

Mai-Juin 2020

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

CAHIER DE TRAVAIL

II

NOM :

PRÉNOM :

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!

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.

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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.

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- 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.

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.

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.
- 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?

GRAMMAR - COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

1. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

A. I'm _____ in this class.

- a) the shortest b) the shorter c) the shorttest

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).

- 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.

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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.

→

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!

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- 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. 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.

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.

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.
- 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.
- 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.

GRAMMAR – RELATIVE CLAUSES

1. CHOOSE THE BEST RELATIVE PRONOUN TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE. IF THERE IS NONE REQUIRED, PUT "X".

A. It was Wilson _____ gave me the old map and he had found it in a old junk shop.

B. My uncle apologised for his insult, _____ we accepted gracefully.

C. Hank put the keys down on the table _____ was in the kitchen.

D. Much _____ your father left in his will is going to your mother.

E. Unfortunately, the car hit the dog _____ I love so much and it was killed.

F. That car, _____ owner was arrested by the police, has been parked there ever since.

G. There are several reasons for the closure of the school, most of _____ have already been explained fully.

H. This was the room _____ we first met and spoke. Do you remember?

**2. COMBINE THE SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE CLAUSES.
(DECIDE WHETHER TO USE COMMAS OR NOT.)**

A. A monk is a man. The man has devoted his life to God.

→ A monk _____

B. I have one black cat. His name is Blacky.

→ I have _____

C. A herbivore is an animal. The animal feeds upon vegetation.

→ A herbivore _____

D. Carol plays the piano brilliantly. She is only 9 years old.

→ Carol _____

E. Sydney is the largest Australian city. It is not the capital of Australia.

→ Sydney _____

**3. COMPLETE THE PASSAGE WITH SUITABLE WORDS.
THERE MAY BE MORE THAN ONE CORRECT ANSWER.**

March 17th is an Irish holiday _____ honours the patron saint of Ireland, St Patrick, _____ brought Christianity to the Irish people. According to tradition, St Patrick, _____ father was a wealthy man, was actually born in England. At the age of 16, he was kidnapped by pirates and sold as a slave. Some years later, he escaped to France, _____ he lived for many years and became a priest. At the age of 60, _____ he returned to Ireland, he built his first church. On March 17th, the day _____ St

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Patrick died, people wear green clothes decorated with the shamrock,

_____ is the national symbol of Ireland.

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.

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) ?

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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 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!

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 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.



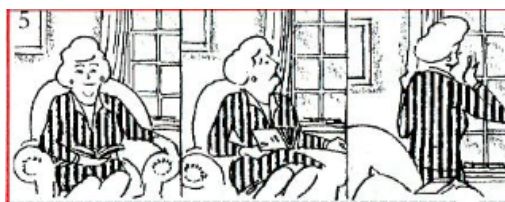
B. When I _____ (arrive) at the office, Jane and Paul
_____ (work) at their desks.



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.

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**.

**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.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.

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**.

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?

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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.

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:

→ _____

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.
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.
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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.

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?

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.

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

TENSES – THE PASSIVE VOICE

1. CHANGE THE SENTENCES TO PASSIVE BY FILLING IN THE MISSING WORDS !

A. People eat 40 million hamburgers every day.

→ 40 million hamburgers _____ every day.

B. The police didn't find the missing girl last weekend.

→ The missing girl _____ last weekend.

C. Workers are building a new fun park in town.

→ A new fun park _____ in town.

D. Some dangerous looking men were following me the whole evening.

→ I _____ the whole evening by some dangerous looking men.

E. The cleaning lady has watered the plants.

→ The plants _____ by the cleaning lady.

F. You must put coins into the slot machine.

→ Coins _____ into the slot machine.

G. Sharon will meet you at the airport and take you to the hotel.

→ You _____ at the airport and _____ to the hotel by Sharon.

H. They had never opened the door before.

→ The door _____ before.

I. When did they translate this book into English ?

→ When _____ this book _____ into English ?

J. You should send your children to a good school.

→ Your children _____ to a good school.

2. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES USING ONE OF THE VERBS IN THE BOX IN THE CORRECT FORM : PRESENT OR PAST TENSE

cause - damage - hold - invite - make - overtake - show - surround - translate - write

A. Many accidents _____ by dangerous driving.

B. Cheese _____ from milk.

C. The roof of the building _____ in a storm some days ago.

D. You _____ to the wedding. Why didn't you go ?

E. A cinema is a place where films _____.

F. In the US, elections for president _____ every four years.

G. Originally the book _____ in Spanish , and a few years ago it _____ into English.

H. Although we were driving quite fast, we _____ by a lot of cars.

I. You can't see the house from the road. It _____ by a lot of trees.

3. FILL IN THE CORRECT FORM OF THE VERBS IN BRACKETS: ACTIVE OR PASSIVE.

Today, paper _____ (USE) for hundreds of things - not only books and newspapers, but also money, stamps, bags and even clothes.

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In ancient times, before the invention of paper, people _____ (**WRITE**) on animal skins, bones and stones. In 2700 BC the Egyptians _____ (**START**) to make papyrus, which was similar to paper. But the first real form of paper _____ (**INVENT**) in 105 AD by a Chinese government official. It _____ (**MAKE**) from a mixture of plants and clothes. The Chinese _____ (**KEEP**) their new discovery a secret for many centuries.

Finally, in the 10th century, paper _____ (**BRING**) to Europe by the Arabs. The first European paper mill _____ (**BUILD**) in Spain in 1150. Since the 18th century, most paper _____ (**MAKE**) out of wood, because it is much stronger than cloth.

Today, each person _____ (**USE**) about 300 kg of paper every year.

It has become a material that we cannot do without.

PART III - SKILLS

READING SKILLS – RACISM AND DISCRIMINATION

Contexte :

Tu vas très bientôt reprendre le chemin de l'école après une longue absence due au confinement. Ton professeur d'anglais aimerait vraiment que vous discutiez de la crise sanitaire actuelle pendant le cours. Elle te demande donc de présenter une problématique en rapport direct avec un des chapitres vus pendant l'année. Tu décides de faire quelques recherches sur le net et tu trouves un article très intéressant concernant la relation entre le Coronavirus et la discrimination. Tu choisis donc ce thème à présenter à la classe.

Tâche :

Lis l'article ci-dessous. Afin de n'oublier aucun point dans ta présentation, rédige un compte-rendu de celui-ci en mentionnant les points suivants:

- Les personnes/groupes visés par cette discrimination
- Les formes de discrimination
- Les raisons de cette discrimination
- Les conséquences que le virus a sur cette partie de la population
- Les réponses/les solutions que nous pouvons apporter à ces personnes

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!).

Racism and Discrimination in COVID-19 Responses

Outbreaks create fear, and fear is a key ingredient for racism and xenophobia to thrive. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has uncovered social and political fractures within communities, with racialised and discriminatory responses to fear, disproportionately affecting marginalised groups.

Throughout history, infectious diseases have been associated with othering. Following the spread of COVID-19 from Wuhan, China, discrimination towards Chinese people has increased. This includes individual acts of microaggression or violence, to collective forms, for example Chinese people being barred from establishments. Rather than being an equaliser, given its ability to affect anyone, COVID-19 policy responses have disproportionately affected people of colour and migrants—people who are over-represented in lower socioeconomic groups, have limited health-care access, or work in precarious jobs. This is especially so in resource-poor settings that lack forms of social protection. Self-isolation is often not possible, leading to higher risk of viral spread. Ethnic minority groups are also at greater risk because of comorbidities—for example, high rates of hypertension in Black populations and diabetes in south Asians. Furthermore, migrants, particularly those without documents, avoid hospitals for fear of identification and reporting, ultimately presenting late with potentially more advanced disease.

Acts of discrimination occur within social, political, and historical contexts. Political leaders have misappropriated the COVID-19 crisis to reinforce racial discrimination, doubling down, for example, on border policies and conflating public health restrictions with antimigrant rhetoric. Matteo Salvini, former Deputy Prime Minister of Italy, wrongly linked COVID-19 to African asylum seekers, calling for border closures. Similarly, President Donald Trump has referred to severe acute respiratory

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syndrome coronavirus 2 as the Chinese virus, linking the health threat to foreign policy and trade negotiations.

Current emergency powers need to be carefully considered for longer-term consequences. Policies necessary to control populations (eg, restriction of movement, or surveillance) might be misappropriated, and marginalised groups have been traditionally targeted. Systems must be put in place to prevent adverse health outcomes from such policies.

The strength of a health system is inseparable from broader social systems that surround it. Epidemics place increased demands on scarce resources and enormous stress on social and economic systems. Health protection relies not only on a well functioning health system with universal coverage, but also on social inclusion, justice, and solidarity. In the absence of these factors, inequalities are magnified and scapegoating persists, with discrimination remaining long after. Division and fear of others will lead to worse outcomes for all.

LISTENING SKILLS – STUDENTS AND JOBS

Contexte:

Tu as décidé de partir un an à l'étranger après ta dernière année de secondaire. Mais tu hésites toujours : tu ne sais pas si tu vas y travailler comme étudiant ou reprendre des études. Tu en as discuté avec plusieurs personnes mais tu n'as pas encore pris ta décision finale. Tu trouve alors une interview intéressante sur internet dans laquelle deux personnes donnent leur avis sur le sujet.

Tâche:

Tu écoutes l'intervie et tu prends note des points positifs et des points négatifs des jobs d'étudiants afin de prendre la meilleure décision possible.

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/0601/T609-Greg-PartTimeJob.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).



