

Teste tes connaissances !

Scene 1

Coche, pour chaque exercice, la (ou les) bonnes réponses. Reporte-toi ensuite aux corrigés, p. 127. Les leçons que tu devras réviser en priorité sont celles où tu as fait beaucoup d'erreurs.

Leçon 1 (pp. 128-129)

- 1 Dans quelle(s) phrase(s) le *s* est-il la contraction de *is*?
- A) He's got a new bike.
B) He's pleased.
C) She's eleven.

- 2 A la question: "Can your brother help you?", on peut répondre:
- A) Yes, he can help me.
B) No, he can't help me.
C) No, my brother can't help me.
D) Yes, he can help him.

Leçon 2 (pp. 130-131)

- 3 A) Le présent simple sert à exprimer une action habituelle.
- B) Le présent progressif ne s'emploie qu'au singulier.
- C) Le présent progressif sert à exprimer une action en cours.

- 4 Au présent simple, à la forme interrogative, l'opérateur:
- A) a la même forme à toutes les personnes.
B) peut varier.
C) varie à chaque personne.

Leçon 3 (pp. 132-133)

- 5 Peut-on compléter par un pronom possessif?
- A) His car is old. ... is new.
B) My bike is red. ... bike is blue.
C) My parents are pleased: ... flowers are beautiful.

- 6 A la question: "Are there two cassettes under the bed?", on peut répondre:
- A) Yes, there are.
B) No, there's only one cassette under the bed.
C) Yes, they are.

Leçon 4 (pp. 134-135)

- 7 Quelles phrases peut-on compléter par *be* au prétérit?
- A) There ... a good match yesterday.
B) John ... at home at the moment.
C) They ... in Paris next week.
D) The boys ... at school last Friday.
E) When ... you born?
F) Did you ... the match yesterday?
G) She ... tennis yesterday.

Leçon 5 (pp. 136-137)

- 8 Quelles phrases contiennent des verbes au prétérit?
- A) Mum heard a strange noise.
B) He went to Paris with his sister.
C) She's pleased.
D) The children watched the match.

Leçon 6 (pp. 138-139)

- 9 "I ... doing my homework when he phoned." Le mot manquant est:
- A) were
B) am
C) was
D) liked

Leçon 7 (pp. 140-141)

- 10 Quelles phrases peut-on compléter par *much*?
- A) Is there too ... water in the vase?
B) There are too ... people in that bus.
C) How ... stamps have you got?
D) How ... is it?
E) It's ... expensive.
F) There isn't ... cheese in the fridge.
G) but there ... of butter.

Leçon 8 (pp. 142-143)

- 11 Quelle(s) phrase(s) est (sont) au superlatif?
- A) He's better than me.
B) It's the most interesting book.
C) Helen is the strongest girl in the class.

- D) Look at the nest in the tree!
- E) He likes English better than maths.

Leçon 9 (pp. 144-145)

- 12 Quelle(s) phrase(s) exprime(nt) un futur?
- A) She'll buy a present for her mother next Saturday.
B) John is going to help his father.
C) My parents are flying to London tomorrow.
D) John won't come with me.
E) He's doing his homework at the moment.

13 Quelle(s) phrase(s) exprime(nt) une suggestion?

- A) Shall we go to the cinema?
- B) Are you coming tomorrow?
C) What about making a cake?

Leçon 10 (pp. 146-147)

- 14 Peut-on compléter les phrases suivantes par *have to*?
- A) We ... work hard.
B) Did he ... get up early last Sunday?
C) No, he didn't ... get up early.
D) He ... help his father
E) but he doesn't ... go to school.

Leçon 11 (pp. 148-149)

- 15 Peut-on compléter les phrases suivantes par *myself* ou par *themselves*?
- A) I enjoyed ... yesterday.
B) My friends are nice. I'm going to give ... a present.
C) Be careful! You're going to cut ... with this knife!
D) Did they redecorate the house ...?

- 16 Peut-on compléter les phrases suivantes par la forme « base verbale + -ing »?
- A) He enjoys
B) He'd like to ... to the States.
C) ... rugby can be dangerous.

Leçon 12 (pp. 150-151)

- 17 Peut-on compléter les phrases suivantes par *what*?
- A) ... a comfortable car!
B) ... greedy he is!
C) She is ... a nice girl!
D) ... lovely dresses!

- 18 Peut-on compléter les phrases suivantes par *somebody*?
- A) ... told me this book was interesting.
B) He gave something to ... yesterday.
C) I found ... cheap to buy.
D) I think my wallet is ... in the garden.

Leçon 13 (pp. 152-153)

- 19 Quand doit-on compléter les phrases par le pronom relatif *who* ou *which*?
- A) A girl ... I know has got a horse.
B) The boy ... has got a red pullover is my cousin.
C) The tree ... my father cut in the garden yesterday was very old.
D) The book ... you gave me last week is interesting.

- 20 Peut-on compléter les phrases suivantes par *tells* ou *said*?
- A) Mum often ... me to be careful.
B) Betty ... she met a strange man in the street this morning.
C) My parents sometimes ... me they're very busy.
D) John ... he could do this exercise.

Leçon 14 (pp. 154-155)

- 21 Peut-on compléter les phrases suivantes par un participe passé?
- A) They've just ... a new car.
B) He's going to ... his room.
C) She's just ... her friend.
D) We may ... to the cinema.

CORRIGÉS

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1 Be - Have got

Les pronoms personnels

Source 2

Retiens l'essentiel !

- Conjugaison de **be** : formes affirmative, interrogative et négative
 → **Be** a trois formes : **am** (I), **is** (he, she, it), **are** (we, you, they).
 Ex : I am French. - Are you English? - Is he Australian? - She's American. - It's cold.
 We aren't at school. - Are you pleased? - They are on holiday.
 He's English. → Is he English? → He isn't English.
 1. 2 2. 1 1. 2 + nég.
- Conjugaison de **have got** : formes affirmative, interrogative et négative
Have got a deux formes : **has got** à la 3^e personne du singulier, **have got** à toutes les autres personnes.
 Ex : I've got a red bike. - Have you got a tennis racket? - He's got fair hair.
 - Has she got blue eyes? - We've got a dog at home. - You've got two sisters, haven't you? - The Millers haven't got a computer, have they?
 → Les **question-tags**
 Les **question-tags** se placent à la fin de phrases affirmatives ou négatives. Elles permettent de prendre à témoin un interlocuteur, de demander confirmation de quelque chose.
 Ex : John is French, isn't he? The Grays haven't got a blue car, have they?
- Les pronoms personnels compléments
 Le pronom personnel complément se place toujours après le verbe.
 Ex : I can't do my exercise. Can you help me, please? - No, I can't help you.
 My uncle is funny. I like him. My mother is nice. I like her.
 There is a match tonight. Can I watch it?
 My sister and I can't do this exercise. Can you help us? - Yes, we are going to help you.
 My parents are going to the concert but we can't go with them.

Comment faire ?

- Se présenter, parler de soi et des autres
 On utilise **be** pour se présenter; parler de soi et des autres.
 Ex : I'm Laura. I'm French. This is Kevin. He's from London. Where are you from?
- Demander et dire ce que l'on a
 Pour demander à quelqu'un s'il possède quelque chose, ou ce qu'il possède, ainsi que pour dire ce que l'on a, on emploie **have got** ('ve got = have got ; 's got = has got).
 Ex : Have you got a pet? - Yes, I have.
 What has he got in his bag? - He's got a clarinet.
- Évoquer une personne ou une chose déjà citée
 Les pronoms personnels compléments servent à éviter la répétition d'un nom déjà mentionné.
 Ex : This book is interesting. Read it! The cars are dirty. Wash them!
- Demander si...
 Lorsqu'une question débute par un auxiliaire ou un opérateur, la réponse commence par **Yes** ou **No**.
 Ex : Are you French? - Yes, I am. Has she got dark hair? - No, she's got fair hair.
- Interroger sur la ou les personnes, la ou les choses, le lieu
Who interroge sur la ou les personnes, **what** sur la ou les choses, **where** sur le lieu.
 Ex : Who is your maths teacher? What is there in the fridge? Where's John?

S'entraîner

1 ★ Complète les phrases par la forme de **be** qui convient.

- He ... eleven.
- Jack and I ... in the garden.
- ... they behind the tree?
- I ... from France.
- We ... at home because it ... cold.

2 ★ Complète par la forme de **have got** qui convient.

- John and Mary ... long hair.
- I ... green eyes.
- My sister ... a canary.
- What ... you ... in your pocket?
- Peter and I ... a new bike.

3 ★ Réécris les phrases suivantes en remplaçant la forme contractée par la forme pleine.

- He's got a tennis racket. It's new.
- She's got a baby brother. He's lovely.
- They're twelve (years old).
- There's an interesting programme on television.
- We've got an old car.

4 ★★ Complète les phrases suivantes par la forme de **be** ou de **have got** qui convient.

- My parents ... an English car.
- It ... twelve o'clock. We ... very hungry.
- John ... a moped.
- ... your parents ... a computer?
- I ... not very well today.

5 ★★ Mets les phrases suivantes à la forme interrogative, puis à la forme négative.

- He's got dirty trousers.
- She's thirteen.
- They've got a television set in the kitchen.

6 ★★ Complète les phrases suivantes par une **question-tag**.

- You're not hungry, ...?
- She's thirty-six, ...?
- You haven't got a blue bike, ...?
- He's got short hair, ...?
- The Millers are not at home, ...?

7 ★★ Complète par le pronom personnel qui convient.

- Do you like detective books?
Yes, I love ...
- Mum is making a cake. I'm helping ...
- Can you help me? Yes, I can help ...
- My sister and I are working.
Dad is helping ...
- My brother is playing in the garden but I can't play with ... because I'm working.

8 ★★ Pose la question qui a provoqué chacune des réponses suivantes.

- Yes, John is from Australia. ?
- No, they haven't got a computer. ?
- He's in the garden. ?
- I've got an insect in my pocket. ?
- Yes, she's eleven. ?

9 ★★ Comment dirais-tu à un Anglais que :

- les Manson ont trois enfants ?
- ton frère a douze ans ?
- ta mère n'a pas une voiture bleue ?
- Henry est stupide et que tu ne l'aimes pas ?

10 ★★ Demande à une Anglaise :

- si elle a une sœur ;
- quelle est sa matière préférée à l'école.

11 ★★ John est très riche. Les illustrations ci-dessous représentent ce qu'il possède. Pour chacune d'elles, réponds à la question : **What has he got?** Emploie la forme contractée.



2 Le présent continu – Le présent simple

Source 3

Retiens l'essentiel !

- ▶ Le présent continu (ou présent progressif)
- ▶ Construction du présent continu
Auxiliaire *be* conjugué au présent + base verbale (V) + *-ing* → *be + V-ing*
- ▶ Les formes affirmative, interrogative et négative
Ex: He is working now. → Is he working now? → He isn't working now.
- ▶ Le présent simple
- ▶ Construction du présent simple
Base verbale (+ *-s* à la 3^e personne du singulier) → V (V-*s* à la 3^e personne du singulier).
- ▶ Les formes affirmative, interrogative et négative
Ex: They like music. → Do they like music? → They don't like music.
She likes music. → Does she like music? → She doesn't like music.
- Aux formes interrogative et négative c'est l'opérateur qui prend la marque du temps, donc le *-s* de la 3^e personne du singulier.
- ▶ Modifications orthographiques à la 3^e personne du singulier
- Les verbes terminés par *s*, *sh*, *ch* prennent *-es*.
Ex: cross → he crosses; relax → he relaxes; wash → he washes; watch → he watches.
- Les verbes terminés par *y* prennent *-ies* si le *y* est précédé d'une consonne.
Ex: carry → he carries *mais* play → he plays.
- ▶ Les adverbes de fréquence se placent avant un verbe mais après un auxiliaire.
Ex: John sometimes walks to school because he often misses the bus. He is usually late because he never gets up on time. He doesn't always know his lessons.
- ▶ Les question-tags
Elles se forment toujours selon l'un des deux schémas suivants :
Affirmation = auxiliaire (ou opérateur) + négation contractée + pronom personnel sujet + ?.
Négation = auxiliaire (ou opérateur) + pronom personnel sujet + ?.
Ex: Mr Smith is watching the match, isn't he? He doesn't want to help his wife, does he?
Betty makes a cake on Sundays, doesn't she?
- ▶ Who et what, mots interrogatifs, peuvent être sujets ou compléments
Lorsque *who* et *what* sont sujets, on a : *who* ou *what* + verbe à la 3^e personne du singulier.
Ex: Who's having a bath? Who likes tea? What is happening?
Lorsque *who* et *what* sont compléments, on a une forme interrogative normale.
Ex: Who do you want to meet? Who is she writing to? What do you want?

Comment faire ?

- ▶ Parler de ce qui est en train de se passer
Le présent continu sert à demander ou à décrire ce que l'on est en train de faire.
Ex: What's Joe doing? Look! he's fishing. They're playing in the garden now.
- ▶ Exprimer une généralité, parler de ses goûts ou de ses habitudes
Le présent simple sert à exprimer une vérité générale, à dire ce que l'on aime, déteste, pense ou veut, ou à parler d'un fait habituel.
Ex: Cats like milk. Do you want a cup of tea? - Yes I do. My brother often watches TV.

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S'entraîner

- ★ Conjugue le verbe proposé au présent simple ou continu selon le cas.
a) I often ... television. (*watch*)
b) She ... in the garden at the moment. (*play*)
c) Listen! The birds ... (*sing*)
d) ... they sometimes ... their parents? (*help*)
e) He ... to the country every week. (*go*)
 - ★ Mets les phrases suivantes à la forme interrogative, puis à la forme négative.
a) Kevin often watches television.
b) The children have maths on Mondays.
c) They're working now.
d) The Millers always get up late on Saturdays.
 - ★ Complète les phrases suivantes par une forme de *be*, ou par *do* ou *does*.
a) ... you get up early on Mondays?
b) What ... he doing?
c) Who ... you want to invite?
d) What lessons ... he have on Wednesdays?
e) When ... the Millers flying to France?
 - ★ Complète par une question-tag.
a) He likes sugar, ...?
b) Betty and Susan always wear jeans, ...?
c) Your brother is sleeping at the moment, ...?
d) Your mother doesn't like cheese, ...?
e) Your parents are listening to the radio, ...?
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- ★★ Réponds aux questions suivantes par des phrases complètes en utilisant les mots entre parenthèses.
a) What lessons does Peter have this morning? (*P.E., geography and French*)
b) When do you have music? (*on Thursdays*)
c) What does your dog prefer? (*human food*)
d) What do you think about French? (*difficult*)
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- ★★ Relie entre eux les éléments qui se correspondent.
a) John often 1. am working.
b) Are the children 2. works on Saturdays?
c) I 3. sometimes read after dinner.
d) Who 4. watches TV.
e) My parents 5. playing at the moment?
 - ★★★ Pose la question qui te permettrait de compléter le message.
a) He phones his ... every week.?
b) The Carsons are going to?
c) I'm drinking a?
d) ... often watch TV on Saturdays.?
e) I want?
 - ★★★ Comment dirais-tu à un Anglais que :
a) tu ne regardes jamais la télévision après le dîner ?
b) ton père lave sa voiture le samedi après-midi ?
c) Peter regarde un western en ce moment ?
 - ★★★ Demande à un Anglais :
a) s'il boit habituellement de la bière ;
b) si sa sœur se lève toujours de bonne heure ;
c) qui aime le café en Angleterre.

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3 La possession - There is et there are

Source 4

Retiens l'essentiel !



► **Whose** → cas possessif
L'adjectif interrogatif *whose* (à qui) est toujours suivi d'un nom sans déterminant.
Ex : *Whose bike is it?* → It's John's bike.
Whose shoes are they? → They're Helen's shoes.
Whose car is this? → This is my parents' car.
Whose kite is it? → It's the children's kite.

Le cas possessif se forme ainsi :
- possesseur + 's + objet(s) possédé(s).
- possesseurs + 's + objet(s) possédé(s).
Attention aux pluriels irréguliers (*children's*...).

► **Cas possessif** → adjectif possessif
La forme de l'adjectif possessif dépend du possesseur.
Ex : It's John's bike. → It's his bike. It's Helen's bike. → It's her bike.
It's the children's bike. → It's their bike.

► **Adjectif possessif + nom** → pronom possessif
→ L'adjectif possessif précède un nom ou un groupe nominal, tandis que le pronom possessif remplace un groupe nominal.
Ex : It's my ball.
What's your telephone number? → It's mine.
It's his bedroom. → What's yours?
→ It's his.
→ It's hers.
I like her ring.
Our children like school. → Ours like school.
Your shoes are new, aren't they? → Yours are new, aren't they?
Their car is old. → Theirs is old.

► **L'adjectif et le pronom possessifs** s'accordent avec le possesseur.
Ex : It's John's car. → It's his car. → It's his.
It's Jenny's car. → It's her car. → It's hers.

► Les expressions **there is et there are** (il y a)
There is est suivi d'un singulier. *There are* est suivi d'un pluriel.
Ex : *There's a park near the theatre.* *There are eleven players in a football team.*

Comment faire ?

- **Interroger sur l'identité du possesseur**
Le mot interrogatif *whose* sert à interroger sur l'identité du possesseur.
Ex : *Whose cat is this?*
- **Désigner le propriétaire de quelque chose**
Le cas possessif (ou génitif), l'adjectif possessif et le pronom possessif servent à désigner le propriétaire de quelque chose. Ex : It's Dad's tie. → It's his tie. → It's his.
- **Signaler la présence de quelqu'un ou de quelque chose**
There is (+ singulier) et *there are* (+ pluriel) permettent de signaler une présence.
Ex : *There's a watch on the bed.* *There are two pairs of boots in the garage.*

S'entraîner

- ★ Complète par *who* ou *whose*, selon le cas.
a) ... ball is it?
b) ... are you writing to?
c) ... glasses are they?
d) ... can help me?
e) ... are you going to the cinema with?
- ★ Complète les phrases par ' ou 's, selon le cas.
a) Cathy... pen is pink.
b) My cousins... rackets are new.
c) The children... toys are old.
d) My parents... car is fast.
e) The actress... dress is lovely.
- ★ Réécris les phrases suivantes en remplaçant les mots en gras par l'adjectif possessif qui convient.
a) Helen's cat is sweet.
b) Mr Hanson's glasses are funny.
c) The Bronsons' car never starts.
d) Mrs Dust's dresses are always dirty.
e) My brother's bike is behind the car.
- ★ Réécris les phrases suivantes en remplaçant le groupe nominal en gras par le pronom possessif qui convient.
a) My pen is new. Your pen is nice.
b) Your teacher is boring. Our teacher is fantastic.
c) Our house is old. Their house is very modern.
d) Your bike is red. My bike is blue.
e) Dad has got a big car. Mum has got a new car but her car is not comfortable.



Corrigés : voir livret, p. 19

- ★★ Complète les phrases suivantes en utilisant un adjectif ou un pronom possessif.
a) I haven't got my pen. Can you lend me ... please?
b) Mr Carson asks his wife ... keys because he hasn't got
c) My parents are going to change ... car because it's old.
d) Is it your book? Yes, it's
e) David sleeps in ... room. Helen sleeps in
- ★★ Complète les phrases suivantes par *there*, *their* ou *they're*.
a) ... is a bottle of coke in the fridge.
b) The Carsons are pleased. ... children work very well.
c) ... are two cassettes under the bed.
d) ... waiting for the bus at the moment.
e) Dad and Mum are in the garden. ... looking at ... flowers.
- ★★ Relie, de façon logique, les éléments qui se correspondent.
Remarque, dans la colonne de droite, l'emploi du cas possessif incomplet.
a) I buy bread 1. to the doctor's.
b) There's good meat 2. at the chemist's.
c) Mum is ill. She is going 3. at the baker's.
d) I buy medicine 4. at the butcher's.
- ★★★★ Réponds aux questions suivantes en utilisant les mots entre parenthèses.
a) Whose car is it? (Helen's)
b) Who is Betty writing to? (her grandma)
c) Where is Helen going? (to the butcher's)
d) What is there in the box? (two books)
e) Whose presents are they? (the children's)
- ★★★★ Pose la question qui te permettrait de compléter le message.
a) It's ...'s compact disc. ?
b) Bob is playing tennis with ?
c) They're my ...'s pullovers. ?
d) ... are watching the football match. ?
e) I often help my ?