

**Mai-Juin 2020**

**5G/TTR - Langue Moderne I  
(ANGLAIS)**

**CAHIER DE TRAVAIL II**

*NOM* : \_\_\_\_\_

*PRÉNOM* : \_\_\_\_\_

*CLASSE* : \_\_\_\_\_

## Introduction

Chers élèves, chers parents,

Nous mettons à votre disposition ce **nouveau cahier de travail "spécial confinement"**. Nous avons divisé celui-ci en **trois volets**: grammaire, temps et compétences.

Ce second dossier d'exercices est **destiné aux élèves ayant déjà rendu et auto-corrigé le premier**. Si ce n'est pas encore le cas, n'oubliez pas de le terminer et de nous le transmettre sur nos adresses e-mail au plus vite.

Nous tenons aussi à souligner que le second dossier publié récemment (Cahier de ressources en ligne), l'a simplement été à titre informatif, afin de vous fournir des sites ludiques pour travailler votre anglais de manière autonome et plus amusante MAIS nous souhaiterions tout de même continuer à travailler avec vous via ce nouveau dossier.

Vous pouvez **faire les exercices à votre rythme** et nous les renvoyer sur nos adresses 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**. Attention, lorsque vous faites un envoi, essayez de le faire pour **toute une partie minimum** (toute la grammaire et/ou tous les temps et/ou toutes les compétences), histoire que nous ne soyons pas assommées de mails ne comportant qu'un ou deux exercices :-).

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 & prenez bien soin de vous et de vos proches :-) !



# **PART I - GRAMMAR**

## GRAMMAR - PRONOUNS & DETERMINERS

### ***1. FILL IN THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT OBJECT PRONOUN.***

- A. Is he marrying Leila? – Yes, he is in love with \_\_\_\_\_!
- B. Your son is making a lot of noise! – I'll ask \_\_\_\_\_ to be quiet.
- C. Please will you ask Robert to come in. – Sorry, I don't know \_\_\_\_\_.
- D. Where are my glasses? – You are wearing \_\_\_\_\_!
- E. Do you like apples? – I love \_\_\_\_\_!
- F. Why is he always talking about Liza? – He obviously likes \_\_\_\_\_!
- G. Where is my book? Oh, dear! I've lost \_\_\_\_\_!
- H. Is that Nancy's new boyfriend? – Don't ask me, ask \_\_\_\_\_!
- I. What is the title of that article? – I'm afraid I can't remember \_\_\_\_\_.
- J. Look at John! He seems so happy? – His friends offered \_\_\_\_\_ a guitar for his birthday!
- K. What are you going to do with those old papers? – I'm going to recycle \_\_\_\_\_.
- L. Let's see the latest Spielberg movie! – I have already seen \_\_\_\_\_!
- M. How are your kids? I haven't met \_\_\_\_\_ for ages!
- N. Have you met Alan and Tim? – No, I have never met \_\_\_\_\_.
- O. Do you want this book? – Yes. – Well, take \_\_\_\_\_.

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- P. My mother is fantastic! I like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
- Q. Don't help me with this exercise! I can do \_\_\_\_\_ by myself.
- R. This fruit is poisoned! Don't eat \_\_\_\_\_.
- S. Take the children to bed. Don't let \_\_\_\_\_ watch this movie.
- T. Why is she helping John? - She probably loves \_\_\_\_\_.

***2. FILL IN THIS TEXT ON LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD (LE PETIT CHAPERON ROUGE) WITH SUBJECT OR OBJECT PRONOUNS.***

Once upon a time there was a girl called Little Red Riding Hood. Together with \_\_\_\_\_ mum, \_\_\_\_\_ lived in a big forest.

One fine day, Little Red Riding Hood's mother said: "\_\_\_\_\_ grandma is ill. Please go and take this cake and a bottle of wine to \_\_\_\_\_. Grandma's house is not too far from \_\_\_\_\_ house, but always keep to the path and don't stop!"

In the forest \_\_\_\_\_ met the big bad wolf. Little Red Riding Hood greeted \_\_\_\_\_ and the wolf asked: "Where are \_\_\_\_\_ going, Little Red Riding Hood?"

- "To \_\_\_\_\_ grandma's house." answered Little Red Riding Hood.

"Can you tell \_\_\_\_\_ where \_\_\_\_\_ grandma lives?"

- "\_\_\_\_\_ lives in a little cottage at the edge of the forest."

"Why don't \_\_\_\_\_ pick some nice flowers for \_\_\_\_\_?" asked the wolf.

- "That's a good idea." said Little Red Riding Hood and \_\_\_\_\_ began looking for flowers.

Meanwhile, the wolf was on his way to grandma's house. The house was quite small but nice and \_\_\_\_\_ roof was made out of straw.



**3. COMPLETE THE TRANSLATION WITH THE APPROPRIATE POSSESSIVE DETERMINER.**

- A. Mon frère est gentil. → \_\_\_\_\_ brother is nice.
- B. Son père est intelligent. (N.B. Le père de Valentine) → \_\_\_\_\_ father is clever.
- C. J'aime ton chien. → I like \_\_\_\_\_ dog.
- D. Leurs cadeaux sont drôles. → \_\_\_\_\_ presents are funny.
- E. Vos yeux sont bleus. → \_\_\_\_\_ eyes are blue.
- F. Sa souris est petite. (N.B. la souris de Clément) → \_\_\_\_\_ mouse is small.
- G. Ton sapin de Noël est beau. → \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas tree is beautiful.

H. Sa couleur est rouge. (N.B. La couleur d'un jouet) → \_\_\_\_\_ colour is red.

I. Leur grand-père est grand. → \_\_\_\_\_ grandfather is tall.

J. Nos amis sont fâchés. → \_\_\_\_\_ friends are angry.

**4. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH THE APPROPRIATE POSSESSIVE DETERMINER.**

A. Where's Lucia? - Is she in \_\_\_\_\_ room?

B. No, she isn't. - She's with Bastien. She must be in \_\_\_\_\_ room.

C. Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ iPod with you? I don't have mine.

D. It's Mr. Young's key. - It's \_\_\_\_\_ key.

E. We've got a problem. - It's \_\_\_\_\_ problem.

F. Stephan has got a problem. - It's \_\_\_\_\_ problem.

G. I've got a dog outside. - It's \_\_\_\_\_ dog.

H. Look at this lovely bird! \_\_\_\_\_ head is red!

I. It's Mr. and Mrs Young's house. - It's \_\_\_\_\_ house.

J. Henri has just gone out. He has forgotten \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella.

K. Bill and I are going to leave soon. We are packing \_\_\_\_\_ suitcases.

L. I love Paul but I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ dog.

M. Samantha forgot \_\_\_\_\_ bag at the party yesterday.

N. Put the rabbit into \_\_\_\_\_ box.

O. Jack has two sisters. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Jane and Judith.

## GRAMMAR - QUANTIFIERS

### 1. FILL IN THE SENTENCES WITH SOME OR ANY.

- A. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ rabbits in the garden?
- B. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ children in the class?
- C. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ chairs in the room.
- D. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ birds in the tree?
- E. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ money in the bag.
- F. There is \_\_\_\_\_ coffee in the cup.
- G. There are \_\_\_\_\_ policemen in the police station.
- H. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ fish in the water?
- I. Are there \_\_\_\_\_ oranges in the basket?
- J. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ milk in the fridge.
- K. I have \_\_\_\_\_ tea, but I don't have \_\_\_\_\_ sugar.
- L. Is there \_\_\_\_\_ meat at home?
- M. There were \_\_\_\_\_ apples here a minute ago.
- N. There aren't \_\_\_\_\_ glasses on the table.
- O. Please buy me \_\_\_\_\_ stamps at the post office.

### 2. FILL IN THE SENTENCES WITH SOME, ANY, HOW MUCH, HOW MANY, A FEW OR A LITTLE.

- 1. A: \_\_\_\_\_ bananas would you like, sir?  
B: Just \_\_\_\_\_, please.
- 2. A: Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ milk?  
B: Sorry, we haven't got \_\_\_\_\_ milk.



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3. A: \_\_\_\_\_ bread would you like?  
B: Just \_\_\_\_\_, please.
4. A: \_\_\_\_\_ carrots do we have?  
B: We have only \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. A: \_\_\_\_\_ oranges do we need?  
B: We don't need \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.
6. A: \_\_\_\_\_ sugar would you like in your coffee?  
B: Just \_\_\_\_\_, please.
7. A: Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ tea, please?  
B: Of course. Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits, too?
8. A: Is there \_\_\_\_\_ wine in the fridge?  
B: No, we need to buy \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. A: \_\_\_\_\_ flour does she need?  
B: Just \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. A: Have you got \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes?  
B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ would you like?

**3. UNDERLINE THE CORRECT SENTENCE, AS IN THE EXAMPLE.**

**Example:** a. There aren't some tomatoes in the fridge.

b. There aren't any tomatoes in the fridge.

1. a. I'd like some soup, please.  
b. I like some soup, please.
2. a. Would you like some orange juice?  
b. Do you like some orange juice?

3.
  - a. How much cherries do you need?
  - b. How many cherries do you need?
  
4.
  - a. I'd like some rice for lunch.
  - b. I'd like a rice for lunch.
  
5.
  - a. Would you like some bread?
  - b. Do you like some bread?
  
6.
  - a. No thanks. I don't want any coffee.
  - b. No thanks. I'd like any coffee.
  
7.
  - a. "Here's your hamburger."  
"How many is it?"
  - b. "Here's your hamburger."  
"How much is it?"
  
8.
  - a. How much you want?
  - b. How much do you want?
  
9.
  - a. I'm hungry. Is there anything to eat?
  - b. I'm hungry. Is this anything to eat?

## GRAMMAR - COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

### 1. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

A. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in this class.

a) the shortest b) the shorter c) the shortest

B. My English homework was \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

a) worst than b) worse than c) badder than

C. \_\_\_\_\_ football team in Europe is Real Madrid.

a) the more successful b) the most successful c) more successful than

D. Juan is \_\_\_\_\_ Mary

a) more happy than b) happier than c) happyier than

E. Mr Isla is \_\_\_\_\_ youngest teacher in the school.

a) than b) more c) the

### 2. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH THE COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE FORM OF THE ADJECTIVES IN BRACKETS (+ → SUPERIORITY, - → INFERIORITY, = → EQUALITY).

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- A. Antartica is one of \_\_\_\_\_ (+ cold) places on Earth.
- B. Lucy is \_\_\_\_\_ (= beautiful) her sister.
- C. Freddy Mercury is \_\_\_\_\_ (+ popular) pop singer ever.
- D. Buying things from plastic is \_\_\_\_\_ (+ bad) buying things from recycled paper.
- E. New cars are \_\_\_\_\_ (+ quiet) old cars.
- F. Lidl is \_\_\_\_\_ (- expensive) supermarket in Belgium.
- G. Generally, the coffee in Italy is \_\_\_\_\_ ( good) the coffee you get in Britain.
- H. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ (+ funny) person in your family ?
- I. A frog is \_\_\_\_\_ (- pretty) a real princess.
- J. Greece is \_\_\_\_\_ (+ hot) Denmark.

**3. COMPLETE THE COMMENTS USING COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE FORMS OF THE ADJECTIVES GIVEN.**

A. Amy is / bright / the rest of the class. Some people say she's / intelligent girl in the whole school.

→ Amy is brighter than the rest of the class. Some people say she's the most intelligent girl in the wole school.

A. I find Clive / interesting / Tom. His jokes are some of / funny / ones I've ever heard.

→

B. Greta is / good / most people at chess but she isn't / good / player in the club.

→

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C. Loïc is / lazy / person I've ever met. He does / little / anyone else.

→

**4. COMPLETE THIS DIALOGUE WITH THE CORRECT COMPARATIVE OR SUPERLATIVE EXPRESSION, USING THE WORDS IN BRACKETS WHERE THEY ARE GIVEN.**

*PAUL* Do you think life is **easier than** (easy) it was 20 years ago?

*WENDY* It depends. Nowadays, there's **more** (much) work for some people and **less** (little) for others compared with before. Typically, people in jobs like mine work **longer than** (long) we did when I was young.

*PAUL* But you're still young.

*WENDY* Well, all right, but I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (old) in the shop where I work. I worry \_\_\_\_\_ (much) about the future and I feel like I work \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) for the same salary. Everything is \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) and \_\_\_\_\_ (complicated) when we were younger.

*PAUL* That's a funny attitude when the standard of living in this country is \_\_\_\_\_ (high) that it had ever been!

*WENDY* Is it? It doesn't feel like that to me!

*PAUL* You used to talk \_\_\_\_\_ (optimistic) than that. My mother said that you were \_\_\_\_\_ (positive) person she knew when we were young. Sorry, I mean when we were \_\_\_\_\_ (young).

*WENDY* But things have changed. Don't you think that things nowadays are \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than they were?

*PAUL* I personally take things \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) now than I did before.

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Now that I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (old) and \_\_\_\_\_  
(wise) I'm \_\_\_\_\_ (relaxed).

*WENDY* I suppose if I could relax, I'd see things \_\_\_\_\_ (positive).  
Maybe it's me that's changed.

*PAUL* That's certainly a \_\_\_\_\_ (good) way to look at things!

## GRAMMAR - PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE (IN, ON, AT)

### 1. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH IN, ON OR AT (PREPOSITIONS OF TIME).

- A. Are you going to work \_\_\_\_\_ the summer holidays?
- B. I only ever seen my cousins \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
- C. What are we going to do \_\_\_\_\_ the weekend?
- D. My exam is \_\_\_\_\_ 7<sup>th</sup> June.
- E. I'm having my first guitar lesson \_\_\_\_\_ Friday evening.
- F. Are there any holidays \_\_\_\_\_ October?
- G. Our school cafeteria opens for lunch \_\_\_\_\_ midday.
- H. We're planning to go skiing \_\_\_\_\_ Easter.
- I. I usually phone my girlfriend \_\_\_\_\_ 10 o'clock every evening.
- J. Some people study best \_\_\_\_\_ night but I prefer the morning.
- K. Jim had a terrible journey to Wales \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas Eve 2003
- L. They are getting married \_\_\_\_\_ Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ six o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ the evening.
- M. We can move to a house \_\_\_\_\_ two months but only if we rent the apartment first.

**2. COMPLETE THESE SENTENCES WITH IN, ON OR AT  
(PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE).**

- A. He's swimming \_\_\_\_\_ the river.
- B. Where is Julia? - She's \_\_\_\_\_ school.
- C. The plant is \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
- D. Please, put those apples \_\_\_\_\_ bowl.
- E. I always keep some extra money \_\_\_\_\_ my bag in case of emergencies.
- F. The cat is sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the chair.
- G. There was a spider \_\_\_\_\_ the ceiling.
- H. I stayed \_\_\_\_\_ home all the weekend.
- I. She hung a picture \_\_\_\_\_ the wall.
- J. Unfortunately, Mr Brown is \_\_\_\_\_ hospital.
- K. James met us \_\_\_\_\_ the door.
- L. Did you learn English \_\_\_\_\_ Malta?
- M. Pass me dictionary! - It's \_\_\_\_\_ the bookshelf.
- N. I'll meet you \_\_\_\_\_ the airport.
- O. There was a picture of a flower \_\_\_\_\_ her T-shirt.

**GRAMMAR - LINKING WORDS**

**1. CHOOSE THE SUITABLE LINKING WORD.**

- A. The restaurant staff are happy **despite / although** working long hours every day.
- B. Everybody seemed to enjoy Mike's speech at the wedding **in spite of / even though** his terrible jokes.
- C. **Although / despite** she is the boss, she often goes out with her colleagues.

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- D. The account manager called his client **for / to** arrange a meeting.
- E. The company is expanding **even though / in spite of** there is a recession.

## 2. *FILL IN THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT LINKING WORD.*

**AND - BECAUSE - MOREOVER - SO - WHEREAS -  
UNLESS - ALTHOUGH - YET - HOWEVER - WHILE -  
FINALLY - FIRSTLY - INSTEAD OF - WHEN - IF**

- A. \_\_\_\_\_ I lost my key, secondly I missed my bus and \_\_\_\_\_ I hurt myself \_\_\_\_\_ I slipped on the pavement.
- B. \_\_\_\_\_ he had worked a lot, he didn't get a promotion.
- C. My sister is very shy, \_\_\_\_\_ I am extrovert and funny?
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ of going to the cinema, they decided to stay at home and watch a DVD.
- E. They couldn't come to our party \_\_\_\_\_ they were supposed to leave very early the next morning.
- F. Jess is crazy about music, online games \_\_\_\_\_ films.
- G. \_\_\_\_\_ you start now, you won't have finished your essay for tomorrow!
- H. Many people think that global warming is a very serious issue, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of countries are not ready to do anything about it.
- I. It is a small house and it requires a lot of repairs. \_\_\_\_\_, it's a long way from the center.
- J. \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard, you will manage to pass your exam.
- K. Mum was pretty angry at Dad \_\_\_\_\_ he had forgotten her birthday, \_\_\_\_\_ he bought her a gold ring.



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L. My neighbours had an accident \_\_\_\_\_ they were going to work.

M. \_\_\_\_\_ planes are very safe means of transport, accidents sometimes happen.

N. "Please can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you planned to visit us so that I can get everything ready?"

O. My friends had lots of work to do, \_\_\_\_\_ they managed to go on holiday.

## **PART II - TENSES**

## TENSES- PRESENT SIMPLE & PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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

- A. It's Saturday evening, all my family is in the living room. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
- B. John! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) at the door.
- C. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (always / drink) coffee in the morning.
- D. I'm tired, I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to go to bed now.
- E. Be careful, a car \_\_\_\_\_ (come) down the street!
- F. Normally, I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) work at 5 o'clock, but this week I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) until 6 o'clock to earn a little more money.
- G. Good students \_\_\_\_\_ (never / neglect) their homework.
- H. I'm sick so I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / go) to school today.
- I. How many foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_ (you / speak)?
- J. Look! The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (rise). - I know, it \_\_\_\_\_ (rise) very early in June.
- K. Mr Jones \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) the grass every Saturday.
- L. Grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) with us this week.
- M. Sandy & John \_\_\_\_\_ (get) into a red car right now.
- N. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television every day after dinner.
- O. "What \_\_\_\_\_ (your father / do)? What's his job?"  
- He's an architect but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / work) at the moment.
- P. The train is never late. It \_\_\_\_\_ (always / leave) on time.
- Q. Hurry up! Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you!

**2. MAGGIE AND JILL, TWO FRIENDS, ARE TALKING AT A PARTY. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS.**



**Maggie:** Jill, how nice to see you! I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / think) we have seen each other since Jim's party last year! How \_\_\_\_\_ (you / get on) ?

**Jill:** Oh, fine. Everything \_\_\_\_\_ (go) very well.

**Maggie:** \_\_\_\_\_ (you / still / go out) with Dave?

**Jill:** No, I'm not, but I \_\_\_\_\_ (go out) with someone called Jamie: I met him at my pottery class.

**Maggie:** Is he here now?

**Jill:** Yes look, he's over there. He \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to Charlotte.

**Maggie:** Oh yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him. \_\_\_\_\_ (he / wear) a yellow jumper?

**Jill:** Yes, that's him.

**Maggie:** Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very nice.

**Jill:** He is. I'll introduce you to him when he comes over here! What about you?

**Maggie:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (still / work) at that awful cafe. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) other jobs but the problem is that I \_\_\_\_\_ (feel) so tired when I \_\_\_\_\_ (get in) that

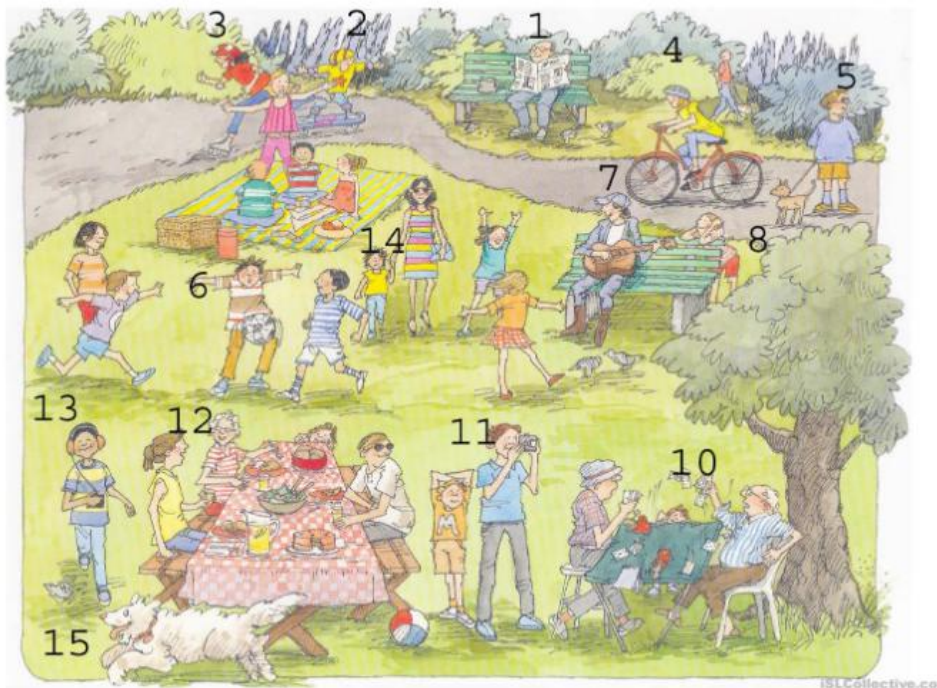
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I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) much energy to look through all the job ads and everything. Oh well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (suppose) something else will come up soon.

Jill: I \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) so! Oh look, that's Jamie! He \_\_\_\_\_ (come over) here! \_\_\_\_\_ (you / want) to meet him?

Maggie: Oh yes!

**3. WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING? DESCRIBE THE PICTURE.**



1) He is reading the newspaper on a bench.

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

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5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

7) \_\_\_\_\_

8) \_\_\_\_\_

9) \_\_\_\_\_

10) \_\_\_\_\_

11) \_\_\_\_\_

12) \_\_\_\_\_

13) \_\_\_\_\_

14) \_\_\_\_\_

15) \_\_\_\_\_

## *TENSES- PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS*

**1. TRANSLATE THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS AND PUT THEM IN THE PAST SIMPLE. THE VERBS ARE REGULAR AND IRREGULAR.**

### ***MY MEMORABLE NIGHT AT THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL***

This \_\_\_\_\_ (se passer) in my first summer when I \_\_\_\_\_ (être) at Edinburgh university. I \_\_\_\_\_ (vivre) in a room in a big house with three friends. That summer, some musicians \_\_\_\_\_ (louer) two other rooms in our house. It \_\_\_\_\_ (être) August and the Edinburgh Music and Arts Festival was

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on. The musicians \_\_\_\_\_ (être) from Poland, Italy and the Netherlands. One afternoon they \_\_\_\_\_ (raconter) me about a Latin music club. My friend and I \_\_\_\_\_ (dire) that we \_\_\_\_\_ (vouloir) to go with them. We \_\_\_\_\_ (rencontrer) them at the club that evening at 9.00 pm. It \_\_\_\_\_ (avoir) a really friendly atmosphere and the music was fantastic. Our new friends \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English very well and we \_\_\_\_\_ (passer) the evening dancing and chatting. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (partir/quitter) the club, we \_\_\_\_\_ (trouver) that we \_\_\_\_\_ (pas avoir) the money for a taxi home. It was a warm night, so we walked home through the streets. The musicians \_\_\_\_\_ (voir) the historic buildings and monuments for the first time, they \_\_\_\_\_ (penser) that they were very beautiful. We \_\_\_\_\_ (arriver/obtenir) home at 4.00 am, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (pas aller) to bed. We \_\_\_\_\_ (faire) some coffee and chatted. Then our friends played the guitar and we \_\_\_\_\_ (chanter) songs that we all \_\_\_\_\_ (connaître). It was a wonderful, memorable evening and, ten years later, we are still friends!



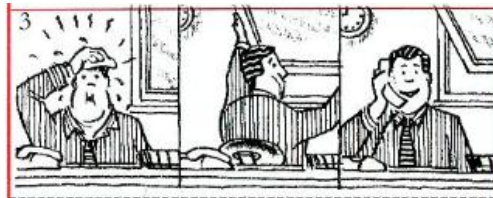
**2. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS.**



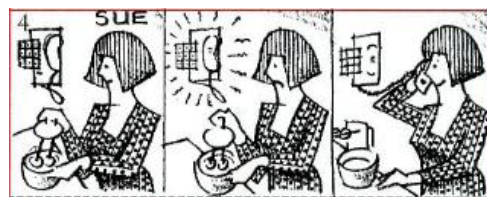
A. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) when we  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.



B. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the office, Jane and Paul  
\_\_\_\_\_ (work) at their desks.



C. I \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the door because it was hot!

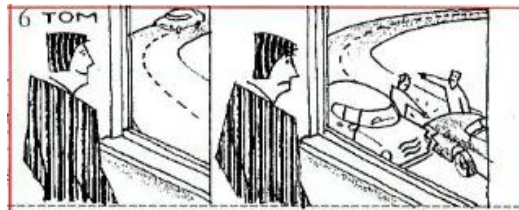


D. The phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring) while Sue  
\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.

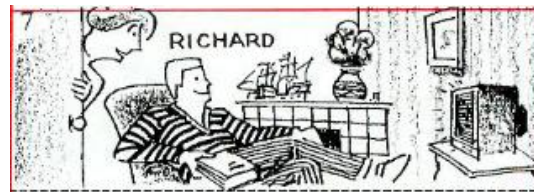




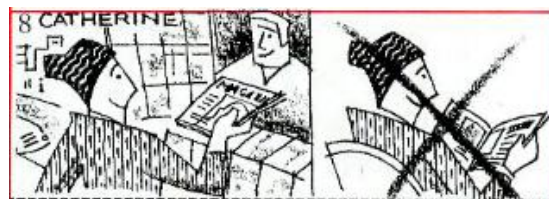
E. I \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a noise outside, so I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of the window.



F. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (look) out of the window when the accident  
\_\_\_\_\_ (happen).



G. Richard had a book in his hand but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not /  
read) it. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.



H. Catherine bought a magazine but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not /  
read) it. She didn't have time.



I. I \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) my meal,  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(pay) the bill and \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(leave) the restaurant.



J. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Kate this morning. I  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(walk) along the street and she  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(wait) for the bus.

### ***3. CHOOSE BETWEEN THE PAST SIMPLE AND THE PAST CONTINUOUS.***

- A. Sheila **walked / was walking** along the river when she **saw / was seeing** a bull.
- B. When he **met / was meeting** them, they **waited / were waiting** for the bus.
- C. He **lied / was lying** on the road when I **got / was getting** there.
- D. It **began / was beginning** to rain heavily while we **played / were playing** golf.
- E. The dog **lied / was lying** under the table while I **studied / was studying**.
- F. While I **walked / was walking** back home, it **started / was starting** to rain.
- G. We **ran / were running** down the road when the accident **happened / was happening**.
- H. He **drove / was driving** fast when he **had / was having** an accident.
- I. I **dreamed / was dreaming** when you **woke / were waking** me up.
- J. We **played / were playing** chess when John **came / were coming** in.

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

A. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the guitar outside his house when someone \_\_\_\_\_ (open) the window and \_\_\_\_\_ (throw) a bucket of water.

B. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (was) knocked down by a bus while he \_\_\_\_\_ (cross) the street.

C. When we \_\_\_\_\_ (come) out of the water, the children \_\_\_\_\_ (lie) on the sand.

D. Two days ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to town and \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) an alarm clock.

E. "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you / do) when the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring)?" - I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV!

F. \_\_\_\_\_ (your team / win) the football match yesterday?

G. "How fast \_\_\_\_\_ (you / drive) when the police \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) you?" - I don't know exactly but I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / drive) very fast.

H. Carole \_\_\_\_\_ (break) her arm last week. It \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) while she \_\_\_\_\_ (paint) her bedroom. She \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) off the ladder.

I. Yesterday, Sue \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the road when she \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Jim. He \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the station to catch a train and \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a bag. They \_\_\_\_\_ (stop) to talk for a few minutes.

## *TENSES – PAST SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT*

### **1. MATCH THE FIRST HALF OF THE SENTENCE WITH THE SECOND HALF.**

1. I couldn't go swimming because ...	A. He had cut my hair too short.
2. I had a big argument with my husband last night because ...	B. I had left my towel at home.
3. I nearly cried when I came out of the hairdresser's because ...	C. I hadn't brought my glasses.
4. I couldn't sleep because ...	D. I had drunk too much coffee.
5. I failed the exams because ...	E. He had forgotten our wedding anniversary.
6. I had problems reading the menu because ...	F. The chef hadn't cooked it enough.
7. I couldn't eat the fish because ...	G. I hadn't studied enough.

<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>

### **2. CHOOSE BETWEEN PAST SIMPLE AND PAST PERFECT**

- A. When we **got / had got** home, we saw that somebody **broke / had broken** the kitchen window.
- B. Luckily, it **stopped / had stopped** snowing when we left / had left.
- C. When our friends **arrived / had arrived**, we already **finished / had already finished** cooking the dinner.
- D. I **took / had taken** the jacket back because I **bought / had bought** the wrong size.
- E. Jill **didn't come / hadn't come** with because she **made / had made** other plans.
- F. We **didn't get / hadn't got** a table in the restaurant because we **didn't book / hadn't booked**.

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G. I **didn't recognize / hadn't recognized** him when I met him yesterday because he **changed / had changed** so much.

H. My friend **phoned / had phoned** last night to tell me that I **left / had left** my wallet in his car.

I. When I **turned on / had turned on** the radio, the news **already finished / had already finished**.

J. The bar **closed / had closed** by the time we **arrived / had arrived**.

### ***3. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT.***

A. When they \_\_\_\_\_ (get) to the station, the train \_\_\_\_\_ (already / leave).

B. She \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very cold because she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / take) her coat.

C. The printer (not / work) because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / turn it on).

D. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / can) take a photo of the crocodile because I \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) to charge the battery.

E. They \_\_\_\_\_ (never / fly) before and they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) nervous.

F. When he \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the swimmingpool he realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / bring) his swimsuit.

G. She \_\_\_\_\_ (just / have), so she \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) hungry.

H. The waitress \_\_\_\_\_ (run) after him because he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / pay) the bill.

#### **4. CORRECT THE MISTAKES IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.**

**Example:** Did you ever see her before you met her at school?

-> **Correction:** Had you ever seen her before you met her at school?

A. He had gone to the office because somebody had told him.

-> **Correction:**

B. I recognized him because I did see him before.

-> **Correction:**

C. I hadn't gone out because I hadn't finished my homework.

-> **Correction:**

D. When I met Jim, he was already a soldier for three years.

-> **Correction:**

E. She played the flute and then she had sung in the choir.

-> **Correction:**

### *TENSES – PAST SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT*

#### **1. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PRESENT PERFECT.**

A. I don't know where Lisa is. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) her?

B. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home last night, I

\_\_\_\_\_ (be) very tired and I

\_\_\_\_\_ (go) straight to bed.

C. " \_\_\_\_\_ (you / finish) painting the bedroom?"

- Not yet. I'll finish it tomorrow.

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- D. George \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) very well last week.
- E. Mr Clark \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then he gave it up.
- F. Molly lives in Dublin. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there all her life.
- G. “ \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go) to the cinema last night?”  
- Yes, but it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a mistake. The film \_\_\_\_\_ (be) awful.
- H. I don't know Carol's husband. I \_\_\_\_\_ (never / meet) him.
- I. “Is Martin here?”  
- No, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.
- J. Barbara Lively \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a lot of books). She \_\_\_\_\_ (write) her first one fifteen years ago.

***2. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE MOST APPROPRIATE TIME EXPRESSION: EVER, NEVER, JUST, ALREADY, YET, SO FAR, RECENTLY, SINCE OR FOR.***

- A. I haven't cleaned my room \_\_\_\_\_ .
- B. Daniel has read forty pages \_\_\_\_\_ .
- C. We haven't watched a good movie \_\_\_\_\_ .
- D. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen an elephant?
- E. I have \_\_\_\_\_ had dinner.
- F. I know Italy, I have \_\_\_\_\_ been there before.
- G. You have \_\_\_\_\_ missed him, he was here two minutes ago.
- H. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ been to Istanbul?
- I. How many teacher have you had \_\_\_\_\_ you started school?

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J. Students have \_\_\_\_\_ written 3 essays so far in this class.

K. They haven't responded to my e-mail \_\_\_\_\_ .

L. We have known each other \_\_\_\_\_ fifteen years now.

**3. WHAT WOULD YOU SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS?  
(USE THE PRESENT PERFECT).**

Example: Tu viens de déjeuner et un ami arrive avec des croissants. Tu lui réponds:

→ I'm sorry, I have just had breakfast OR I'mle serveur sorry, I have just eaten.

A. John est parti, le téléphone sonne, la personne voudrait parler à John. Tu lui réponds:

→ \_\_\_\_\_

B. Tu es au restaurant en train de manger, le serveur arrive et veut débarasser. Tu t'exclames:

→ \_\_\_\_\_

C. Ce soir, tu vas au resto et tu as réservé une table. Plus tard, ton ami te demande si tu dois réserver une table. Tu lui réponds:

→ \_\_\_\_\_

D. Tu sais que Sara cherche une emploi et tu aimerais savoir si elle en a déjà trouvé. Tu lui demandes:

→ \_\_\_\_\_

E. Le téléphone sonne, ta maman t'avait demandé de ranger ta chambre et elle veut savoir si tu l'as fait. Elle te demande:

→ \_\_\_\_\_

F. Tu ne l'as pas fait mais tu as déjà fait tes devoirs. Tu lui réponds:

→ \_\_\_\_\_



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G. Ton correspondant te présente sa petite amie. Tu voudrais savoir depuis combien de temps ils se connaissent. Tu lui demandes:

→ \_\_\_\_\_

H. Ils sont ensemble depuis une semaine. Il te répond donc:

→ \_\_\_\_\_

## *TENSES – PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS*

### ***1. MATCH A LINE IN “A” WITH A LINE IN “B”.***

1. Ann has been sunbathing for too long.	A. She’s annoyed.
2. She has been shopping.	B. She has got paint in her hair.
3. She has been working in the garden	C. She’s crying.
4. She has been reading for hours.	D. Her back hurts.
5. She has been watching a sad film	E. She hasn’t got any money left.
6. She has been waiting for a bus for hours.	F. She’s very red.
7. She has been doing the housework.	G. She’s covered in soap and water.
8. She has been decorating the bathroom.	H. The house smells of onions and garlic.
9. She has been cooking.	I. She has got a headache.
10. She has been bathing the children.	J. Everything is so clean.

<b><i>1.</i></b>	<b><i>2.</i></b>	<b><i>3.</i></b>	<b><i>4.</i></b>	<b><i>5.</i></b>	<b><i>6.</i></b>	<b><i>7.</i></b>	<b><i>8.</i></b>	<b><i>9.</i></b>	<b><i>10.</i></b>

## **2. CHOOSE BETWEEN PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND CONTINUOUS.**

- A. She **has worked / has been working** here since July.
- B. Your mother **has phoned / has been phoning** three times since this morning.
- C. The kids are exhausted because they **have run / have been running** around all day.
- D. Tim and Lucy **haven't seen / haven't been seeing** our new house.
- E. I **have never met / have never been meeting** her boyfriend. have you?
- F. Bill **has just gone / has just been going** to work. he won't be back till this evening.
- G. It **has rained / has been raining** all the morning.
- H. My sister **has lived / has been living** alone since her divorce.
- I. **Have you ever tried / Have you ever been trying** caviar?
- J. I **have bought / have been buying** a new car. Do you like it?

## **3. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.**

- A. I \_\_\_\_\_ (make) cakes all the morning. That's why my hands are all covered with flour. I \_\_\_\_\_ (already / make) 3 cakes.
- B. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at this menu for ages now, and I still \_\_\_\_\_ (not / decide) yet.
- C. She's not crying. She \_\_\_\_\_ (peel) onions for 20 minutes.
- D. \_\_\_\_\_ (you / hear) Simon's latest record?
- E. "How long \_\_\_\_\_ (you / be) in Canada?  
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) here for more than three years.
- F. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / be)? I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for you for about half an hour.

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G. I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) paperwork all day. In all, I guess I \_\_\_\_\_ (sign) about 65 letters!

H. "Wake up! You \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) for 10 hours!"

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (never / sleep) better.

I. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to ring her up ever since this morning. I \_\_\_\_\_ (try) at least 5 times, but I can't reach her!

J. It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) all week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.

## *TENSES – MIXED TENSES*

**1. FILL IN THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE USING THE PRESENT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS, PAST SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS, PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE OR CONTINUOUS.**

*JULIA AND KEVIN ARE OLD FRIENDS. THEY MEET BY CHANCE AT THE RAIL STATION*

**JULIA:** Hello, Kevin. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) you for ages. How are you?

**KEVIN:** I'm fine. How about you? You \_\_\_\_\_ (look) well.

**JULIA:** Yes, I'm very well thanks. So, \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go) somewhere or \_\_\_\_\_ (you / meet) somebody off a train?

**KEVIN:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to London for a business meeting.

**JULIA:** Oh! How often \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go away) on business?

**KEVIN:** Quite often, yes. And you? Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / go)?

**JULIA:** Nowhere. I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) a friend. Unfortunately, her train \_\_\_\_\_ (be) delayed - I \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) here for nearly an hour.

**KEVIN:** How are your children?

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**JULIA:** They are all fine, thanks. The youngest \_\_\_\_\_ (just / start) school.

**KEVIN:** \_\_\_\_\_ (she / like) it?

**JULIA:** Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it's great!

**KEVIN:** \_\_\_\_\_ (you / work) at the moment? When I last \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to you, \_\_\_\_\_ (you / work) in a travel agency.

**JULIA:** That's right. Unfortunately, the company \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out of business a couple of months after I \_\_\_\_\_ (start) work there, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) my job.

**KEVIN:** And \_\_\_\_\_ (you / have) a job since then?

**JULIA:** Not a permanent job. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a few temporary jobs. By the way, \_\_\_\_\_ (you / see) Joe recently?

**KEVIN:** Joe? He's in Canada!

**JULIA:** Really? How long \_\_\_\_\_ (he / be) in Canada?

**KEVIN:** About a year now. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) him a few days before he \_\_\_\_\_ (go).

**JULIA:** So what \_\_\_\_\_ (he / do) there?

**KEVIN:** I've no idea. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / hear) from him since he \_\_\_\_\_ (leave). Anyway, I must go and catch my train. It was really nice to see you again.

**JULIA:** You too. Bye. Have a good trip.

**KEVIN:** Thanks, bye.



***2. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE PRESENT SIMPLE/CONTINUOUS, THE PAST SIMPLE/CONTINUOUS, THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE /CONTINUOUS OR THE PAST PERFECT***

A. Ce livre traîne (lie around) sur la table depuis des semaines. Tu ne l'as pas encore lu?

B. J'écoutais la radio quand tu as sonné à la porte. C'est pourquoi je ne t'ai pas entendu.

C. J'économise depuis des mois pour acheter le nouvel Iphone.

D. Nous sommes beaucoup plus heureux depuis lors.

E. Nous vivions à Londres lorsque la guerre commença.

F. Quand nous sommes arrivés, le souper avait déjà commencé.

G. Comme tu prenais ton petit-déjeuner à ce moment-là, je n'ai pas voulu te déranger.

H. Appelle vite un médecin. Cet homme est en train de mourir!

- Le docteur arrive, il vient juste de quitter son domicile!

I. Le repas n'est pas encore prêt même si je cuisine depuis des heures.

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J. Mon père est fatigué. Il creuse (dig) dans le jardin depuis plus de 3 heures.

K. “Que faisais-tu lorsque ton père t’as vu dans le parc hier?”

- Je ne veux pas te le dire!

L. Ils ont quitté la Belgique il y a deux mois et ils sont en Italie depuis lors.

## **PART II - SKILLS**

## READING SKILLS - FOOD FOR THOUGHT

### **Contexte:**

Dans le cadre du cours d'anglais, tu dois réaliser une petite présentation orale sur un article (en anglais, bien sûr!) lié à l'alimentation. Tu viens justement de tomber sur un article qui te semble intéressant et tu décides de te pencher sur celui-ci.

### **Tâche:**

Lis l'article ci-dessous et rédige un compte-rendu de celui-ci en mentionnant les points suivants:

- Les jeunes américains et le surpoids.
- Ce qui est en train de se passer au niveau des certaines écoles/cantines d'école + l'exemple concret de la Brekke School à Oxnard.
- Les "nouveaux" types de burgers proposés.

### **Modalités:**

Rédige ce compte-rendu en français, sous forme de phrases complètes. Tu as droit au dictionnaire 10 minutes en cours d'épreuve (essaye de jouer le jeu!).





## Food for thought

You're sitting in your last class before lunch, daydreaming about sinking your teeth into a juicy hamburger and golden fries. That big, soft brownie would taste scrumptious too.

Hold on! The hamburger served in your cafeteria isn't an all-beef patty but a blueberry burger. The fries are actually baked, low-salt sweet potato wedges. There is no brownie for dessert today. Instead, how about a nice granola bar? What's happened to your school lunch? It's getting a more nutritious makeover.

More and more kids around the United States are overweight and out of shape. Experts say that 15 out of every 100 American children aged 6 to 11 weigh more than they should. The experts blame poor diets and lack of exercise. Research shows that many overweight kids become overweight adults with chronic diseases.

To combat that problem, schools around the country are making an effort to change kids' eating habits by offering more healthful choices at lunchtime.

### **Out With the Bad**

Many school districts in the United States have already banned vending machines that sell soft drinks and other junk foods. Some people want the U.S. Congress to improve the federal school lunch program.

The program, run by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, feeds 27 million children every day. Nutritionists, however, say those lunches are too fatty and have too many calories. They want lawmakers to change the federal department's guidelines for school lunches. Some schools are so concerned with the health of their students that they are not waiting for Congress to act. For example, school officials in New York

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City are cutting the amount of sugar, fat, and salt in school lunches. That means beef ravioli, potato salad, macaroni and cheese, and ice cream might disappear from lunch trays. Instead, cafeterias will offer vegetables five days a week.

**Fresh Approach**

Food that is good for you doesn't have to taste bad. Just ask the students at Brekke School in Oxnard, California. Students there can now choose from a menu of only healthful food items. Nothing is fried. Fizzy, sugary soft drinks are out. Skim milk and juices are in. The school serves giant tacos made with soft tortilla shells, not the hard, deep-fried kind. Toppings include lettuce, broccoli, and refried beans. At Carmel High School in Carmel, Indiana, Caitlin Galligan, 17, thinks it's a good idea for school lunches to be healthful and tasty. "I eat the school lunch every day, and I usually choose the hot entree," she said. "I like the food." Other students disagree. "Teens want to eat fries and fattier stuff," Erin Meyer, a pizza-loving, soda-drinking tenth grader in Atlanta, recently told a reporter from the Cox News Service. "They don't care if it's good for you."

**Berry Good Burgers?**

Erin probably wouldn't like one food item that may soon debut on many school lunch menus--the blueberry burger. Researchers in Maine are stirring a blueberry mixture into beef, chicken, and turkey patties to boost the sandwich's nutritional content. Health experts say blueberries make burgers juicier and tastier. As a bonus, blueberries contain a cancer-fighting substance.

If blueberries aren't to your liking, how about prunes? Some students in Colorado, Maryland, and Florida are biting into burgers that contain that fruit. School kids in 17 other states eat cherry burgers.

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"You don't see the cherry, and you don't taste the cherry," said Ray Pleva, a Michigan butcher who makes cherry-meat products. Pleva said many people at first are turned off by the idea of his fruit burgers. However, once they buy them and grill them, they say, "Wow, that was great!"





## LISTENING SKILLS - ADDICTIONS

### **Contexte:**

Ton correspondant anglophone te contacte et t'explique qu'il ne se sent pas en grande forme depuis un moment. En effet, il passe de plus en plus de temps à jouer à des jeux vidéos: il est devenu accro! Tu souhaites l'aider et ça tombe bien, tu viens de tomber sur un Forum où des gens parlent de leurs addictions. Tu veux lui montrer qu'il n'est pas seul dans sa situation et décide de lui envoyer un petit podcast dans lequel plusieurs personnes parlent de leurs addictions.

### **Tâche:**

Tu écoutes le podcast et pour chaque personne, tu mentionnes la chose à laquelle elle est accro et tu donnes des informations supplémentaires sur cette addiction.

### **Modalités:**

Tu écouteras la piste audio 3 fois dont une fois avec pauses et rédigeras des réponses sous forme de phrases complètes en français. Voici le lien de l'audition:  
<http://www.ello.org/english/Mixer051/T068-Addiction.htm>









## WRITING SKILLS - LIFE IN LOCKDOWN

**Contexte:** Nous voilà confinés depuis presque 2 mois. Hormis, quelques e-mails échangés concernant les travaux d'anglais, nous n'avons plus beaucoup de nouvelles de vous et ne savons rien de comment se déroule vos vies durant cette période si particulière.

**Tâche:** Nous souhaiterions que vous nous parliez de votre confinement et ce, de façon très libre. Vous pouvez nous parler du déroulement d'une journée "type" de confinement, de ce qui vous manque le plus, de vos émotions/votre ressenti, d'une anecdote qui s'est produite durant ce lockdown ... Tout ce que vous voulez!

**Modalités:**

Ton texte sera rédigé en anglais et comptera environ 180 mots. Tu as droit au dictionnaire 10 minutes (essaye de jouer le jeu).





