

Cahier de travail Mars/Avril 2020

Gonda P. / Rousselle V.

4G/TTR

Mars/Avril 2020

**4G/TTR - Langue Moderne I
(ANGLAIS)**

**CAHIER DE TRAVAIL
CORRECTIF DOSSIER I**

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PART I - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

BASIC GRAMMAR - PRONOUNS & DETERMINERS

1. WRITE THE SENTENCES WITH A SUBJECT PRONOUN AND A CONTRACTION.

Mike and Hannah are students. ➤ They're students.

- A. John is in room 5. ➤ **He's in room 5.**
- B. Sam and I are early. ➤ **We're early.**
- C. Julia is a teacher. ➤ **She's a teacher.**
- D. The school is in Madrid. ➤ **It's in Madrid.**

2. CHANGE THE UNDERLINED WORDS TO OBJECT PRONOUNS.

*I call my mother once a week. ➤ I call **her** once a week.*

- A. I can't find my wallet. ➤ **I can't find it.**
- B. She speaks to her father in German. ➤ **She speaks to him in German.**
- C. He meets his friends after work. ➤ **He meets them after work.**
- D. Can you help my friend and me? ➤ **Can you help us ?**
- E. Ivan is in love with his girlfriend. ➤ **Ivan is in love with her.**
- F. My son doesn't like cats. ➤ **My son doesn't like them.**

3. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH A SUBJECT PRONOUN (I, HE, ETC.) OR OBJECT PRONOUN (ME, HIM, ETC.).

John is American. He lives in California, with his parents. He argues with them a lot.

- A. Susan has a big flat. **She** likes **it** a lot. We often visit **her** on Sundays because she invites **us** for lunch.
- B. I am very happy with my neighbours. **They** often help **me** with my children. They often take **them** to school when I'm working.
- C. Mark loves Ruth but she doesn't love **him**. He calls **her** every day but **she** doesn't want to speak to **him**.
- D. My brother has two dogs. **He** takes **them** for a walk twice a day. I don't like **them** very much because **they** bark at **me**.
- E. We often take my grandfather some magazines, but **he** never reads **them**. **He** watches TV all day and never turns **it** off.

4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH A POSSESSIVE DETERMINER.

My name's Darly. I'm from Brazil.

- A. The students are from Italy. **Their** names are Susanna and Tito.
- B. She's in my class. **Her** name is Rebecca.
- C. We're in class. **Our** teacher is Richard.
- D. London is famous for **its** parks.

- E. How do you spell **your** surname, Anna ?
- E. This is my teacher. **His** name is Brad.
- F. I'm from London. **My** address is 31, Old Kent Road.
- G. Sit down and open **your** books, please.
- H. Laura is in my class. **Her** desk is near the window.
- I. We're from Liverpool. **Our** surname is Connor.
- J. Mr Brown had got a new car. **Its** colour is red.
- K. 'Where is Sue ?' 'She's washing **her** hands.'
- L. Peter is doing **his** homework.
- M. My brother and I are tidying **our** things.
- N. They are going to the cinema tonight. They have already got **their** tickets.
- O. 'What are you doing ?' 'I'm helping **my** friends.'
- P. Don't forget to take **your** raincoat. it's raining cats and dogs.

5. CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD.

Mark and Simon are friends. They / Their are in class 2.

- A. She's a new student. *She* / **Her** name's Ipek.
- B. Is *they* / **their** teacher British?
- C. My name's Soraya. I'm in *you* / **your** class.
- D. Where are *you* / **your** friends from?
- E. We're French. *We* / **Our** names are Marc and Jacques.

F. Is *she* / *her* German?

G. Peter is a teacher. *He* / *His* is from Ireland.

H. What's *he* / *his* name?

I. I'm Karen. *I* / *My* surname is White.

J. *She* / *Her* is from Barcelona.

6. CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD TO COMPLETE THE SENTENCES

a) Could ___ take a message, please?

- **you**
- her
- your

a) They showed us all ___ holiday photos last night.

- they
- **their**
- ours

b) Sandy and ___ are going to the café.

- **I**
- me
- her

c) Do you want ___ to turn this off?

- I
- **me**
- my

d) I saw your sister's paintings yesterday. ___ were very good.

- She
- **They**
- Its

e) They've got two babies and they take ___ everywhere.

- they
- their
- **them**

f) Let ___ help you with that.

- he
- my
- **me**

BASIC GRAMMAR - QUESTION WORDS

1. PUT THE CORRECT QUESTION WORDS INTO THE GAPS AND FORM MEANINGFUL QUESTION.

WHAT - WHERE- WHEN - WHY - WHO - HOW

- A. **Who** sits next to Frank? Clara.
- B. **Where** does the boy come from? He's from Newcastle.
- C. **How** old are her children? They are seven and ten.
- D. **When** is Peter's birthday? In April, I think.
- E. **Who** is best at playing tennis? It's Bob.

- F. **Where** are you going? I'm going to my friends' house.
- G. **When** does the restaurant open? It opens at six o' clock.
- H. **Where** can I get some ice cream? You can get some at the snack bar.
- I. **What** are you going to order? Fish and chips.
- J. **What** are you going to do on Saturday? I don't know.

2. WRITE THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE WORDS IN BOLD.

They went to **Spain**.

-> *Where did they go?*

a) He writes **novels**.

-> *What does he write?*

b) **Lacy** likes soccer

-> *Who likes soccer?*

c) The girls watched **a serial**.

-> *What did the girl watch?*

d) He discovered **the truth**.

-> *What did he discover?*

e) I saw Peter **last night**.

-> *When did you see Peter?*

f) They go to work **by bus**.

-> *How do they go to work?*

g) David liked cats **because they are nice**.

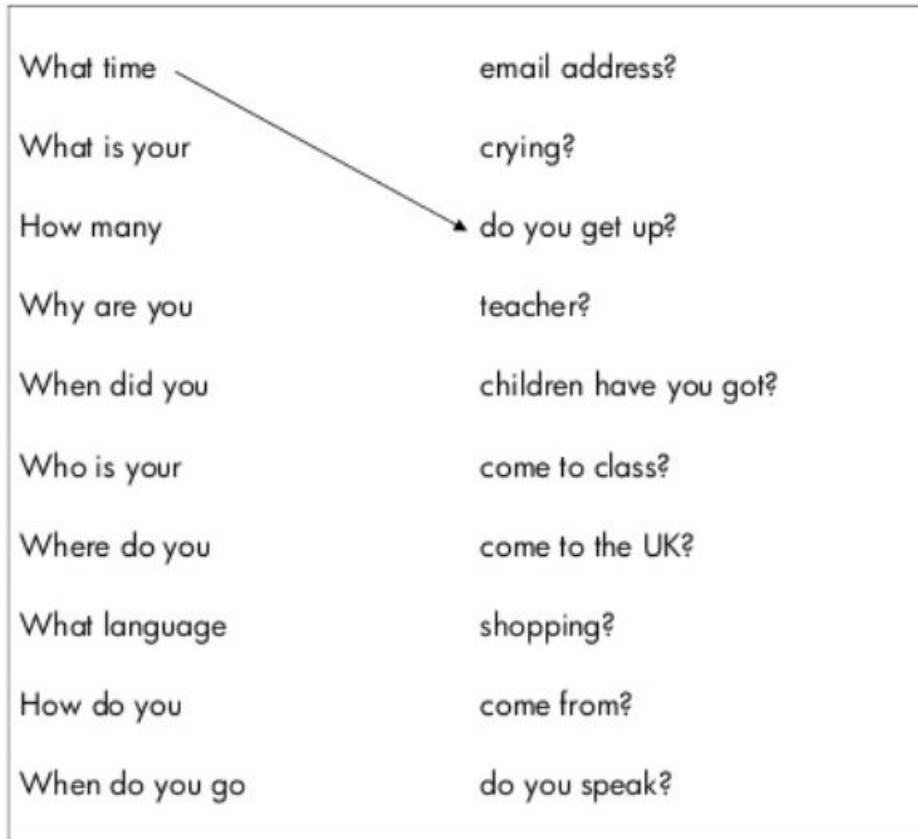
-> *Why did David like cat?*

h) John is writing **a letter**.

-> *What is John writing?*

3. MATCH THE BEGINNING OF THE QUESTION WITH ITS CORRECT ENDING.

What time	email address?
What is your	crying?
How many	do you get up?
Why are you	teacher?
When did you	children have you got?
Who is your	come to class?
Where do you	come to the UK?
What language	shopping?
How do you	come from?
When do you go	do you speak?



- *What is your e-mail address?*
- *How many children have you got?*
- *Why are you crying?*
- *When did you come to the UK?*
- *Who is your teacher?*
- *Where do you come from?*
- *What language do you speak?*
- *How do you come to class?*
- *When do you go shopping?*

GRAMMAR – PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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

- A. Mister Smith **usually teaches** (teach/usually) French but he **is teaching** (teach) history this year.
- B. They **are studying** (study) for their exam at the moment.
- C. A lot of tourists **visit** (visit) this place each year.
- D. **Are you coming** (you/come) with me tonight? **Do you want** (you/want) to go to the cinema?
- E. I'm a secretary, I **work** (work) in an office. But today, I **'m not working** (not work), I **'m reading** (read) a detective novel.
- F. The moon **goes** (go) around the earth.
- G. I **suppose** (suppose) you **don't understand** (not understand) what I **want** (want) to tell you.
- H. Julia is very good at languages. She **speaks** (speak) for languages very well.
- I. "**Are you listening** (you/listen) to the radio?" - No, you can turn it off.
- J. "**Do you listen** (you/listen) to the radio every day?" - No, just occasionally.

2. SAME EXERCISE BUT WITH A TEXT!

Dear Tara,

I **am having** (have) a fantastic time in Florida. I **am staying** (stay) with my aunt and uncle and two cousins. I **have got** (have got) a long list of books to read before next

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term, but I **am not reading** (not read) any of them. Instead, I **am getting** (get) a tan and I **am studying** (study) the art of relaxation.

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

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

Are you having (you/have) a nice time in Cambridge? Is your job at Fatsy's Pizzaz OK?

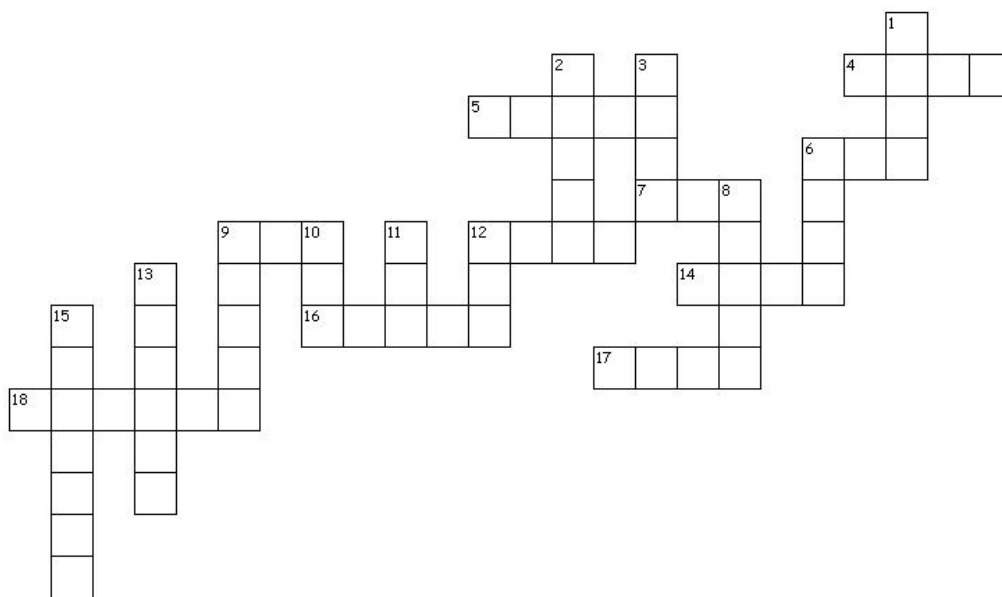
What time **do you start** (you/start) work every day? **Do you get** (you/get) a free lunch at the restaurant? **Is Martin working** (Martin/work) hard for his exams?

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* -> **left**
- 5. speak – *past simple* -> **spoke**
- 6. get – *past simple* -> **got**
- 7. do – *past simple* -> **did**
- 9. see – *past simple* -> **saw**
- 12. make – *past simple* -> **made**
- 14. come – *past simple* -> **came**

16. spend – *past simple* -> **spent**

17. take – *past simple* -> **took**

18. forget – *past simple* -> **forgot**

Down

1. go – *past simple* -> **went**

2. find – *past simple* -> **found**

3. read – *past simple* -> **read**

6. give – *past simple* -> **gave**

8. drink – *past simple* -> **drank**

9. sleep – *past simple* -> **slept**

10. be – *past simple* -> **was**

11. eat – *past simple* -> **ate**

12. meet – *past simple* -> **met**

13. buy – *past simple* -> **bought**

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

A lucky day

Yesterday I **woke up** when my alarm clock **rang**. My mum **got up** immediately and she **brought** me my breakfast in bed. I **ate** cereal and **drank** cocoa with milk. Then I **had** a shower and got dressed. I **chose** a nice T-shirt and the trousers my grandma **bought** me in New York during the holidays. My goldfish **swam** towards me when he **saw** me and I **fed** him.

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

I **heard** Dad calling me. He asked me if I **learned / learnt** my lessons. I **told** him I **knew** them by heart and he **drove** me to school. He **gave** me some pocket money to buy a croissant. I **took** it and **said** thank you. At school I **found** a love letter in my locker. My secret girlfriend **sent** it to me. I **read** it in a hurry. She **said** I was the most handsome boy in my class and it **made** me feel great!

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

I **bought** her some earrings for her birthday. They **cost** me a lot of money but they're beautiful. After that, I **had** a maths test which I **thought** was a piece of cake. I **understood** everything. On my way home I **saw** a rainbow. After having dinner I **did** my homework and then **went** to bed. I **slept** like a log (FR: souche) in my car shaped bed. I **dreamed/dreamt** I **won** 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 **was sleeping** (sleep) when the doorbell **rang** (ring).
- B. We **were eating** (eat) dinner at 8pm last night (we started eating at 7:30).
- C. Yesterday I **went** (go) to the post office, **bought** (buy) some fruit at the supermarket and **read** (read) a book in the park.
- D. We **were watching** (watch) TV when we **heard** (hear) a loud noise.
- E. Julie **was** (be) in the garden when Laurence **arrived** (arrive).
- F. A: What **were you doing** (you / do) at 3pm yesterday?
- G. B: I **was cleaning** (clean) my house.
- H. Last year I **visited** (visit) Paris and Rome.
- I. They **were having** (have) dinner when the police **came** (come).
- J. He **was working** (work) in the garden when he **found** (find) the money.
- K. Laura **was studying** (study) at 11pm last night.
- L. I **was walking** (walk) along the road when I **met** (meet) a friend.
- M. It **was** (be) a day in December. Snow **was falling** (fall), children **were singing** (sing) carols and people **were doing** (do) their shopping.
- N. My ex-boyfriend **was** (be) so annoying! He **was always missing** (always / miss) the bus and **arriving** (arrive) late.
- O. When I **called** (call) Julie, she **was working** (work).
- P. Why **were you crying** (you / cry) when I **arrived** (arrive)?
- Q. When he **got** (get) home, we started to eat dinner.
- R. At 10am yesterday I **was sitting** (sit) on a bus.
- S. I **was enjoying** (enjoy) my book so much that I **didn't notice** (not / notice) the train had stopped.

- T. David **wasn't sleeping** (not / sleep) when I **arrived** (arrive), he **was studying** (study)!
- U. Mr Black **wasn't working** (not / work) in the garden at 10pm last night.
- V. It **was** (be) a day last September. The sun **was shining** (shine), the birds **were singing** (sing). I **was walking** (walk) along the street when I **met**(meet) an old friend.
- W. He **was living** (live) in Russia when the Revolution **started** (start).
- X. When her train **got** (get) to the station, we **were waiting** (wait) on the platform.
- Y. He **was** (be) so annoying! He **was always leaving** (always / leave) his things everywhere. -> Agacement sur un évènement qui se répète dans le passé.
- Z. On holiday we **visited** (visit) Rome, **saw** (see) the Vatican, and **spent** (spend) a few days at the beach.
- AA. Why **were you standing** (you / stand) on a chair when I **came** (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: 4 / B: 1 / C: 5 / D: 2 / E: 3 / F: 7 / G: 6

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

- A. After we **had eaten** (eat) at the cafeteria, we **went** (go) to the zoo.
- B. Pat **watched** (watch) TV after she **had finished** (finish) her homework.
- C. When I **arrived** (arrive) to the car park, I **found out** (find out) that my car **had disappeared** (disappear) .
- D. The children **were** (be) amazed because they **had never seen** (see/never) a bear before.
- E. By the time the film **ended** (end) Sonia **had eaten** (eat) a lot of popcorn.
- F. We **had had** (have) the car for ten years before it **broke** (break) down.
- G. She **understood** (understand) the film she saw yesterday because she **had read** (read) the book.
- H. John Smith **went** (go) to prison because he **had stolen** (steal) a lot of money.
- I. The fire **had reached** (reach) the roof by the time the firemen **arrived** (arrive).
- J. My father **bought** (buy) the new car after he **had tried** (try) it several times.

GRAMMAR – WHILE, FOR AND DURING

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

- A. My uncle died **during** the war.
- B. The phone rang **while** I was having supper.
- C. I lived in Paris **for** several years.
- D. **While** I was in Paris, I made a lot of friends.
- E. I was in hospital **for** three weeks.

- F. **During** my stay in hospital, the nurses looked after me very well.
- G. He lived in London **for** ten years.
- H. I hurt my leg **while** I was playing football yesterday.
- I. I hurt my leg **during** the second half of the match.
- K. The traffic is always very bad **during** the rush hour.
- J. Last week, I was held up **for** 3 hours because of the traffic.
- K. Peter came round **while** 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) **prettier** than mine.
- B. Cheetahs are (fast) **the fastest** animals we can find.
- C. Eating fruit and vegetables is (healthy) **healthier** than eating hot dogs.
- D. I like milk (good) **better** than coffee.
- E. China has (many) **more** people than any other country in the world.
- F. The blue whale is (heavy) **the heaviest** animal in the world.
- G. Which is (big) **the biggest**, Portugal or Spain?
- H. Travelling by plane is (comfortable) **more comfortable** than travelling by car.
- I. He is (untidy) **the untidiest** person in class.
- J. Buying things from plastic is (bad) **worse** than buying things from recycled paper.

2. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH.

A. Tim est le garçon le plus intelligent de la classe.

-> Tim is the smartest/the most intelligent boy in the class.

B. Cette actrice est la plus connue au monde.

-> This actress is the most famous (actress) in the world.

B. Ce smartphone est plus puissant que cet ordinateur.

-> This smartphone is more powerful than this computer.

C. Ta soeur est aussi amusante que ton frère.

-> Your sister is as funny as your brother.

D. C'est la robe la moins chère du magasin.

-> It's the cheapest dress in the store.

E. Aujourd'hui est le pire jour de ma vie.

-> Today is the worst day of my life.

F. Cette chaise est moins confortable que ce canapé.

-> This chair is less comfortable than this couch/sofa.

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

-> It is not as cold in Sweden as it is in Greenland.

H. Tu parles plus lentement que le professeur.

-> You talk/speak slower than the teacher

I. Maria n'est pas aussi forte que son frère.

-> Maria isn't as strong as her brother.

J. Hier était le jour le moins chaud de l'année.

-> Yesterday was the coldest day of the year/ Yesterday was the least hot day of the year.

GRAMMAR – DO YOU MIND & WOULD YOU MIND

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERB.

- A. Do you mind **fix** / **fixing** the chair?
- B. Would you mind if I **don't** / **didn't join** you tonight?
- C. Do you mind if I **stay** / **stayed** with you tonight?
- D. Do you mind **take** / **taking** my car to the service?
- E. Would you mind **passed** / **passing** me the salt?
- F. Would you mind if I **turn** / **turned** the music down?
- G. Do you mind if I **close** / **closed** the window?

2. GIVE THE CORRECT FORMS OF THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS.

- A. It's cold in here . Would you mind (close) **closing** the window?
- B. Would you mind if I (bring) **brought** these flowers into the living room?
- C. Do you mind if I (stay) **stay** with the kids?
- D. Would you like (come) **to come** to dinner on Friday?
- E. Would you mind if I (turn) **turned** on the TV?
- F. Do you mind if I (borrow) **borrow** your car today?

GRAMMAR – QUANTIFIERS

1. FOUR FRIENDS SHARE A FLAT AND PUT THINGS ON THE SHOPPING LIST. THEY PUT THINGS UNDER “URGENT” WHEN THE ITEM IS FINISHED AND UNDER “OTHER” WHEN THE ITEM IS ALMOST FINISHED. COMPLETE THE STATEMENT USING:

ANY – NO – A LITTLE – A FEW

- A. There are **no** apples left, but they've still got **a little** pepper.
- B. They've got **a few** bananas but they haven't got **any** sugar.
- C. There's **no** butter and only **a little** olive oil.
- D. They've got **a few** paper napkins but there are **no** biscuits at all.
- E. They've still got **a little** vinegar but they haven't got **any** potatoes.

<u>URGENT</u>	<u>OTHER</u>
apples	pepper
sugar	bananas
biscuits	paper napkins
butter	olive oil
potatoes	vinegar

2. COMPLETE THESE SHOP CONVERSATIONS BY CIRCLING THE RIGHT EXPRESSION IN EACH CASE.

ASSISTANT Good morning. Can I help you?

MARK Yes, I'd like to look at **some** / **any** shirts, please.

ASSISTANT *Some / Any* particular kind?

MARK Plain ones, with *no / any* pattern, or perhaps with just *a little / a few* decoration.

SAPNA Have you got *some / any* nice skirts or trousers in the sale? I need them for work.

ASSISTANT We've got *a little / a few* nice skirts in the sale but I'm afraid we haven't got *some / any* trousers. But there are *some / any* nice new trousers that have just come in and they aren't very expensive.

KIRSTEN I'm looking for *some / any* shoes to go with this suit. I can't see *some / any* suitable ones in the window.

ASSISTANT There isn't *much / many* room in the window so we only have *a little / a few* pairs there. If you look at the back of the shop you'll find *much / a lot of* styles to choose from.

FABIAN Excuse me, are these socks all cotton?

ASSISTANT Yes, they're all cotton. There's *any / no* other material in *some / any* of the socks on this shelf, but these over here have *a little / a few* lycra in them. Let's see. Yes, 90% cotton, 10% lycra. These days, *a lot of / much* socks have *a little / little* lycra in them.

3. A STUDENT IS TALKING TO A UNIVERSITY TEACHER IN THE COFFEE BAR. COMPLETE THE DIALOGUE BY CIRCLING THE RIGHT EXPRESSION IN EACH CASE.

STUDENT Hello Professor Winston. Would you like *some / any* coffee?

PROFESSOR Yes, please.

STUDENT Milk and sugar?

PROFESSOR Just **a little / a few** milk, but **any / no** sugar. Oh, and a biscuit, please!

STUDENT I'm afraid there aren't **any / some**. I've looked **everywhere / somewhere** but I couldn't find any.

PROFESSOR That's all right. I shouldn't really eat **anything / nothing** between meals.

STUDENT Please sit down **anywhere / nowhere** that you'd like, Professor. May I ask you **some / any** questions about doing a research degree?

PROFESSOR Sure. Do you know **much / many** about what's involved?

STUDENT Well, I've thought **a lot of / a lot** about it. I've read **everything / something** on the university website and I've also spoken to **a few / a little** students who have already started.

PROFESSOR Have you read **much / many** research papers?

STUDENT Well, we had to read **a lot of / a lot** them for our degree project.

PROFESSOR And have you written **any / some** articles?

STUDENT **A few / a little**, but **none/nothing** that have been published, I'm afraid.

PROFESSOR Hmm... Well, you're not an ideal candidate, but you can take the preparatory course, and I'll make a decision after that.

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

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

A. Pourrais-tu fermer la fenêtre stp?

-> **Could you close the window, please?**

B. Nous nous disputons souvent à propos d'argent.

-> **We often argue about money.**

C. Pour l'amour de dieu, peux-tu arrêter de bouger?

-> **For goodness sake, can you stop moving?**

D. J'ai raté mes examens l'année passée car j'étais déprimé.

-> **I failed my exams last year because I was depressed.**

E. L'an dernier, je suis allé à Tomorrowland pour mon anniversaire. Ce jour-là, il faisait chaud et le soleil brillait.

-> **Last year, I went to Tomorrowland for my birthday. On that day, it was hot and the sun was shining.**

F. J'écoutais de la musique quand le voisin est entré et m'a demandé d'arrêter d'arrêter car son bébé dormait.

-> **I was listening to music when the neighbour came in and asked me to stop because his baby was sleeping.**

G. J'avais rangé ma chambre mais quand ma mère est venue vérifier, elle n'était pas contente.

-> **I had tidied up my room, but when my mother came to check, she wasn't happy.**

H. Les familles chinoises sont souvent soudées et les parents sont fiers de leurs enfants.

-> **Chinese families are often close-knit and parents are proud of their children.**

I. En Angleterre, les gens disent "pardon" quand quelqu'un marche sur leur pied.

-> **In England, people say "sorry" when someone steps on their foot.**

J. Ils dépensent leur argent avec parcimonie.

-> **They spend their money frugally.**

K. Si tu n'as pas de frères et soeurs, tu es un enfant unique.

-> **If you don't have any brothers and sisters, you are an only child.**

L. L'homme maladroit a cassé un vase d'une valeur inestimable. Il descendait les escaliers lorsqu'il a glissé sur le sol humide et brillant.

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-> **The clumsy man broke a priceless vase. He was coming down the stairs when he slipped on the wet and shiny floor.**

M. Elle est tombée à la renverse dans les escaliers il y a un mois. Elle s'est cassée la jambe mais elle est en voie de guérison.

-> **She fell down the stairs a month ago. She broke her leg but she's on the mend.**

N. Lorsqu'il est arrivé à l'asile, il avait déjà tranché son oreille avec un rasoir.

-> **When he arrived/by the time he arrived at the asylum, he had already cut off his ear with a razor.**

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PART II - SKILLS

READING SKILLS - NEVER GIVE UP

BETHANY HAMILTON

	REPOSES ATTENDUES	POINTS
Sport pratiqué	- Le surf (/0,5)	/0,5
Où en était sa carrière	- Elle était la meilleure surfeuse de son âge (/1)	/1
Ce qui s'est produit / Comment cela s'est produit	- Elle avait seulement 13 ans (/0,5) - elle surfait à Hawaï (/0,5) - un requin tigre l'a attaquée (/0,5) - et lui a arraché son bras gauche (/1) - C'est allé si vite (/0,5) qu'elle n'a même pas crié (/0,5).	/3,5
Comment elle a remonté la pente	- Quand elle a quitté l'hôpital, elle a commencé à pratiquer ses exercices de surf sur la plage (/1). - Elle a dû accepter qu'elle ne serait sûrement jamais championne du monde (/1).	/2
Résultat	- Elle a terminé 5ème aux championnats nationaux de surf (/1) - Elle a signé un contrat avec Rip Curl (/1) - Elle a écrit un livre sur ses expériences (/1)	/3
TOTAL		/10

NATHALIE DU TOIT

	REponses ATTENDUES	POINTS
Sport pratiqué	- La natation	/0,5
Où en était sa carrière	- A l'époque, elle était l'une des nageuses les plus prometteuses d'Afrique du Sud	/1
Ce qui s'est produit / Comment cela s'est produit	- Elle avait seulement 17 ans (/0,5) - Elle a perdu sa jambe (/0,5) dans un accident de la route (/0,5). - Elle allait à un entraînement à la piscine (/0,5) sur sa moto (/0,5) quand une voiture l'a heurtée (/0,5). - Sa jambe a dû être amputée au genou (/1)	/4
Comment elle a remonté la pente	- Elle est retournée dans la piscine (/0,5) seulement 3 mois après l'accident (/0,5).	/1
Résultat	- Un an plus tard (/0,5) aux Jeux du Commonwealth à Manchester (/0,5), elle a nagé 800 mètres en 9 minutes 11,38 secondes (/0,5) et s'est qualifiée pour la finale (/0,5) ... mais pas celles des nageurs handicapés (/0,5) ! - Même si elle n'a pas gagné de médaille (/0,5), elle est entrée dans l'histoire (/0,5).	/3,5
TOTAL		/10

TOTAL GENERAL : /20

LISTENING SKILLS – PORTUGUESE CULTURE

	REPONSES ATTENDUES	POINTS
Temps/climat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Il fait chaud (/0,5) la plupart de l'année (/0,5) - très chaud (/0,5) en été (/0,5) - Il peut faire très froid (/0,5) et pluvieux (/0,5) en hiver (/0,5) 	/3
Plages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elle allait à la plage (/0,5) tous les jours (/0,5) avec sa famille (/0,5) en été (/0,5). - C'était chouette (/0,5). - Elle peuvent être (très) bondées (/0,5) - Il faut faire attention (/0,5) en choisissant où aller (/0,5) 	/4
Où elle habite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elle habite dans un petit village (/0,5) - C'est au Sud de Lisbonne (/0,5) - Près de la côte (/0,5) - C'est sympa/chouette (/0,5) - Il y a une belle vue des montagnes et des fleuves/rivières (/1) - Elle aime y vivre (/0,5) - C'est calme (/0,5) - Il y a peu de gens (/0,5) - Il y a beaucoup de fermes viticoles/fermes de vin (/0,5) - La nourriture est bonne (/0,5) 	/5,5

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Nourritures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ils ont beaucoup de poissons (/0,5) car ils sont près de la mer (/0,5).- Ils ont de bons desserts (/0,5): du gateau au café (/0,5) et du gateau au yogourt (/0,5)- Ils ont le pastel de nata (/0,5) qui est une espèce de tarte aux oeufs (/0,5)	/3,5
Langues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ils parlent le portugais (/0,5)- Ce n'est pas pareil que le portugais brésilien (/1) mais c'est proche (/0,5) et ils se comprennent (/0,5)- Elle comprend un peu l'espagnol (/0,5) mais il y a des différences entre l'espagnol et le portugais (/1)	/4
TOTAL		/20