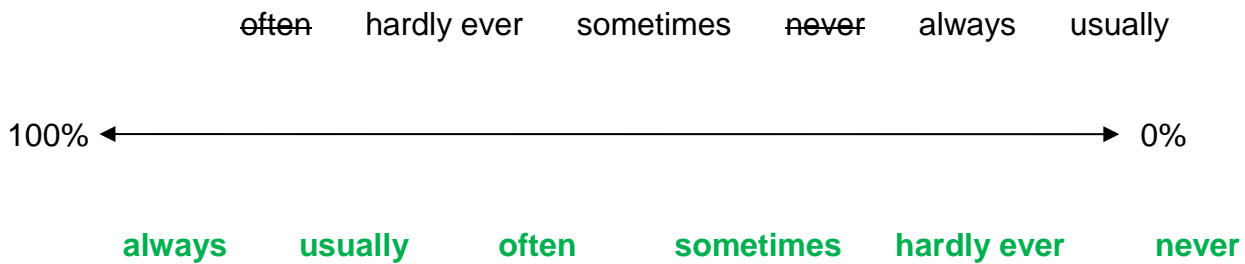


## A. Adverbs of frequency

➤ Put the adverbs in the correct places in the diagram:



### !! LOOK !!

On place les adverbes de fréquence:

- **APRÈS** le verbe **to be**;  
ex: *I'm always late.*
  
- **AVANT** les autres verbes;  
ex: *We always go to the cinema on Friday*


➤ Write sentences that are **true for you**. Complete the sentences with:

*always            usually            often            sometimes            hardly ever            never*

- 1) I **never** play football after school.
- 2) My teachers **hardly ever** give us homework for the next lesson.
- 3) I **sometimes** go to the cinema at the weekend.
- 4) My best friend **always** comes to my house at the weekend.
- 5) I **usually** watch TV in the morning.
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_

## B. Object pronouns = les pronoms personnels compléments


Personnes



subject  
objet

<b>I</b>	<b>we</b>	<b>you</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>she</b>	<b>they</b>
<b>ME</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>YOU</b>	<b>HIM</b>	<b>HER</b>	<b>THEM</b>

Choses



subject  
objet

<b>it</b>	<b>it</b>
<b>they</b>	<b>them</b>

➤ Replace the words in brackets ( ) with an object pronoun:

Ex: Talk to HER (Sophia). She's angry with HIM (Robert).

- 1) Don't ask **him** (John). He doesn't like **us** (you and me).
- 2) Mum likes **them** (Dad and Paul).
- 3) Sally and I are British. Please speak to **us** (Sally and me) in English.
- 4) Don't touch **it** (the cat). It doesn't like **you** (you).
- 5) Your mother is there. Give **her** (your mother) a kiss.
- 6) I like **them** (John and Thomas).
- 7) Madonna is popular. I love **her** (Madonna).
- 8) Lewis is great. I like **him** (Lewis).
- 9) I think she likes **me** (I).
- 10) The pupils in my classrooms are fantastic. I like **them** (the pupils).

➤ Write the correct object pronoun:

- 1) I love my dog. I love **it**
- 2) I play with Justin. I play with **him**
- 3) She plays with Ryan and me. She plays with **us**
- 4) I like Mary and Jenny. I like **them**
- 5) Jack plays football with Laura. He plays football with **her**.

## “Making questions”<sup>1</sup>

1. Complète le dialogue par le mot interrogatif qui convient.

**What - Where - How - How often - When - Why - Who - whose (= à qui)**

A: **When** are you going on holiday?

B: Next Friday.

A: **Where** are you going?

B: Croatia.

A: **Who** bought the tickets?

B: My mum did.

A: **How often** do you go on holiday?

B: Once every two years.

A: **Why** don't you go more often?

B: Because we don't want to.

A: **What** do you do the other years?

B: We relax in the garden and visit friends.

A: **How** do you choose your holiday destination?

B: We use the internet.

A: And **whose** idea was it to go to Croatia?

B: Our neighbours recommended it.

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<sup>1</sup> Source : <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/>

2. Write the words in the correct order to make questions.

1. to Who are you ? talking  
**Who are you talking to?**
2. are at they ? looking What  
**What are they looking at?**
3. music ? down the you Can turn  
**Can you turn down the music?**
4. is for What homework the today ?  
**What is the homework for today?**
5. Who that photo on ? is  
**Who is on that photo?**
6. match time does ? the start What  
**What time does the match start?**
7. you How clean often ? do teeth your  
**How often do you clean your teeth?**
8. penguins bears Why don't ? polar eat  
**Why don't polar bears eat penguins? .**

How much (incomptable)/ How many (comptable)

*Entoure la formule qui convient.*

1. How much / **How many** oranges have you got?
2. **How much** / How many milk have we got? → **du lait** >< **pas des bouteilles ou des verres**
3. How much / **How many** seats do you need for the barbecue?
4. **How much** / How many coffee do you drink a day. → **du café** >< **pas le nombre de tasses**
5. **How much** / How many sugar did you put in your tea? → **du sucre**>< **pas les morceaux**
6. **How much** / How many bottles of beer do we have?
7. How much / **How many** seasons are there in a year?
8. How much / **How many** girls are there in your class?
9. How much / **How many** cars are there in the street?
10. **How much** / How many people can fit in the bus? → il s'agit de gens= indéterminé