

EXERCISES

SIMPLE PAST



1) Conjugué « to be » au simple past.

1. The children (be) very happy when they (be) on holiday.

2. - (be-your best friend) at school yesterday?

- No, she

3. My parents (not be) very happy when they saw my bad results. I told them the test (be) very difficult but they refused to believe me.

4. I (be) very sad when she told me her father (be) ill.

5. You (be) in the garden and she (be) in the kitchen.

6. (they-not-be) very tired after running 10 miles?

Of course, they !

7. That book (be-not) interesting. It (be) boring.

8. (be-she) ill last week?

9. - (be-all the students of that school) on holiday last Friday?

- Yes, they

10. We (be) very frightened when we saw a snake in the garden.

11. Sam's new neighbour (be-not) very kind.
12. Alveston (not be) very noisy. It (be) a quiet village.
13. There (be) a lot of parks in the town.
14. - (be-they) very interested in learning English with Jelly?
- Yes, they (be) really very enthusiastic !
15. It (be) the best day of my life !

2) Conjugué les verbes réguliers ci-dessous au simple past

1. My sister (play) in the garden.
2. I (visit) my grandparents last weekend.
3. She (work-never) at the weekend.
4. Your brothers (not like) eating cabbage when they (be) kids. But they (like) eating carrots.
5. I (watch) cartoons when I (stay) at my grandmother's.
6. Why (you-wash) the car yesterday?
7. We (ask) the teacher to explain how to do the exercise.
8. The neighbour (paint) the kitchen blue.
9. He (help) me move and (carry) my boxes.
10. Why (they-not listen) to the teacher?
11. Those children (obey) their parents.

12. I (phone) my friend every day when she (be) in hospital.
13. The shopkeeper (wrap) the present in red paper.
14. My grandmother (walk) her dog every evening.
15. I (clean)the house before Christmas.
16. He (cook-always) fish on Fridays.
17. - When (your best friends-arrive) at the party?
- They (arrive) at 9 p.m.
- (they-enjoy) themselves?
- Yes, they (enjoy) a lot.
13. We (empty) the boxes and (tidy) the room.
14. The teacher (not-correct) the tests.
15. When (your mother-collect) all those stamps?
16. The policemen (arrest) the thieves.
17. She (want) to see a doctor.
18. They (call) their son Benny. He (measure) 51 cm and (weigh) 3kg360.
19. He (park) his car in front of the shop.
20. - When (you-post) the letter ?
- I (post) it the day before yesterday.
21. My father (stop) smoking two months ago.

22. Last year, I (move) to the countryside.
23. We (receive) toys and sweets on December 6th.
24. The cook (peel) a lot of potatoes.
25. Three weeks ago, my father (talk) with his boss.
26. Last year, I (change) schools.
27. The manager (offer) my mother a new job.
28. The accident (occur) last night.
29. Michael Jackson (live) in the USA. He (dance) very well.
30. He (admit) copying his neighbour's answers.

3) Conjugué les verbes réguliers et irréguliers ci-dessous au simple past.

1. My best friend (live) in Scotland but she (move) to Wales last year.
2. I (be) afraid of spiders when I (be) a kid.
3. She (drink) a lot of wine and (say) a lot of stupid things.
4. - Who (you-see) last night?
 - I (see) our new neighbours. We (discuss) the terrible weather.
5. When I (go) to the sea with my father, we (have) lunch in a restaurant that (serve) very good mussels. They (be) delicious.
6. The weather (not be) very nice: at first it (rain) a lot, the temperature (fall) and it

(begin) to snow. We (put on)our warm clothes and (wear) hats.

7. – She (break)her leg last winter during her ski holiday in Switzerland.

- How (it-happen)?

-She (not-see) a snowboarder and (crash) into him.

- (go-she) to hospital?

- Of course she ! A helicopter (fly)to the scene and (take)her to the hospital in Geneva. The doctors (operate).....on her for several hours and (put)her leg in plaster.

- Her parents (not be)with her?

- No they,..... but when they (hear)about the accident, they immediately (decide)to leave for Geneva.

- What (happen) then?

- Her parents (bring) her back home. Her leg (stay)in plaster for three weeks but she (recover)very quickly.

8. – (you-go)to the party last Saturday?

- Yes,

- (it-be) nice? (be-there)a lot of people who you (know) ?

9. She never (eat)raw vegetables when she (be) pregnant.

10. We (decorate)the Christmas tree with ribbons last month.
11. Mother (not-cook)a turkey for Christmas but she (make)a delicious Yule log or “bûche de Noël”.
12. What (they-do) on New Year’s Eve?
13. Grandmother (phone)me last night.
14. They (play)cards yesterday evening.
15. He (come)with us on holiday. We (ski)in the Alps. In the evening we (watch) TV or (read)books.
16. She (give) me a very nice present on my birthday. I (be) very happy.
17. My parents (call)the doctor because my sister (be)feeling bad. When he (arrive), her temperature (be)very high and she (be)in a lot of pain. She (have)a terrible headache. So the doctor (prescribe)some aspirin. I (go)to the chemist’s and (buy)the medicine.
18. There (be)a lot of noise in the classroom.
19. (The students-study)much for the exams?
20. There (be)no sandwiches but there (be) a lot of cake.

4) Rédige ces phrases à la forme négative du past simple

1. My brother lived in Oxford.

.....

2. She liked chocolate mousse.

.....

3. The weather was very cold.

.....

4. I went to school in Edinburgh.

.....

5. There were a lot of presents in the Christmas stockings.

.....

6. We ate delicious home-made bread.

.....

7. They carried heavy bags.

.....

8. She travelled a lot when she was younger because she had a lot of money.

.....

9. You paid far too much for this leather bag.

.....

10. Did you read J.K. Rowling's latest book?

.....

5) Pose les questions adéquates au past simple.

1.

I went to the swimming pool twice a week.

2.

She bought the scarf at Debenhams.

3.

I talked to the headmaster.

4.

My wife found the key.

5.

They arrived late because they didn't hear the alarm-clock.



PRESENT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS ?



1. Tom is an athlete. Every morning he (RUN) ten laps round the park.
2. It usually (RAIN) at this time of the year but today the sun (SHINE) brightly.
3. What (YOU / PREPARE) for dinner?. It smells delicious.
4. This week we (SEND) all the mail by couriers because the Post Office is on strike.
5. Brenda is away this week. She (DO) a nursing course in Coventry.
6. The light from the Sun (TAKE) about eight and a half minutes to reach the Earth.
7. I'm afraid you can't see Rebecca now. She (HAVE) coffee with her fiance.
8. My sister never (CLEAN) her bedroom. In fact, she hardly (DO) any housework.
9. "Why (YOU / TASTE) the stew?". "To see if it (NEED) any spices.
10. Our old refrigerator has broken down completely and we (LOOK FOR) a new one.
11. My Indian friend Vishnu (THINK) it is wrong to eat meat.
12. Mary (DO) the shopping and she'll be back in about half an hour.
13. Louise, why (YOU ALWAYS / LEAVE) your dirty coffee mug on my desk?. It's really irritating!!
14. Diane, you really should cut on sweets. You (GET) fatter every time we meet.
15. (YOU / KNOW) who this watch (BELONG) to?



16. I am not at all a religious person and I (NOT BELIEVE) in reincarnation, ghosts or life after death.
17. Joan is downstairs in the kitchen. She (HAVE) breakfast.
18. “What (YOUR MOTHER / DO) now?” “The thing that she really (HATE), she (IRON) all our clothes”.
19. I really (NOT THINK) that wall colour is the biggest problem now!



EXERCICE ORAL – GOING TO (FUTURE)

Le principe est le même que le **jeu de l'oie**, tu as besoin d'un dé (ou plus), tu lances ton dé et avance au fur et à mesure, à toi de :

- **répondre aux questions** au futur
- **conjuguer les verbes** en utilisant le futur
- **de suivre certaines indications** (*miss a turn=passe ton tour, go ahead 2 spaces = avance de 2 cases, go back 4 spaces = recule de 4 cases*)

going to board game

start

I ___ (call) you this evening.

What are you going to do after the class?

His friends ___ (learn) English.

What are you going to do this evening?



Mum ___ (send) some emails.

What are you going to eat today?

What are you going to do this weekend?



What are you going to do next week?



Look! Chip ___ (help) my cat.

___ she ___ watch a film?

MISS A TURN

Stas ___ (not clean) his room today.

MISS A TURN



I ___ (water) the plants.



___ you ___ help me?

What are you going to do during summer holidays?

___ they ___ paint the room?



GO AHEAD 2 SPACES

Children ___ (not play tennis) today.

What are you going to do tomorrow?

___ Tom ___ climb the tree?

GO BACK 4 SPACES

I ___ (move) to another town.



Mr Potts ___ (sell) his house

What are you going to wear tomorrow?



finish

READING COMPREHENSION

Lis les articles concernant Tokyo, Mumbai et Mexico city et prends des notes à propos de(s) : la ville/gens, l'argent/ du business, bâtiments/l'histoire, du climat/transports.

<u>TOKYO</u>				
<u>The city and its people</u>	<u>Money and business</u>	<u>Buildings and history</u>	<u>Climate</u>	<u>Transport</u>

<u>MUMBAI</u>				
<u>The city and its people</u>	<u>Money and business</u>	<u>Buildings and history</u>	<u>Climate</u>	<u>Transport</u>

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<u>MEXICO CITY</u>				
<u>The city and its people</u>	<u>Money and business</u>	<u>Buildings and history</u>	<u>Climate</u>	<u>Transport</u>

HIGH-SPEED TOKYO

Tokyo has a population of 35 million people. It is the largest city in the world. It is also one of the most exciting. Everything moves fast here. It has one of the biggest and busiest railway systems in the world. Every day, 11 million commuters use it to get to and from work. People earn the highest salaries, and they spend the most money. They wear the latest fashions, and have the most up-to-date phones. It is the world's most expensive city.



Old and new

Tokyo was originally a small fishing village called Edo. The name changed in 1868 when the Emperor moved there.

The architecture is very modern. There are not many old buildings because of the 1923 earthquake and the Second World War. But traditional Japan is always near, with many Shinto shrines and public baths around the city.



Visiting Tokyo

Tokyo is on the east coast of Japan. The summers are hot and humid. The most beautiful time of year is spring, when the famous cherry blossom is on the trees.

The city is huge, but it is one of the safest cities in the world.

Japan is mysterious. It is difficult for foreigners to understand.

MUMBAI

A CITY OF EXTREMES

Mumbai is India's largest city with a population of 22.8 million. It is also India's most important commercial centre. Mumbai was part of the British Empire until independence in 1947. It was called Bombay until 1995, when it was renamed Mumbai after a Hindu goddess, Mumba Devi.



Rich and poor

Mumbai is both old and modern, rich and poor. The streets are full of people doing business, selling snacks and clothes, or just living there.

Money is everywhere in modern Mumbai. India's most important businesses and banks have their headquarters there. The Bollywood film industry produces more films than Hollywood in Los Angeles.

Modern skyscrapers and new shopping malls are right next to slums. Sixty percent of the population live with no running water, no electricity, and no sanitation.

Visiting Mumbai

Mumbai is on the west coast. The wet season is from June to September. Between November and February it is a little cooler and dryer.

The city is best at sunrise and sunset, when the colour of the stone buildings changes from gold to orange and pink. The cheapest and easiest transport is by bus. Trains can be crowded and dangerous.

Because of its poverty, Mumbai can be a difficult place to live, but the experience is unique.

MULTICULTURAL MEXICO CITY

Mexico City has a population of 23.4 million. It is the largest city in both North and South America. The Aztecs called it Tenochtitlan, and it was already an important city when the Spanish invaded in 1521. The country became independent in 1821.



Indian and European

Mexico City offers a variety of experiences. In the Zócalo, the main square, you can see the Spanish cathedral, an Aztec temple, and a modern skyscraper. The city has a lot of museums and theatres. European squares and colonial houses sit next to busy markets selling Mexican food and Indian handicrafts.

It is the richest city in Latin America. There are elegant shops selling high-class goods, expensive restaurants, and supercool bars. There are also many people who live in poor houses.

Visiting Mexico City

Mexico City is in a valley in the south central area of the country. It is surrounded by mountains.

The rainy season is from June to October. The warmest months are April and May. It has the largest and cheapest subway system in Latin America. Traffic moves so slowly that it is often faster to walk. The air quality is not good, and visitors need to be careful, but the city offers a rich cultural mix.

