

Mars/Avril 2020

5TTR - 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](mailto:vicky.rousselle3792@gmail.com) ou [gonda.pauline@gmail.com](mailto: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/>

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.

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**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.

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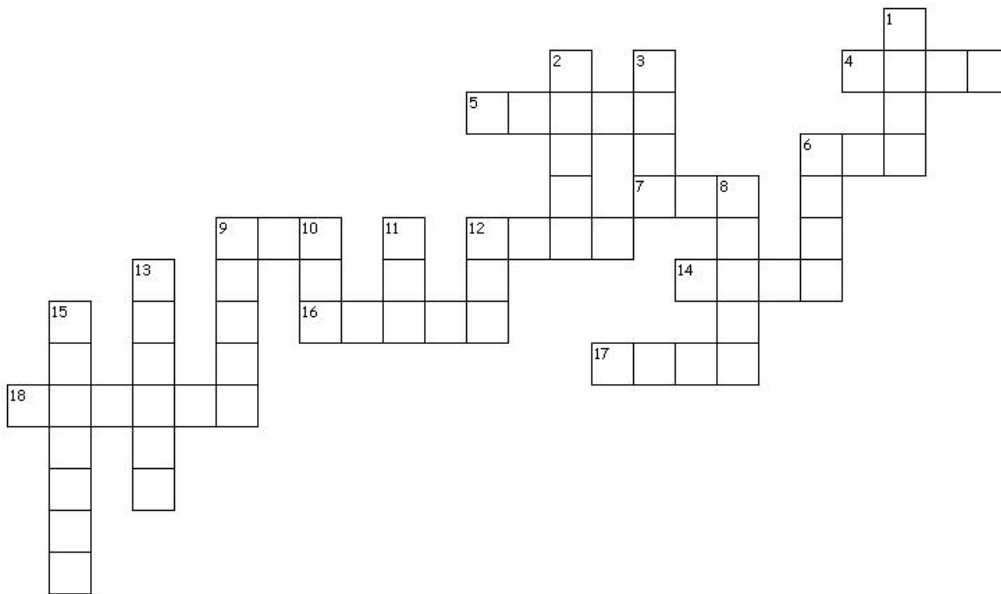
\_\_\_\_\_ (you/have) a nice time in Cambridge? Is your job at Fatsy's Pizzaz OK? What time \_\_\_\_\_ (you/start) work every day? \_\_\_\_\_ (you/get) a free lunch at the restaurant? \_\_\_\_\_ (Martin/work) hard for his exams?

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*

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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*

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## 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.

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- 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.
- 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)!

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

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.

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. Columbus \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) America more than 400 years ago.

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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.

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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.



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- 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.
- 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?'

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- 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.

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- 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.
- 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.

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.

5TTR

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 & VOCABULARY

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

A. Les joueurs doivent obéir à l'arbitre et ne peuvent pas tricher. C'est la règle!

B. Si j'étais toi, je réduirais ma consommation en sodas et malbouffe.

- Tu as raison. Si je suis tes conseils, je serai en meilleure santé.

C. La population américaine est la plus grasse du monde! En effet, les enfants ont une alimentation moins saine que la nôtre et les personnes meurent plus tôt que dans notre pays.

D. J'essaye de rester à l'écart des jeux vidéos depuis 3 jours mais c'est très difficile.

E. Peux-tu me dire comment tu as abandonné ta dépendance aux jeux d'argent?

F. En ce qui me concerne, je pense que tu devrais essayer de manger sainement.

G. As-tu déjà écouté la nouvelle chanson d'Ed Sheeran? Je pense qu'il la chantera à son concert qui a lieu le 7 juillet. J'y vais d'ailleurs, je viens juste d'acheter mes tickets en ligne.

## **PART II - SKILLS**

## *READING SKILLS - ADDICTION TO INTERNET IS AN "ILLNESS"*

### **Contexte :**

Ton meilleur ami et toi ne vous voyez plus beaucoup ces derniers temps car celui-ci passe son temps à jouer à des jeux en ligne ou à trainer sur internet derrière son écran d'ordinateur. Il a toujours aimé cela mais depuis quelques temps, c'est devenu une obsession. Tu as déjà essayé de lui ouvrir les yeux sur son addiction et tenté d'avoir une discussion sur le sujet mais rien n'y fait. En surfant sur Internet, tu tombes sur un article très intéressant sur le sujet en anglais et tu décides de faire une ultime tentative en envoyant un résumé de celui-ci à ton meilleur ami.

### **Tâche :**

Afin de conscientiser ton meilleur ami, rédige-lui, en français, un compte-rendu précis et détaillé de l'article en te basant sur les points suivants (tu as droit au dictionnaire 10 minutes) :

- Les différentes composantes de l'addiction à Internet
- La situation aux USA et en Corée du Sud
- L'expérience de Harry Husted







Addiction to internet is an « illness »

Addiction to Internet 'is an illness' Tense? Angry? Can't get online? Internet addiction is now a serious public health issue that should be officially recognised as a clinical disorder, according to a leading psychiatrist.

Excessive gaming, viewing online pornography, emailing and text messaging have been identified as causes of the disorder by Dr Jerald Block, in the respected American Journal of Psychiatry. Block argues that the disorder is now so common that it should be included in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. He says Internet addiction has four main components:

- Excessive use, often associated with a loss of sense of time or a neglect of basic drives;
- Withdrawal, including feelings of anger, tension and/or depression when the computer is inaccessible;
- The need for better computers, more software, or more hours of use;
- Negative repercussions, including arguments, lying, poor achievement, social isolation and fatigue.

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A case study is South Korea, which has the greatest use of broadband in the world. Block points out that 10 people died from blood clots from remaining seated for long periods in Internet cafes and another was murdered because of an online game. Their country now considers Internet addiction as one of its most serious public health issues.

The government estimates that around 210,000 South Korean children are affected and in need of treatment. 80 per cent of them might need drugs targeting the brain and nearly a quarter could need to go to hospital. Since the average high school pupil there spends about 23 hours per week gaming, another 1.2 million are believed to be at risk of addiction and require basic counselling. There has been alarm over a rising number of addicts dropping out of school or quitting their jobs to spend more time on computers. In China it has been reported that 13.7 per cent of adolescent Internet users, about 10 million, could be considered addicts.

Block, a psychiatrist at the Oregon Health and Science University in Portland, writes that the extent of the disorder it is more difficult to estimate in America because people tend to surf at home instead of in Internet cafes. But he believes there are similar cases and says: "Unfortunately Internet addiction is resistant to treatment and has high relapse rates." He told The Observer that he did not believe specific websites were responsible. "The relationship is with the computer," he said.



5TTR

“First, it becomes a significant other to them. Second, they exhaust emotions that they could experience in the real world on the computer, through any number of mechanisms: emailing, gaming, porn. Third, computer use occupies a tremendous amount of time in their life. Then if you simply try to remove the computer, they’ve lost their best friend. That can take the form of depression or rage.”

Harry Husted, a single 51-year-old from New York, spends 16 hours a day on the Internet. He insists that he is not addicted, but admits that he used to be. “I used to work with computers for eight hours, then get home and go online for seven hours. I would stay up until two or three in the morning or until I got so sleepy I had to go to bed. I wouldn’t go out to get the groceries and I couldn’t have cared less about friends, TV, anything. After a while I realized what was happening and did something about it. Now if I use Instagram it’s only to advertise my business.”

Internet addiction clinics have sprung up around the world in an attempt to wean people off their need for a fix. Many people have turned, apparently without irony, to web discussion boards with names such as Internet Addicts Anonymous. The Centre for Internet Addiction Recovery in Bradford, Pennsylvania, says Internet addiction has become a growing legal issue in criminal, divorce and employment cases.

## LISTENING SKILLS - STAYING HEALTHY OVERSEAS

### Contexte :

Tu as décidé de prendre une année sabbatique et de partir voyager à travers le monde après ta rhéto. Cependant, tu sais que tu as tendance à prendre du poids assez rapidement et te demande si tous ces changements de pays et d'habitudes alimentaires ne risquent pas d'avoir une influence négative sur ta santé. Tu décides de rechercher des témoignages de personnes relatant la manière dont ils se sont adaptés d'un point de vue santé, sport et nourriture lors de leur tour du monde et tu tombes sur celui de Karen.

### Tâche :

Prends-note des différentes informations données par Karen sur son régime de vie dans les pays où elle est allée (mentionne également ces pays!). Prends également note de son avis sur le régime alimentaire/mode de vie anglais. 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.ello.org/english/0701/T741-Keren-Overseas.htm>





