

Mai-Juin 2020

6TQ - 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 ou 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?

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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?

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4. FILL IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING SOME, ANY, SOMEWHERE, ANYWHERE, SOMEONE, ANYONE, SOMETHING AND ANYTHING.

- A. _____ closed the door and locked us out.
- B. If you have _____ questions, please ask me.
- C. I don't know our exact location but it must be _____ near Berlin.
- D. Do you know _____ good restaurants around here?
- E. Has _____ seen my bag?
- F. Can I have _____ to drink, please?
- G. Hannah shouldn't smoke _____ cigarettes, she has got _____ problems with her health.
- H. We always stay at home, we never go _____ .
- I. I need _____ milk. Have you got _____?
- J. Jane gave me _____ for my birthday.
- K. "What did you do last night?"
- I didn't do _____ .
- H. There is _____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
- I. We usually go to the bar around the corner but today we went _____ else.
- J. I would like _____ sandwiches with eggs, but we don't have _____ bread left.
- K. My girlfriend is speaking to _____ on the phone.
- L. "Does _____ have a red pen?"
- Yes, Betty does.
- M. If you can't tell me _____ new, don't call me.
- N. I think I have got _____ in my eye. Can you check, please?

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. Antarctica 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 _____ 7th 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 - SHOULD/COULD/WOULD (ADVICE)

1. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. Which sentence is correct?

- A. We should leaving soon.
- B. We should leave soon.
- C. We should to leave soon.

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2. Which word goes in the space? → “We _____ Eric when we are in London”.

- A. should
- B. ought
- C. shouldn't

3. Which question is correct?

- A. We should call the police?
- B. Should we call the police?
- C. Do we should call the police?

4. Which sentence is correct?

- A. We ought to have a party to celebrate Kate's birthday.
- B. We ought have a party to celebrate Kate's birthday.
- C. We should to have a party to celebrate Kate's birthday.

5. Which word goes in the space? → “You _____ ride a motorbike without a helmet”.

- A. ought not
- B. couldn't
- C. shouldn't

6. Which question is correct?

- A. Ought we tell Jane the news?
- B. Ought we to tell Jane the news?
- C. We ought to tell Jane the news?

7. Which question is NOT correct?

- A. When should we call you?

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B. Where ought we to park our car?

C. Who should he to write to?

8. Which question is NOT correct?

A. You could be nicer to her.

B. You should be happy about the news.

C. You ought invite your grandparents.

9. Complete the following sentence → “You _____ do that”.

A. don't ought to

B. don't should

C. shouldn't

10. Complete the sentence → “We _____ invite Cassie & Jack to dinner”.

A. ought to

B. should to

C. ought

1. WHAT KIND OF ADVICE WOULD YOU GIVE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATION S (TRY TO USE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES).

Example: Your classmate has lost his/her voice.

→ ***Your piece of advice:*** You should drink a cup of milk with honey in it OR If I were you, I would go to the doctor OR You could (D'autres idées possibles, ce n'est qu'un exemple).

A. Your classmate is afraid of the dark.

→ ***Your piece of advice:***

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B. Your classmate is always late for class.

→ *Your piece of advice:*

C. Your classmate failed his last English test.

→ *Your piece of advice:*

D. Your classmate forgot to wish his/her mother “Happy birthday”.

→ *Your piece of advice:*

E. Your classmate’s wallet has just been stolen.

→ *Your piece of advice:*

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

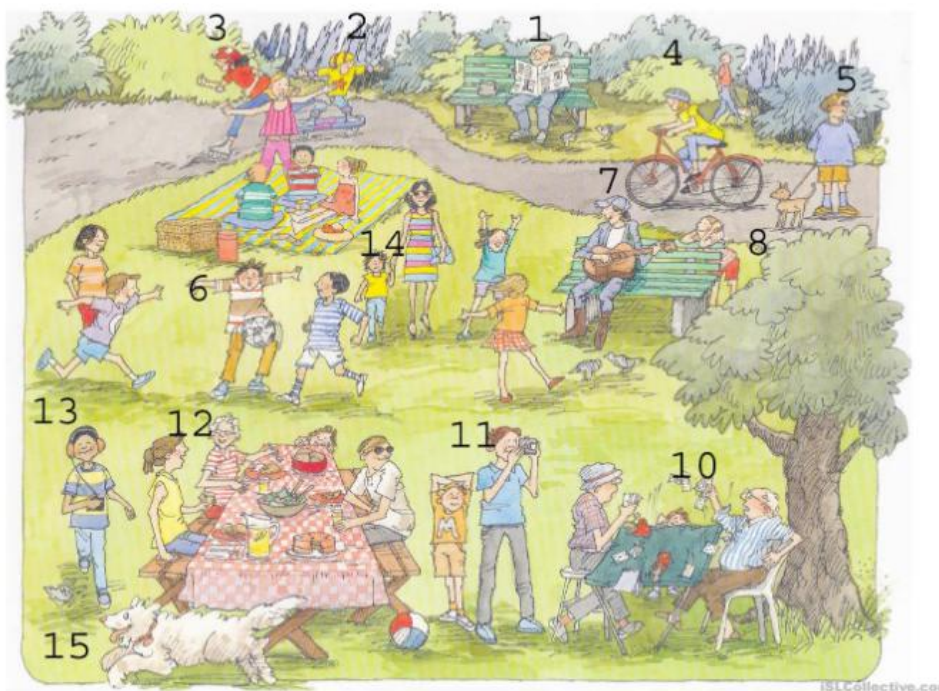
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I _____ (not / have) much energy to look through all the job ads and everything. Oh well, I _____ (suppose) something else will come up soon.

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!



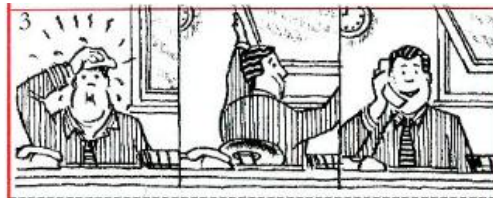
2. PUT THE VERBS BETWEEN BRACKETS IN THE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST CONTINUOUS.



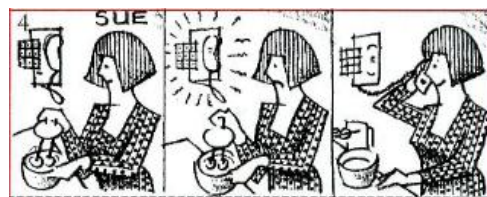
A. It _____ (rain) when we
_____ (go) out.



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



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



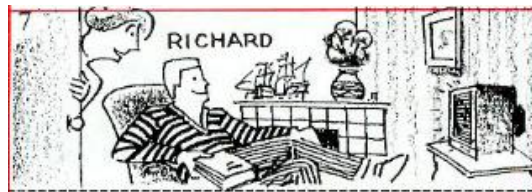
D. The phone _____ (ring) while Sue
_____ (cook) dinner.



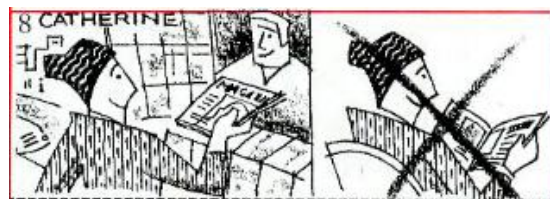
E. I _____ (hear) a noise outside, so I
_____ (look) out of the window.



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.

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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 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.

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.

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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?
- 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:

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→ _____

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:

→ _____

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.

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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.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

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?

6TQ

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.

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!

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

PART II - SKILLS

READING SKILLS - BAD FOOD HABITS

Contexte:

Ta voisine a quatre adolescents. Elle est désespérée car ils souffrent de désordres alimentaires. Rien de bien grave, mais elle se rend bien compte qu'ils n'ont pas une alimentation très équilibrée et est fermement décidée à remettre de l'ordre dans tout cela. Elle ne sait pas du tout par où commencer, ni comment les aider au mieux. En surfant sur Internet, tu as trouvé cet article très intéressant.

Tâche:

Dresse une liste des mauvaises habitudes les plus courantes chez les adolescents, explique pourquoi c'est problématique et les 'trucs' pour les corriger.

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!).



Bad Food Habits Teens Have and What Parents Can Do

About Them

As teens become more independent in their food choices, they tend to make the wrong choices - even teens who were brought up eating healthy. Here are the worst food habits teens have and what you can do about them:

Skipping breakfast is the leading bad food habit for teenagers. According to the American Dietetic Association, more than half of male teens and more than two-thirds of female teens do not eat breakfast on a regular basis. Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Eating breakfast can upstart your teen's metabolism, which helps with weight control, mood and school performance.

You can ensure that your teen eats a healthy breakfast by making the foods readily accessible to him. Make it a part of your routine to put breakfast on the table and sit with your teen while you both enjoy a healthy breakfast. Or, if time is a problem, go for the grab and eat on the way breakfasts that are now on the market.

The next unhealthy food habit teens have is increased foods from 'other' food group. Think of the food pyramid, the 'other' food group is the smallest section at the top with what is supposed to be the least amount of servings. Teens tend to eat too much high fat and calorie snack foods that are categorized in the 'other' food group.

You can help teens break this habit by having fruits and healthy snacks available more often than having high fat and calorie snacks available. It is easier to grab a bag of chips at the grocery store then picking up a bag of oranges and remembering to wash, quarter and put them out on the table during snack time. But the benefits to your teen's health are worth the effort.

Increased eating outside of the home is another bad food habit teens have. Teens hit the fast food restaurants much more often than they did when they were younger. This tends to be because of school, sports and work schedules overlapping regular meal times.

To circumvent this bad habit, talk to your teen about only eating fast food once a week. Then make dinner and healthy food available to him when he has the time. This is as easy as fixing a plate for him and allowing him to heat it up when he gets home from his sports practice. Or having sandwich fixings ready when he gets home from school and has to run off to work.

Last, but not least, in this list of bad food habits is soft drink consumption. A study looking at American youths aged 6-17 found an increase in the prevalence of soft drink consumption from 37% in 1978 to 56% in 1998. You can help your teen choose a healthier drink by having fruit juice and water available and not buying soda. Or try fruit flavored carbonated water instead of soda. My teens really like these.

One common denominator for getting teens to eat healthier and avoid these bad food habits is your active role in providing healthy foods. When you get in the habit of making these foods more readily available to your teen, you will see a change in their eating habits.

LISTENING SKILLS - THE INTERVIEW

Contexte:

Ton prof d'anglais vous a demandé de réaliser un entretien d'embauche en guise d'oral pour conclure la séquence "A Working Life". Sur Internet, tu cherches des exemples pour te donner quelques idées et tu tombes sur l'entretien d'embauche d'Erina, une étudiante japonaise en échange linguistique au Canada qui voudrait obtenir un job d'étudiant dans une pizzeria. Tu décides de prendre quelques notes.

Tâche:

Tu écoutes le podcast et tu mentionnes les éléments suivants:

- Les deux jobs disponibles
- Le job qui lui est finalement attribué et explications données sur ce job
- Ses disponibilités et l'horaire finalement convenu (combien d'heures elle va travailler et quels jours/à quels moments).
- Ce qui lui reste à faire pour décrocher le job

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/Scenes/035-Interview.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 160 mots. Tu as droit au dictionnaire 10 minutes (essaye de jouer le jeu).



