speak Spanish. But we can't.

8. **Je pense que oui.**

ex: Are they English? I think so.

9. **Je pense que non.**

ex: Are they English? I don't think so.

10. **J'espère que oui.**

ex: Will he pass his exams? I hope so.

11. **J'espère que non.**

ex: Will it rain? I hope not.

EXERCICES

1. **Donnez des réponses courtes aux questions suivantes.**

1. Can you read these small letters? Of course, I _____
2. Will they be there at 10 o'clock? No, they _____
3. Do you think they will understand? Yes, I _____
4. Have you ever been to the USA? No, we _____
5. Did you see that film on TV? Yes, we _____
6. Are they going to leave early in the morning? No, they _____
7. Would she lend us money if we asked her? No, she _____
8. Had John come here before? Of course, he _____
9. Who can read German? Pat _____
10. Who will wash the dishes? I _____

11. Who's got a piece of paper? Richard _____
12. Who knocked at the door? Mrs Smith _____
13. Who had sent that letter? Jennifer _____
14. Who came here by bus? John _____
15. Who would accept to go? Robert _____

2. **Dans les phrases qui suivent, utilisez « SO » ou « NEITHER ».**

Ex: He takes photos. (I) → So do I

1. Your uncle should pay for it. (you) _____
2. She came earlier than usual. (her brother) _____
3. She didn't want to use the phone. (her grand-parents) _____
4. Her television set was out of order. (her radio set) _____
5. She left it at home. (I) _____
6. He's spoken to her. (Tom) _____
7. The British must agree. (The Germans) _____
8. My teeth are still aching. (mine) _____
9. The first game was interesting. (the second) _____
10. Your friend will be punished. (Mary) _____
11. He's got glasses on. (I) _____
12. He wants to earn his living. (his wife) _____
13. Dad won't make up the difference. (Mum) _____
14. Peter's very good at history. (his brother) _____
15. Your friends shouldn't stay here. (you) _____
16. I couldn't see anything. (she) _____
17. He's understood everything. (I) _____

18. I know Bill Grant very well. (Patricia) _____
19. He won't go to work tomorrow. (she) _____
20. They will be there by ten. (you) _____
21. Bill isn't very good at maths. (I) _____
22. I wouldn't like to work with them. (we) _____
23. Your brother can run very fast. (I) _____
24. You were very late at school. (she) _____
25. I don't know where my keys are. (I) _____
26. John hadn't seen that car before. (I) _____
27. He'd seen them before. (we) _____
28. She doesn't want to leave now. (you) _____
29. John likes reading books. (his sister) _____
30. Bob cannot go on holiday next year. (I) _____

18. LES PRONOMS

18.1. LES PRONOMS PERSONNELS COMPLEMENTS

Me	<i>He knows me.</i> Give me your book.	Il me connaît. Donne- moi ton livre.
You	<i>He knows you.</i> I will give you my book. Je te/vous donnerai mon livre	Il te/vous connaît.
Him	<i>I know him.</i> Give him your book.	Je le connais. Donne- lui ton livre.
Her	<i>I know her.</i> Give her your book.	Je la connais. Donne- lui (à elle) ton livre.
It	<i>I'm reading it.</i>	Je le lis.
Us	<i>He sees us every day.</i> Give us your book.	Il nous voit chaque jour. Donne- nous ton livre.
Them	<i>I see them every day.</i> Give them your book.	Je les vois chaque jour. Donne- leur ton livre.

EXERCICE

Complétez avec un pronom personnel complément

1. Robert is there. Can you see _____?
2. The dog is near Catherine. He is looking at _____.
3. The teacher wants to see you and me. He wants to see _____.
4. Where is my bedroom? Can you show _____ to _____?
5. Can you tell me your name because I don't know _____.
6. The teacher gives explanations to the students to help _____.
7. I am talking to you. Please listen to _____.
8. Where is she? I want to talk to _____.
9. I don't like dogs. I am afraid of _____.
10. Where is Alan? I want to talk to _____.

18.2. LES PRONOMS REFLECHIS

Ils sont employés lorsque le sujet et le complément du verbe sont la même personne.

Myself *I'm looking at myself in the mirror.
I did it myself.*

Yourself *You are looking at yourself in the mirror.
Did you do it yourself?*

Himself *He is looking at himself in the mirror.
He did it himself.*

Herself *She is looking at herself in the mirror.
She did it herself.*

Ourselves *We are looking at ourselves in the mirror.
We did it ourselves.*

Yourselves *You are looking at yourselves in the mirror.
Did you do it yourselves?*

Themselves *They are looking at themselves in the mirror.
They did it themselves.*

NB: Certains verbes sont réfléchis en français mais pas en anglais.

ex:	To wash	=	se laver
	To shave	=	se raser
	To fight	=	se battre
	To hurry	=	se dépêcher
	To wonder	=	se demander

EXERCICE

Complétez avec le pronom réfléchi adéquat

1. He always enjoys _____.
2. I often talk to _____ when I am alone.
3. She has cut _____ with a knife.
4. We didn't enjoy _____ at the zoo.
5. Tell me about _____.
6. They never talk about _____.
7. There is plenty of food. Help _____.
8. Did you do that work _____?

18.3. LES PRONOMS RECIPROQUES (l'un l'autre)

We see **each other** at the office every day.

They see **each other** at the office every day.

NB: **To meet** ne s'accompagne pas d'un pronom réciproque.

ex: We meet once a week.

EXERCICE

Complétez avec un pronom réfléchi ou réciproque si nécessaire

1. Do it _____ if you are so clever!
2. The twins are always laughing at _____.
3. I have difficulty in making _____ understood.
4. She was sitting there by _____.
5. These brothers really look like _____.
6. I hurry _____ because I am late.
7. They are so good friends that they understand _____ very well.
8. They are too lazy to write to _____.
9. She often looks at _____ in the mirror.
10. We didn't do it _____. We asked for help.

18.4. LES PRONOMS POSSESSIFS

Les pronoms possessifs sont choisis en **fonction du possesseur et non de la chose possédée.**

Mine = le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes

Mine is expensive. Le mien (la mienne) est cher(e).

Mine are expensive. Les miens (les miennes) sont cher(e)s.

Yours = le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes
le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres

His = le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes (à lui)

Hers = le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes (à elle)

Ours = le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres

Theirs = le leur, la leur, les leurs

NB: Il faut noter l'emploi idiomatique suivant:

a friend of mine = un de mes amis

a student of yours = un de vos étudiants

EXERCICE

Complétez avec le pronom possessif adéquat.

1. - Is this your bag?
- No, it's not _____.
2. That is their house and this is _____ (la nôtre).
3. I haven't got mine. Can you lend me _____?
4. He had promised to introduce me to a friend of _____.
5. - Is that their car?
- No, _____ is green.
6. I have read your essay. Can you read _____ (le mien)?
7. She went on holiday with a friend of _____.
8. Our house is in the centre but _____ (la leur) is in the suburbs.
9. These are her shoes. They are _____.
10. Mine is here. Where is _____ (le tien)?

18.5. LES PRONOMS DEMONSTRATIFS

This one	= celle-ci, celui-ci
That one	= celle-là, celui-là
These (ones)	= celles-ci, ceux-ci
Those (ones)	= celles-là, ceux-là

19. LES ADJECTIFS

19.1. LES ADJECTIFS QUALIFICATIFS

Les adjectifs qualificatifs épithètes (qui se placent devant le nom auquel ils se rapportent) et les adjectifs qualificatifs attributs (qui se placent après les verbes “to be”, “to become”, “to remain”,...) sont toujours invariables.

<u>Epithètes:</u>	A young boy	a young girl	young students
<u>Attributs:</u>	He is young.	She is young.	They are young.

19.2. LES ADJECTIFS POSSESSIFS

Les adjectifs possessifs sont choisis **en fonction du possesseur et non de la chose possédée**.

My father	mon père
My mother	ma mère
My parents	mes parents
Your father	ton/votre père
Your mother	ta/votre mère
Your parents	tes/vos parents
His father	son père (à lui)
His mother	sa mère (à lui)
His parents	ses parents (à lui)
Her father	son père (à elle)
Her mother	sa mère (à elle)
Her parents	ses parents (à elle)
Its programme	son programme (de l'ordinateur)

Our father	notre père
Our mother	notre mère
Our parents	nos parents
Their father	leur père
Their mother	leur mère
Their parents	leurs parents

NB: En anglais, on utilise l'adjectif possessif pour désigner les parties du corps.

ex: I have broken my leg. = Je me suis cassé la jambe.

EXERCICE

Complétez avec l'adjectif possessif adéquat

1. He is with _____ parents.
 2. They are with _____ friends.
 3. We are with _____ children.
 4. Ann is with _____ friends.
 5. I am with _____ brother.
 6. Are you with _____ parents?
 7. Ted is with _____ wife.
 8. Liz and Philip are with _____ children.
 9. John is with _____ sister.
 10. Diana is with _____ husband.

19.3. LES ADJECTIFS DEMONSTRATIFS

This = Ce ...-ci, cette ...-ci

this boy = ce garçon-ci
this girl = cette fille-ci

These = Ces ...-ci

these boys = ces garçons-ci
these girls = ces filles-ci

That = Ce ...-là, cette ...-là

that boy = ce garçon-là
that girl = cette fille-là

Those = Ces ...-là

those boys = ces garçons-là
those girls = ces filles-là

20. LES QUANTIFIANTS INDEFINIS

20.1. SOME et ANY

“du, de la, des” ne se traduisent pas, sauf lorsque l’on veut insister sur la notion de quantité, auquel cas on utilise les déterminants **some** ou **any**.

1. **SOME** est utilisé dans les phrases affirmatives et dans les questions pour lesquelles on attend une réponse affirmative.

ex: I have **some** flowers in my garden.
Would you like **some** coffee?

2. **ANY** est utilisé:

▪ dans les phrases affirmatives pour signifier “n’importe lequel, n’importe laquelle”

ex: He can sing **any** song.

▪ dans les questions pour lesquelles on ne peut présager de la réponse ou pour lesquelles on s’attend à une réponse négative

ex: Do you know **any** teacher here?

- dans les phrases négatives
ex: I can't give you **any** money.
- après **if, hardly, barely, scarcely, rarely, seldom et without**
ex: If you have **any** news, please let me know.
There is **hardly any** bread left.
You can't go out **without any** money.
There is **rarely anybody** here.

3. Dérivés de **SOME** et **ANY**

Somebody has made a mistake.

Do you know **anybody** here?
I don't know **anybody** here.

I have **something** to do.

Do you have **anything** to do?
I don't have **anything** to do.

I know **somewhere** to go to.

Do you know **anywhere** to go to?
I don't know **anywhere** to go to.

4. Remarques importantes

Les pronoms “**somebody, anybody et nobody**” sont suivis d'un **verbe au singulier** mais sont remplacés, lorsque nécessaire, par **un pronom personnel ou par un possessif pluriel**.

ex: If **anyone notices** a mistake, **they** must tell me.
I want **everybody** to take **their** books.

Ces pronoms peuvent être suivis de **else**.

ex: **Nobody else** has taken **their** books.
Personne d'autre n'a pris son livre.

20.2. AUTRES QUANTIFIANTS INDEFINIS

1. **NO** s'emploie en début de phrase sans autre négation.

ex: No cars are allowed in the city centre.

2. **NOTHING – NOBODY – NO ONE** ne s'accompagnent pas d'une négation.

ex: Nobody went to the office yesterday.
He said nothing when he arrived.

3. **NONE** est utilisé seul et signifie «aucun(e)»

ex: I tried several jackets but **none** fitted me.
“ “ **none of them** fitted me.

4. **MOST** = la plupart des

ex: **Most** people like going on holiday.
Most of the people I know work in London.
Most of them are satisfied with their working conditions.

5. **ALL** = tous, toutes

ex: **All** my friends live in the same town.
All of them looked very happy.

NB: All day long (idée de durée)

6. **EVERY** = chaque

ex: **Every** student had their book.

NB: Every two weeks = every other week

7. **THE WHOLE** = tout le, toute la

ex: **The whole** family moved abroad.(idée d'entièreté)

8. **BOTH** = tous les deux

ex: **Both** suppliers are reliable.
Both are reliable.
Both of them are reliable.

9. **EITHER** = l'un ou l'autre

You can rely on **either** supplier = **either of** the suppliers.

ex: - Would you like tea or coffee?
- **Either**, I don't mind.

10. **NEITHER** = ni l'un ni l'autre

I had invited John and Paul but **neither** came. = **neither of them**

11. **A LOT OF** = beaucoup de

+ singulier ou pluriel dans des phrases affirmatives

ex: *I have a lot of work.*

A lot of students go out on Wednesday evening.

12. **MUCH** = beaucoup de

+ singulier dans les questions et les phrases négatives

ex: *Do you drink much coffee?*

I don't have much work tonight.

13. **MANY** = beaucoup de

+ pluriel dans les questions et les phrases négatives

ex: *Are there many students in the classroom?*

There aren't many students in the classroom.

14. **TOO MUCH** + singulier = trop de

ex: *I have too much work.*

15. **TOO MANY** + pluriel = trop de

ex: *Too many students smoke.*

16. **ENOUGH** + **NOM** = assez de

ex: *Have you got enough money?*

17. **ADJECTIF OU ADVERBE** + **ENOUGH** = suffisamment + adjectif ou adverbe

ex: *He is tall enough to play basket-ball.*

18. **A FEW** + pluriel = quelques

ex: *There are a few students in front of the school.*

19. **FEW** + pluriel = peu de

ex: *I know few people here.*

20. **A LITTLE** + singulier = un peu de

ex: *There is a little fog today.*

21. **LITTLE** + singulier = **peu de**

ex: I have **little** money in my purse because it is the end of the month.

22. **TOO FEW** + pluriel = **trop peu de**

ex: **Too few** students pass their exams in June.

23. **TOO LITTLE** + singulier = **trop peu de**

ex: I have **too little** money to buy that car.

EXERCICES

1. Complétez par “some”, “any” ou une forme dérivée

1. Have you got _____ bread left?
2. Sorry John, I haven't got _____ cigarettes.
3. Give me _____ more soup, please.
4. I would be glad if I had _____ more free time.
5. Can I have _____ more beer, please?
6. I will not buy _____ of these.
7. There is hardly _____ milk in the fridge.
8. Don't go out without _____ coat. It's freezing.
9. Would you like _____ coffee?
10. There are _____ mistakes in your test.
11. Did _____ ring while I was out?
12. We've got to find that letter! It must be here _____.
13. We returned the machines because there was _____ wrong with them.
14. These plans are secret. Don't speak about them with _____.
15. Most of the hotels are empty so you can stay _____ you like.
16. I am in charge of recruitment so I can hire _____ I like.
17. _____ called in this morning to see you but you were absent.
18. He left the room without saying _____ to _____.

19. I spent a lot of money at the fun fair yesterday and I have got hardly _____ money left.
20. If there is _____ I can do to help you, please let me know.
2. **Complétez avec “much, many, a lot of, too much, too many, (a) few, (a) little, most, both, either, neither, enough”**
1. I don't know _____ people here.
 2. _____ people like housework.
 3. There are already _____ people in front of the shop but it isn't open yet.
 4. Tom likes golf but he has _____ ability.
 5. I will be away for _____ days from tomorrow.
 6. They have _____ friends because they arrived in the city one month ago.
 7. It's a dry country. They have very _____ rain there.
 8. You have very bad teeth. You eat too _____ sweets.
 9. I haven't got _____ time.
 10. He's sleeping. Don't make too _____ noise.
 11. How _____ children have you got?
 12. You need _____ eggs if you want to make a cake.
 13. He has drunk too _____ wine. He can't drive.
 14. She has too _____ patience to work with children.
 15. As I have _____ time, I can't study all my vocabulary.
 16. If you eat _____, you will be fat.
 17. The salesman showed _____ patience so I left the shop.
 18. I think there is _____ violence on TV nowadays.
 19. Unfortunately there is _____ snow and we cannot ski.
 20. After my studies I want to go and live abroad for _____ years.
 21. Is he old _____ to understand?
 22. You can have _____ tea or coffee.

23. _____ my grandfathers were farmers.
24. I invited Paul and John but _____ came.
25. _____ people stay later in bed at weekends.

3. **Traduisez les phrases suivantes**

1. Il y a peu de beurre.
2. Ils ont beaucoup d'argent.
3. Combien de maisons y-a-t-il dans cette rue?
4. Peu de gens achètent dans ce magasin.
5. Je prendrai un peu de sucre dans mon café.
6. Combien coûtent ces tasses?
7. Peu de personnes vont encore à l'église de nos jours.
8. Il y a peu de vin dans votre verre.
9. Beaucoup d'enfants aiment aller à la piscine.
10. Trop de gens fument.
11. J'ai trop peu de temps pour faire ce travail.
12. As-tu assez d'argent pour acheter cela?
13. Il y a trop de bruit ici.
14. Nous avons trop peu de classes pour le nombre d'étudiants.

15. Est-il suffisamment grand pour jouer au basket?

16. La plupart des jeunes ont un Smartphone.

17. Je les aime tous les deux.

18. Tu peux avoir l'un ou l'autre.

19. Je connais toute la chanson.

20. Je n'en connais aucun.

21. LES COMPARATIFS ET LES SUPERLATIFS

21.1. LE COMPARATIF D'EGALITE

A. FORME AFFIRMATIVE *as ... as ...*

He is as tall as his father.

NB: L'article *a, an* se place entre l'adjectif précédé de *as* ou de *so*, et le nom

ex: *She is as pretty a girl as her sister.*

B. FORME INTERROGATIVE *as ... as ...*

Is he as tall as his father?

C. FORME NEGATIVE *not as ... as ...* *not so ... as ...*

London is not as beautiful as Paris.

London is not so beautiful as Paris.

NB 1: *such* remplace parfois *so* devant un adjectif

ex: *He is not such a nice man as he looks.*
He is not so nice a man as he looks.

NB 2: Notez le comparatif d'égalité *as much ... as*
 many ... as

ex: *We have as much work as last year.*
We have as many students as last year.

21.2. LE COMPARATIF ET LE SUPERLATIF DE SUPERIORITE

A. ADJECTIF + -*er* pour le comparatif -*est* pour le superlatif

ex: *He is cleverer than his brother.*
He is the cleverest student of the group.

1. tous les adjectifs d'une syllabe

<i>long</i>	<i>longer</i>	<i>the longest</i>
<i>big</i>	<i>bigger</i>	<i>the biggest</i>

2. les adjectifs de deux syllabes se terminant en **-y, -le, -er, -ow**

<i>pretty</i>	<i>prettier</i>	<i>the prettiest</i>
<i>gentle</i>	<i>gentler</i>	<i>the gentlest</i>
<i>clever</i>	<i>cleverer</i>	<i>the cleverest</i>
<i>narrow</i>	<i>narrower</i>	<i>the narrowest</i>

3. les adjectifs de deux syllabes accentués sur la deuxième syllabe

<i>severe</i>	<i>severer</i>	<i>the severest</i>
<i>polite</i>	<i>politer</i>	<i>the politest</i>
<i>profound</i>	<i>profounder</i>	<i>the profoundest</i>
<i>absurd</i>	<i>absurder</i>	<i>the absurdest</i>

4. presque tous les négatifs des adjectifs de deux syllabes

<i>unhappy</i>	<i>unhappier</i>	<i>the unhappiest</i>
<i>unpleasant</i>	<i>unpleasanter</i>	<i>the unpleasantest</i>
<i>impolite</i>	<i>impoliter</i>	<i>the impolitest</i>

5. certains cas d'espèce

<i>common</i>	<i>commoner</i>	<i>the commonest</i>
<i>handsome</i>	<i>handsomer</i>	<i>the handsomest</i>
<i>pleasant</i>	<i>pleasanter</i>	<i>the pleasantest</i>
<i>quiet</i>	<i>quieter</i>	<i>the quietest</i>

6. Remarques

<i>Safe (e)</i>	<i>safe + r</i>	<i>the safe + st</i>
<i>Large (e)</i>	<i>large + r</i>	<i>the large + st</i>
<i>Cruel (l)</i>	<i>cruel + ler</i>	<i>the cruel + lest</i>
<i>thin</i>	<i>thin + ner</i>	<i>the thin + nest</i>
<i>big</i>	<i>big + ger</i>	<i>the big + gest</i>

B.	More + ADJECTIF	pour le comparatif
	Most + ADJECTIF	pour le superlatif

ex: *It is more expensive than yesterday.*
It is the most expensive car in the world.

1. les adjectifs en **-al, -ed, -ful, -id, -ile, -ive, -less, -ous**

actual, trustful, acid, fertile, active, curious

2. les adjectifs avec **préfixe a-**

apart, alive, alone, aware, asleep

3. les adjectifs de plus de deux syllabes et les adjectifs de deux syllabes accentués sur la première syllabe

difficult, convenient, constant, sudden

NB 1: La plupart des adjectifs composés prennent *more* et *most* mais certains, dont le premier élément est un adjectif court, prennent *-er* et *-est*.

ex: *He was the hardest-working and the most pleasant-looking boy of the whole family.*

NB 2: Notez le superlatif absolu : *most* ou *very much* à la place de *very*

ex: *I am very interested in mechanics.*
I am most interested in mechanics.

B. LES ADJECTIFS ET ADVERBES IRREGULIERS

	COMPARATIF	SUPERLATIF
<i>good(bon)</i>	<i>better(meilleur)</i>	<i>thebest(lemeilleur)</i>
<i>well(bien)</i>	<i>better(mieux)</i>	<i>thebest(lemieux)</i>
<i>bad(mauvais, mal)</i>	<i>worse(pire)</i>	<i>theworst(lepire)</i>
<i>little(peu)</i>	<i>less(moins)</i>	<i>theleast(lemoins)</i>
<i>much, many(beaucoup)</i>	<i>more(plus)</i>	<i>themost(leplus)</i>
<i>far(loin)</i>	<i>farther(plus loin)</i>	<i>thefarthest(lepluslointain)</i>
	<i>further(complémentaire)</i>	<i>thefurthest(leplusdétailé)</i>

<i>late</i> (tard, en retard)	<i>later</i> (plus tard)	<i>the latest</i> (le plus récent)
		<i>the last</i> (le dernier d'une énumération)
<i>old</i> (vieux)	<i>older</i> (plus âgé)	<i>the oldest</i> (le plus vieux)
	<i>elder</i> (ainé)	<i>the eldest</i> (l'ainé)

21.3. LE COMPARATIF ET LE SUPERLATIF D'INFERIORITE

A. LE COMPARATIF *less ... than*

He is less tall than his brother.

NB: *not as ... as* est plus courant que *less than*

ex: *He is not as tall as his brother.*

B. LE SUPERLATIF *the least*

He is the least enthusiastic of the whole group.

21.4. EMPLOIS PARTICULIERS DU COMPARATIF ET DU SUPERLATIF

1. Le comparatif s'emploie au lieu du superlatif quand on compare seulement 2 choses ou 2 personnes.

Mrs Martin has two sons – the younger one still goes to school.

2. Le premier de 2 choses ou de 2 personnes citées : *the former*
Le dernier de 2 choses ou de 2 personnes citées : *the latter*

John and Paul are both students : the former is studying history and the latter is studying geography.

21.5. LE COMPLEMENT DU COMPARATIF

*My father loves my sister better than I ≠ My father loves my sister better than me.
I do not like to meet a man stronger than myself.*

21.6. LE COMPLEMENT DU SUPERLATIF

1. Est précédé de la préposition *IN* si c'est un complément de lieu

This is the fastest car in the world.

2. Est précédé de la préposition **OF** dans les autres cas

He is the most intelligent of the family.

21.7. DEUX FOIS PLUS, TROIS FOIS PLUS, ...

*My house is **twice as** big **as** theirs.*

*His car is **three times as** expensive **as** mine.*

21.8. DEUX FOIS PLUS DE, TROIS FOIS PLUS DE, ...

*We have **twice as many** students **as** last year.*

*I have **twice as much** work **as** last year.*

*We have **three times as many** students **as** twenty years ago.*

*I have **three times as much** work **as** ten years ago.*

21.9 DEUX FOIS MOINS

*My house is **half as** big **as** theirs.*

21.10 DEUX FOIS MOINS DE

*We have **half as many** customers **as** last year.*

*I have **half as much** work **as** last year.*

21.11. DE PLUS EN PLUS, DE MOINS EN MOINS

My lessons are getting more and more difficult.

The days get shorter and shorter in the winter.

Computers are less and less expensive.

21.12. PLUS ..., PLUS ... MOINS ..., MOINS ...

1. Les 2 comparatifs sont précédés de **THE**

The more he worked, the happier he was.

The less a muscle works, the less strong it grows.

2. Lorsque le comparatif porte sur un substantif, le substantif suit le comparatif

The more goods you sell, the more profit you make.

The fewer goods you sell, the less profit you make.

21.13. LOCUTIONS A VALEUR DE COMPARATIF

*The weather today is the same as yesterday.
I have no other lesson than this one to learn.
I drink tea rather than coffee.
I had/would rather play than work, but I had better work than play.*

EXERCICES

1. Complétez le tableau suivant

Adjectif/Adverbe	Comparatif	Superlatif
Sensitive		
Fast		
Happy		
Big		
Intelligent		
Long		
Bad		
Interesting		
Funny		
Experienced		
Good		
Early		
Impolite		
Much		
Clever		
Beautiful		
Absurd		
Comfortable		

2. Complétez avec un comparatif ou un superlatif

1. History is _____ geography. (interesting)
2. Spring is _____ season of the year. (nice)

3. I think _____ thing in life is to be happy.(important)
4. I'm _____ at football than at tennis. (good)
5. The _____ planet from the sun is called Pluto. (far)
6. Biology is _____ maths. (easy)

3. Complétez avec “BETTER”, “BEST”, “WORSE” ou “WORST”

1. My _____ friend has just decided to go to Canada.
2. The film last night was _____ than I expected.
3. The _____ experience of my life was my car accident last year.
4. This winter is even _____ than last winter.

4. Complétez avec “LESS”, “LEAST” or “FEWER”

1. It's the _____ interesting book I've ever read.
2. It was _____ difficult than I expected.
3. I need at _____ eight hours' sleep every night.
4. There are _____ industrial accidents than before.
5. His latest film has had _____ success than the previous one.

5. Traduisez

1. Bob est aussi gentil que John mais il n'est pas aussi amusant.
2. Il est plus petit que moi.
3. Plus je dors, plus je me sens fatigué.
4. La vie devient de plus en plus difficile.
5. Ils exportent trois fois plus de marchandises que nous.

6. J'ai plus d'amis qu'elle.
7. Il fait de plus en plus chaud.
8. C'est la montagne la plus haute du monde
9. Ils sont plus heureux que nous.
10. J'ai de plus en plus de travail.
11. Plus vous montez haut, plus c'est dangereux.
12. Cet exercice est de plus en plus ennuyeux.
13. Ce n'est pas aussi difficile que je le pensais.
14. Plus j'achète de disques, plus j'ai envie d'en acheter.
15. C'est le garçon le plus gentil de la classe.
16. Nous avons deux fois moins de travail que l'an dernier.
17. Nous avons de moins en moins d'argent.
18. Plus j'écoute, moins je comprends.
19. Il est deux fois moins efficace qu'elle.
20. Nous ferions mieux de partir maintenant.
21. Il y a de moins en moins d'espaces verts.
22. Je pense que je suis le suivant sur la liste.

23. Moins je la vois, mieux je me sens.
24. Le meilleur moment du film
25. La Pologne est dix fois plus grande que la Belgique.

22. LES AUXILIAIRES DE MODE

22.1. COMMENT EXPRIMER L'OBLIGATION?

A. AU PRESENT

1. Obligation de la part d'une personne ou de la loi: **MUST**

*You must type this letter today.
You must wear your seat belt when you drive.
Must I do this now?*

2. Obligation de circonstances: **HAVE TO**

*I have to take an umbrella because it is raining.
Do I have to take an umbrella?*

B. AU PASSE **Dans tous les cas:** **HAD TO**

*I had to wear a uniform when I was at school.
Did you have to finish the report yesterday?*

C. AU FUTUR **Dans tous les cas:** **WILL HAVE TO**

*I will have to finish this work tomorrow.
Will you have to go to work tomorrow?*

22.2. COMMENT EXPRIMER L'ABSENCE D'OBLIGATION?

A. AU PRESENT **DON'T HAVE TO / DON'T NEED TO / NEEDN'T**

*I don't have to finish this report today.
I don't need to finish this report today.
I needn't finish this report today.*

B. AU PASSE **DIDN'T HAVE TO / DIDN'T NEED TO**

*I didn't have to finish the report yesterday.
I didn't need to finish the report yesterday.*

Attention: Ne pas confondre

1. *I didn't need to hurry because we had plenty of time.*
Je ne devais pas me presser (et donc je ne l'ai pas fait).
2. *I needn't have hurried because we arrived too early.*
Je n'aurais pas dû me presser (mais je l'ai fait).

C. AU FUTUR **WON'T HAVE TO / WON'T NEED TO**

*I won't have to type the report tomorrow, it's not urgent.
I won't need to type the report tomorrow.*

22.3. COMMENT EXPRIMER L'INTERDICTION?

A. AU PRESENT **MUSTN'T / ISN'T/AREN'T ALLOWED TO / CAN'T**

*You mustn't stay here because it's dangerous.
You aren't allowed to park here.
You can't park here.*

B. AU PASSE **WAS / WERE NOT ALLOWED TO / COULDN'T**

*I wasn't allowed to get in because I didn't have my ticket.
I couldn't get in because I didn't have my ticket.*

C. AU FUTUR **WON'T BE ALLOWED TO**

I won't be allowed to get in if I don't have my ticket.

22.4. COMMENT EXPRIMER LA CERTITUDE?

A. PAR RAPPORT A UN EVENEMENT DU PRESENT **MUST**

He must be ill as he hasn't come to work.

B. PAR RAPPORT A UN EVENEMENT DU PASSE **MUST HAVE + part. passé**

He must have passed his exam yesterday as he had worked a lot.

22.5. COMMENT EXPRIMER LA PERMISSION?

A. AU PRESENT CAN / IS/ARE ALLOWED TO

*You can park here.
Am I allowed to park here?*

B. AU PASSE COULD/WAS/WERE ALLOWED TO/HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO

*I could go in because I had my ticket.
I was allowed to park there because I had a broken leg.
I have been allowed to attend the meeting.*

C. AU FUTUR WILL BE ALLOWED TO

You will be allowed to drive when you are 18.

22.6. COMMENT EXPRIMER LA CAPACITE?

A. AU PRESENT CAN

I can speak English.

B. AU PASSE

1. Capacité générale: COULD

I could swim when I was 5.

2. Capacité particulière: WAS/WERE ABLE TO / HAVE BEEN ABLE TO

*I was able to help him yesterday because I didn't have much work.
I have been able to do it today.*

C. AU FUTUR WILL BE ABLE TO

I will be able to help you with your homework after dinner.

22.7. COMMENT EXPRIMER L'INCAPACITE?

A. AU PRESENT

CAN'T

I can't speak English.

B. AU PASSE

1. Incapacité générale **COULDN'T**

I couldn't swim when I was a child.

- ## 2. Incapacité particulière **WASN'T/WEREN'T ABLE TO**

I wasn't able to finish this work yesterday.

C. AU FUTUR

WILL NOT BE ABLE TO

I will not be able to help you tomorrow because I will be away.

22.8. COMMENT EXPRIMER L'IMPOSSIBILITE?

A. PAR RAPPORT A UN EVENEMENT DU PRESENT

CAN'T

He can't be at the office as I have just seen him in the street.

B. PAR RAPPORT A UN EVENEMENT DU PASSE

CAN'T HAVE + part. passé

He can't have passed as he didn't even take the exam.

22.9. COMMENT EXPRIMER LA PROBABILITÉ?

A. PAR RAPPORT A UN EVENEMENT DU PRESENT

MAY/MIGHT

He may/might be ill as he hasn't come to work.

May she come today?

B. PAR RAPPORT A UN EVENEMENT DU PASSE

MAY + HAVE + part.passé

He may/might have come while I was out.

⚠️ Notice the difference between : He may not have passed.
He can't have passed.

EXERCICES

1. Insérez l'auxiliaire de mode adéquat dans les phrases suivantes

1. She (come) but I'm not sure at all. (probabilité)
2. You (smoke) in this room. (interdiction)
3. You (speak) foreign languages? (capacité)
4. - You (go out) next Saturday? (autorisation)
 - I don't think so because my father is very strict.
5. She can't swim yet but she (do) it next year. (capacité)
6. He's very ill. I'm sure he (come) tomorrow. (incapacité)
7. She promised she would come but she didn't. She (be) ill. (certitude)
8. She (leave) home at 8 every morning now. (obligation)
9. Candidates (talk) during the exam. (interdiction)
10. When the fog lifts, we (see) where we are. (capacité)
11. You (ring) the bell; I have the key. (absence d'obligation)
12. Mr Pitt (cook) his own meals because his wife is away. (obligation)
13. You (write) to him because he will be here tomorrow. (absence d'obligation)

14. You should buy shares now; prices (go up). (probabilité)
15. When I took my driving test, I (hire) a car from the local garage. (obligation)
16. He sees very badly; he (wear) glasses all the time. (obligation)
17. I can't find George anywhere. He (go) shopping. (certitude)
18. I (sleep) well recently. (incapacité)
19. I don't want anyone to know, so you (tell) anyone about it. (interdiction)
20. She knew everything about our plans. She (listen) to our conversation. (certitude)
21. I (wear) a suit at the office but I usually do. (absence d'obligation)
22. You have just had dinner. You (be) hungry yet. (impossibilité)
23. He (be) 60 now. (certitude)
24. The weather forecast is not very good. It (rain) this afternoon. (probabilité)
25. I (help) you with your homework after dinner. (capacité)
26. We have enough food. You (buy) any. (absence d'obligation)
27. You have been travelling all day. You (be) tired. (certitude)
28. There (be) another rise in the price of petrol soon. (probabilité)

29. I (go) now because my mother is waiting for me. (obligation)
30. But you (come) with us if you want. (permission)
31. She hasn't arrived yet. She (miss) her bus. (probabilité)
32. When I was a child, I (stay up) until 9. (permission)
33. The car is wet. It (rain). (certitude)
34. You (reheat) the pie. (absence d'obligation)
35. I've lost my file. I (leave) it on my colleague's desk. (certitude)
36. That restaurant (be) very good. It's always empty. (impossibilité)
37. He walked straight into me. He (look) where he was going. (impossibilité)
38. Carol (be) bored with her job. It's always the same. (certitude)
39. That restaurant (be) very good. It's always full of people.(certitude)
40. I'm sorry, Sir. You (come) in without a ticket. (interdiction)
41. As you are from the European Union, you (have) a visa to go to France. (absence d'obligation)

2. Traduisez en utilisant un auxiliaire de mode

1. - Qui frappe à la porte?
- Il se peut que ce soit Bob.
2. Pouvez appeler Mr Johnson tout de suite?
3. Puis-je allumer la TV?
4. Si tu es impliqué dans un accident, tu dois t'arrêter.
5. J'ai pu parler au directeur parce qu'il n'avait pas trop de travail.
6. Vous n'êtes pas obligé de répondre immédiatement.
7. Il se pourrait qu'ils gagnent.
8. Il doit être en train d'aider sa sœur.
9. C'est juste au coin de la rue. Nous ne devons pas prendre la voiture.
10. Ce fax doit être envoyé aujourd'hui. La commande est urgente.
11. Il se peut qu'elle téléphone.
12. Tu ne peux pas être en retard à la réunion.
13. Se peut-il que John ait envoyé cette lettre ?

14. Il ne se peut pas qu'il ait oublié la réunion !
15. Tu ne dois pas finir ce travail aujourd'hui si tu es trop fatigué.
16. Il se peut qu'elles ne viennent pas.
17. Sa réunion a dû être annulée vu qu'il est rentré tôt.
18. Il ne voit plus très bien. Il devrait porter des lunettes.
19. Ta valise est trop lourde. Tu n'arriveras jamais à la porter.
20. J'ai dû travailler pour payer mes études.
21. Je ne saurai pas jouer au tennis la semaine prochaine.
22. Il se pourrait qu'ils soient allés à Londres la semaine dernière.
23. Elle ne sait pas encore très bien nager.
24. Il n'est pas possible qu'il soit dans son bureau à cette heure-ci !
25. Je ne sais pas si j'arriverai à le faire.
26. Il a dû se lever plus tôt pour arriver à l'heure.
27. Vous pouvez me contacter à ce numéro de téléphone.
28. Il n'est pas nécessaire que tu me rappelles.
29. Quand dois-tu partir?

30. Il se peut qu'il ait déjà vendu sa voiture.
31. J'ai dû le conduire à l'aéroport.
32. Je dois porter des lunettes depuis que je suis très jeune.
33. Quand je me suis éveillé ce matin, la lumière était allumée. J'ai dû oublier de l'éteindre hier soir.
34. Ce restaurant ne doit pas être très bon. Il est toujours vide.
35. Je n'ai pas su dormir convenablement ces derniers temps.
36. Il se pourrait qu'elle puisse t'aider. Demande-lui.
37. J'ai des choses à faire mais je ne dois pas les faire maintenant.
38. Il a été légèrement blessé mais n'a pas dû être transporté à l'hôpital.
39. Son invitation doit s'être perdue dans le courrier.
40. Tu ferais mieux de téléphoner pour réserver ton ticket. Il se peut qu'ils aient déjà vendu tous les tickets.
41. Tu aurais pu me téléphoner!
42. Je dois avoir laissé mon parapluie au restaurant hier.
43. Je suis désolé de n'avoir pu venir hier. J'ai dû travailler tard.

23. LA VOIX PASSIVE

La voix passive est utilisée très souvent en anglais, notamment pour traduire les phrases dont le sujet est “on”. A la voix passive, **on insiste surtout sur l'action subie et non sur l'auteur de l'action.** Dès lors, on ne mentionne généralement pas le complément d'agent sauf s'il est vraiment important.

Une forme verbale passive se compose de l'**auxiliaire “be” au temps adéquat** (rappelez-vous les “mots clés” des différents temps) + **le participe passé du verbe principal.**

Le complément direct ou indirect de la phrase active devient le sujet de la phrase passive.

Exemples de transformation d'une phrase active en phrase passive

Voix Active	Voix Passive
Simple Present	
The company makes a profit every year.	A profit is made every year.
Present Continuous	
The company is designing a new product.	A new product is being designed .
Simple Past	
The company made a profit last year.	A profit was made last year.
Past Continuous	
The company was designing a new product when a fire destroyed it.	A new product was being designed when the company was destroyed by a fire.
Present Perfect	
The company has made a profit this year.	A profit has been made this year.
Past Perfect	
The company had made a profit before the end of the year.	A profit had been made before the end of the year.
Simple Future	
The company will design a new product next year.	A new product will be designed next year.
Conditional	
The company would make a profit if they reduced the overheads.	A profit would be made if the overheads were reduced.

NB 1: Pour qu'une phrase à la voix active puisse se mettre à la voix passive, il faut qu'elle ait soit

- un complément direct (qui?/quoi?)
- un complément indirect (à qui?/à quoi?).

Si une phrase à la voix active a un CDV et un CIV et que ce dernier représente une personne, il est préférable de prendre le CIV comme sujet de la phrase passive.

ex: *My father gave me a watch.*
► *I was given a watch.*

NB 2: Lorsqu'une locution verbale (verbe + préposition) est utilisée à la voix passive, la préposition se place directement après le verbe.

ex: *He looked after the children.*
► *The children were looked after.*

NB 3: Lorsque la phrase active commence par “nobody”, on doit insérer une négation dans la phrase passive pour garder l'idée négative contenue dans “nobody” et qui disparaît dans la phrase passive.

ex: *Nobody has done the homework properly.*
► *The homework hasn't been done properly.*

NB 4:

ex: *They haven't done any homework.*
► *No homework has been done.*

NB 5:

ex: *Who translated this letter?*
► *Who was this letter translated by?*

NB 6: “On m'a dit de...”

ex: *They told me to go away.*
► *I was told to go away.*

NB 7: “On m'a dit que...”

ex: *They told me that he was ill.*
► *I was told that he was ill.*

NB 8: “On dit que...”

ex: *On dit qu'il est un champion.*
► *He is said to be a champion.*
On pense qu'il est un champion.
► *He is thought to be a champion.*

- On dit qu'il a volé l'argent.
► *He is said to have stolen the money.*

NB 9: Voix passive avec un auxiliaire de mode

- ex: You can use the machine even at weekends.
► The machine can be used even at weekends.
They may have used the machine yesterday.
► The machine may have been used yesterday.

EXERCICES

1. Conjuguez les verbes des phrases passives suivantes au temps indiqué

1. This quarrel (to forget) in a few years' time. (Future)
2. English (to speak) all over the world. (Simple Present)
3. My pen (to steal). (Present Perfect)
4. These books mustn't (to take away). (Infinitive)
5. He never (to beat) at tennis. (Present Perfect)
6. Your test can (to write) in pencil. (Infinitive)
7. The house (to finish) if we had enough money. (Conditional)
8. The letter (to lose) in the post. (Simple Past)
9. Books must (to leave) under the tables. (Infinitive)
10. Not a sound (to hear). (Simple Past)
11. These matches (to make) in Sweden. (Present Perfect)
12. What (to do) about this? (Future)

13. Milk (to use) to make butter and cheese. (Simple Present)
14. My other shoes (to mend). (Present Continuous)
15. You (to take) to see the town tomorrow. (Future)
16. The bread (to keep) in the kitchen. (Simple Present)
17. The dog (to leave) in the garden all night. (Simple Past)
18. He is very happy. He (to give) the job. (Present Perfect)
19. If he had obtained a licence, his prototype (to export). (Conditional)
20. This office looks cleaner. It (to paint) since I last came? (Present Perfect)

2. Mettez les phrases suivantes à la voix passive

1. She fell into the water because someone pushed her.
2. They showed me a beautiful painting.
3. Unkind remarks easily upset me.
4. A car ran over the dog.
5. They told her to be quick.
6. They had eaten all the dinner before I arrived.
7. A friend lent me this book last week.
8. They have turned my offer down.

9. The police should keep them in prison.
10. He's so good at golf that nobody can beat him.
11. It surprised me to hear that someone had robbed him.
12. They must have given you the wrong paper.
13. We would reduce the costs if we used less electricity.
14. They didn't write any report as the boss had asked them to do.
15. Nobody has listened to him.
16. You should note down all they are telling you.
17. They had given him three days to do that job.
18. The guide will show the visitors the new building.
19. Someone ordered me to wait outside.
20. A nurse is showing the young mum how to bath a baby.
21. They still deny women the right to vote in some countries.
22. They have appointed him as the manager of the company.
23. The others told the new student where to sit.
24. Someone taught him French when he was young.
25. They were cleaning the room when I arrived, so I had to wait.

3. Traduisez les phrases suivantes en utilisant une voix passive

1. Il a déjà été payé pour son travail.
2. On te dira à quelle heure le train part.
3. On vous posera plusieurs questions.
4. On lui a dit de se dépêcher.
5. On m'a demandé d'attendre dehors.
6. On lui a donné un CD pour son anniversaire.
7. On construit beaucoup de nouvelles maisons dans ce quartier.
8. On s'occupera du bébé pendant que les parents sont absents.
9. On m'a promis un voyage si je réussissais mes examens.
10. Le rendez-vous a dû être annulé.
11. La facture aurait dû être payée il y a 15 jours.
12. Vous a-t-on fait visiter l'usine?
13. Le paquet aurait pu être abîmé par la pluie.
14. On m'avait dit que vous étiez en vacances.
15. On est en train de peindre le bureau.
16. On lui a promis une importante augmentation de salaire.

17. On m'a demandé d'assister à la réunion.
18. On force les gens à acheter plus qu'ils ne devraient.
19. On ne s'attendait pas à ce qu'il vienne aujourd'hui.
20. On aurait dû la prévenir plus tôt.
21. On est en train de discuter du programme.
22. On a appelé la police.
23. On parle trois langues dans notre pays.
24. Quand lui montrera-t-on la lettre?
25. Quand le colis a-t-il été envoyé?
26. Il faut terminer ce travail aujourd'hui.
27. On admet les enfants qui ont moins de 10 ans.
28. On m'a demandé de le conduire à la gare.
29. On vous montrera le nouveau bâtiment.
30. On m'a dit qu'il serait en retard.
31. On dit que c'est un bon directeur.
32. On dit qu'il a été un bon directeur.
33. On ne peut pas lui avoir donné ce travail!

34. La ville va être complètement reconstruite.
35. On ne peut pas emporter ces magazines.
36. Qu'a-t-on fait pour résoudre le problème?
37. On ne s'attendait pas à ce qu'il soit d'accord.
38. Je n'ai pas réalisé qu'on enregistrait notre conversation.
39. Pourquoi a-t-on enlevé l'avis du panneau d'affichage?
40. Les machines viennent juste d'être assemblées.
41. Elle ne sera pas invitée.
42. On pense que le voleur est entré par la porte de derrière.
43. On dit qu'elle travaille 10 heures par jour.
44. Ils ne s'occupent pas de leurs enfants.
45. Votre plainte a été transférée au bureau central.
46. Il se peut qu'il ait vendu sa voiture.
47. Personne n'a compris les instructions.
48. Est-ce que ça t'intéresse?
49. On ne vous en dira pas plus.
50. Personne ne l'écoute jamais.

24. GERONDIF OU INFINITIF?

24.1. LE GERONDIF

La forme gérondive du verbe (c'est-à-dire se terminant par "ing") est très fréquente en anglais. Elle est utilisée:

1. Lorsqu'un verbe est sujet d'une phrase

ex: Eating vegetables is good for your health.

2. Pour traduire un participe présent

ex: A man ran out of the house shouting.

3. Après une préposition sauf "to"

ex: Don't go out without taking a jacket.
They accused me of telling a lie.
I had difficulty in finding a flat.
There is no point in doing that.
I apologised for being late.
I succeeded in repairing the tyre.
He insisted on paying for the drinks.
I forgive you for not coming.
I don't approve of smoking.
He congratulated me on passing my exams.
He prevented me from getting into the house.
I thank you for helping me.
I'm not good at cooking.
How about going to the cinema tonight?
I'm fed up with studying.
Are you interested in seeing what I've done?
I don't feel like going out tonight.
I'm thinking of moving.
This knife is for cutting the bread.

Exceptions avec "to"

ex: He objected to signing the contract.
I'm used to getting up early.
I look forward to going on holiday.

4. Pour faire référence à une action terminée au moment où l'on parle

ex: He denied stealing the money.
I remember posting the letter yesterday.

5. Après certains verbes sans préposition:

To start, to begin, to continue, to keep, to finish, to stop, to admit, to deny, to fancy, to involve, to avoid, to fancy, to postpone, to delay, to risk, to mind, to bear, to stand, to consider, to mention, to practise, to enjoy, to like, to appreciate, to hate, to resist

Toutefois, on évite le géronatif si ces verbes sont conjugués à la forme progressive: It's beginning to rain.

24.2. L'INFINITIF

A. La forme infinitive est utilisée:

1. Après certains verbes

ex: I want you to be on time.
I expect him to be late.
This measure will enable us to reduce the costs.
I managed to finish that work in due time.
I failed to get the order.
I helped him to do that work.
I arranged for him to come.
He seems to be lost.
I will teach her to drive.
We can't afford to go on holiday.
I agree to help him.
I have chosen to stay here.
I hope to pass my exam.
He refused to help us.
Can you remind me to lock the door when I leave? He invited me to accompany him.
He offered to help us.
I'm planning to move.
I'm prepared to review your terms of payment.
I wish to pass my exams.
I've decided to go away.

2. Après certains adjectifs

ex: This is difficult to understand.
It's kind of you to help me.

3. Après un nom

ex: I'm sorry I can't come. I have a job to do.
It's time for you to leave.

4. Après un mot interrogatif

ex: *I don't know how to do that.*
 He didn't know where to go.
 Can you tell me which train to take?

B. L'infinitif n'est pas précédé de "to" dans les cas suivants:

1. Après les auxiliaires de mode

ex: *We must go now.*
 He may be late.

2. Après "to see" et "to hear" quand l'action est brève

ex: *I saw him fall off the ladder.*
 I heard him come in.
Mais *I heard the birds singing.*

3. Après "why"

ex: *Why leave now?*

4. Après "had better" et "would rather"

ex: *You'd better leave now.*
I'd rather stay here.

5. Après "make", "let" et "help"

ex: *The officer made me open my suitcase.*
I usually let the children play in the garden.
He helped me do that work.

C. Autres formes de l'infinitif

1. Infinitif progressif

ex: *Mike seems to be enjoying his stay with us.*

2. Infinitif passé

ex: *We are happy to have passed.*

3. Infinitif passif

ex: *He hopes to be given the job.*

D. Certains verbes peuvent être suivis d'un infinitif ou d'un gérondif suivant les circonstances

1. *I would recommend staying in that hotel.*
I would recommend you to stay in that hotel. (CIV)
2. *I don't allow smoking in my car.*
I don't allow anybody to smoke in my car. (CIV)
3. *I advise waiting.*
I advise you to wait. (CIV)
4. *I remember posting the letter yesterday.*
(l'action a déjà eu lieu)
I must remember to post the letter this evening.
(l'action n'a pas encore eu lieu)
5. *I regret saying what I said yesterday.*
(l'action a déjà eu lieu)
I regret to inform you that we don't have the goods in stock. (l'action a lieu maintenant)
6. *I suggest going to the cinema this afternoon.* (1 seul sujet)
I suggest you go to the cinema with the children. (2 sujets ≠)
I suggested he went to the cinema with the children.
7. *He needs to work harder.* (le sujet est une personne)
My car needs washing. (le sujet est une chose)
8. *I like reading.* (habitude)
I would like to read that book.
(l'action n'a pas encore eu lieu)
I would like him to stay with me.
9. *I prefer reading to watching TV.* (habitude)
I would prefer to stay at home rather than go out.
10. *I'd rather stay at home than go out.*
I'd rather you stayed at home. (2 sujets)

EXERCICES

1. Mettez les verbes des phrases suivantes à la forme correcte en ajoutant une préposition si nécessaire

1. He admitted (steal) the car.
2. She refused to let me (read) the letter.
3. I wouldn't recommend you (stay) at that hotel.
4. I can remember (be) in hospital when I was 5.
5. Bill is very good (cook).
6. They had to postpone (go) away because their son was ill.
7. Would you prefer (have) dinner now or later?
8. She apologised (be) rude to me.
9. Your shoes need (clean).
10. It's not worth (get) angry about that.
11. I was accused (tell) a lie.
12. She doesn't approve (gamble).
13. If you want to pass your exam, you need (study) more.
14. People often have difficulty (read) my writing.

15. Please remember (post) that letter today.
16. Would you help me (translate) that letter?
17. He doesn't let anyone (smoke) in his house.
18. I'll do the shopping when I've finished (clean) the flat.
19. Have you ever considered (live) in another country?
20. He insisted (pay) for the drinks.
21. I only did it because they made me (do) it.
22. We didn't expect him (die) so young.
23. I spent hours (try) to repair my bike.
24. Do you mind (drive) at night?
25. Ann offered (look) after the children while we were out.
26. I remember (cry) on my first day at primary school.
27. My hair needs (cut).
28. When I see that film I can't help (laugh).
29. I had difficulty (find) a parking place.
30. Tom reminded me (not forget) to post the letter.

31. I hate (work) during the weekend.
32. He suggested (buy) a new car.
33. I prefer (travel) by train (fly).
34. They expected Tom (stay) a little longer.
35. He'd rather (keep) the same job.
36. He suggested I (postpone) my trip.
37. He would prefer (spend) his holiday in Spain (go) to Italy.
38. We'd better (tell) him it's our fault.
39. I prefer (watch) TV (go) to the cinema.
40. They'd rather (not confirm) the order now.
41. He'd rather I (learn) English.
42. You'd better (see) her before she leaves.
43. I'd rather you (not tell) her the news now.
44. She is used (live) alone in the house.
45. We'd better (study) more.
46. Fred has to get used (get) up early.

47. He keeps (ask) me the time and I keep (tell) him (buy) himself a watch.
48. After (discuss) the matter for hours the committee ended the meeting without (reach) a decision.
49. At first I enjoyed (listen) to him but after a while I got tired of (hear) the same story again and again.
50. He postponed (make) a decision till it was too late (do) anything.

2. **Traduisez les phrases suivantes**

1. As-tu envie de sortir ce soir?
2. Elle a suggéré d'aller au cinéma vu qu'il pleuvait.
3. Elle nia avoir volé l'argent mais reconnut avoir tenté de le faire.
4. Je n'avais jamais envisagé de déménager auparavant.
5. Je ne te recommande pas d'aller voir ce film parce qu'il n'en vaut pas la peine.
6. Il a quitté le restaurant sans payer la note.
7. Je me réjouis d'aller en vacances.
8. Je ne peux pas me permettre d'aller en vacances vu que je viens d'acheter une voiture.
9. Il n'a pas pu s'empêcher de pleurer quand il apprit la nouvelle.

10. Que dirais-tu de jouer au tennis demain?
11. Ma voiture a besoin d'être lavée.
12. Etant au chômage, il ne peut pas acheter ce qu'il veut.
13. Je n'ai pas réussi à ouvrir la boîte.
14. Je ne supporte pas d'attendre sous la pluie.
15. Cela ne vaut pas la peine de se tracasser.
16. Il a l'habitude d'aller au cinéma une fois par semaine.
17. Je ne savais que lui dire.
18. Cela ne me dérange pas de me lever tôt.
19. Elle a eu des difficultés pour trouver un appartement.
20. On l'a félicité d'avoir réussi ses examens.
21. Il m'a suggéré de venir après le dîner.
22. Je préférerais passer chez le client plutôt que de lui téléphoner.
23. Je préférerais que tu cuisines ce soir.
24. Je me dépêche pour ne pas être en retard.
25. Souviens-toi de poster la lettre quand tu iras en ville.

26. Qu'est-ce qui t'empêche de l'appeler?
27. Je voudrais qu'ils partent tôt.
28. Je suggère de téléphoner aux hôpitaux avant de demander à la police de le chercher.
29. Cela te dérangerait-il de me prêter de l'argent?
30. Il ne sert à rien d'attendre plus longtemps.

25. **L'ORDRE DES MOTS**

25.1. **LES COMPLÉMENTS DIRECTS ET INDIRECTS**

1. **Le complément direct** se place avant les compléments circonstanciels

*I clean the house once a week.
He speaks English fluently.*

2. **Le complément indirect** précède généralement le complément direct sauf s'il est introduit par une préposition.

*I bought my sister a present.
I bought a present for my sister.*

*She sent me the letter.
She sent the letter to me.*

NB: Si le complément direct est un pronom, il se place devant le complément indirect qui sera introduit par une préposition.

ex: *I bought it for her.
She sent it to my sister.*

Remarque:

Contrairement à leur traduction française, de nombreux verbes anglais n'admettent pas de complément indirect sans préposition. Ils requièrent l'emploi de la préposition *to* (ou parfois *for*).

Les principaux sont: *to announce, to declare, to deliver, to describe, to explain, to introduce, to propose, to prove, to repeat, to reveal, to say, to translate.*

- ex: *She explained this exercise to me.
She said the same thing to me.*

25.2. LES COMPLEMENTS DE TEMPS ET DE LIEU

L'ordre normal de succession de ces compléments dans la phrase est:

1. complément de manière (comment?)
2. complément de lieu (où?)
3. complément de temps (quand?)

He behaved stupidly at the party last Saturday.

Remarque:

1. Le complément de lieu suivra le verbe de mouvement.

- ex: *They went to London by train last night.*

2. Le complément de temps peut se placer au début de la phrase.

- ex: *Last night she danced very well at the party.*

3. Lorsqu'il y a plusieurs compléments de temps, on commence par le plus précis.

- ex: *It happened at five o'clock on 5th April 2000.*

25.3. LES ADVERBES

1. **Règle générale**

Contrairement au français, l'adverbe ne sépare pas le verbe de son complément d'objet direct.

*She spoke English **well**.
I used to play tennis **regularly** last year.*

Néanmoins, lorsque le complément d'objet direct est très long, l'adverbe de manière peut se placer entre le verbe et le complément.

*He examined **carefully** the fingerprints on the bottle of gin and the two crystal glasses.*

Les adverbes de manière se rencontrent aussi devant le verbe principal.

He slowly walked out of the room
= *He walked out of the room slowly.*

A noter que les adverbes de fréquence (*always, generally, never, often, sometimes, usually, seldom, rarely, hardly ever...*) et les adverbes de temps indéfini (*already, just, soon, still...*) se placent devant le verbe principal mais après “to be”.

We often go to the cinema together.
They were often absent.
I have just finished my work.

2. Cas d'espèce

a. **ENOUGH** se place après l'adjectif, l'adverbe ou le verbe.

This tea is not sweet enough.
You have played enough.

Mais il se place devant le nom.

I don't have enough money.

b. **TOO** se place généralement en fin de proposition ou juste après le mot auquel il se rapporte.

She has been punished too.
He has been to Paris too. ≠ He too has been in Paris.

c. **YET** se place généralement en fin de proposition.

Have you had your breakfast yet?

d. **SO** se place devant l'adjectif ou l'adverbe.

He is so nice.

e. **SUCH (A)** se place devant l'adjectif suivi d'un nom.

He is such a nice person.
They are such nice people.

f. **QUITE** se place devant l'adjectif. Il signifie:

1. “plutôt” avec une connotation positive

It is quite interesting.

2. “tout-à-fait”

It is quite clear.

- g. **VERY** sert à insister.

At the very beginning = au tout début
The very next day = le lendemain même

- h. **RATHER** se place devant l'adjectif.

It's rather difficult.

- i. **ALL** et **BOTH** se placent devant le verbe principal.

We all felt ill.
They both came.

3. Adverbes-mots liens

- a. **NEVERTHELESS** = **HOWEVER**

He was ill. However he came to work.

- b. **BESIDES** = **MOREOVER** = **FURTHERMORE** = **IN ADDITION TO THAT**

He is a good tennis player, and moreover he is good at football.

- c. **THEREFORE** = **THIS IS WHY**

It is raining. Therefore we will stay at home.

25.4. LES ADJECTIFS

Lorsqu'il y a plusieurs adjectifs, on a tendance à respecter l'ordre suivant:

1. *how big? – how old? – what is it made of?*

A tall young man

2. *how big? – what colour? – what is it made of?*

A large brown wooden table

3. *how old? – where from?*

An old Russian song

EXERCICES

1. Construisez des phrases correctes avec les parties proposées

1. to the airport / I / a taxi / took.
2. in July / to London / moved / she.
3. He sat in / a / armchair / leather / comfortable / black.
4. The goods / us / too late / sent / she.
5. I am looking for a / firm / Spanish / reliable / young.
6. The parts were packed in two / plastic / small / brown / cases.
7. He would like to buy a / small / German / grey / car.
8. We / her / met / last year / in France.
9. They / true friends / have / been / always.
10. He / during the match / badly / injured / was.
11. She / at 7 / for school / leaves / every day.
12. They listened / yesterday / to his speech / anxiously.
13. The song / she / wonderfully / sang / at the concert / last week
14. We / dinner / have / in the summer / in the garden
15. Francis / the news / at the office / heard / only / yesterday morning

2. Placez l'adverbe à la bonne place dans les phrases suivantes

1. fairly I speak English fluently now..
2. also They have a flat at the seaside.
3. always They spend their holidays there.
4. even I may finish in time if I hurry.
5. only I can speak to her once a year.
6. already I have made friends although I have just arrived here.
7. no longer We transport our goods by train, it's too expensive.
8. yet We haven't received a pay rise.
9. quite I think it is an interesting idea.
10. such Why have you invited a lot of people?
11. still They should be there.
12. always He needed time to make a decision.
13. ever Have you won a gold medal?
14. anxiously They listened to his speech.
15. at that time/
here We didn't live.

3. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Il conduit bien d'habitude.
2. Elle parle parfaitement l'anglais.
3. Il est bien payé.

4. Il est plutôt ennuyeux.
5. Il sait à peine parler anglais.
6. On l'a mal éduqué.
7. Comme c'est amusant!
8. Vous êtes-vous rencontrés dernièrement?
9. Mon travail est plutôt valorisant.
10. Je me sens suffisamment bien maintenant pour partir.

26. LE STYLE INDIRECT

Le style indirect est utilisé pour rapporter les paroles d'autrui.

A. Verbes introductifs

1. Affirmations

Les verbes introductifs pour les affirmations sont: *to say, to declare, to announce, to tell + complément indirect, ...*

- ex: “I know him.”
► *He told me he knew him.*

2. Questions

Les verbes introductifs pour les questions sont: *to ask, to wonder, to want to know, to enquire, ...*

- ex: “Where are you going?”
► *He asked me where I was going.*

NB 1: Il n'y a pas d'inversion au style indirect

NB 2: On n'utilise pas l'auxiliaire «do» au style indirect

- ex: “Do you play football?”
► *He asked me if I played football.*

3. Ordres

Les verbes introductifs pour un ordre sont le plus fréquemment “*to tell*” ou “*to order*”

- ex: “Keep quiet!”
► *He told me to keep quiet.*

4. Verbes introductifs variés

- ex: “Would you like to stay for lunch?”
► *He invited him to stay for lunch.*

- “I won’t tell anybody.”
► *She promised not to tell anybody.*

- “You should see a doctor.”
► *He advised him to see a doctor.*

- “I’m sorry I broke the mirror.”
 ► He apologised for breaking the mirror.
- “Don’t forget to post the letter.”
 ► She reminded him to post the letter.
- “Yes, we made a mistake.”
 ► They admitted they (had) made a mistake.
- “Shall I carry your suitcase?”
 ► He offered to carry my suitcase.
- “I’m not going to help him.”
 ► He refused to help him.

B. Changement de temps lors du passage au style indirect

- Si le verbe introductif de la phrase indirecte est au Simple Present, Simple Future ou au Present Perfect, le temps reste inchangé.

- ex: “I am sorry.”
 ► He says he is sorry.
 ► He has said he is sorry.
 ► He will say he is sorry.

- Si le verbe introductif de la phrase indirecte est au Simple Past, il y a souvent un changement de temps.

Simple Present → **Simple Past**

- ex: “I know him.”
 ► She said she knew him.

Present Continuous → **Past Continuous**

- ex: “I am eating.”
 ► She said she was eating.

Simple Past → **Simple Past ou Past Perfect**

- ex: “I knew him.”
 ► She said she knew him.
 “I worked for IBM.”
 ► She said she had worked for IBM.

Past Continuous → **Past continuous**

- ex: “I was eating when he arrived.”
 ► She said she was eating when he arrived.

Present Perfect → **Past perfect**

- ex: “I have worked hard for IBM.”
► She said she had worked hard for IBM.

Present Perfect Continuous → **Past Perfect Continuous**

- ex: “I have been working for IBM for 5 years.”
► She said she had been working for IBM for 5 years.

Past Perfect → **Past Perfect**

- ex: “I had finished my work before 9.”
► She said she had finished her work before 9.

Future → **Conditional**

- ex: “I will finish this work.”
► She said she would finish that work.

MIGHT, WOULD, COULD, SHOULD, HAD BETTER, HAD RATHER ne changent pas.

- ex: “I should stop smoking.”
► She said she should stop smoking.

C. Changement des pronoms personnels, des adjectifs possessifs et démonstratifs

- ex: Fred said: “I'll see you later.”
► Fred said he would see me later.
She asked: “Can you send us the invoice?”
► She asked me if we could send her the invoice.
She said: “I've read your report.”
► She said she had read my report.
Fred said: “I will do this work.”
► Fred said he would do that work.

D. Changement des compléments de temps et de lieu

“now”	→ then
“today”	→ that day
“yesterday”	→ the day before
“last week”	→ the week before
“the day before yesterday”	→ two days before
“three days ago”	→ three days before
“tomorrow”	→ the next day
“next week”	→ the week after
“the day after tomorrow”	→ two days after
“here”	→ there

EXERCICES

- 1. Faites correspondre les phrases au style direct de la colonne A avec les phrases au style indirect de la colonne B**

1	Don't forget to sign the contract.	A	He apologized for signing the contract
2	I didn't sign the contract.	B	He warned me not to sign the contract
3	Go on, sign the contract. It's really a good idea.	C	He admitted signing the contract.
4	If I were you, I would sign the contract.	D	He denied signing the contract.
5	No, I will not sign this contract.	E	He advised me to sign the contract.
6	I am sorry I signed the contract.	F	He refused to sign the contract.
7	I regret to say it was me who signed the contract.	G	He reminded me to sign the contract.
8	Sign the contract now!	H	He offered to sign the contract.
9	I will sign the contract now if you like.	I	He encouraged me to sign the contract.
10	If I were you, I wouldn't sign the contract.	J	He ordered me to sign the contract.

- 2. Mettez les phrases ci-dessous au style indirect en variant les verbes introductifs au passé**

1. “Go away, Jim!”

I _____

2. “I don't know.”

I _____

3. “She has written a long letter.”

She _____

4. “Which book are you taking?”

He _____

5. “Did Bill give you that ring?”

6. “Will you come to the party with us?”

7. “Don’t spend all your money on video games!”

8. “Where does she work?”

9. “I will answer the phone.”

10. “You can do it if you try.”

11. “I must leave because my mother is waiting.”

12. “You have an excellent cook.”

13. “Will the taxi be here at 8 o’clock?”

14. “You must decide what you want to know.”

15. “You mustn’t cross the street when the light is red.”

16. “Don’t come this afternoon.”

17. “How often do the buses go?”

18. “I can’t do it this week but I expect I will be able to do it next week.”

19. “Shall I open the door for you?”

20. “Send us the components now or we will change suppliers.”

21. “Delivery should take place this week.”

22. “If you can’t supply me with these goods, please let me know.”

23. “Must we be there at 6 or can we arrive a little later?”

24. “I may be away when you come.”

25. “Are you busy right now?”

27. LES PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES

27.1. TYPES DE PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES

A. PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES DEFINISSANTES

Elles sont indispensables à la compréhension de la phrase et ne sont pas placées entre des virgules.

The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

Dogs that are mad must be killed.

B. PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES NON DEFINISSANTES

Elles apportent une information intéressante mais pas indispensable à la compréhension de la phrase. Elles se placent entre virgules.

My father, who is 66, retired last year.

27.2. LES PRONOMS RELATIFS

A. QUI / QUE : PRONOMS RELATIFS SUJETS

Les pronoms relatifs sujets sont **indispensables**.

1. Il s'agit de **WHO** (ou plus rarement **THAT**) lorsque l'**antécédent** est une **personne**.

The lady who is standing there is my neighbour.

2. Il s'agit de **THAT** ou **WHICH** lorsque l'**antécédent** est une **chose**.

I don't like stories that have unhappy endings.

3. Il s'agit de **THAT** lorsque l'**antécédent** comprend des **personnes et des choses**.

The characters and events that are described in this story are taken from everyday life.

NB: THAT s'emploie plutôt que WHICH après des superlatifs, *only*, *everything*, *something*, *all*, ou des choses uniques.

Everything that depends on him ...

That's the most fantastic thing that has ever happened to me.

B. QUI / QUE : PRONOMS RELATIFS COMPLEMENTS

Les pronoms relatifs **compléments** ne sont **pas indispensables** et sont donc souvent omis.

1. Pronoms relatifs sans préposition

*The lady (who) you would like to see is absent today.
The dress (that/which) I would like to buy is very cheap.*

2. Pronoms relatifs avec préposition

*The lady I spoke to couldn't help me.
I haven't found the book I was looking for.*

NB: Si l'on garde le pronom relatif avec la préposition, il doit être WHO si l'antécédent est une personne et WHICH si l'antécédent est une chose.

*The lady to who I spoke couldn't help me.
I haven't found the book for which I was looking.*

C. CE QUI, CE QUE

1. Sans antécédent = **WHAT**

I don't understand what you mean.

2. Avec antécédent = **WHICH** (la proposition relative reprend la proposition qui précède)

He is often late, which is annoying.

D. TOUT CE QUI, TOUT CE QUE

*All that is on the table is mine.
All (that) he said was true.*

E. QUI TOUS

*Mary has three brothers, all of who are married.
I've read 5 books, all of which were very interesting.*

F. QUI TOUS LES DEUX

*I have two brothers, both of who are engineers.
I read two books last weekend, both of which are interesting.*

G. “DONT” EXPRIMANT LA POSSESSION

*The person whose car was stolen yesterday is my neighbour.
The house of which the roof has been destroyed by the storm has just been built.*

H. DONT = AU SUJET DUQUEL

- The person about who I am talking is my best friend.*
= *The person I am talking about is my best friend.*
The book about which I am talking is worth reading.
= *The book I am talking about is worth reading.*

I. DONT BEAUCOUP

*Ann has invited her friends, a lot of who I already know.
I have dozens of books, a lot of which are quite old.*

J. DONT LA PLUPART

*We have 1,500 students, most of who live far from Liège.
He wrote dozens of books, most of which are worth reading.*

K. DONT UN(E) DES DEUX

*There were two victims, either of who was very young.
He asked me two questions, either of which was very easy.*

L. DONT UN(E) (DE PLUS DE DEUX)

*There were several witnesses, one of who has disappeared.
There were fifteen books on the table, one of which was mine.*

M. DONT AUCUN(E) (DES DEUX)

Two men, neither of who I knew, came into my office.

I read two books last weekend, neither of which was interesting.

N. DONT AUCUN(E) (DE PLUS DE DEUX)

*Several people, none of who I knew, came into my office.
He tried on three jackets, none of which fitted him.*

O. CELUI QUI, CELLE QUI

*The one who has invented that is a genius.
The one that is on the table is mine.*

P. CEUX QUI, CELLES QUI

*The ones who were at the party last night had a great time.
Those who “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “
The ones that are on the table are mine.*

Q. LE JOUR OÙ ..., L'ANNEE OÙ ...

Do you remember the day (that) we met?

R. LA RAISON POUR LAQUELLE

*The reason (that) I'm phoning ...
The reason (why) I'm phoning ...*

EXERCICES

1. Complétez avec le pronom relatif (+ préposition éventuelle) adéquat si nécessaire

1. It's the best play _____ I have ever seen on TV.
2. Is that the lady _____ husband is American?
3. The film _____ I was telling you _____ was directed by Orson Wells.
4. The book _____ I read last week was very interesting.
5. Mr Johnson, _____ I play tennis _____, is a very nice man.
6. The man _____ I mentioned was arrested by the police.

7. I don't like the house _____ stands in front of the station.
8. The holiday _____ I spent in Spain is the best holiday _____ I have ever had.
9. Do you know the girl _____ is crossing the street?
10. The record _____ we were listening _____ has won an award.
11. Tell me _____ you know about it.
12. Can you pass me the newspaper _____ is on the table, please?
13. The lady _____ I was talking _____ is a famous actress.
14. The novel _____ you are referring _____ was written by Graham Greene.
15. Do you understand _____ I mean?
16. I forgot _____ he said, _____ is a pity.
17. He can speak severa languages, _____ is useful when he travels.
18. _____ I can't bear is his obstinacy.
19. I arrived very late, _____ made her very angry.
20. - Do you know _____ book this is?
- I think it is John's.
21. _____ he told us was not true.
22. He gave me _____ I wanted, _____ was very kind of him.
23. Do _____ you can.
24. Do you remember _____ you gave the key _____?
25. This is the girl _____ I talked _____ yesterday.
26. Tell _____ were late that they will be punished.
27. The girl _____ you see at the door is my sister.
28. I don't know _____ to do this.
29. Have you decided _____ to invite to the party?

30. _____ we ate in the USA was hamburgers and chips.
31. Chess, _____ is a very old game, is difficult to play.
32. Do you know _____ to make good tea?
33. I don't like the house _____ he lives _____.
34. We laughed a lot, _____ he didn't appreciate.
35. The company compensated Mr Brown for everything _____ had been damaged.
36. You can do _____ ever you want.
37. Peter was surprised by _____ he heard.
38. _____ worries me is his drinking so much.
39. The armchair _____ you are sitting _____ isn't very comfortable.
40. The girl _____ came this morning didn't say a word.
41. We live in a house _____ the garden is full of flowers.
42. I had invited two friends for the weekend, _____ (dont aucun) came.
43. Tina has 2 sisters _____ (qui toutes les deux) have children.
44. John had invited the friends he had at university, _____ (dont la plupart) are married.
45. He has forgotten _____ he was going to.
46. This is the girl _____ I was in love _____ before.
47. I do some jogging every day, _____ is good for my health.
48. The London train, _____ should arrive at 2.30, is late.
49. _____ has invented that is a genius.
50. I met John's friends yesterday _____ (dont la plupart) I knew before.

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Mon bureau, qui est au deuxième étage, est très grand.
2. Où est la voiture que tu viens d'acheter?
3. Ce sont des conditions dont nous devrions profiter.
4. C'est un problème auquel nous devrons faire face.
5. Il y avait 20 étudiants dans la classe, dont aucun n'avait son livre.
6. Je lui ai donné 1.000 euros dont il a perdu la moitié.
7. L'histoire dont tu parles est difficile à croire.
8. Ce matin, j'ai rencontré des gens dont beaucoup étaient sans emploi.
9. Nous avons séjourné au Hilton, que mon patron m'avait recommandé.
10. Le nouveau stade, qui peut contenir 90.000 personnes, sera inauguré la semaine prochaine.
11. Marie a deux sœurs, qui sont toutes les deux mariées.
12. La fille dont tu parles ne viendra pas.
13. Mon voisin, dont la fille vient de se marier, est très heureux.
14. Elle aime le foot, ce qui m'étonne.

15. Un pacifiste est une personne qui pense que toute guerre peut être évitée.
16. Ils ont dû annuler la commande dont ils s'occupaient.
17. Voici la fille dont il est amoureux.
18. Il a essayé trois vestes dont aucune ne lui va.
19. Tout ce dont je me souviens, c'est qu'il pleuvait.
20. Le monsieur dont j'oublie toujours le nom vient ce soir.
21. Tout ce dont j'ai besoin, c'est d'une voiture pour aller là-bas.

22. J'aime la façon dont il s'habille.
23. Le document dont tu as vu une copie est un faux.
24. Il a trois enfants, dont deux que je n'ai jamais vus.
25. Tu es celui que j'attendais.
26. Tout ce dont il se préoccupe, c'est de son boulot.
27. Ils sont entrés dans le bureau dont la porte était ouverte.
28. Elle suit des cours du soir pendant lesquels elle s'endort.
29. Je ne sais pas à quoi il s'intéresse.

30. Tu es la seule personne en qui j'ai confiance.
 31. Je n'aime pas la maison dans laquelle il vit.
 32. Ma sœur, que tu as rencontrée hier, voudrait te revoir.
 33. Nos étudiants, dont la plupart rêvent de partir à l'étranger, doivent apprendre deux langues étrangères.
-
34. Comprends-tu ce que je suis en train de t'expliquer ?
 35. Le problème que nous traitons en ce moment est difficile à résoudre.

28. LES CONJONCTIONS DE SUBORDINATION

A. CONJONCTIONS DE CAUSE

1. **BECAUSE** = parce que

I didn't go to work because I was ill.

2. **SINCE** = puisque

I didn't go to work since I was ill.

3. **AS** = vu que

As it was a public holiday, all the shops were shut.

B. CONJONCTIONS DE CONCESSION

1. **ALTHOUGH** = **THOUGH** = bien que

Although it rained a lot, they enjoyed their holiday.

2. **WHEREAS** = **WHILE** = alors que

Jane prefers swimming whereas/while Betty prefers skiing.

3. **EVEN IF** = même si

I will go to the seaside even if it rains.

C. CONJONCTION DE CONDITION

1. **IN CASE** = au cas où

*The referee wears two watches in case one of them stops.
I stayed at home in case my friend came.*

2. **UNLESS** = à moins que

I'll see you tomorrow evening unless I have to work late.

3. **AS LONG AS** = **PROVIDED** = **PROVIDING** = pour autant que

You can use my car as long as you drive carefully.

4. **IF** = si

We'll go to the party if we can find a baby-sitter.

D. CONJONCTIONS DE TEMPS

1. **JUST AS** = juste au moment où

I had to leave just as the conversation was getting interesting.

2. **WHILE** = pendant que

I fell asleep while I was watching TV.

3. **UNTIL** = jusqu'à ce que

I will stay until he arrives.

4. **AS SOON AS** = dès que

We'll leave as soon as I have finished.

5. **WHEN** = quand

Call me when you get the answer.

6. **WHENEVER** = quel que soit le moment, chaque fois que

You can come whenever you like.

7. **SINCE** = depuis que

I haven't seen him since we left school.

E. CONJONCTIONS DE BUT

1. **SO THAT** = afin que, de sorte que

I speak slowly so that they understand.

F. CONJONCTIONS DE MANIERE

1. **AS** = comme

Do as you like.

2. **It looks AS IF** = on dirait que

The house looks as if it's going to fall down.

We took an umbrella because it looked as if it was going to rain.

G. CONJONCTIONS DE CONSEQUENCE

1. **SO THAT** = de sorte que

We didn't pay attention to him so that he left.

EXERCICES

1. **Complétez avec:** because (of) – since – as – although – whereas – in case - unless – as soon as – if – like –even if – as if - so that – provided – until - except – whenever - while

1. You can use my car _____ you drive carefully.

2. _____ we had planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.

3. I wrote down the name of the book _____ I forgot it.

4. You won't pass _____ you work much harder.

5. We enjoyed our holiday _____ it rained a lot.
6. Jane failed her driving test _____ she expected.
7. The design is likely to be accepted _____ the cost is reasonable.
8. We should take a safety kit _____ there is an accident.
9. We did _____ he suggested.
10. I'm playing tennis tomorrow _____ it's raining.
11. _____ they are with an adult, children aren't allowed to use the swimming pool.
12. Talking to you is _____ talking to a wall.
13. You can't see through paper _____ it's too opaque.
14. _____ you know, dinosaurs disappeared 65 million years ago.
15. Fish are never capable of flying _____ flying fish.
16. He retired last month _____ illness.
17. My brother likes swimming _____ I prefer playing tennis.
18. I will go now _____ you want me to stay.
19. I will leave _____ he arrives.
20. Her eyes were wet _____ she had just been crying.
21. He was running too fast _____ he fell.
22. We can go camping _____ we buy some equipment.
23. He won't understand you _____ you speak slowly.
24. I will wait _____ they arrive.
25. I can't come to your party _____ I find a baby-sitter.
26. _____ I had realized the danger at that time, I would have taken more precautions.
27. We will leave _____ I have found my keys.

28. I will look for another job _____ my company offers me a pay rise.
29. _____ you had rung, we could have arranged to meet.
30. Mark is making little progress _____ he works hard.
31. The lock on my suitcase broke _____ all my belongings fell on the conveyor belt.
32. _____ it was late, we had to leave.
33. Mike wears glasses _____ his brother wears contact lenses.
34. Lucy's smile is an important aspect of her personality _____ she doesn't realize it.
35. She looks _____ something is wrong.
36. You can go into the second year _____ you pass your exams.
37. I'll write everything down _____ there are no misunderstandings.
38. I'm leaving _____ I'm fed up.
39. You can borrow my pen _____ you bring it back.
40. Take your umbrella _____ it rains.
41. Do _____ you like.
42. He arranged my timetable _____ I have the afternoons free.
43. We can have a picnic _____ it doesn't rain.
44. _____ John drinks cold water, he gets a toothache.
45. Why didn't you do _____ I told you to do it?
46. I don't mind if you come in late _____ you come in quietly.
47. I'll never speak to her again _____ she apologizes to me.
48. Mark looks _____ he needs a good rest.
49. We met a lot of people _____ we were on holiday.
50. I'm staying with a friend _____ I find another flat.

2. Complétez les phrases suivantes de façon logique

1. I never sign a letter before _____.
2. Please reply at once so that _____.
3. I often choose to write although _____.
4. The goods were delivered while _____.
5. The assembly line has stopped due to _____.
6. I'll give you my phone number in case _____.
7. We can meet tomorrow unless _____.
8. You can borrow the money provided _____.
9. She will pass her exam as long as _____.
10. Ann sounded as if _____.

3. Réécrivez les phrases en commençant comme suggéré

1. So that he could earn more money, he applied for a job abroad.
The reason why he _____.
2. I couldn't lift the package because it was heavy.
The package was so heavy _____.
3. The order arrived late but we were able to supply the goods on time.
Although _____.
4. There was fog at the airport, but our plane landed safely.
In spite of _____.
5. The reason why I sent them a fax was to give them the information at once.
In order to _____.
6. You must work harder or you won't pass the exam.
You won't pass the exam unless _____.
7. I fell asleep during the film.
I fell asleep while _____.

29. LES PREPOSITIONS

A. PREPOSITIONS DE LIEU

1. AT indique une situation statique

*He was waiting at the bus stop.
They were living at 15 Worcester Street.
They were at the cinema.
We met at the local pub.
He studies at Cambridge University.
We'll meet at Paul's.*

2. IN

*I like staying in bed late.
There were many people in the room.
He lives in Leicester Street.
He works in London.
I live in Belgium.
They were playing in the garden.
Don't stay in the sun for too long.
Can you see him in this picture?
He has been in hospital for 2 weeks.*

3. IN FRONT OF ≠ BEHIND

*The shopkeeper is standing in front of his shop.
The child is hiding behind the door.*

4. TO indique un déplacement, une destination

*They are going to school.
He drives to his office every morning.
She threw the ball to me.*

5. ON

*Put the book on the shelf.
To get on the bus, on the train
The office is on the first floor.
The shop is on the other side of the street.
Write your name on the back of this document.*

6. AS FAR AS

Drive as far as the traffic lights then turn left.

7. BETWEEN

The child was sitting between his father and his mother.

8. NEXT TO

The girl who was sitting next to me was really lovely.

9. UNDER

The cat is hiding under the bed.

10. THROUGH

He looked through the window.

B. PREPOSITIONS DE TEMPS

1. AT

At breakfast, at midday, at lunchtime, at 2 o'clock, at sunset, at Christmas, at Easter, at the weekend, at the moment, at the same time

2. IN

In the morning, in the middle of the night, in May, in the winter, in 2009, in the twenty-first century, in the Middle Ages

I hope the goods arrive in time for the Christmas rush.

They will get married in six months' time.

In the meantime = meanwhile = entretemps

3. ON

On Monday, on 2nd April, on his birthday, on Christmas day
Be on time!

4. TILL, UNTIL

I will stay here till (= until) Monday.

5. BY

You must finish this work by Friday.

6. FOR

I have known him for a long time.

I lived in London for 2 years then I moved to Manchester.

7. SINCE

I have been living here since 1999.

8. AGO

He arrived 2 hours ago.

9. DURING

I fell asleep during the film.

During this time = pendant ce temps

C. AUTRES PREPOSITIONS

1. LIKE ≠ AS

Everyone is ill at home. Our house is like a hospital.

During the war, this hotel was used as a hospital.

I regard her as my best friend.

2. IN CASE OF

*Phone this number **in case of** emergency.*

3. DESPITE = IN SPITE OF

*We enjoyed our holiday **despite** the rain.*

4. THANKS TO

*I succeeded **thanks to** his help.*

5. DUE TO = OWING TO = BECAUSE OF

*I arrived late **due to** the bus strike.*

D. LOCUTIONS

1. AT

To be good at mathematics.

To be at war

Leave your key **at reception**.

There is someone **at the door**.

At the top of the page

To be at work

To aim at doing something

2. BY

To travel **by train, by bus, by car**

To pay **by cheque, by credit card**

Did you do it **by hand**?

It happened **by mistake**.

This book was written **by Agatha Christie**.

To **increase by** 10%

3. DOWN

To cut down on something

4. FOR

To be responsible for an accident

To apply for a job

The reason for a delay

The need for love

To be for sale, for hire

A cheque for £100

Sorry for shouting at you yesterday!

To care for someone

To wait for somebody or something

To take something for granted

5. FROM

To be different from

Sunglasses **protect from** the sun.

To suffer from a disease

6. IN

To be interested in something
To participate in a meeting
In my opinion, in my view
To sit in the front row
There is no **advantage in** doing that.
An **increase in** the number of accidents
To succeed in doing something

7. INTO

To divide into four parts
To translate into a foreign language

8. OF

A student **of** accountancy
To be afraid of dogs
To be fond of someone
To be proud of someone
To be ashamed of someone
To be aware of something
To be short of money
It's **typical of** him to keep everybody waiting.
To be **similar to** something else
To approve of something
To die of a heart attack
To dream of being rich

9. OFF

To get off the bus
To take off a jacket
He **fell off** his chair.
The plane **takes off** at 3.00

10. ON

To depend on somebody
To live on unemployment allowances
On the radio, on TV
On the one hand, on the other hand
To work **on a farm**
To go **on holiday**
To travel on business
I didn't do **it on purpose.**

To go somewhere **on foot**
There is a notice **on the board**.
The TV programmes are **on page 7**.
London is **on the river Thames**.
I stopped **on my way** home to buy flowers.
To be keen on doing something
To be on strike
To rely on someone
To spend money on something
To congratulate somebody **on** something
To insist on something

11. OUT

To run out of petrol, time, money, ...

12. TO

To be rude, polite, kind, to somebody
To be married to somebody
To invite somebody **to** a party
To cause damage to something
A solution to a problem
To apologise to someone for something
To complain to someone about something

13. UP

He **gave up** the idea.

14. WITH

To be happy, pleased, satisfied with something
To be in love with somebody
To provide (= to supply) someone **with** something
To be angry with somebody
Help yourself with what you want!

15. WITHOUT

Don't go out **without** a coat.

E. Certains verbes ne sont pas accompagnés d'une préposition contrairement à leur traduction en français

to answer a question
to ask someone
to discuss a problem
to doubt something
to lack experience
to play football, the piano
to please somebody
to remember somebody or something

F. Certains verbes sont accompagnés d'une préposition contrairement à leur traduction en français

to ask for something
to deal with an order
to listen to someone or something
to look at somebody or something
to look for something
to remind somebody of something
to pay for something

EXERCICES

1. Complétez avec la préposition adéquate si nécessaire

1. _____ all I did for him, he failed.
2. Let's go _____ a walk now.
3. He always hides his money _____ his bed.
4. The girl who is sitting _____ me is really lovely.
5. There is a new bank _____ of the church.
6. His sister was _____ John and me.
7. You should be here _____ seven.
8. We will meet again _____ long.

9. He dived _____ the water.
10. I am going to pay _____ it.
11. He didn't care _____ me.
12. He fell _____ his chair when he fell asleep.
13. He is still angry _____ me.
14. He is different _____ the others.
15. Did he succeed _____ making himself understood?
16. On the table there was a vase full _____ flowers.
17. She usually works late _____ Saturdays.
18. The poem was read _____ the oldest man in the village.
19. The buses are _____ strike.
20. We had to go _____ town _____ foot.
21. They are discussing _____ the problem.
22. You should not come _____ school without your books.
23. He always listens _____ the radio _____ the morning.
24. Their plane ran _____ petrol and they crashed down.
25. He works _____ a farm.
26. Switch the light _____ please. I can't see anything.
27. He gave _____ the whole idea because it was too costly.
28. It is very kind _____ you to help me.
29. I am fed up _____ waiting _____ the bus.

30. Don't worry _____ that.
31. This is typical _____ him.
32. Help yourself _____ anything you want.
33. Take your hat _____ before entering _____ the room.
34. I never interfere _____ other people's business.
35. I don't think he should be blamed _____ that.
36. What is he suffering _____?
37. I never stay at home _____ the holidays.
38. I have to finish this work _____ Friday.
39. I take it _____ granted that you will come.
40. She is fond _____ jewels.
41. Are you still _____ touch _____ them?
42. Hurry _____ please.
43. Did anyone complain _____ the food?
44. You should apologize _____ them.
45. How does it differ _____ the first solution?
46. You can rely _____ him.
47. She says she is afraid _____ him.
48. My office is _____ the manager's office.
49. Did you hear _____ what happened at the party on Saturday?
50. I love this song. It reminds me _____ my last holiday.

51. Janet warned me _____ the water. She said it wasn't safe to drink.
52. I tried to remember _____ the name of the book but I couldn't think _____ it.
53. I congratulated John _____ passing his driving test.
54. I think you should apologize _____ her.
55. Things are cheap there. You can live _____ very little money.
56. It's not pleasant when you are accused _____ doing something you didn't do.
57. I don't like to depend _____ anyone.
58. I'm leaving the house _____ the airport at 7.
59. If I want a job in the factory who should I apply _____?
60. I explained _____ everybody what they had to do.
61. We'd better phone _____ the restaurant to reserve a table.
62. Don't forget to write _____ your parents when you are on holiday.
63. There is no point _____ asking _____ him. He won't help you.
64. Mike described _____ me how the accident happened.
65. Can you explain _____ us what this means exactly?

30. LES FAUX AMIS

	English	Français	Français	English
1	<i>actual</i>	Vrai, réel	actuel	Present
	<i>actually</i>	En fait	actuellement	At present
	<i>An advertisement</i>	Une publicité	Un avertissement	A warning
	<i>advice</i>	Des conseils	Un avis	An opinion
	<i>The agenda</i>	L'ordre du jour	L'agenda	The diary
	<i>To arrive</i>	Arriver qqe part	Arriver à faire qqch	To manage to do sth
			Arriver, se produire	To happen
10	<i>To assist</i>	Aider	Assister à	To attend
	<i>The assistance</i>	L'aide	L'assistance	The audience
	<i>to attend a conference</i>	Assister à une conférence	Attendre qqch	To wait for sth
	<i>The balance</i>	Le solde L'équilibre	Une balance	Scales
	<i>A benefit</i>	Un avantage	Un bénéfice	A profit
	<i>To bless</i>	Bénir	blesser	to injure
	<i>A camera</i>	Un appareil photo	Une caméra	A movie camera
20	<i>A car</i>	Une voiture	Un car	A coach
	<i>caution</i>	La prudence	une caution	a deposit
	<i>A cave</i>	Une grotte	Une cave	A cellar
	<i>The chance</i>	La possibilité	La chance	Luck
	<i>To charge</i>	Faire payer	charger	To load
	<i>To charge with</i>	Accuser de		
	<i>chips</i>	Des frites	Des chips	Crisps
	<i>college</i>	L'université	Le collège, l'école secondaire	High school

	<i>To command</i>	Commander (armée)	Commander des marchandises	<i>To order goods</i>
	<i>comprehensive</i>	Complet	compréhensif	<i>Understanding</i>
	<i>A conference</i>	Un séminaire Un congrès	Une conférence	<i>A lecture</i>
	<i>A conductor</i>	Un chef d'orchestre	Un conducteur	<i>A driver</i>
	<i>confidence</i>	La confiance La confidence		
30	<i>confused</i>	embrouillé	confus	<i>Embarrassed</i>
	<i>A consumer</i>	Un consommateur	Consumer	<i>To burn</i>
	<i>To control</i>	Diriger	contrôler	<i>To check</i>
	<i>A corpse</i>	Un cadavre	Un corps vivant	<i>A body</i>
	<i>A course</i>	Une série de cours	Un cours	<i>A lesson</i>
	<i>To cry</i>	pleurer	crier	<i>To scream</i>
	<i>To deceive</i>	tromper	décevoir	<i>To disappoint</i>
	<i>A deception</i>	Une tromperie	Une déception	<i>A disappointment</i>
	<i>To defend</i>	Défendre contre une agression	Défendre = interdire	<i>To forbid</i>
	<i>definite</i>	certain	définitif	<i>Permanent</i>
	<i>definitely</i>	certainement	définitivement	<i>For ever</i>
40	<i>A delay</i>	Un retard	Un délai	<i>A time-limit</i>
	<i>To demand</i>	exiger	demander	<i>To ask (for)</i>
	<i>To deserve</i>	mériter	Desservir la table	<i>To clear away</i>
	<i>To design</i>	Créer, concevoir	dessiner	<i>To draw</i>
	<i>education</i>	L'éducation scolaire	L'éducation à la maison	<i>Upbringing</i>
	<i>engaged</i>	fiancé	engager	<i>to recruit</i>
	<i>engaged</i>	Occupé (téléphone)		
	<i>essence</i>	L'essence d'une chose	De l'essence	<i>Petrol</i>

	<i>eventual</i>	final	éventuel	Possible
	<i>eventually</i>	finalement	éventuellement	<i>Perhaps</i>
	<i>An evidence</i>	Une preuve	Une évidence	<i>Sth obvious</i>
50	<i>An experience</i>	Une expérience vécue	Une expérience scientifique	<i>An experiment</i>
	<i>A fault</i>	Un défaut	Une faute, erreur	<i>A mistake</i>
	<i>A figure</i>	Un chiffre	la figure	<i>The face</i>
	<i>gentle</i>	doux	gentil	<i>Kind, nice</i>
	<i>A hazard</i>	Un risque	Le hasard	<i>Fate</i>
	<i>To ignore</i>	Ne pas faire attention à	ignorer	<i>Not to know</i>
	<i>inconvenient</i>	Pas pratique	Un inconvénient	<i>A disadvantage</i>
	<i>An infant</i>	Un nouveau-né	Un enfant	<i>A child</i>
	<i>inhabited</i>	habité	inhabité	<i>Unoccupied</i>
	<i>To injure</i>	blesser	injurier	<i>To insult</i>
60	<i>An issue</i>	Un problème Un N°(magazine)	Une issue	<i>An exit</i>
	<i>A journey</i>	Un voyage	Une journée	<i>A day</i>
	<i>A lecture</i>	Une conférence	La lecture	<i>Reading</i>
	<i>A library</i>	Une bibliothèque	Une librairie	<i>A bookshop</i>
	<i>A licence</i>	Un permis	Une licence (unif)	<i>A degree</i>
	<i>A medicine</i>	Un médicament	Un médecin	<i>A doctor</i>
	<i>Medicine</i>	La médecine		
	<i>A novel</i>	Un roman	Une nouvelle	<i>A piece of news</i>
				<i>A short story</i>
	<i>An occasion</i>	Un jour spécial	Une occasion = Bonne affaire	<i>A bargain</i>
70	<i>An offence</i>	Un délit	Une offense	<i>An insult</i>
	<i>To offer</i>	Proposer	offrir	<i>To give</i>
	<i>A particular</i>	Un détail	Un particulier	<i>A private individual</i>

		Des cours particuliers	<i>Private lessons</i>
	<i>To pass an exam</i>	Réussir un examen	<i>To take an exam</i>
		Passer du temps	<i>To spend time</i>
	<i>pension</i>	La pension (argent versé)	Prendre sa pension
	<i>petrol</i>	L'essence	Le pétrole
	<i>A photograph</i>	Une photo	Un photographe
	<i>A phrase</i>	Une expression	Une phrase
80	<i>politics</i>	La politique (des politiciens)	Une politique (ligne d'action)
	<i>An insurance policy</i>	Une police d'assurance	La police (forces de l'ordre)
	<i>A prejudice</i>	Un préjugé	Un préjudice
	<i>A preservative</i>	Un agent conservateur	Un préservatif
	<i>To pretend</i>	Faire semblant	Prétendre
	<i>The price</i>	Le prix à payer	Le prix (récompense)
	<i>A process</i>	Un processus	Un procès
	<i>A professor</i>	Un prof d'unif	Un prof non unif
	<i>To realise</i>	Se rendre compte	Réaliser (projet)
	<i>To receive</i>	Recevoir (objet)	Recevoir (gens)
90	<i>The refuse</i>	Les ordures	Un refus
	<i>To refuse</i>	Refuser	
	<i>To regard as</i>	Considérer comme	regarder
	<i>To remark</i>	Faire remarquer	remarquer
	<i>To respond to</i>	Réagir à (qqch)	Répondre à une question
			Répondre à une lettre
	<i>To rest</i>	Se reposer	rester
	<i>To resume</i>	Reprendre une activité	résumer
	<i>To retire</i>	Prendre sa pension	retirer

	<i>Sensible</i>	Sensé, raisonnable	sensible	<i>Sensitive</i>
100	<i>A souvenir</i>	Souvenir, cadeau	Un souvenir (mémoire)	<i>A memory</i>
	<i>The stage</i>	La scène de théâtre	un stage	<i>A training, an internship</i>
	<i>To support</i>	soutenir	supporter	<i>To bear, to stand</i>
	<i>The surname</i>	Nom de famille	Le surnom	<i>The nickname</i>
	<i>sympathetic</i>	compatissant	Sympathique	<i>Nice, pleasant</i>
	<i>A syndicate</i>	Un groupement commercial	Un syndicat	<i>A trade union</i>
	<i>A vacancy</i>	Un poste vacant	Des vacances	<i>A holiday</i>
	<i>A voyage</i>	Une traversée en bateau	Un voyage	<i>A journey, A trip</i>

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SOLUTIONS

Exercices sur les numéraux

1. Ecrivez en lettres (p 5)

1. ninety-six
2. eighteen
3. two thousand , six hundred and eighty-three
4. three million, five hundred and sixty-two thousand, eight hundred and twenty-four
5. Thirty-five point six two
6. one point o five
7. the fiftieth
8. the one hundred and thirty-second
9. three quarters/three fourths
10. the square root of eighty-one is nine
11. ten to the power four
12. eighty-eight percent
13. three plus/and nought is>equals three
14. double two, five,one,o,three
15. in twenty sixteen/two thousand and sixteen
16. in sixteen eighty-two
17. the other six children
18. 22 July/ July 22/ 22nd July (se lit « July the twenty-second » ou the twenty-second of July)
19. 25 December/December 25/ 25th December
20. 3 April/ April 3/ 3rd April
21. 1 June/June 1/1st June
22. 20 March/ March 20 / 20th March
23. four twenty-five/ twenty-five past four
24. ten fifty/ ten to eleven
25. six forty-five/ a quarter to seven

2. Traduisez (p 6)

1. The swimming pool is three meters (US)/metres (UK) deep.
2. This river is twenty kilometers/kilometres long.
3. The Eiffel Tower is three hundred and twenty metres high.
4. It is/costs two pounds.
5. This man is about two metres tall.
6. This church is five hundred years old.
7. My house is five metres wide.
8. It's about twenty centimetres thick.
9. We stayed there about two and a half hours.
10. The conference/lecture lasted three quarters of an hour/ forty-five minutes.

Exercices sur l'article

1. Complétez avec l'article adéquat si nécessaire (p 12)

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. Ø, a | 8. the, Ø | 15. Ø |
| 2. a | 9. the | 16. a, Ø |
| 3. Ø | 10. Ø | 17. a |
| 4. the | 11. Ø | 18. Ø |
| 5. the | 12. the | 19. the, Ø |
| 6. the | 13. Ø | 20. Ø |
| 7. The, the, the | 14. Ø | 21. a |

22. the	42. Ø	63. Ø, Ø, Ø
23. the	43. the	64. the, Ø, the
24. the/a, Ø	44. a	65. Ø, the, the, the
25. the	45. an	66. Ø, Ø, Ø
26. Ø	46. Ø	67. the, Ø
27. the	47. Ø	68. Ø, Ø, the, Ø
28. the	48. an, Ø	69. Ø, Ø, the, the, the
29. Ø	49. Ø, a	70. the, the, Ø, Ø, Ø, Ø, the
30. Ø, Ø, Ø	50. the	71. Ø
31. the	51. Ø, the	72. Ø, Ø
32. Ø	52. the	73. Ø, Ø
33. Ø, the, the, the	53. Ø	74. the
34. the, the	54. the, Ø, the, the	75. the
35. the	55. the	76. the, the, the
36. the	56. Ø, Ø, the	77. the
37. the	57. Ø	78. Ø
38. Ø	58. the	79. Ø
39. Ø	59. the, an	80. Ø
40. Ø	60. the	
41. Ø, a, Ø, the, Ø, the, the, Ø	61. Ø, Ø, Ø	
	62. Ø, the, the	

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes (p 16)

1. The Chinese like rice.
2. I've got three weeks holiday.
3. The police **have** just stopped him.
4. She has got a twelve-year-old son
5. I've got a headache.
6. Have you got a five-pound banknote ?
7. You have to ask permission.
8. It's not good news.
9. I saw Princess Mathilde on TV yesterday.
10. President Bush wanted to fight terrorism.
11. I've already visited Cornwall, Central Europe and Scandinavia.
12. The train leaves from platform 9.
13. She works 7 hours a day, 7 days a week.
14. The young who have got work/a job pay income taxes to help the ill, the elderly and the unemployed.
15. I am still a student.
16. Holland **is/** The Netherlands are a prosperous country.
17. I'll go/ I'm going to the hospital to pay him a visit/ to pay a visit to him/ to visit him.
18. Your room is room 202.
19. I don't like football. I prefer to play the piano.
20. The young often complain about being misunderstood/ about not being understood.

Exercices sur le pluriel des noms

1. Complétez les colonnes suivantes (p 19)

Singulier	Pluriel
leaf	Leaves
A piece of furniture	Furniture
woman	Women

A body	Bodies
penny	Pence (valeur), pennies (pièces d'un penny)
A series	Series
child	Children
A piece of information	information
roof	Roofs
A piece of advice	Advice
month	Months
tooth	Teeth
mouse	Mice
A match	Matches
factory	Factories
A software program	Software
potatoe	Potatoes
A means	Means
thief	Thieves
box	Boxes
Luggage	Luggage
cd	Cd's, cds
proof	Proofs
radio	Radios
wife	Wives
duty	Duties
grown-up	grown-ups
tomato	Tomatoes

Traduisez (p 20)

1. Have you got any information?
2. Lots of people have a false image/idea about the police.
3. I've caught three fish/fishes.
4. His advice **is** good.
5. I haven't got any furniture yet.
6. The news **is** good.
7. She's got long hair.
8. Mathematics **is** my favourite topic. (plupart des noms de science en -ics).
9. She has made a lot of progress.
10. The staff **are** not satisfied with **their** salary.

Exercices sur le cas possessif

Exprimez la possession en utilisant un cas possessif lorsque c'est possible (p 22)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Ann's mother | 9. / |
| 2. That man's jacket | 10. Mike's parents' car |
| 3. / | 11. our neighbours' garden |
| 4. Charles 's daughter | 12. / |
| 5. / | 13. the government's economic policy |
| 6. the children's toys | 14. a 10 kilometres' walk |
| 7. yesterday's newspaper | 15. Sir W. Churchill's funeral |
| 8. the company's new manager | |

Exercices sur les pronoms personnels sujets

Remplacez les mots soulignés par un pronom personnel sujet (p 24)

- | | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|-----------|
| 1. She | 3. We | 5. They | 7. He/she |
| 2. He | 4. It | 6. They | |

Exercices sur le verbe « être » au présent

Complétez avec la forme correcte du verbe « être » (p 26)

- | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1. is | 3. are | 5. is | 7. are | 9. are |
| 2. am | 4. are | 6. is | 8. are | 10. is |

Mettre les phrases de l'exercice précédent à la forme interrogative (p29)

1. Is this case very heavy 6
2. Am I late / Are you late ?
3. Are your brother and you good tennis players ?
4. Are the books on the table ?
5. Is the dog asleep ?
6. Is there a cat on the roof ?
7. Are you my best friend ?
8. Are there 25 students in the class ?
9. Are the shops open today ?
10. Is it hot today ?

Mettre les phrases de l'exercice précédent à la forme négative (p27)

1. This case is not/ isn't very heavy.
2. I am not late/ I'm not late.
3. My brother and I are not/aren't good tennis players.
4. The books are not/aren't on the table.
5. The dog is not/isn't asleep.
6. There is no cat/ There isn't any cat on the roof.
7. You are not/aren't my best friend.
8. There are not/aren't 25 students in the class.
9. The shops are not/aren't open today.
10. It is not/isn't hot today.

Exercices sur les temps du présent

P34

1. Conjuguer au temps du présent adéquat

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. is opening | 7. am not |
| 2. am watching | 8. is playing |
| 3. drinks | 9. - What are you doing ?
I am looking |
| 4. Doesn't she like | 10. What does your father do ? |
| 5. don't know | |
| 6. is crying | 11. wants |

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 12. am wearing | 32. does not take |
| 13. I do not remember | 33. are getting married |
| 14. am meeting | 34. is probably telling off |
| 15. work ... but they are not working | 35. goes |
| 16. read ... but I am reading | 36. It tastes |
| 17. am going/ I go | 37. If he does not support |
| 18. are building... We want | 38. he does not realise |
| 19. go | 39. lives |
| 20. do not know what they are waiting for | 40. are always talking about |
| 21. are having | 41. do not respect |
| 22. do not agree | 42. he is always biting |
| 23. are you doing | 43. do not seem |
| 24. are watching | 44. am writing.... I write |
| 25. leave | 45. is snowing... It is coming down |
| 26. does not know | 46. rises... so we are travelling |
| 27. She is still looking | 47. go... Hotels cost |
| 28. are learning | 48. What are you thinking about? |
| 29. She is always looking at me! | 49. I do not remember |
| 30. is coming | 50. He often goes fishing and catches |
| 31. starts | |

P37

2. Complétez avec le verbe adéquat au bon temps du présent

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. I live | 5. At the moment I am working |
| 2. My company manufactures | 6. I enjoy my job |
| 3. The company employs | 7. I am learning |
| 4. I normally work | |

P37

3. Traduisez

1. - Where is Mary? - She is having lunch.
2. How much does this book cost? / How much is this book?
3. The train is never late. It is always on time.
4. How many times a month do you go to the cinema?
5. She is in England at the moment. – She is learning English.
6. Hurry up! - Yes, I am coming.
7. I am fed up! You are always losing your keys.
8. What time is she arriving tomorrow?
9. How many languages do you speak?
10. Are you coming back next Sunday?
11. How does he travel to work? By train?
12. Wait until he comes back.
13. What are you listening to? - To Madonna's new CD.
14. Where is he from?
15. Do you often watch the news?
16. Where is my book? - It is lying on the table.
17. Who does she look like? Like her father or like her mother?
18. He never eats any meat. He is a vegetarian.

19. How many people live here?
20. I don't understand your question.
21. She doesn't want him to leave.
22. She usually phones around five pm.
23. Don't make too much noise. She is sleeping.
24. What are you thinking about?
25. Don't disturb him. He is having lunch.
26. How much do I owe you?
27. What do you do in the evenings?
28. Who does this book belong to? / Whose book is this?
29. I play the lottery every week but I never win anything.
30. He hardly ever comes with us.

Exercices sur les temps du passé

(p 45) Le Simple Past

1. Conjuguez les verbes au Simple Past

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. took off | 9. cost | 16. Were ... We did not know |
| 2. did not enjoy | 10. were | 17. lived ... moved |
| 3. did not disturb her | 11. taught - was | 18. was ... accepted ... thought |
| 4. went | 12. was - wanted | 19. Did not want ... he entered.... I left |
| 5. slept | 13. saw ... but she did not see me | 20. Did... I was |
| 6. laughed | 14. met | |
| 7. flew | 15. Did you go out | |
| 8. was not | | |

(p 46)

2. Complétez avec le verbe adéquat au Simple Past

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. wrote | 4. drank | 7. threw – caught |
| 2. taught | 5. won | 8. spent – bought – cost |
| 3. sold | 6. fell – broke | |

(p46)

3. Posez des questions à l'un de vos amis

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Where did you go ? | 6. How did you travel? |
| 2. Did you go alone ? | 7. Was the weather fine? |
| 3. Was the food good ? | 8. What did you do in the evenings? |
| 4. How long did you stay there ? | 9. Did you meet anybody interesting? |
| 5. Did you stay at a hotel? | 10. How much did it cost? |

(p48) Le Past Continuous

1. Complétez les phrases avec un verbe au Past Continuous

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. was cooking | 3. were driving | 5. was watching it |
| 2. was sleeping | 4. was watching TV | |

2. Conjuguez les verbes soit au Simple Past soit au Past Continuous

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. was waiting – arrived | 4. was walking – heard –was following – was – started |
| 2. were you doing | |
| 3. were you driving – happened | 5. saw – was trying |

6. was cycling – stepped out – was going –
managed – did not hit
7. was making
8. were not allowed – was blowing
9. was writing
10. arrived – was having

(p49) Le Present Perfect

1. Conjuguez les verbes au Present Perfect

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. have never met | 6. have never been | 11. have just had |
| 2. have not played | 7. have not eaten | 12. has already left |
| 3. has been | 8. have had | 13. have just arrived |
| 4. have not met | 9. have never eaten | 14. have not told |
| 5. have not read | 10. has broken down | 15. have already done |

(p50)

2. Complétez les phrases avec « for » ou « since »

- | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. since | 6. for | 11. since | 16. for |
| 2. for | 7. for | 12. for | 17. since |
| 3. for | 8. for – since | 13. since | 18. since |
| 4. since | 9. for | 14. since | 19. since |
| 5. since | 10. for | 15. since | 20. Since |

(p51)

3. Complétez les phrases en utilisant les mots entre () + « for », « since » ou « ago »

- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. for three days | 5. an hour ago | 9. for five minutes |
| 2. for twenty years | 6. for six months | 10. since 6 o'clock |
| 3. 20 years ago | 7. for a long time | |
| 4. 10 minutes ago | 8. a few days ago | |

4. Complétez les phrases avec « been » ou « gone »

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------------|----------|
| 1. gone | 4. gone | 7. been – been | 10. been |
| 2. been | 5. been | 8. been | |
| 3. gone | 6. gone | 9. gone | |

(p52)

5. Conjuguez les verbes soit au Simple Past soit au Present Perfect

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. have you sent | 6. have just cleaned | 11. Have you had |
| 2. started | 7. met | 12. have you smoked |
| 3. have known – left | 8. did the team win | 13. Have you had |
| 4. have walked | 9. Have you had | 14. read |
| 5. have not seen | 10. has been – met | 15. have not finished |

(p53) Le Present Perfect Continuous

1. Conjuguez les verbes soit au Present Perfect soit au Present Perfect Continuous

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. have been living | 9. have been looking |
| 2. has moved | 10. has been writing – has been |
| 3. has been trying – has not succeeded | 11. have driven |
| 4. have you been waiting | 12. have been waiting |
| 5. has been lying – Haven't you | 13. have been fishing – have already caught |
| 6. have already drunk | 14. have finished |
| 7. have not seen | 15. have been studying |
| 8. have phoned – have got | 16. has not spoken |

- 17. has been raining
- 18. have you been living
- 19. have been
- 20. has not smoked
- 21. has just begun
- 22. have been discussing – have not found
- 23. have run – have been running
- 24. has been doing – has done
- 25. have been drinking – have drunk
- 26. has delivered – has been delivering
- 27. have been playing
- 28. have been living
- 29. has been resting – has been
- 30. have been waiting
- 31. have been writing
- 32. have read
- 33. have been studying
- 34. have written
- 35. has not washed

(p 55)

2. Conjuguez les verbes soit au Simple Past, au Present Perfect ou au Present Perfect Continuous

- 1. smoked – told – did – has not smoked
- 2. was – went – stayed – have never been
- 3. have not met
- 4. started – did not know
- 5. have you been living – moved
- 6. have been married
- 7. have you drunk
- 8. has been
- 9. have not quarrelled - came
- 10. have known
- 11. Have you seen – have lost
- 12. has never seen – wanted - did not have
- 13. wrote
- 14. Did you speak – have not met – saw – was
- 15. have been living
- 16. has been
- 17. have not seen
- 18. have known
- 19. has been
- 20. wrote
- 21. Have you been - spent
- 22. have been waiting
- 23. have just bought
- 24. have never been
- 25. went
- 26. started
- 27. left – got
- 28. has not finished
- 29. have been living
- 30. have been waiting
- 31. broke
- 32. has not had
- 33. Did you lock
- 34. stopped
- 35. have arrived
- 36. have lost
- 37. has started
- 38. earned – has already spent
- 39. have gone up
- 40. have made

(p 58)

1. Conjuguez les verbes au Past Perfect ou au Past Perfect Continuous

- 1. read
- 2. had you been walking
- 3. had been
- 4. had been waiting
- 5. had left – had not seen
- 6. had already written
- 7. had been sleeping
- 8. had left
- 9. had had
- 10. had been sitting

2. Conjuguez les verbes au Simple Past ou au Past Perfect

- 1. had gone
- 2. went
- 3. had gone
- 4. had just had
- 5. had already seen
- 6. had never flown
- 7. saw - had broken down – stopped

(p 59)

3. Conjuguez les verbes soit au Simple Past, au Past Perfect ou au Past Perfect Continuous

- 1. went – had finished
- 2. had already seen

- 3. had just left
- 4. had come
- 5. had not visited
- 6. had you been waiting – arrived
- 7. had visited
- 8. had finished
- 9. had spread – arrived
- 10. had not seen – met
- 11. had set – arrived
- 12. had been trying – got
- 13. left – arrived – had forgotten
- 14. showed – had already left – were
- 15. bought – had broken down
- 16. said – had given
- 17. had known – got married
- 18. had been reading
- 19. had been living
- 20. had been saving

(p61) Exercice de synthèse sur tous les temps du passé

1. Conjuguez les verbes suivants au temps du passé adéquat

- 1. have not played
- 2. went
- 3. have been learning
- 4. joined
- 5. realized
- 6. have failed
- 7. planted
- 8. was living
- 9. served
- 10. gave up
- 11. found out
- 12. were sleeping – I did/was doing
- 13. died
- 14. has agreed
- 15. have been doing
- 16. have you done/have you been doing
- 17. was walking
- 18. has been dancing
- 19. have never driven
- 20. have already finished
- 21. has not answered
- 22. happened
- 23. has not rained
- 24. arrested
- 25. have just visited
- 26. has always been
- 27. had moved
- 28. have lost
- 29. have already left
- 30. had never heard
- 31. Have you ever tasted
- 32. were you watching – phoned
- 33. has been standing
- 34. Have you heard
- 35. have been living
- 36. have not seen
- 37. have you known
- 38. came
- 39. have been
- 40. was waiting – saw
- 41. have already tidied
- 42. saw – ran
- 43. had been
- 44. was cooking – heard
- 45. has fallen
- 46. has just gone
- 47. have been engaged
- 48. have you known
- 49. have already written
- 50. had been – died
- 51. did you do
- 52. found
- 53. has seen
- 54. were listening – came
- 55. left
- 56. told – had seen
- 57. have lost
- 58. have made
- 59. has disappeared
- 60. has had
- 61. was walking - saw
- 62. began – was studying
- 63. has gone
- 64. have not had
- 65. have made
- 66. tried
- 67. has made
- 68. left
- 69. have never heard
- 70. has stopped
- 71. went
- 72. has fallen
- 73. have been working
- 74. was – stole
- 75. have just seen
- 76. have been living/lived
- 77. have lost
- 78. have never seen
- 79. have done/have been doing
- 80. have you been thinking

(p65)

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

- 1. We visited them ten days ago.
- 2. They have been in Scotland since 1 January.
- 3. He has been speaking/talking for two hours.
- 4. Our grandfather went to school for only four years.
- 5. He went out ten minutes ago.
- 6. I have been working since 6 am.
- 7. He has been ill since Sunday.
- 8. He has been ill for several years.

9. He was ill two months ago.
10. Last summer he was ill for two weeks.
11. He has been ill since he came back from Antwerp.
12. How long has he been ill?
13. How long did you wait /have you been waiting for them?
14. We have been waiting for three hours.
15. I worked for three hours last night/yesterday evening.
16. The lunch has been ready for a long time.
17. Taxi drivers have been on strike for a week.
18. How long has Ireland been a republic?
19. I have not played tennis for a long time.
20. I have been living in Paris for fifteen years.
21. I have visited a few interesting places since we last met.
22. I have not driven this car since I had an accident.
23. Dick arrived while we were having breakfast.
24. I was having a bath when the storm began.
25. I have not learnt anything new so far.
26. He died in 1945.
27. I did some shopping with my friends yesterday.
28. Marco Polo spent several years in China.
29. I have not been to the cinema for two weeks.
30. What did you give Tom for Christmas?
31. I played tennis a lot when I was young.
32. Last year we met a very interesting family.
33. It happened during the holiday.
34. She left school two years ago.
35. Why didn't you come on Sunday?
36. I was listening to a play on the radio when someone knocked on the door.
37. What was she doing when you met her?
38. While you were sleeping I phoned the Webbs.
39. I saw him yesterday evening. He gave me this book for you.
40. I have been studying English past tenses for several weeks.
41. I had been working for this company for five years when it closed down.
42. Had you finished your work when the computer broke down?
43. How long have you been exporting your products?
44. I have not known them for a long time.
45. They have always paid by bill of exchange.

(p 71) Les temps du futur

1. Conjuguez les verbes au temps du futur adéquat

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1. am going to watch | 12. will do | 23. starts |
| 2. will lend | 13. are you going to do | 24. will damage/ is going
to damage |
| 3. is going to rain | 14. will go | 25. am going to learn |
| 4. will get | 15. will ask | 26. will be |
| 5. am going to wash | 16. are you going to start | 27. Shall I get |
| 6. are you going to paint | 17. am going | 28. leaves |
| 7. will call | 18. leaves | 29. stops/ has stopped |
| 8. is going to fall down | 19. Shall we go | 30. are going |
| 9. am going to buy | 20. will be driving | |
| 10. will show | 21. am meeting – is taking | |
| 11. will have | 22. will cut | |

(p 73)

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. I will give her your message when I see her.
2. If he does more sport he will be less fat.
3. We will work together as soon as he comes back.
4. I will sing/am going to sing until he tells me to stop.
5. You will leave when I tell you (to do so).
6. If you listen carefully you will understand everything.
7. When I have enough money I will buy a big car.
8. John will be pleased when he hears the news.
9. Her parents will be there before she arrives.
10. I will phone him/her as soon as I have finished this work.

(p 76) **Les temps du conditionnel**

1. Conjuguez les verbes à la forme adéquate

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. would invite | 16. would/could not pay |
| 2. would/could type | 17. would not have been |
| 3. would/could look | 18. would hurry |
| 4. had tried | 19. would/ could have been |
| 5. painted | 20. would/ could have had |
| 6. would/could take | 21. would/could look |
| 7. eat | 22. would still be |
| 8. would/could have found | 23. would not have cashed |
| 9. were – would not marry | 24. would not have caught |
| 10. had known – were | 25. would have known |
| 11. would not have come | 26. would/could have slept |
| 12. would do | 27. would stay |
| 13. would/ could have graduated | 28. would have died |
| 14. Would you like | 29. would not mind |
| 15. would probably make | 30. would/could have bought |

(p77)

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. If I knew their phone number, I would call them.
2. I would not buy this coat if I were you.
3. If you did not watch TV so late in the evening, you would not be so tired.
4. If I were you, I would not marry him.
5. If this book had not been so expensive, I would have bought it.
6. If I had known you were ill, I would have sent you some flowers.
7. If you had missed the train, you would have been late on your appointment.
8. I would have forgotten your birthday if Anne had not reminded me of it.
9. If I had had your address, I would have sent you a postcard while I was on holiday.
10. If Jim lent me money, I could buy this car.
11. If you had had breakfast with us, you would not be hungry now.
12. If you had started earlier, you would have finished on/in time.
13. We would have more customers if we advertised more.
14. You should have informed me as soon as you knew it.
15. I could have watched TV if I had not had so much work.

(p 79) Exercice de synthèse tous temps confondus

1. Conjuguez les verbes au temps adéquat

1. have not left – was
2. rises – sets
3. was born – spent
4. has been studying
5. has been
6. goes out
7. arrived – had just left
8. does your train leave
9. What are you thinking about? – are not listening
10. have been phoning
11. will be flying
12. do you smoke
13. has been working – is going away – is helping
14. pointed out – had seen
15. Have/had they already been
16. have met
17. has never seen – wanted – did not have
18. have spent
19. was – saw
20. are talking
21. retired – had spent
22. have you been living
23. rang – assured – had sent
24. Have you seen – have lost
25. Did you speak – have not seen – saw
26. When does your train leave? – Have you packed – have made
27. have received – have not received – sent
28. has just come in and will see
29. was – have not forgotten – will never forget
30. met – have already decided
31. will have finished
32. is coming
33. will go – gets
34. am always having
35. will have sold – get
36. had been working – decided

(p 81)

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. We sent the goods three days ago.
2. I had known him for two years when we got married.
3. She was watching TV when he arrived.
4. How long have you been waiting for him?
5. We have sold 100 so far.
6. I had applied for this job before the end of my studies.
7. Have you received your new bank card yet?
8. When did you meet him for the first time?
9. You should sleep more.
10. If I had known, I would not have come.
11. The baby has been sleeping since we left home.
12. When he came in I was filing the mail.
13. They have known each other for ten years and are the best friends in the world.
14. If you had phoned yesterday, I could have come to help you.
15. They have been selling computers since 2002.

Exercices sur les phrases interrogatives

(p89)

1. Posez une question sur la partie de phrase soulignée

1. What is he listening to?
2. Who told you the story?
3. What time do you usually stop work?
4. How many novels did he read last month?
5. When did they meet?
6. How long has he known her?
7. How much does this book cost?

8. Who is he talking to?
9. Who did he tell the secret yesterday?
10. Why were you absent?
11. What did she explain?
12. Who does he sound like?
13. Who got up late?
14. What can't he control?
15. Who did she leave the room with?
16. What will he make a speech about?
17. Who was she chatting with?
18. Why will she give up?
19. Which coat did she eventually choose?
20. How often / how many times have you already been to England?
21. What did you cut it with?
22. What has he picked up?
23. Whose flat is this?
24. Where was he sitting?
25. Which colour is his car?
26. How often do you wash your car?
27. How deep is the pool?
28. How far is the airport from the city centre?
29. How does he drive?
30. What has he been working on for 2 years?

(p 91) 2. Posez une question qui pourrait amener la réponse donnée

1. Have you finished your work?
2. What time does the train leave?
3. What does the word “shy” mean?
4. Would you like a coffee?
5. What do you do?
6. How many pets do you have?
7. How often do you play tennis?
8. Would you like a cigarette?
9. Which company do you work for?
10. Will your parents come to your birthday party?
11. How much pocket money do you give to your son per week?
12. Can you help me with this work?
13. How old is he?
14. What do you usually watch on TV?
15. Who manufactures this software?
16. How much does this book cost?
17. What do you usually have for breakfast?
18. Do you do the washing up after dinner?
19. What are you doing?/ What are you looking for?
20. Who did you vote for?

Exercices sur les question-tags

(p 93)

Complétez avec le "question tag" adéquat

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. were they? | 21. didn't he? | 41. wouldn't he? |
| 2. can't he? | 22. does she? | 42. can you? |
| 3. didn't they? | 23. aren't they? | 43. hasn't it? |
| 4. doesn't he, | 24. hasn't he? | 44. shouldn't they? |
| 5. shall we? | 25. didn't he? | 45. have they? |
| 6. can't she? | 26. will he? | 46. didn't he? |
| 7. wasn't he? | 27. didn't you? | 47. does it? |
| 8. did you? | 28. does he? | 48. will he? |
| 9. aren't I? | 29. aren't they? | 49. are they? |
| 10. isn't it? | 30. hasn't she? | 50. shouldn't he? |
| 11. didn't she? | 31. is there? | 51. shouldn't they? |
| 12. haven't you? | 32. doesn't it? | 52. is there? |
| 13. would they? | 33. doesn't it? | 53. shall we? |
| 14. should you? | 34. didn't hey? | 54. did they? |
| 15. can he? | 35. does it? | 55. hadn't you? |
| 16. doesn't he? | 36. didn't she? | 56. would he? |
| 17. are you? | 37. hasn't it? | 57. need he? |
| 18. won't they? | 38. can she? | 58. will you? |
| 19. does it? | 39. is he? | 59. shall we? |
| 20. could you? | 40. didn't it? | 60. did he? |

Exercices sur les réponses brèves

(p97) 1. Donnez des réponses courtes aux questions suivantes

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------|----------|
| 1. can | 5. did | 9. can | 13.had |
| 2. won't | 6. aren't | 10.will | 14.did |
| 3. do | 7. wouldn't | 11.has | 15.would |
| 4. haven't | 8. had | 12.did | |

(p 98) 2. Dans les phrases qui suivent, utilisez "so" ou "neither"

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. So should you. | 16. Neither could she. |
| 2. So did her brother. | 17. So have I. |
| 3. Neither did her grandparents. | 18. So does Patricia. |
| 4. So was her radio set. | 19. Neither will she. |
| 5. So did I. | 20. So will you. |
| 6. So has Tom. | 21. Neither am I. |
| 7. So must the Germans. | 22. Neither would we. |
| 8. So are mine. | 23. So can I. |
| 9. So was the second. | 24. So was she. |
| 10. So will Mary. | 25. Neither do I. |
| 11. So have I. | 26. Neither had I. |
| 12. So does his wife. | 27. So had we. |
| 13. Neither will Mum. | 28. Neither do you. |
| 14. So is his brother. | 29. So does his sister. |
| 15. Neither should you. | 30. Neither can I. |

Exercices sur les pronoms

(p 100) Complétez avec un pronom personnel complément

- | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1. him | 4. it to me | 7. me | 10. him |
| 2. her | 5. you/it | 8. her | |
| 3. us | 6. them | 9. them | |

(p 102)

Complétez avec le pronom réfléchi adéquat

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. himself | 4. ourselves | 7. yourself |
| 2. myself | 5. yourself | 8. yourself |
| 3. herself | 6. themselves | |

(p 102)

Complétez avec un pronom réfléchi ou réciproque si nécessaire

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. yourself | 5. each other | 9. herself |
| 2. each other | 6. / | 10. ourselves |
| 3. myself | 7. each other | |
| 4. herself | 8. each other | |

(p 103)

Complétez avec le pronom possessif adéquat

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. mine | 4. his | 7. hers | 10. yours |
| 2. ours | 5. theirs | 8. theirs | |
| 3. yours | 6. mine | 9. hers | |

Exercices sur les adjectifs possessifs

(p 105) Complétez avec l'adjectif possessif adéquat

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. His | 6. Your |
| 2. Their | 7. His |
| 3. Our | 8. Their |
| 4. Her | 9. His |
| 5. My | 10. her |

Exercices sur les quantifiants indéfinis

Exercice 1 page 110

1. any – 2. any – 3. some – 4. (any) – 5. some – 6. any – 7. any – 8. any – 9. some –
 10. some – 11. anyone / anybody – 12. somewhere – 13. something – 14. anyone / anybody – 15. anywhere – 16. anyone / anybody – 17. someone – 18. anything , anyone / anybody –
 19. any – 20 anything

Exercice 2 page 111

- 1.many / a lot of – 2. few – 3. a lot of – 4. little / no – 5. a few – 6. few / no – 7. little –
 8. many – 9. any / much – 10. much – 11. many – 12. a few / some – 13. much – 14. little –
 15. little – 16. too much – 17. little – 18. a lot of / too much – 19. no / little – 20. a few –
 21. enough – 22. either – 23. both – 24. neither – 25. a lot of

Exercice 3 page 112 et 113

1. There is little butter
2. They have got a lot of money
3. How many houses are there in this street?
4. Few people buy in this shop
5. I will have some sugar in my coffee
6. How much do these cups cost?

7. Few people still go to church nowadays
8. There is little wine in your glass
9. A lot of / lots of / plenty of children like going to the swimming pool
10. Too many people smoke
11. I have got too little time to do that job
12. Have you got enough money to buy that?
13. There is too much noise here
14. We have got too few classrooms for the number of students
15. Is he tall enough to play basketball?
16. Most young people have got a Smartphone
17. I like them both / both of them
18. You may have either of them
19. I know the whole song
20. I don't know any of them

Exercices sur les comparatifs - superlatifs

Exercice 1 page 119

Sensitive	More sensitive	The most sensitive
Fast	Faster	The fastest
Happy	Happier	The happiest
Big	Bigger	The biggest
Intelligent	More intelligent	The most intelligent
Long	Longer	The longest
Bad	Worse	The worst
Interesting	More interesting	The most interesting
Funny	Funnier	The funniest
Experienced	More experienced	The most experienced
Good	Better	The best
Early	Earlier	The earliest
Impolite	Impoliter	The impolitest
Much	More	The most
Clever	Cleverer	The cleverest
Beautiful	More beautiful	The most beautiful
Absurd	Absurder	The absurddest
Comfortable	More comfortable	The most comfortable

Exercice 2 page 119

1. more interesting than – 2. the nicest - 3. the most important – 4. better – 5. farthest –
6. easier than

Exercice 3 page 120

1. best - 2. better - 3. worst - 4. worse

Exercice 4 page 120

1. least - 2. less - 3. least - 4. fewer - 5. less

Exercice 5 page 120

1. Bob is as nice as John but he isn't as / so funny
2. He is smaller / shorter than I (am)
3. The more I sleep, the more tired feel
4. Life is getting more and more difficult
5. They export three times as many goods as we do
6. I have got more friends than she (has)
7. It's getting hotter and hotter / warmer and warmer
8. It's the highest mountain in the world
9. They are happier than we (are)
10. I have got more and more work
11. The higher you climb, the more dangerous it is
12. This exercise is more and more annoying
13. It's not as / so difficult as I thought
14. The more CDs I buy, the more I want to buy
15. He is the nicest / kindest boy of the class
16. We have half as much work as last year
17. We have less and less money
18. The more I listen, the less I understand
19. He is half as efficient as she (is)
20. We'd better leave now
21. There are fewer and fewer parks
22. I think I'm the next on the list
23. The less I see her, the better I feel
24. The best moment of the film
25. Poland is ten times as big as Belgium

Exercices sur les auxiliaires de mode**Exercice 1 page 126**

1. may / might come 2. mustn't smoke / aren't allowed to smoke / can't smoke
3. Can you speak 4. Will you be allowed to go 5. will be able to do
6. won't be able to come 7. She must have been 8. She has (got) to leave
9. mustn't talk / aren't allowed to talk 10. will be able to see
11. don't have to ring / needn't ring / don't need to ring / haven't got to ring
12. has (got) to cook
13. needn't write / don't need to write / don't have to write / haven't got to write....

(p 127)

14. may / might go up 15. had to hire 16. has to wear 17. must have gone....
18. I haven't been able to sleep 19. mustn't tell / aren't allowed to tell....
20. must have listened 21. I don't have to wear / I needn't wear / I don't need to wear / I haven't got to wear 22. can't be 23. must be
24. may / might rain 25. can help / will be able to help
26. needn't buy / don't need to buy / don't have to buy / haven't got to buy
27. must be 28. may / might be

(p 128)

29. have to go (circonstances)/ must go (sentiment du locuteur) 30. can come / are allowed to come
31. may / might have missed
32. (could) / was allowed to stay 33. must have rained

34. don't have to reheat / don't need to reheat / haven't got to reheat / needn't reheat

35. must have left 36. can't be

37. can't have looked 38. must be 39. must be

40. aren't allowed to come in / mustn't come in / can't come in

41. needn't have / haven't got to have / don't have to have / don't need to have

Exercice 2 page 129

1. Who's knocking at the door ? - It may / might be Bob
2. Can you call Mr Johnson right now ?
3. Can I / Am I allowed to switch the TV on ?
4. If you are involved in a car incident, you have (got) to stop.
5. I was able to talk to the manager because he wasn't too busy / he didn't have too much work.
6. You don't have to answer / You don't need to answer / You needn't answer /
You haven't got to answer
7. They might win.
8. He must be helping his sister.
9. It's right on the corner. We don't have to take / needn't take / don't need to take /
haven't got to take the car.
10. This fax has to be sent today. The order is urgent.
11. She may / might call.
12. You mustn't be / can't be / aren't allowed to be late at the meeting.
13. Is John likely to have sent / Do you think John has sent this letter ... ?

(p 130)

14. He can't have forgotten the meeting !
15. You needn't finish / You don't have to finish / You don't need to finish /
You haven't got to finish this job today if you are tired.
16. They may / might not come.
17. His meeting must have been cancelled as / since he came back early.
18. He can't see very well any more. He should wear glasses.
19. Your suitcase is too heavy. You will never be able to carry it.
20. I had / I've had to work in order to pay for my studies.
21. I won't be able to play tennis next week.
22. They might have been to London last week.
23. She can't swim very well yet.
24. He can't be in his office at this time !
25. I don't know if / whether I will be able / manage to do it.
26. He had to get up earlier in order to arrive on time.
27. You can reach / contact me at this number.
28. You don't need / don't have to call me back. You needn't call ... /
You haven't got to call ...
29. When have you got to go / leave / When do you have to go ?

(p 131)

30. He may (already) have sold his car (already).
31. I had to drive him to the airport.
32. I've had to wear glasses since I was very young.
33. When I woke / waked up / awoke / awaked this morning, the light was on. I must have forgotten
to switch it off last night.
34. This restaurant can't be very good. It is always empty.
35. I haven't been able to sleep well recently.
36. She might be able to help you. Ask her !
37. I've got things to do but I don't need to do / I needn't do / I haven't got to do / I don't have to do
them right now.
38. He was slightly hurt but he didn't have to be taken / He didn't need to be taken to hospital.
39. His invitation must have got lost in the mail.

40. You had better call to book you ticket. They may / might have sold all the tickets already.
41. You might have called me !
42. I must have left my umbrella at the restaurant yesterday.
43. I'm sorry I wasn't able to come yesterday. I had to work late.

Exercices sur la voix passive

Exercice 1 pages 134 et 135

1. will be forgotten – 2. is spoken – 3. has been stolen – 4. mustn't be taken away –
5. has never been beaten – 6. can be written – 7. would be finished – 8. was lost –
9. must be left – 10. was heard – 11. have been made – 12. will be done – 13. is used –
14. are being mended – 15. will be taken / are going to be taken – 16. is kept – 17. was left –
18. has been given – 19. would have been exported – 20. has it been painted

Exercice 2 pages 135 et 136

1. (...) she was pushed
2. I was shown / showed a beautiful painting
3. I'm easily upset by unkind remarks
4. The dog was run over by a car
5. She was told to be quick
6. All the dinner had been eaten before I arrived
7. I was lent this book (by a friend) last week
8. My offer has been turned down
9. They should be kept in prison
10. He's so good at golf that he can't be beaten (by anybody)
11. I was surprised to hear he had been robbed
12. You must have been given the wrong paper
13. The costs would be reduced if less electricity was used
14. No report was written / They didn't write any report as they had been asked to by the boss
15. He hasn't been listened to
16. You should note down all you are being told
17. He had been given 3 days to do that job
18. The visitors will be shown the new building
19. I was ordered to wait outside
20. The young mum is being shown / showed how to bathe a baby
21. Women are still denied the right to vote in some countries
22. He has been appointed as the manager of the company
23. The new student was told where to sit
24. He was taught French when he was young
25. The room was being cleaned when I arrived, so I had to wait

Exercice 3 pages 137 à 139

1. He has already been paid for his job
2. You will be told what time the train leaves
3. You will be put / asked several questions
4. He has been told / he was told to hurry up
5. I have been asked to wait outside
6. He has been given / he was given a CD for his birthday
7. A lot of new houses are being built in this neighbourhood.
8. The baby will be taken care of while its / his / her parents are absent
9. I have been promised a trip / journey if I pass(ed) my exams
10. The meeting has had to be cancelled
11. The bill should have been paid 15 days ago
12. Have you been shown / showed / taken round the factory?
13. The parcel might / could have been damaged by the rain
14. I had been told you were on holiday

15. The office is being painted
16. He has been promised a high pay rise
17. I have been asked to attend the meeting
18. People are forced to buy more than they should
19. He wasn't expected to come today
20. She should have been warned earlier
21. The programme is being discussed
22. The police have been called
23. Three languages are spoken in our country
24. When will he be shown / showed the letter?
25. When was the parcel sent?
26. This job has to be / must be finished today
27. Children under / below 10 are admitted / allowed in
28. I have been asked to drive him to the station
29. You will be shown / showed the new building
30. I have been told he would be late
31. He is said to be a good manager / director
32. He is said to have been a good manager
33. He can't have been given that job!
34. The city will be completely rebuilt
35. These magazines can't be taken away
36. What has been done in order to solve the problem?
37. He wasn't expected to agree
38. I didn't realize our conversation was being recorded
39. Why has the notice been taken off / removed from the notice board?
40. The machines have just been assembled
41. She won't be invited
42. The thief is thought to have entered by the back door
43. She is said to work 10 hours a day
44. Their children aren't taken care of
45. Your complaint has been transferred to the head office
46. His car may have been sold
47. The instructions haven't been understood (by anybody)
48. Are you interested in that point / activity?
49. You won't be told more
50. He is never listened to

Exercices sur le géronatif et l'infinitif

p 144 Exercice 1 Mettez les verbes des phrases à la forme correcte

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. stealing | 16. translate | 31. working |
| 2. read | 17. smoke | 32. buying |
| 3. to stay | 18. cleaning | 33. travelling ... to flying |
| 4. being | 19. living | 34. to stay |
| 5. at cooking | 20. on paying | 35. keep |
| 6. going | 21. do | 36. me to postpone |
| 7. to have | 22. to die | 37. to spend ... rather |
| 8. for being | 23. trying | than go |
| 9. cleaning | 24. driving | 38. tell |
| 10. getting | 25. to look | 39. watching... to going |
| 11. of telling | 26. crying | 40. not confirm |
| 12. of gambling | 27. cutting | 41. I learned |
| 13. to study | 28. laughing | 42. see |
| 14. (in) reading | 29. (in) finding | 43. didn't tell |
| 15. to post | 30. not to forget | 44. to living |

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 45. study | 47. asking ... telling ... to
buy | 49. listening ... hearing
making ... to do. |
| 46. to getting | 48. discussing ... reaching | |

P 147

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes

1. Do you feel like going out tonight?
2. She suggested going to the cinema as it was raining.
3. She denied stealing the money but admitted trying to.
4. I had never considered moving before.
5. I don't recommend you to go and see that film because it's not worth (seeing) it
6. He left the restaurant without paying the bill.
7. I'm looking forward to going on holiday.
8. I can't afford to go on holiday as I've just bought a car.
9. He couldn't help crying when he heard the news.
10. How about playing tennis tomorrow?
11. My car needs washing.
12. Being unemployed, he can't buy what he wants.
13. I didn't manage to open the box. (I didn't succeed in opening).
14. I can't stand waiting in the rain.
15. You don't need to worry.
16. ? He usually goes to the cinema once a week.
17. I didn't know what to tell her/him.
18. I don't mind getting up early.
19. She had difficulty (in) finding a flat.
20. She was congratulated on passing her exams.
21. He suggested me to come after lunch. (He suggested I came).
22. I'd prefer to call on the customer rather than phone him.
23. I would prefer you to cook tonight. I'd rather you cooked tonight.
24. I hurry up in order not to be late.
25. Remember to post the letter when you go into town.
26. What prevents you from calling him?
27. I would like them to leave early.
28. I suggest calling the hospitals before asking the police to look for him.
29. Would you mind lending me some money?
30. There is no point in waiting any longer.

Exercices sur l'ordre des mots

P 153

1. Construisez des phrases correctes avec les parties proposées.

1. I took a taxi to the airport.
2. She moved to London in July.
3. He sat in a comfortable black leather armchair.
4. She sent us the goods too late.
5. I'm looking for a reliable young Spanish firm.
6. The parts were packed in two small brown plastic cases
7. He would like to buy a small grey German car.
8. We met her in France last year.
9. They have always been true friends.
10. He was badly injured during the match.
11. She leaves for school at 7 everyday.
12. Yesterday they listened anxiously to his speech.
13. Last week she sang the song wonderfully at the concert.
14. We have dinner in the garden in the summer.
15. Francis only heard the news at the office yesterday morning.

2. Placez l'adverbe à la bonne place (p154)

1. I speak English fairly fluently now.
2. They also have a flat at the seaside.
3. They always spend their holidays there.
4. I may even finish in time if I hurry up.
5. I can only speak to her once a year.
6. I have already made friends...
7. We no longer transport...
8. We haven't received a pay rise yet.
9. I think it's a quite interesting idea.
10. Why have you invited such a lot of people?
11. They should still be there.
12. He always needed time to make a decision.
13. Have you ever won a gold medal?
14. They listened to his speech anxiously
15. We didn't live here at that time.

3. Traduisez les phrases (p 154)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. He usually drives well. | 6. He was badly educated. |
| 2. She speaks English perfectly. | 7. How amusing! |
| 3. He is well paid. | 8. Have you met recently? |
| 4. He /it is quite boring | 9. My job is quite rewarding. |
| 5. He can hardly speak English | 10. I feel good enough to go now |

Exercices sur le style indirect

P 159

1. Faites correspondre

1-G, 2-D, 3-I, 4-E, 5-F, 6-A, 7-C, 8-J, 9-H, 10-B.

2. Mettre les phrases au style indirect...

Remarque : d'autres pronoms sont possibles selon la manière d'envisager la situation !

1. I ordered Jim to go away.
2. I admitted I didn't know.
3. I said she had written a long letter.
4. He asked me which book I was taking.
5. He asked me if Bill had given me that ring.
6. They asked us if we would come to the party with them.
7. He advised us not to spend all our money on video games.
8. He wanted to know where she works (or worked).
9. He said he would answer the phone.
10. He told me I could do it if I tried;
11. He said he had to go because his mother was waiting.
12. He said I had an excellent cook.
13. He enquired /asked if the taxi would be there at 8.
14. He said I had to decide what I wanted to know.
15. He forbade me to cross the street when the light was red.
16. He told me not to come that afternoon.
17. He asked me how often the buses go (or went).
18. He said he couldn't do it that week but that he expected he would be able to do it the week after.
19. He offered to open the door for me.
20. They ordered us to send them the components immediately or they would change suppliers.
21. He said delivery should take place that week.
22. They asked us to let them know if we couldn't supply them with those goods.
23. They asked if they had to be there at 6 or if they could arrive a little later.
24. He said he might be away when we came.

25. He asked if I was busy then (at that moment).

Exercices sur les propositions relatives

P 165

1. Complétez avec le pronom relatif (+ prép si nécessaire)

1. Ø, that 2. whose 3. Ø, that, which + about 4. Ø, that, which 5. who + with 6. Ø, who, that 7. that, which 8. Ø that, which Ø that, which 9. who, that 10. Ø, that, which + to 11. what 12. that, which 13. Ø, who, that 14. Ø, that, which + to 15. what 16. what, which 17. which 18. what 19. which 20. whose 21. what 22. what, which 23. what 24. who + to 25. Ø, who, that + about 26. those who 27. Ø, who, that 28. how 29. who 30. what 31. which 32. how 33. Ø, that, which + in 34. which 35. that 36. what 37. what 38. what 39. Ø, that, which + on 40. who, that. 41. of which 42. neither of who 43. who both, both of who 44. most of who 45. what 46. Ø, who, that +with 47. which 48. which 49. the one who 50. most of who

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes (p168)

1. My office, which is on the second floor, is very large.
2. Where is the car Ø/ that/ which you've just bought?
3. These are conditions Ø /that/ which we should take advantage of.
4. This is a problem Ø / that / which we will have to deal with.
5. There were 20 students in the class, none of who had his book.
6. I gave him € 1000, half of which he lost
7. The story Ø / that / which you are talking about is hard to believe.
8. I met a lot of people this morning, most of who were jobless.
9. We stayed at the Hilton, which my boss had recommended.
10. The new stadium, which can hold 90,000 people, will be inaugurated next week.
11. Mary has 2 sisters, both of who are married.
12. The girl Ø/ who /that you are talking about is not coming.
13. My husband, whose daughter has just got married, is very happy.
14. She likes football, which surprises me.
15. A pacifist is someone who believes that any war can be avoided.
16. They had to cancel the order Ø/ that/which they were dealing with.
17. This is the girl Ø /who/that he's in love with.
18. He tried on 3 jackets, neither of which fitted him.
19. All Ø /that I remember is that it was raining.
20. The gentleman whose name I always forget is coming tonight
21. All Ø / that I need is a car to get there.
22. I like the way Ø he dresses.
23. The document of which you saw a copy is forged.
24. He has got 3 children, two of who I've never seen.
25. You are the one Ø /who /that I was waiting for.
26. All Ø /that he cares about is his work.
27. They entered the office of which the door was open.
28. She attends evening classes during which she falls asleep.
29. I don't know what he is interested in.
30. You are the only person Ø/ who / that I trust.
31. I don't like the house Ø /that /which he lives in.
32. My sister, who you met yesterday, would like to see you again.
33. Our students, most of who dream of traveling abroad, have to learn 2 foreign languages.
34. Do you understand what I'm explaining to you?
35. The problem Ø / that /which we are dealing with at the moment is difficult to solve.

Exercices sur les conjonctions de subordination**1. Complétez avec:**

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. as long as | 18. unless | 35. as if |
| 2. although | 19. as soon as | 36. if / provided |
| 3. since | 20. because | 37. so that |
| 4. unless | 21. so that | 38. because |
| 5. although | 22. if | 39. provided / if |
| 6. as | 23. unless | 40. in case |
| 7. provided | 24. until | 41. as |
| 8. in case | 25. unless | 42. so that |
| 9. as | 26. if | 43. provided |
| 10. even if | 27. as soon as | 44. whenever |
| 11. unless | 28. unless | 45. as |
| 12. as | 29. if | 46. provided |
| 13. because | 30. although | 47. unless |
| 14. as | 31. so that | 48. as if |
| 15. except | 32. as | 49. while |
| 16. because of | 33. whereas / while | 50. until |
| 17. whereas / while | 34. although | |

2. Complétez les phrases suivantes de façon logique (175)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ... I check the spelling | 6. ... you need to call me |
| 2. ... we can make the reservation | 7. ... you are busy somewhere else |
| 3. ... it is easier to speak | 8. ... you use it cleverly |
| 4. ... your client was away | 9. ... she studies enough |
| 5. ... a strike | 10. ... she was going to cry |

3. Réécrivez les phrases en commençant comme suggéré

1. ... applied for a job abroad is because he could earn more money
2. ... so that I could not lift it
3. ... the order arrived late we were able to supply the goods on time
4. ... the fog at the airport, our plane landed safely
5. ... give them the information at once, I sent them a fax
6. ... you work harder
7. ... I was watching TV

Exercices sur les prépositions**1. Complétez avec la préposition adéquate si nécessaire**

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. despite | 13. with | 25. on | 37. during |
| 2. for | 14. from | 26. off | 38. by |
| 3. under | 15. in | 27. up | 39. for |
| 4. next to | 16. of | 28. of | 40. of |
| 5. in front | 17. on | 29. with/of – for | 41. in – with |
| 6. between | 18. by | 30. about | 42. up |
| 7. by | 19. on | 31. of | 43. about |
| 8. before | 20. to – on | 32. with | 44. to |
| 9. into | 21. / | 33. off – in | 45. from |
| 10. for | 22. to | 34. with | 46. on |
| 11. about | 23. to – in | 35. on | 47. of |
| 12. down | 24. out of | 36. from | 48. next to |

49. (about)	54. to	59. to	64. /
50. of	55. on	60. /	65. to
51. of / about	56. of	61. /	
52. /	57. on	62. to	
53. on	58. to	63. in - /	