

Mars/Avril 2020

6G/TTR - Langue Moderne I (ANGLAIS)

CAHIER DE TRAVAIL

NOM :

PRÉNOM :

CLASSE :

Introduction

Chers élèves, chers parents,

Comme vous le savez, nous voici confinés pour les quelques prochaines semaines. Les directives en matière de continuité des apprentissages sont claires: par souci d'équité, **nous ne pouvons pas avancer dans la matière.**

En revanche, nous pouvons **proposer des exercices de remédiation** et de **consolidation**. C'est ce que nous avons décidé de faire.

Vous trouverez dans ce syllabus des **exercices** sur les différents points de **grammaire** et/ou **vocabulaire** travaillés tout au long de cette année ainsi que deux exercices de **compétences** (lecture et audition). Ces exercices ne seront **en aucun cas évalués**.

Cependant, nous vous conseillons tout de même de réaliser quelques exercices de temps en temps en guise de **“drill”** et pour **maintenir un certain contact avec la langue**. Une langue, pour ne pas être oubliée, **DOIT s'entretenir régulièrement**.

Vous pouvez **faire les exercices à votre rythme** et nous les renvoyer au fur et à mesure sur nos adresse e-mail: vicky.rousselle3792@gmail.com ou gonda.pauline@gmail.com (selon votre professeur). Nous vous transmettrons alors la **correction des exercices réalisés**.

Voici également un bon dictionnaire en ligne au cas où certains mots poseraient problème: <https://www.wordreference.com/>

En ce qui concerne les élèves de Madame Rousselle, nous vous rappelons que les tests de vocabulaire sur le chapitre “Jobs” (pp.19-20/27-28) sont maintenus pour le jour de la rentrée et la CL sur ce même chapitre, pour le lendemain.

En ce qui concerne les élèves de Madame Gonda , nous vous rappelons que le test de vocabulaire sur le chapitre “Jobs” (pp. 27-28) est maintenu pour le jour de la rentrée.

N'hésitez pas à nous contacter si vous avez la moindre question.

Bon travail :-) !

PART I - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

GRAMMAR – PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS.

A. Mister Smith _____ (teach/usually) French but he _____ (teach) history this year.

B. They _____ (study) for their exam at the moment.

C. A lot of tourists _____ (visit) this place each year.

D. _____ (you/come) with me tonight?
_____ (you/want) to go to the cinema?

E. I'm a secretary, I _____ (work) in an office. But today, I _____ (not work), I _____ (read) a detective novel.

F. The moon _____ (go) around the earth.

G. I _____ (suppose) you _____ (not understand) what I _____ (want) to tell you.

H. Julia is very good at languages. She _____ (speak) for languages very well.

I. " _____ (you/listen) to the radio?" - No, you can turn it off.

J. " _____ (you/listen) to the radio every day?" - No, just occasionally.

2. SAME EXERCISE BUT WITH A TEXT!

Dear Tara,

I _____ (have) a fantastic time in Florida. I _____ (stay) with my aunt and uncle and two cousins. I _____ (have got) a long list of books to read before next term, but I _____ (not read) any of them. Instead, I _____ (get) a tan and I _____ (study) the art of relaxation.

Right now, I _____ (sit) in the garden with my feet in the swimming pool. I _____ (drink) a big chocolate milkshake. The sun _____ (shine) and the birds _____ (sing). Every day, we _____ (go) to the beach. I _____ (learn) to water ski. I'm not very good yet and I _____ (fall/often) over but it's fun. I _____ (borrow/sometimes) my cousins' jet ski. It's brilliant fun but the jet-ski _____ (make) a terrible noise, I'm afraid the people on the beach _____ (not like) it.

The food here is great! I _____ (get) fat because it's so delicious. I _____ (have/usually) a milkshake and ice cream for breakfast. We _____ (not eat) a big lunch - usually sandwiches and fruit salad. In the evenings, my uncle _____ (have/always) a barbecue. I _____ (love) the hamburgers and sausages here.

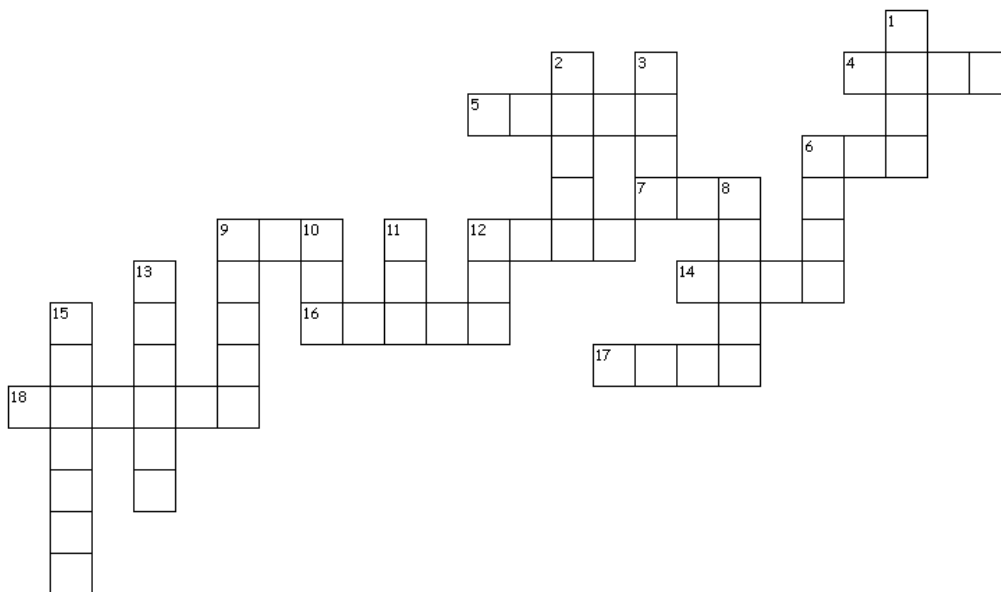
_____ (you/have) a nice time in Cambridge? Is your job at Fatsy's Pizzaz OK? What time _____ (you/start) work every day? _____ (you/get) a free lunch at the restaurant? _____ (Martin/work) hard for his exams?

Write soon and tell me all your news!

Linda

GRAMMAR – PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS

1. PAST SIMPLE: USE THE CUES TO FILL IN THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE BOXES.



Across

4. leave – *past simple*

5. speak – *past simple*

6. get – *past simple*

7. do – *past simple*

9. see – *past simple*

12. make – *past simple*

14. come – *past simple*

16. spend – *past simple*

17. take – *past simple*

18. forget – *past simple*

Down

1. go – *past simple*

2. find – *past simple*

3. read – *past simple*

6. give – *past simple*

8. drink – *past simple*

9. sleep – *past simple*

10. be – *past simple*

11. eat – *past simple*

12. meet – *past simple*

13. buy – *past simple*

2. PAST SIMPLE: FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE VERBS PROVIDED BELOW (IRREGULAR VERBS).

A lucky day

Yesterday I _____ when my alarm clock _____. My mum _____ immediately and she _____ me my breakfast in bed. I _____ cereal and _____ cocoa with milk. Then I _____ a shower and got dressed. I _____ a nice T-shirt and the trousers my grandma _____ me in New York during the holidays. My goldfish _____ towards me when he _____ me and I _____ him.

buy - ring - see - eat - choose - drink - bring - wake up - swim - feed - get up - have

I _____ Dad calling me. He asked me if I _____ my lessons. I _____ him I _____ them by heart and he _____ me to school. He _____ me some pocket money to buy a croissant. I _____ it and _____ thank you.

At school I _____ a love letter in my locker. My secret girlfriend _____ it to me. I _____ it in a hurry. She _____ I was the most handsome boy in my class and it _____ me feel great!

read - hear - learn - take - say x2 - find - know - send - give - make - tell - drive

I _____ her some earrings for her birthday. They _____ me a lot of money but they're beautiful.

After that, I _____ a maths test which I _____ was a piece of cake. I _____ everything.

On my way home I _____ a rainbow.

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After having dinner I _____ my homework and then _____ to bed. I _____ like a log (FR: souche) in my car shaped bed. I _____ I _____ the Grand Prix. I wish every day could be as perfect.

do - win - buy - cost - think - see - go - dream - understand - sleep - have

3. CHOOSE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS.

- A. She **saw / was seeing** the spider as she **bought / was buying** some fruit.
- B. His mobile phone **rang / was ringing** while he **drove / was driving**.
- C. Neil **arrived / was arriving** late while his boss **made / was making** a speech.
- D. They **played / were playing** football when it **started / was starting** to rain.
- E. We **had / were having** a party when I **took / was taking** this photo.
- F. We **heard / were hearing** the results as we **travelled / were travelling** in France.
- G. Bill **suddenly realized / was suddenly realizing** that he **drove / was driving** the wrong direction.
- H. I **had / was having** to wait a little: he **worked / was working** when I arrived/was arriving.
- I. Unfortunately, when I **arrived / was arriving**, Ann **left / was leaving**, we only **had / were having** time for a few words.
- J. Who **did you talk to / were you talking to** when I **entered / was entering** the room?

4. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS.

- A. He _____ (sleep) when the doorbell _____ (ring).
- B. We _____ (eat) dinner at 8pm last night (we started eating at 7:30).

- C. Yesterday I _____ (go) to the post office,
_____ (buy) some fruit at the supermarket and
_____ (read) a book in the park.
- D. We _____ (watch) TV when we _____ (hear)
a loud noise.
- E. Julie _____ (be) in the garden when Laurence
_____ (arrive).
- F. A: What _____ (you / do) at 3pm yesterday?
- G. B: I _____ (clean) my house.
- H. Last year I _____ (visit) Paris and Rome.
- I. They _____ (have) dinner when the police
_____ (come).
- J. He _____ (work) in the garden when he
_____ (find) the money.
- K. Laura _____ (study) at 11pm last night.
- L. I _____ (walk) along the road when I _____
(meet) a friend.
- M. It _____ (be) a day in December. Snow
_____ (fall), children _____ (sing) carols and
people _____ (do) their shopping.
- N. My ex-boyfriend _____ (be) so annoying! He
_____ (always / miss) the bus and _____
(arrive) late.
- O. When I _____ (call) Julie, she _____ (work).
- P. Why _____ (you / cry) when I _____
(arrive)?
- Q. When he _____ (get) home, we started to eat dinner.

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- R. At 10am yesterday I _____ (sit) on a bus.
- S. I _____ (enjoy) my book so much that I _____ (not / notice) the train had stopped.
- T. David _____ (not / sleep) when I _____ (arrive), he _____ (study)!
- U. Mr Black _____ (not / work) in the garden at 10pm last night.
- V. It _____ (be) a day last September. The sun _____ (shine), the birds _____ (sing). I _____ (walk) along the street when I _____ (meet) an old friend.
- W. He _____ (live) in Russia when the Revolution _____ (start).
- X. When her train _____ (get) to the station, we _____ (wait) on the platform.
- Y. He _____ (be) so annoying! He _____ (always / leave) his things everywhere.
- Z. On holiday we _____ (visit) Rome, _____ (see) the Vatican, and _____ (spend) a few days at the beach.
- AA. Why _____ (you / stand) on a chair when I _____ (come) into the room?

GRAMMAR – PAST SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT

1. MATCH THE FIRST HALVES OF THE SENTENCES WITH SECOND HALF.

I COULDN'T FIND MY BIKE BECAUSE (A)	I HAD ALREADY SEEN THE FILM (1)
I DIDN'T WANT TO GO TO THE CINEMA BECAUSE (B)	MY SISTER HAD RECOMMENDED IT (2)
I DIDN'T RECOGNIZE JACK BECAUSE (C)	I HAD LEFT MY PASSPORT AT HOME (3)
I BOUGHT THE BOOK BECAUSE (D)	SOMEBODY HAD STOLEN IT (4)
I COULDN'T CATCH THE FLIGHT BECAUSE (E)	I HADN'T SEEN HIM FOR 30 YEARS (5)
I DIDN'T WANT TO CALL JANE AGAIN BECAUSE (F)	I HAD FORGOTTEN TO CHARGE IT (6)
MY PHONE DIDN'T WORK BECAUSE (G)	I HAD ALREADY CALLED HER 3 TIMES (7)

A: ___ / B: ___ / C: ___ / D: ___ / E: ___ / F: ___ / G: ___

2. PUT THE VERB BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT.

A. After we _____ (eat) at the cafeteria, we _____ (go) to the zoo.

B. Pat _____ (watch) TV after she _____ (finish) her homework.

C. When I _____ (arrive) to the car park, I _____ (find out) that my car _____ (disappear) .

D. The children _____ (be) amazed because they _____ (see/never) a bear before.

E. By the time the film _____ (end) Sonia _____ (eat) a lot of popcorn.

F. We _____ (have) the car for ten years before it _____ (break) down.

G. She _____ (understand) the film she saw yesterday because she _____ (read) the book.

H. John Smith _____ (go) to prison because he _____ (steal) a lot of money.

I. The fire _____ (reach) the roof by the time the firemen _____ (arrive).

J. My father _____ (buy) the new car after he _____ (try) it several times.

GRAMMAR – PAST SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT

1. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE. HIGHLIGHT THE WORDS THAT HELPED YOU.

A. We _____ (not/hear) from Susan since she _____ (move) to Edinburgh last November.

B. They _____ (be) married for 10 years and are very happy together.

C. “When _____ (they/get) engaged?” - I think they _____ (get) engaged last July.

D. I _____ (see/just) the postman across the road.

E. I _____ (phone) the office at ten. “Steve isn’t there today”, they said.

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F. Karen _____ (love) Mexico when she first
_____ (see) it.

G. “ _____ (you/ever/be) to New York?” - No, but I
_____ (go) to Miami five years ago.

H. It _____ (be) dry so far this week, but last week
_____ (be) very wet.

I. I'm sorry but I _____ (not finish) the job yet.

J. She _____ (work) there for ten years and then she
_____ (move).

K. Colombus _____ (discover) America more than 400
years ago.

L. I _____ (not see) you for more than a year. I miss you!

M. How long _____ (know) him?

N. I _____ (start) translating this book last month but I
_____ (not finish) yet.

O. I _____ (not see) any plays this season.

P. When he _____ (get) off the plane, he
_____ (go) to get some aspirin. That was quite a while
ago.

Q. I _____ (not see) you since we
_____ (meet) a year ago.

R. How long ago _____ (happen/the last war)?

S. I _____ (not eat) caviar since I
_____ (be) in Moscow.

T. My brother _____ (already/write) 5 mails today!

2. FILL IN THESE SENTENCES WITH SINCE OR FOR.

- A. You haven't sent me any money _____ last April.
- B. They have lived in this street _____ the last ten years.
- C. She hasn't spoken to me _____ ten o'clock.
- D. They have lived in this street _____ quite a long time.
- E. I haven't driven a car _____ I got my driving licence.
- F. There hasn't been a famine here _____ centuries.
- G. It hasn't rained here _____ more than a month.
- H. She has worn the same old dress _____ last week.
- I. You haven't called me _____ Easter Day.
- J. There hasn't been a war here _____ 1996.

3. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

- A. Cela fait trois heures qu'il est réveillé [*awake*].

- B. Il est en mer [*at sea*] depuis plus de 6 semaines.

- C. Depuis combien de temps est-elle professeur d'anglais ?

- D. Son roman est un best-seller depuis presque un an.

- E. Nous y sommes allés il y a trois ans.
- F. Combien de comédies Shakespeare a-t-il écrit ? Je ne sais pas mais il les a écrites quand il était jeune.
- G. J'ai marché trop vite, c'est pourquoi je suis fatiguée.
- H. Il a beaucoup travaillé la semaine dernière.
- I. Ça n'a jamais marché.
- J. 10. Il vient d'écrire un article sur notre école.

GRAMMAR – PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. PUT THE SENTENCES BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

- A. It's still raining. It _____ (rain) for hours!
- B. The students _____ (revise) for their Spanish exam for two weeks.
- C. I'm sorry, Monica is not here ... She _____ (go) out.
- D. How long _____ (learn) English?
- E. I _____ (never/understand) Maths and Physics.
- F. I _____ (just/speak) to my cousins. They told me the news.
- G. Is the lawn finished? Yes, Gonzalo _____ (cut) the grass.
- H. We are really tired because we _____ (train) for the marathon since eight o'clock.
- I. I _____ (write) emails all day.
- J. My brother _____ (buy) a new motorbike. It looks great!
- K. _____ (you/ever/see) Altamira Cave? It's so beautiful!
- L. Sorry we are late. How long _____ (you/wait)?

2. CIRCLE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB (PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS).

- A. We **have known** / **have been knowing** Jack and Ann for years.

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- B. You look very hot! **Have you worked out / have you been working out** at the gym?
- C. Emily **hasn't done / hasn't been doing** her homework yet, so I'm afraid she can't go out.
- D. They don't live in London. They **have moved / have been moving**.
- E. I **haven't had / haven't been having** time to cook anything.
- F. We **have walked / have been walking** for hours. Is this the right way?
- G. **Have you read / have you been reading** my diary again?
- H. Oh no! I **have cut / have been cutting** myself with this knife.
- I. I **have shopped / I have been shopping** all day. I'm exhausted.
- J. "Take your shoes off. They're filthy" - I know, I **have worked / have been working** in the garden.

GRAMMAR – MIXED TENSES

1. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE CORRECT TENSE (PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS, PAST SIMPLE, PAST CONTINUOUS, PAST PERFECT, PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS).

- A. I (be) _____ born in New York but (spend) _____ most of my childhood in Europe. We (live) _____ in Portugal when my father (die) _____.
- B. My sister (join) _____ the airforce when she was 22.

- C. In Brussels they (continually/ pull) _____ down old houses and (put) _____ up new ones. What a shame for those beautiful old buildings!
- D. My home town (change) _____ its appearance completely since the 1950s. Two years ago they (call) _____ in a famous architect, who (already/ design) _____ some important public buildings. Now he (prepare) _____ the plans for a new market square.
- E. Lend me your rubber. I (make) _____ a mistake and I (want) _____ to rub it out.
- F. I (see) _____ you yesterday. You (have) _____ a beer at the café, but you (not/ see) _____ me.
- G. '(you/ read) _____ 'David Copperfield'? ' 'I (begin) _____ the book last week and I (just/ finish) _____ it.
- H. '(you/ like) _____ chess?' 'Yes, but I (not/ play) _____ for many years. I (live) _____ with a good chess player for the last six months, but he (play) _____ extremely well and I (not/ wish) _____ to play with him.
- I. 'We (wait) _____ here for half an hour now, so I (not/ think) _____ she will come, Is she always late or (you/ think) _____ something (happen) _____ to her?
- J. I hear you (just/ get) _____ married. Where (the ceremony/ take) _____; place?

- K. He (sleep) _____ and he (not/ hear) _____
what you (tell) _____ him.
- L. After she (work) _____ at the hospital for two years, she
(decide) _____ to give up the job.
- M. We (watch) _____ TV when it (start) _____
to rain.
- N. Look! It (rain) _____, so we can't go to the beach!
- O. The sun (rise) _____ in the East.
- P. While the doctor (examine) _____ John, his son (wait)
_____ outside.
- Q. After Larry (see) the movie _____ he (decide)
_____ to buy the book.
- R. When Carol (call) _____ last night, I (watch)
_____ a movie.
- S. I (work) _____ for this company for more than 30 years and I
intend to stay here until I retire!
- T. Sharon (love) _____ to travel. She (go) _____
abroad almost every summer.
- U. Thomas is an author. He (write) _____ mystery novels and
travel memoirs. He (write) _____ since he was 28. Altogether,
he (write) _____ seven novels, three collections of short stories
and a book of travel.

***2. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO
ENGLISH.***

A. Tu l'attends depuis une heure mais il n'est pas encore arrivé.

B. Je te l'ai déjà demandé 2 fois!

C. Nous ne voyons jamais Tom. Cependant, il vit près de chez nous.

D. Mary ne peut pas répondre au téléphone, elle prend son bain!

E. Il n'a pas reçu de courrier depuis qu'il est arrivé en Angleterre.

F. Le directeur entra dans la classe alors que les élèves parlaient.

G. Je suis désolée, je n'ai pas encore terminé!

H. Lorsqu'elle est arrivée au cinéma, le film avait déjà commencé.

I. Ma soeur connaît Peter depuis l'année passée.

J. John écrivait une lettre quand le téléphone sonna.

GRAMMAR – WHILE, FOR AND DURING

1. FILL IN THE SENTENCES WITH WHILE, FOR OR DURING.

- A. My uncle died _____ the war.
- B. The phone rang _____ I was having supper.
- C. I lived in Paris _____ several years.
- D. _____ I was in Paris, I made a lot of friends.
- E. I was in hospital _____ three weeks.
- F. _____ my stay in hospital, the nurses looked after me very well.
- G. He lived in London _____ ten years.
- H. I hurt my leg _____ I was playing football yesterday.
- I. I hurt my leg _____ the second half of the match.
- K. The traffic is always very bad _____ the rush hour.
- J. Last week, I was held up _____ 3 hours because of the traffic.
- K. Peter came round _____ we were eating.

GRAMMAR – COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

1. FILL IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH THE COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE (OF SUPERIORITY).

- A. Her dress is (pretty) _____ than mine.
- B. Cheetahs are (fast) _____ animals we can find.

- C. Eating fruit and vegetables is (healthy) _____
than eating hot dogs.
- D. I like milk (good) _____ than coffee.
- E. China has (many) _____ people than any other
country in the world.
- F. The blue whale is (heavy) _____ animal in the
world.
- G. Which is (big) _____, Portugal or Spain?
- H. Travelling by plane is (comfortable) _____ than
travelling by car.
- I. He is (untidy) _____ person in class.
- J. Buying things from plastic is (bad) _____ than
buying things from recycled paper.

**2. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO
ENGLISH.**

- A. Tu es plus en sécurité ici que là-bas.
- B. Tu parles plus lentement que le professeur.
- C. Hier était le jour le moins chaud de l'année.
- D. C'est le film le plus marrant que j'ai jamais vu.
- E. Tim est plus talentueux que Peter.

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F. Il ne fait pas aussi froid en Suède qu'au Groenland.

G. Un vélomoteur est plus dangereux qu'une voiture.

H. Marie n'est pas aussi forte que son frère.

I. Le chinois est l'une des langues les plus difficiles au monde.

J. Vos valises ne sont-elles pas plus lourdes que les nôtres?

GRAMMAR – LINKING WORDS

1. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE LINKING WORDS PROVIDED BELOW. YOU CAN USE THEM MORE THAN ONCE.

***WHEREAS, BUT, ALTHOUGH, DUE TO, HOWEVER, DESPITE, SINCE,
IN SPITE OF, ON THE OTHER HAND, THEREFORE, WHILE,
NEVERTHELESS***

A. _____ Andrew was warned of the risks, he decided to travel alone to South America.

B. Maria did not get a promotion _____ her qualifications.

C. Zambia is a land-locked country _____ Kenya has a coastline.

D. On the one hand, you can rent a flat instead of buying one. _____, you are always at the mercy of landlords.

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E. This restaurant has a good reputation _____ that one does not.

F. The city has a 50 kph (kilometers per hour) limit. _____ people are often caught because they drive faster.

G. You won't be forgiven _____ your apology.

H. He always looks so lonely and sad _____ his popularity.

I. He is quiet and shy _____ his sister is lively and talkative.

J. _____ it was summer, the nights were quite chilly.

K. _____ his great qualifications, he couldn't manage to find a job.

L. The piece of wood hit the man on the head. _____, he wasn't injured.

M. _____ it's your money, you can do what you like with it.

N. My mother wanted to keep her brain active, _____ she took up a hobby.

2. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

A. Dan says he won't accept the job _____ they raise the salary.

- ALTHOUGH
- DESPITE
- EVEN IF
- WHEREAS

B. Jack is good at sports _____ his brother is artistic.

- EVEN IF
- WHEREAS
- IN CASE
- ALTHOUGH

C. _____ he is very wealthy, he never gives money to charity.

- EVEN THOUGH
- DESPITE
- EVEN IF
- WHEREAS

D. Her salary is higher than mine _____ we do the same work.

- ALTHOUGH
- DESPITE
- HOWEVER

E. We enjoyed the meal _____ the wonderful cooking

- BECAUSE OF
- ALTHOUGH
- NEVERTHELESS

GRAMMAR – RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THE RIGHT RELATIVE PRONOUNS WHERE NECESSARY. IF IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO USE THE RELATIVE PRONOUN THEN FILL IN WITH X.

A. A teacher is a person _____ helps other learn new things.

B. Is that the man _____ they arrested?

C. There's the dog _____ bit me!

D. There is a woman _____ daughter is an English teacher.

E. Where is the car _____ you stole?

F. This is the city _____ I was born.

G. 1945 was the year _____ the war ended.

H. This is the reason _____ I'm so cheerful!

I. This is the place _____ we first met.

J. This is the man _____ wife is my best friend.

2. COMBINE THE SENTENCES USING A RELATIVE CLAUSE. USE RELATIVE PRONOUNS ONLY WHERE NECESSARY. NOTE THAT YOU HAVE TO USE COMMAS IN SOME OF THE SENTENCES.

A. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.

→ Last year we _____

B. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.

→ The people _____

C. We first went to Edinburg. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.

→ We first _____

D. Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburg. He wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.

→ Arthur Conan Doyle _____

E. Then we visited a lake. It is in the Higlands.

→ The lake _____

F. Loch Ness is 37 km long. People know it for its friendly monster.

→ Loch Ness _____

G. There we met an old man. He told us that he had seen Nessie.

→ An old man _____

H. We then travelled to a mountain. The mountain is near the town of Fort William.

→ We then _____

I. The mountain is the highest mountain in Great Britain. It is called Ben Nevis.

→ The mountain _____

J. I sent a postcard. It was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.

→ The postcard _____

GRAMMAR – THE PASSIVE VOICE

**1. TRANSFORM THESE SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE.
DON'T FORGET THE PUNCTUATION !**

A. They'll understand everything.

→ _____

B. Do they know him?

→ _____

C. They were watching her.

→ _____

D. He followed me.

→ _____

E. He frightened us.

→ _____

F. Will you tell them?

→ _____

G. Someone has stolen my wallet!

→ _____

H. He showed me the photos.

→ _____

I. I hid the money in the kitchen.

→ _____

J. Who will do the work?

→ _____

2. FILL THE GAPS WITH THE CORRECT TENSES (ACTIVE OR PASSIVE VOICE)

In the year 122 AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian (visit) _____ his provinces in Britain. On his visit, the Roman soldiers (tell) _____ him that Pictish tribes from Britain's north (attack) _____ them. So Hadrian (give) _____ the order to build a protective wall across one of the narrowest parts of the country. After 6 years of hard work, the Wall (finish) _____ in 128.

It (be) _____ 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high. The Wall (guard) _____ by 15,000 Roman soldiers. Every 8 kilometres there (be) _____ a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) _____ shelter. The soldiers (watch) _____ over the frontier to the north and (check) _____ the people who (want) _____ to enter or leave Roman Britain. In order to pass through the Wall, people (must go) _____ to one of the small forts that (serve) _____ as gateways. Those forts (call) _____ milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) _____ one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres). Between the milecastles there (be) two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) _____ the Wall. If the Wall (attack) _____ by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets (run) _____ to the nearest milecastle for help or (light) _____ a fire that (can / see) _____ by the soldiers in the milecastle. In 383

Hadrian's Wall (abandon) _____ . Today Hadrian's Wall (be) _____ the most popular tourist attraction in northern England. In 1987, it (become) _____ a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

1. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. THEY ALL MIX ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY THAT WE HAVE BEEN WORKING ON THIS YEAR.

A. La nouvelle publicité Coca-Cola qui a été créée par une nouvelle agence passe tous les jours à la télévision.

B. Elle a passé un entretien d'embauche il y a plus de 10 jours mais elle n'a pas encore reçu d'appel de l'employeur.

C. Aux Etats-Unis, on se bat contre la discrimination des gens de couleur depuis Martin Luther King.

D. J'avais réservé des vacances au Mexique depuis plusieurs mois mais elles ont été malheureusement annulées la semaine dernière.

E. C'est important de se préparer avant un entretien d'embauche et de sembler sûr de soi.

F. La discrimination à l'encontre des personnes homosexuelles reste un problème dans notre société même si des progrès ont déjà été effectués.

G. Au Moyen-Orient, l'inégalité entre les hommes et les femmes est toujours très répandue. En Europe et dans les autres pays occidentalisés, ce genre de discrimination existe mais est plus subtile.

H. Tu dois rester concentré pour écrire un C.V. sans faute d'orthographe ou de grammaire.

I. Une bonne lettre de motivation doit comporter plusieurs éléments comme les forces, les compétences et les diplômes de la personne qui postulent pour l'emploi.

J. Certaines entreprises donnent du matériel informatique aux écoles pour qu'elles fassent la publicité des produits auprès de leurs élèves.

PART II - SKILLS

READING SKILLS – 7 INTERVIEW TIPS

Contexte :

Tu vas partir un an à l'étranger pour perfectionner ton anglais après tes secondaires. Comme le voyage coûte très cher, tu as besoin d'un job d'étudiant à côté pour pouvoir avoir un peu d'argent de poche. Tu n'as jamais travaillé auparavant et tu ne sais donc pas vraiment comment t'y prendre. Tu fais quelques recherches sur internet et tu tombes sur un article très intéressant.

Tâche :

Afin d'être le plus prêt possible au moment de ton entretien d'embauche, tu prends note en FRANCAIS des astuces que présente le texte afin d'obtenir l'emploi que tu aimerais. N'oublie pas de résumer également. chaque astuce



7 Interview tips that will help you get hired

Here are some job interview tips that can help you interview effectively. Proper preparation will help alleviate some of the stress involved in job interviews and position you for a positive and successful interviewing experience.

➤ *1. Practice and Prepare*

Review the typical job interview questions employers ask and practice your answers. Strong answers are those that are specific but concise, drawing on concrete examples that highlight your skills and back up your resume. Your answers should also emphasize the skills that are most important to the employer and relevant to the position. Be sure to review the job listing, make a list of the requirements, and match them to your experience.

Note that even the most well-prepared response will fall short if it does not answer the exact question you are being asked. While it's important to familiarize yourself with best answers, it's equally important to listen carefully during your interview in order to ensure your responses give the interviewer the information they are looking for.

Also, have a list of your own questions to ask the employer ready. In almost every interview, you'll be asked if you have any questions for the interviewer. It is important to have at least one or two questions prepared in order to demonstrate your interest in the organization. Otherwise, you might come across as apathetic, which is a major turnoff for hiring managers.

➤ *2. Develop a Connection With the Interviewer*

In addition to indicating what you know about the company, you should also try to develop a connection with your interviewer. Know the interviewer's name, and use it during the job interview. (If you're not sure of the name, call and ask prior to the interview. And, listen very carefully during introductions. If you're prone to forgetting names, jot it down somewhere discreet, like in small letters at the bottom of your notepad.)

Ultimately, building rapport and making a personal connection with your interviewer can up your chances of getting hired. People tend to hire candidates they like and who seems to be a good fit for the company's culture. Here's how to get the hiring manager on your side.

➤ *3. Research the Company, and Show What You Know*

Do your homework and research the employer and the industry, so you are ready for the interview question, "What do you know about this company?" If this question is not asked, you should try to demonstrate what you know about the company on your own.

You can do this by tying what you've learned about the company into your responses. For example, you might say, "I noticed that when you implemented a new software system last year, your customer satisfaction ratings improved dramatically. I am well-versed in the latest technologies from my experience with developing software at ABC, and appreciate a company who strives to be a leader in its industry."

You should be able to find out a lot of information about the company's history, mission and values, staff, culture, and recent successes on its website. If the company has a blog and a social media presence, they can be useful places to look, too.

➤ *4. Get Ready Ahead of Time*

Don't wait until the last minute to pick out an interview outfit, print extra copies of your resume, or find a notepad and pen. Have one good interview outfit ready, so you can interview on short notice without having to worry about what to wear. When you have an interview lined up, get everything ready the night before.

Not only will planning out everything (from what shoes you will wear, to how you'll style your hair, to what time you will leave and how you'll get there) buy you time in the morning, it can help reduce job search anxiety, and it will also save you from having to make decisions, which means you can use that brain power for your interview.

Make sure your interview attire is neat, tidy, and appropriate for the type of firm you are interviewing with. Bring a nice portfolio with extra copies of your resume. Include a pen and paper for note-taking.

➤ *5. Be on Time (That Means Early)*

Be on time for the interview. On time means five to ten minutes early. If need be, drive to the interview location ahead of time so you know exactly where you are going and how long it will take to get there. Take into account the time of your interview so you can adjust for local traffic patterns at that time. Give yourself a few extra minutes to visit the restroom, check your outfit, and calm your nerves.

➤ *6. Try to Stay Calm*

During the job interview, try to relax and stay as calm as possible. Remember that your body language says as much about you as your answers to the questions. Proper preparation will allow you to exude confidence.

As you answer questions, maintain eye contact with the interviewer. Be sure to pay attention to the question so that you don't forget it, and listen to the entire question (using active listening) before you answer, so you know exactly what the interviewer is asking. Avoid cutting off the interviewer at all costs, especially when he or she is asking questions. If you need to take a moment to think about your answer, that's totally fine, and is a better option than starting out with multiple "ums" or "uhs."

Check out these tips on avoiding job interview stress to help keep your nerves calm. If the thought of a job interview puts you in panic mode, reviewing these interview tips for introverts will be a great place to start.

➤ *7. Follow-Up After the Interview*

Always follow up with a thank-you note reiterating your interest in the position. You can also include any details you may have forgotten to mention during your interview. If you interview with multiple people from the same company, send each one a personal note. Send your thank-you email within 24 hours of your interview.

➤ *Bonus Tips*

Avoid These Common Interview Mistakes

What shouldn't you do when interviewing? Here are the most common job interview mistakes, blunders, and errors a candidate looking for employment can make. Take the time to review these mistakes before your interview, so you don't have to stress out about blunders after it.

Successfully Handle Any Type of Interview

Review tips on how to handle interviews that are different from a typical one-on-one meeting. These include tips for phone interviews, second interviews, lunch and dinner interviews, behavioral interviews, interviewing in public, and more advice for interview success. Also review these signs that your job interview went well, so you can see what skills you may need to brush up for next time.

LISTENING SKILLS – A BIG DIVIDE

Contexte :

Tu as décidé de prendre une année sabbatique et de partir voyager aux Etats-Unis après ta rhéto. Tu aimerais en connaître un peu plus sur les mentalités de ce pays avant de quitter la Belgique. Tu sais déjà que certaines formes de discrimination sont plus fortement marquées là-bas. Tu écoutes une interview entre deux Américains sur le sujet de la discrimination envers les personnes homosexuelles.

Tâche :

Prends-note des différentes informations et opinions données par Hiloh et Adria sur ce sujet. Veille à répondre de manière précise, détaillée et structurée, en français. Tu as droit à 3 écoutes dont une avec pauses.

Voici le lien où tu trouveras la piste audio :

<http://www.elllo.org/english/1101/1103-Adria-BigDivide.htm>



WRITING SKILLS A COVER LETTER

Contexte :

Tu as décidé de participer à un voyage humanitaire en Afrique du Sud pendant les vacances d'été. Tu es très motivé par l'idée d'aider des personnes et difficile et tu es certain que tes qualifications et tes qualités feront la différence auprès des organisateurs du voyage. Afin de compléter ton dossier d'inscription, tu dois rédiger une lettre de motivation.

Tâche :

Tu écris une lettre de motivation, en suivant les règles vues en classe.

Ta lettre devra compter 200 mots minimum.

Tu peux utiliser le dictionnaire pendant 10 minutes.



