



**Mars/Avril 2020**

**6G/TTR - Langue Moderne I  
(ANGLAIS)**

**CORRECTIF DOSSIER I**



## Introduction

Chers élèves, chers parents,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bon travail :-) !

# **PART I - GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY**

## GRAMMAR – PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

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

- A. Mister Smith **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 **am 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 **'m having** (have) a fantastic time in Florida. I **'m staying** (stay) with my aunt and uncle and two cousins. I **have got** (have got) a long list of books to read before next term, but I **'m 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 **am 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!

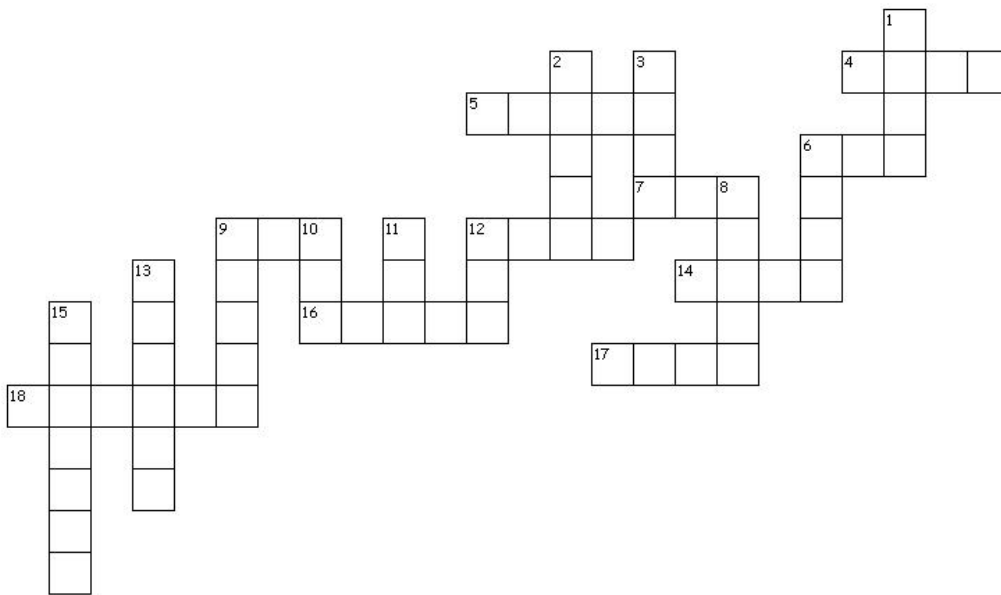
Linda

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



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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 **ate** (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)!

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- 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.
- 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 – PAST SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT***

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

- A. We **haven't heard** (not/hear) from Susan since she **moved** (move) to Edinburgh last November.
- B. They **have been** (be) married for 10 years and are very happy together.

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- C. “When **did they get** (they/get) engaged?” - I think they **got** (get) engaged last July.
- D. I **have just seen** (see/just) the postman across the road.
- E. I **phoned** (phone) the office at ten. “Steve isn’t there today”, they said.
- F. Karen **loved** (love) Mexico when she first **saw** (see) it.
- G. “ **Have you ever been** (you/ever/be) to New York?” - No, but I **went** (go) to Miami five years ago.
- H. It **has been** (be) dry so far this week, but last week **was** (be) very wet.
- I. I’m sorry but I **haven’t finished** (not finish) the job yet.
- J. She **has worked** (work) there for ten years and then she **moved** (move).
- K. Columbus **discovered** (discover) America more than 400 years ago.
- L. I **haven’t seen** (not see) you for more than a year. I miss you!
- M. How long **have you known** (know) him?
- N. I **started** (start) translating this book last month but I **haven’t finished** (not finish) yet.
- O. I **haven’t seen** (not see) any plays this season.
- P. When he **got** (get) off the plane, he **went** (go) to get some aspirin. That was quite a while ago.
- Q. I **haven’t seen** (not see) you since we **met** (meet) a year ago.
- R. How long ago **did the last war happen** (happen/the last war)?
- S. I **haven’t eaten** (not eat) caviar since I **was** (be) in Moscow.
- T. My brother **has already written** (already/write) 5 mails today!

## ***2. FILL IN THESE SENTENCES WITH SINCE OR FOR.***

- A. You haven’t sent me any money **since** last April.
- B. They have lived in this street **for** the last ten years.
- C. She hasn’t spoken to me **since** ten o’clock.

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- D. They have lived in this street **for** quite a long time.
- E. I haven't driven a car **since** I got my driving licence.
- F. There hasn't been a famine here **for** centuries.
- G. It hasn't rained here **for** more than a month.
- H. She has worn the same old dress **since** last week.
- I. You haven't called me **since** Easter Day.
- J. There hasn't been a war here **since** 1996.

**3. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.**

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

**He has been awake for three hours**

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

**He has been at sea for more than 6 weeks.**

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

**How long has she been an English teacher?**

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

**His/her novel has been a bestseller for almost a year.**

- E. Nous y sommes allés il y a trois ans.

**We went there three years ago.**

F. Combien de comédies Shakespeare a-t-il écrit ? Je ne sais pas mais il les a écrites quand il était jeune.

**How many comedies did Shakespeare write? I don't know but he wrote them when he was young.**

G. J'ai marché trop vite, c'est pourquoi je suis fatiguée.

**I have walked too fast, that's why I'm tired.**

H. Il a beaucoup travaillé la semaine dernière.

**He worked a lot last week.**

I. Ça n'a jamais marché.

**It has never worked.**

J. Il vient d'écrire un article sur notre école.

**He has just written an article about our school.**

## GRAMMAR – PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

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

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

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

- A. We **have known** / **have been knowing** Jack and Ann for years.
- B. You look very hot! **Have you worked out** / **have you been working out** at the gym?
- C. Emily **hasn't done** / **hasn't been doing** her homework yet, so I'm afraid she can't go out.
- D. They don't live in London. They **have moved** / **have been moving**.



- E. I **haven't had** / haven't been having time to cook anything.
- F. We **have walked** / **have been walking** for hours. Is this the right way?
- G. **Have you read** / have you been reading my diary again?
- H. Oh no! I **have cut** / have been cutting myself with this knife.
- I. I **have shopped** / I **have been shopping** all day. I'm exhausted.
- J. "Take your shoes off. They're filthy" - I know, I **have worked** / **have been working** in the garden.

## GRAMMAR – MIXED TENSES

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

- A. I (be) **was** born in New York but (spend) **spent** most of my childhood in Europe.  
We (live) **were living** in Portugal when my father (die) **died**.
- B. My sister (join) **joined** the airforce when she was 22.
- C. In Brussels they (continually/ pull) **are continually putting** down old houses and (put) **are putting** up new ones. What a shame for those beautiful old buildings!
- D. My home town (change) **has changed** its appearance completely since the 1950s.  
Two years ago they (call) **called** in a famous architect, who (already/ design) **had already designed** some important public buildings. Now he (prepare) **is preparing** the plans for a new market square.
- E. Lend me your rubber. I (make) **made** a mistake and I (want) **want** to rub it out.
- F. I (see) **saw** you yesterday. You (have) **were having** a beer at the café, but you (not/ see) **didn't see** me.

- G. '(you/ read) **Have you read** 'David Copperfield'? '  
'I (begin) **began** the book last week and I (just/ finish) **have just finished** it.
- H. '(you/ like) **Do you like** chess?'  
'Yes, but I (not/ play) **haven't played** for many years. I (live) **have been living** with a good chess player for the last six months, but he (play) **plays** extremely well and I (not/ wish) **don't wish** to play with him.
- I. 'We (wait) **have been waiting** here for half an hour now, so I (not/ think) **don't think** she will come, Is she always late or (you/ think) **do you think** something (happen) **happened** to her?
- J. I hear you (just/ get) **have just got** married. Where (the ceremony/ take) **did the ceremony take** place?
- K. He (sleep) **was sleeping/is sleeping** and he (not/ hear) **didn't hear/doesn't hear** what you (tell) **were telling/are telling** him.
- L. After she (work) **had worked** at the hospital for two years, she (decide) **decided** to give up the job.
- M. We (watch) **were watching** TV when it (start) **started** to rain.
- N. Look! It (rain) **is raining** so we can't go to the beach!
- O. The sun (rise) **rises** in the East.
- P. While the doctor (examine) **was examining** John, his son (wait) **was waiting** outside.
- Q. After Larry (see) the movie **had seen** he (decide) **decided** to buy the book.
- R. When Carol (call) **called** last night, I (watch) **was watching** a movie.
- S. I (work) **have been working** for this company for more than 30 years and I intend to stay here until I retire!
- T. Sharon (love) **loves** to travel. She (go) **goes** abroad almost every summer.

U. Thomas is an author. He (write) **writes** mystery novels and travel memoirs. He (write) **has been writing** since he was 28. Altogether, he (write) **has written** seven novels, three collections of short stories and a book of travel.

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

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

**You have been waiting for him for an hour but he hasn't arrived yet.**

4. Je te l'ai déjà demandé 2 fois!

**I have already asked you twice!**

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

**We never see Tom. However, he lives near home.**

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

**Mary can't answer the phone, she is having a bath.**

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

**He hasn't received any letters since he arrived in England.**

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

**The headteacher came in the classroom while the pupils were speaking.**

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

**I'm sorry, I haven't finished yet.**

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

**When she arrived at the cinema, the film had already begun.**

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

**My sister has known Peter since last year.**

12. John écrivait une lettre quand le téléphone sonna.

**John was writing a letter when the phone rang.**

## 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.
- J. The traffic is always very bad **during** the rush hour.
- K. Last week, I was held up **for** 3 hours because of the traffic.
- L. 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.

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- 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. Tu es plus en sécurité ici que là-bas.

**You are safer here than there.**

B. Tu parles plus lentement que le professeur.

**You speak/talk slower than the teacher.**

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

**Yesterday was the least hot day of the year.**

D. C'est le film le plus marrant que j'ai jamais vu.

**It is the funniest film I've ever seen.**

E. Tim est plus talentueux que Peter.

**Tim is more talented than Peter.**

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

**It is not as cold in Sweden as in Greenland.**

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

**A moped is more dangerous than a car.**

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

**Marie is not as strong as her brother.**

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

**Chinese is one the most difficult languages in the world.**

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

Isn't your luggage heavier than ours?

## GRAMMAR – LINKING WORDS

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

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

- A. **Although** Andrew was warned of the risks, he decided to travel alone to South America.
- B. Maria did not get a promotion **despite/in spite of** her qualifications.
- C. Zambia is a land-locked country **whereas** Kenya has a coastline.
- D. On the one hand, you can rent a flat instead of buying one. **On the other hand** , you are always at the mercy of landlords.
- E. This restaurant has a good reputation **whereas/but** that one does not.
- F. The city has a 50 kph (kilometers per hour) limit. **However** people are often caught because they drive faster.
- G. You won't be forgiven **in spite of/despite** your apology.
- H. He always looks so lonely and sad **despite/in spite of** his popularity.
- I. He is quiet and shy **whereas** his sister is lively and talkative.
- J. **Although** it was summer, the nights were quite chilly.
- K. **Despite/in spite of** his great qualifications, he couldn't manage to find a job.
- L. The piece of wood hit the man on the head. **However**, he wasn't injured.
- M. **Since** it's your money, you can do what you like with it.
- N. My mother wanted to keep her brain active, **therefore** she took up a hobby.

**2. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.**

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

- ALTHOUGH
- DESPITE
- **EVEN IF**
- WHEREAS

B. Jack is good at sports \_\_\_\_\_ his brother is artistic.

- EVEN IF
- **WHEREAS**
- IN CASE
- ALTHOUGH

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

- **EVEN THOUGH**
- DESPITE
- EVEN IF
- WHEREAS

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

- **ALTHOUGH**
- DESPITE
- HOWEVER

E. We enjoyed the meal \_\_\_\_\_ the wonderful cooking

- **BECAUSE OF**
- ALTHOUGH
- NEVERTHELESS

## GRAMMAR – RELATIVE CLAUSES

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

- A. A teacher is a person **who** helps other learn new things.
- B. Is that the man **X** they arrested?
- C. There's the dog **which** bit me!
- D. There is a woman **whose** daughter is an English teacher.
- E. Where is the car **X** you stole?
- F. This is the city **where** I was born.
- G. 1945 was the year **X** the war ended.
- H. This is the reason **X** I'm so cheerful!
- I. This is the place **where** we first met.
- J. This is the man **whose** wife is my best friend.

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

- A. We spent our holiday in Scotland last year. Scotland is in the north of Great Britain.  
→ Last year we **spent our holiday in Scotland which is in the north of Great Britain.**
- B. People live in Scotland. They are called Scots.  
→ The people **who live in Scotland are called Scots.**
- C. We first went to Edinburgh. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland.



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→ We first **went to Edinburgh which is the capital of Scotland.**

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

→ Arthur Conan Doyle, **who was born in Edinburgh, wrote the Sherlock Holmes stories.**

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

→ The lake **that we visited is in the Highlands.**

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

→ Loch Ness, **which is known for its friendly monster, is 37 km long.**

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

→ An old man, **who we met, told us that he had seen Nessie.**

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

→ We then **travelled to a mountain which is near the town of Fort William.**

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

→ The mountain, **which is called Ben Nevis, is the highest mountain in Great Britain.**

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

→ The postcard **which I sent was written on the summit of Ben Nevis.**

## GRAMMAR – THE PASSIVE VOICE

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

A. They'll understand everything.

→ **Everything will be understood.**

B. Do they know him?

→ **Is he known?**

C. They were watching her.

→ **She was being watched.**

6G/TTR

D. He followed me.

→ **I was followed.**

E. He frightened us.

→ **We were frightened.**

F. Will you tell them?

→ **Will they be told?**

G. Someone has stolen my wallet!

→ **My wallet has been stolen.**

H. He showed me the photos.

→ **I was shown the photos.**

I. I hid the money in the kitchen.

→ **The money was hidden in the kitchen.**

J. Who will do the work?

→ **Who will the work be done by?**

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

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

It (be) **was** 117 kilometres long and about 4 metres high. The Wall (guard) **was guarded** by 15,000 Roman soldiers. Every 8 kilometres there (be) **was** a large fort in which up to 1,000 soldiers (find) **found** shelter. The soldiers (watch) **watched** over the frontier to the north and (check) **checked** the people who (want) **wanted** to enter or leave Roman Britain. In order to pass through the Wall, people (must

go) **had to go** to one of the small forts that (serve) **served** as gateways. Those forts (call) **were called** milecastles because the distance from one fort to another (be) **was** one Roman mile (about 1,500 metres). Between the milecastles there (be) **were** two turrets from which the soldiers (guard) **guarded** the Wall. If the Wall (attack) **was attacked** by enemies, the soldiers at the turrets (run) **ran** to the nearest milecastle for help or (light) **lit** a fire that (can / see) **could be seen** by the soldiers in the milecastle. In 383 Hadrian's Wall (abandon) **was abandoned**. Today Hadrian's Wall (be) **is** the most popular tourist attraction in northern England. In 1987, it (become) **became** a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

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

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

**The new Coca-Cola advert which was created by a new advertising agency appears every day on TV.**

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

**She got a job interview more than 10 days ago but she hasn't received any call from the employer yet.**

6G/TTR

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

**In the United States, they have been fighting against discrimination of coloured people since Martin Luther King.**

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

**I had booked holidays in Mexico for several months but they were unfortunately canceled last week.**

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

**It is important to get prepared before a job interview and to seem confident.**

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

**Discrimination against gay people is still a problem in our society even though a breakthrough has already been done.**

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

**In the Middle East, the inequality between men and women is still very widespread. In Europe and other westernized countries, this kind of discrimination exists but is more subtle.**

6G/TTR

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

**You have to stay focused to write a C.V. without any spelling or grammar mistakes.**

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

**A good covering letter must include several elements such as strengths, skills and the qualifications for the person who is applying for the job.**

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

**Some companies give computer equipment to schools in order to advertise their products to their pupils.**

## **PART II - SKILLS**

## *READING SKILLS – 7 INTERVIEW TIPS*

### **Answer sheet:**

1. S'entraîner et se préparer : revois les questions typiques d'un entretien d'embauche. Tes réponses doivent être précises mais concises, et donner des exemples qui mettent en avant tes compétences et soutiennent ton CV. Elles doivent également mettre l'accent sur les compétences importantes pour l'employeur et pertinentes pour l'emploi. Fais une liste des exigences de l'employeur et relie les à ton expérience. Même s'il est important de préparer de bonnes réponses, il faut aussi bien écouter pendant l'entretien afin de donner l'information dont l'employeur a besoin. Prépare également une liste de questions à poser à l'employeur afin de montrer ton intérêt pour le poste.
2. Développer une connexion avec l'employeur : tu dois connaître le nom de l'employeur afin de l'utiliser pendant l'entretien. Créer des liens et construire une connexion personnelle avec l'employeur peut augmenter les chances d'être engagé. Les gens ont tendance à engager des personnes qu'ils aiment bien et qui semblent être convenir à la culture de l'entreprise.
3. Faire des recherches sur l'entreprise et montrer ce que tu sais : il faut faire des recherches pour pouvoir répondre à la question « que connaissez-vous sur l'entreprise ? ». Si la question n'est pas posée, tu dois essayer de montrer tes connaissances. Tu peux le faire en incluant ce que tu as appris sur l'entreprise dans tes réponses. Tu peux trouver beaucoup d'informations sur l'entreprise (histoire, missions, valeurs, équipe, culture et réussites récentes) sur le site internet. Tu peux également regarder sur leur blog ou sur les réseaux sociaux.
4. Être prêt en avance : il ne faut pas attendre la dernière minute pour préparer ta tenue, pour imprimer des copies de ton CV ou pour trouver un bloc-notes et un stylo.

Prépare une tenue correcte pour ton entretien afin d'être prêt rapidement sans devoir t'en tracasser. Quand tu as un entretien prévu, sois prêt le soir avant. Tout planifier en avance, te fera gagner du temps le matin mais te fera aussi réduire ton anxiété. Cela t'évitera également de prendre des décisions et t'épargneras de l'énergie pour ton entretien. Sois sûr que tes habits pour l'entretien sont soignés, rangés et appropriés pour l'entreprise. Apporte des copies supplémentaires de ton CV, un stylo et des feuilles afin de prendre note.

5. Être à l'heure : être à l'heure signifie cinq ou dix minutes à l'avance. Si tu as en besoin, rends-toi avant à l'endroit où se tient l'entretien afin de savoir exactement où cela se trouve et combien de temps cela te prend pour t'y rendre. Renseigne-toi également sur le trafic à l'heure de l'entretien. Donne-toi quelques minutes pour aller aux toilettes, vérifier ta tenue et te calmer.

6. Essayer de rester calme : essaie de te détendre et de rester le plus calme possible pendant l'entretien. Souviens-toi que ton langage corporel en dit autant que tes réponses aux questions. Une bonne préparation t'aidera à monter une certaine confiance en toi. En répondant aux questions, garde un contact visuel avec l'employeur. Fais bien attention aux questions et écoute-les jusqu'au bout avant de répondre pour savoir exactement ce que l'employeur demande. Évite de couper la parole de l'employeur, surtout quand il pose une question. Si tu as besoin d'un moment pour répondre à la question, c'est normal et c'est mieux que d'hésiter.

7. Faire un suivi après l'entretien : effectue un suivi de l'entretien en envoyant une note de remerciement en répétant ton intérêt pour la place. Tu peux aussi inclure des détails que tu aurais oubliés pendant l'entretien. Si tu as été interrogé par plusieurs personnes, envoie leur une note personnelle. Cette note de remerciement doit être envoyée dans les 24 heures suivant l'entretien.

→ Astuces « bonus »



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Eviter ces erreurs fréquentes : prends le temps de relire les erreurs que les candidats peuvent commettre pendant un entretien pour éviter le stress d'une bourde à ce moment-là.

Faire face avec succès à tous les sortes d'entretien : revois les astuces pour faire face aux entretiens différents comme les entretiens au téléphone, les deuxièmes entretiens et les entretiens lors d'un diner ou d'un souper, les entretiens comportementaux, les entretiens en public et d'autres conseils pour un entretien accompli. Revois également les signes qui montrent que ton entretien s'est bien, afin de savoir quelles compétences tu aurais besoin d'améliorer pour la prochaine fois.

## LISTENING SKILLS – A BIG DIVIDE

### Answer sheet:

Adria	Shiloh
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Il a une opinion opposée.</li><li>- Le mariage homosexuel est illégal dans sa région et beaucoup de personnes homosexuelles sont discriminées mais il pense qu'elles devraient pouvoir se marier.</li><li>- Pour lui, le caractère sacré du mariage a déjà été corrompu par plusieurs stars qui ont eu plus de neuf divorces et par exemple, Britney Spears qui a été mariée pendant 55 heures. C'est la raison pour laquelle il soutient le mariage entre personnes homosexuelles.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- C'est illégal au Nouveau Mexique d'organiser un mariage homosexuel.</li><li>- Tu ne pas recevoir un certificat de mariage si tu es un coupe homosexuel.</li><li>- Il y a pourtant beaucoup de couples lesbiens dans sa ville.</li><li>- Même si son état est très conservateur, il habite dans une enclave de libéralisme et ça lui pose problème.</li><li>- Il a des problèmes religieux et moraux à propos du mariage homosexuel. Il passe que ce n'est pas juste. Il pense que le mariage entre un homme et une femme est plus qu'un contrat, c'est une connection morale et il pense que le mariage homosexuel devrait rester illégal.</li></ul>