

FICHES
GRAMMATICALES

ANGLAIS

CAN

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

❖ Can exprime...

la capacité, le savoir-faire	<i>Exemples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I can swim = je <u>sais</u> nager. ▪ She can dance = elle <u>sait</u> danser. ▪ We can speak English = nous <u>savons</u> parler l'anglais.
la possibilité	<i>Exemples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I can speak louder if you want = je peux parler plus fort si tu veux. ▪ I can explain to you this English lesson = je peux t'expliquer cette leçon d'anglais.
la permission	<i>Exemple</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ We can go out tonight = nous pouvons sortir ce soir.

❖ Conjugaison

	Forme affirmative (+)	Forme négative (-)	Forme interrogative	Réponses brèves	
				positive	négative
I	can drive	cannot drive = can't drive	Can I drive?	Yes, you can	No, you can't
you			Can you drive?	Yes, I can	No, I can't
he			Can he drive?	Yes, he can	No, he can't
she			Can she drive?	Yes, she can	No, she can't
it	can break	can't drive	Can it break?	Yes, it can	No, it can't
we	can drive		Can we drive?	Yes, you can	No, you can't
you			Can you drive?	Yes, we can	No, we can't
they			Can they drive?	Yes, they can	No, they can't
	Il n'y a pas d'accord entre le sujet et le verbe	Pour la forme négative, il faut ajouter « 't » à « can »	Pour la forme interrogative, il faut débiter la question par « can »		

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

a. Fill in the sentences using the right form (Complète les phrases en choisissant la forme adéquate)

1. I (play) the guitar.
2. He (speak/not) English.
3. We (sing).
4. She (swim/not).
5. They (do) their homework alone.
6. You (come) with me to the cinema.
7. She (dance).



b. Answer the questions using short answers (Réponds aux questions par une réponse brève)

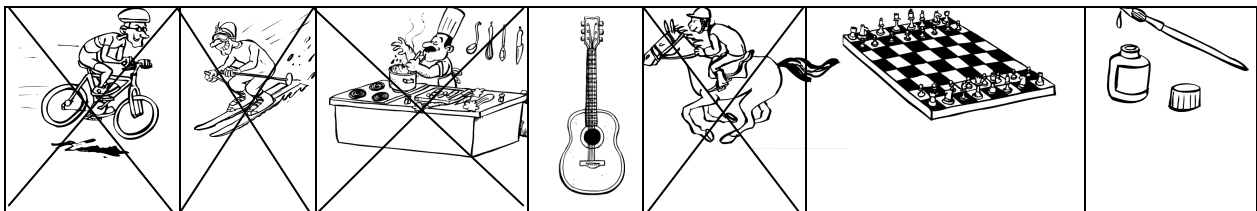
1. Can you ride a horse? _____

2. Can you play basketball? _____
3. Can you speak Chinese? _____
4. Can you swim? _____
5. Can you play the piano? _____

c. Ask the questions and answer them (Pose les questions et réponds-y)

1. talk/I/can/to you/? : _____
→ Yes, _____
2. play/can/tennis/she/? : _____
→ No, _____
3. a car/you/drive/can/? : _____
→ No, _____
4. they/cook/can/? : _____
→ No, _____
5. come/tomorrow/with us/he/can/? : _____
→ No, _____

d. Look at the pictures and write what Peter can or can't do
(Regarde les dessins et écris ce que Peter est capable ou non de faire)



- to ski
- to ride a horse
- to play chess
- to play the guitar
- to ride a bicycle
- to paint
- to cook

Peter can _____. He also can _____ but he can't _____

e. Ask permission to... (Demande la permission pour...)

1. ouvrir la fenêtre Can I _____ ?
2. aller aux toilettes _____ ?
3. boire de l'eau _____ ?
4. aller au cinéma _____ ?



THE FUTURE : WILL OR BE GOING TO (Le futur)

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

Il y a, au moins, trois façons de former le futur en anglais : *will*, le présent continu et *be going to*.

❖ WILL

On utilise « will » pour exprimer

- des prédictions à propos du futur.

Exemple : The petrol price will decrease by the end of the year.

- quelque chose que l'on vient de décider au moment même.

Exemple : I'll close the window.



Conjugaison

FORME +	FORME -	FORME ?	Réponses brèves	
			+	-
I will come	I will not come	Will I come ?	Yes, you will	No, you won't
You will come	You will not come	Will you come?	Yes, I will	No, I won't
He will come	He will not come	Will he come?	Yes, he will	No, he won't
She will come	She will not come	Will she come?	Yes, she will	No, she won't
It will rain	It will not rain	Will it rain?	Yes, it will	No, it won't
We will come	We will not come	Will we come?	Yes, you will	No, you won't
You will come	You will not come	Will you come?	Yes, we will	No, we won't
They will come	They will come	Will they come?	Yes, they will	No, they won't

- « WILL » ET « WON'T » SONT DIRECTEMENT SUIVIS DU VERBE A L'INFINITIF SANS « TO ».
- La forme contractée de « will » à la forme affirmative est « 'll »
Exemple : I'll come.
- La forme contractée de « will » à la forme négative est « won't »
Exemple : You won't come

❖ PRESENT CONTINU

On conjugue le verbe au présent continu (souvent avec un **complément de temps**) pour parler de...

- ce qui a été prévu ou décidé. *Exemple* : We're having lunch at midday.

Tonight I'm playing tennis with Jodie.

❖ **BE GOING TO**

On utilise 'going to'...

- pour parler d'intentions ou de plans futurs.

Exemple : I'm going to study very hard for my exams.

- pour exprimer une action qui va se passer à coup sûr, qui va se passer bientôt.

Exemple : The sky is really cloudy. It's going to rain.

- pour exprimer ce qui a été décidé.

Exemple : The government is going to reduce taxes.

FORME +	FORME -	FORME ?	Réponses brèves	
			+	-
I am going to study	I am not going to study	Am I going to study?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
You are going to study	You are not going to study	Are you going to study?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not
He is going to study	He is not going to study	Is he going to study?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
She is going to study	She is not going to study	Is she going to study?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
It is going to rain	It is not going to rain	Is it going to rain?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
We are going to study	We are not going to study	Are we going to study?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
You are going to study	You are not going to study	Are you going to study?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
They are going to study	They are not going to study	Are they going to study?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

a. Conjugate the verbs using the « WILL » form (Conjugué les verbes en utilisant la forme « will »)

1. I _____ (come +)	4. We _____ (run -)
2. She _____ (arrive -)	5. You _____ (phone +)
3. They _____ (eat +)	6. He _____ (drink -)

b. Fill in the sentences with the right verb using « WILL » or « WILL NOT/WON'T » (Complète les phrases en utilisant le verbe adéquat et en conjuguant avec la forme positive ou négative de « will »)

eat (not) / become / arrive / be / go / open / go (not) / improve

1. It is really hot here. I _____ the window.
2. Life _____ better in a few months.
3. In the 22nd century technology _____ a lot.
4. I hope he _____ on time.
5. I think I _____ to the cinema tonight.
6. _____ shopping on the Internet _____ more popular?
7. We _____ home now. It's really early.
8. I _____ with you for lunch.



c. Conjugate the verbs using the « BE GOING TO » form (Conjugué les verbes en utilisant la forme « be going to »)

1. I _____ (play) tennis.	4. We _____ (walk/not)
2. She _____ (do/not) the washing up.	5. You _____ (help) me.
3. They _____ (sleep)	6. He _____ (drink/not) a orange juice.

d. Fill in the sentences with the right verb using the positive or negative « BE GOING TO » form (Complète les phrases en utilisant le verbe adéquat et en conjuguant avec la forme positive ou negative de « be going to »)

phone - do - watch - get married - study - rain - take - visit

1. I _____ hard to pass my exams.
2. He _____ next year. He's so happy.
3. _____ you _____ TV during your holidays?
4. Look at the sky. It _____.
5. I _____ Philip. I really have to talk to him.
6. In July, she _____ Rome. She wants to see the Coliseum.
7. What _____ you _____ for New Year's Day?
8. We _____ the train tonight. My sister is ill.

e. Conjugate the verbs using the « PRESENT CONTINUOUS » form
(Conjugué les verbes au présent continu)

1. He _____ (go) to the beach.	4. We _____ (have) lunch with friends.
2. You _____ (play) badminton.	5. I _____ (visit) my grandmother on Sunday.
3. They _____ (meet/not) tonight.	6. She _____ (watch) TV.

f. Fill in with the right verb using the positive or negative « PRESENT CONTINUOUS » form (Complète les phrases en utilisant le verbe adéquat et en conjuguant au présent continu à la forme positive ou négative)

go - start - work - meet - have - play

1. We _____ supper together tonight.
2. I _____ to the cinema at 8 p.m.
3. She _____ her boyfriend in a café at midday.
4. The men _____ football tomorrow morning.
5. I _____ at my uncle's restaurant tomorrow evening.
6. My daughter _____ a new English course on Friday.

g. Fill in the sentences using the correct positive or negative future form (Complète les phrases avec la forme adéquate positive ou négative du future)

1. Experts say that temperatures _____ (continue) to rise in the future.
2. What do you want to do tonight? "I _____ (stay) home".
3. Chris: "I feel so ill". John: "I _____ (give) you some medicine".
4. My mother _____ (have) lunch at midday with my aunt.
5. My father _____ (go) to the States next week.
6. I think that in 2020 there _____ (be) no wars.
7. Tom has lost his wallet. What _____ (do) ?
8. I hope they _____ (be) on time.
9. We _____ (go) to the restaurant tomorrow.
10. There are dark clouds in the sky. It _____ rain.
11. Short trousers _____ (be -) in fashion next winter.
12. I _____ (do) a lot of homework tomorrow.
13. I _____ (watch) TV tonight.
14. The president of the USA _____ (be) a woman in 20 years time.
15. Open your books. We _____ (read) the text on page 11.



h. Write five sentences about what you're going to do in the future and five sentences about how you think the future will be (Ecris cinq phrases sur ce que tu feras dans le futur et 5 phrases sur ta manière de voir le futur)

I'm going to ...	It will – people will - ...
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-



PAST SIMPLE

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

Conjugaison au simple past des verbes d'action

	+		-		?	RÉPONSES BRÈVES	
						+	-
I	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did I walk ?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
you	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did you walk ?	Yes, I did	No, I didn't
he	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did he walk ?	Yes, he did	No, he didn't
she	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did she walk ?	Yes, she did	No, she didn't
it	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did it walk ?	Yes, it did	No, it didn't
we	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did we walk ?	Yes, you did	No, you didn't
you	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did you walk ?	Yes, we did	No, we didn't
they	walked	did not walk	didn't walk		Did they walk ?	Yes, they did	No, they didn't

Le past simple s'emploie...

- pour exprimer une action qui est terminée et qui a eu lieu dans le passé ;
Un complément de temps est souvent utilisé : yesterday, last night, in 1990, last year, etc.
- pour raconter des évènements dans une narration.

Pour les verbes qui se terminent...

- par une **'voyelle'** et **'y'** OU par une **consonne** : on ajoute « - ed »
Exemple : play → played / talk → talked
- par **'e'** : on ajoute « - d »
Exemple : love → loved
- par une **consonne + 'y'** : il faut remplacer le 'y' par « - ied »
Exemple : cry → cried

UNE SÉRIE DE VERBES SONT IRRÉGULIERS ! IL FAUT LES ÉTUDIER !

Exemples : run → ran ; make → made ; begin → began; come → came; go → went; wear → wore.

Réfère-toi à ta liste de verbes irréguliers !

! Avec certains verbes il faut doubler la consonne
Exemples: travel → travelled ; stop → stopped ; plan → planned

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

a. Answer the following questions (Réponds aux questions suivantes)

1. When did you go to the swimming pool?

2. Where did you go on holiday last year°?

3. At what time did you arrive this morning°?

4. When did you phone your best friend°?

5. What did you eat the day before yesterday°?

b. Put the words in the right order to make questions and answer them (Remets les mots dans l'ordre pour former une question et réponds-y.)



1. late/why/arrive/he/did ?

Question : _____

Answer : _____

2. ?/where/did/her latest outfit/buy/Jane

Question : _____

Answer : _____

3. the lesson/do/your homework/five minutes/did/before/why/ ?/you

Question : _____

Answer : _____

4. help/you/him/did/?

Question : _____

Answer : _____

5. TV/did/yesterday/watch/your mother/when/?

Question : _____

Answer : _____

6. did/breakfast/have/?/this morning/when/she

Question : _____

Answer : _____

c. Answer with short answers (Réponds par des réponses brèves)

- = réponse négative + = réponse positive

1. Did George play football last week ?

+ = _____

2. Did you meet Kate yesterday at school°?

- = _____

3. Did I write the right answer to this question°?

- = _____

4. Did you win your match the day before yesterday°? (you: 2^e personne du pluriel)

+ = _____

5. Did they buy this house°?

- = _____

d. Here are the answers, ask the questions (Voici les réponses, pose les questions)

- Question: _____
Answer: He went to the cinema.
- Question: _____
Answer: He did his homework this morning.
- Question: _____
Answer: He cleaned his bedroom.
- Question: _____
Answer: I watched the news on TV last night.
- Question: _____
Answer: Last year I visited London.

e. Here's John's diary. Explain what he did last week (Voici l'agenda de John. Explique ce qu'il a fait la semaine dernière)



Last week...	
Monday 8 a.m.	play tennis (+) – swim (-) (because not enough time)
Tuesday (afternoon)	go shopping (-) (because too much work)
Wednesday (evening)	watch TV (+) – go out (-) (because too tired)
Thursday (morning)	start an English course (+)
Friday (afternoon)	learn the English course (+)

This week...	
Monday	play the piano
Tuesday	meet friends
Wednesday	clean the house
Thursday	paint the kitchen
Friday	run

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (Les déterminants possessifs)

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

Les déterminants possessifs = *mon, ma, mes, ton, ta, tes, son, sa, ses, ...*

	Pronoms personnels sujets	Déterminants possessifs	Exemples
1.	I	my	▪ This is my brother.
2.	you	your	▪ Is Peter your best friend ?
3.	he (masc.)	his	▪ Jamie has got a new bag. His bag is blue. ▪ Cindy has got two sisters. Her sisters are very friendly. ▪ I've got a fish! Its name is Blub.
	she (fém.)	her	
	it (neutre)	its	
1.	we	our	▪ We have got a new teacher. Our teacher is really strict.
2.	you	your	▪ John, your homework is not so good.
3.	they	their	▪ Peter and John chat with a new friend. Their new friend is from Canada.

NB :

A la troisième personne du singulier, le choix entre *his, her, its* se fait en fonction de la personne qui possède : s'il s'agit d'un garçon (« son sac à lui »), on utilise *his*. S'il s'agit d'une fille (« son sac à elle »), on utilise *her* ; et si le possesseur est une chose ou un animal, on utilise *its*.

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

a. Choose the right possessive adjective (Choisis le déterminant possessif adéquat)

1. *Cindy* -bag is red.
2. *You* -favourite subject is English.
3. *We* -friends go to the same school.
4. *I* -bedroom is big.
5. *Dany* -mother is Italian.
6. *John and Eddy* -hobbies are football and computer games.
7. *Mr. Brown* -house is in the same street as the school.
8. *Mike and I* -favourite animals are tigers.
9. *a hamster* -hair is black and white.

b. Choose the right possessive adjective (Choisis le déterminant possessif adéquat)

1. I've got two sisters.sisters are 12 and 14 years old.
2. We live in Belgium.apartment is small.
3. Annie has got a TV inbedroom.

4. This is my father.name is Jim.
5. Mr and Mrs Clark have got three children.names are Linda, Amy, and Bryan.
6. “Axel, where isbook?”
7. I’ve got a rabbit.name is Dingo.
8. We’ve got a new gymnasium inschool.
9. Judith likes fashion.clothes are always really nice.
10. “Well, openbooks to page 54, please.”

c. Choose between *his, her, their* (Choisis entre *his, her, their*)

1. Jim and Alice have got brown hair.eyes are blue.
2. Jim has got brown hair.eyes are blue.
3. Jim has got blue eyes.hair is brown.
4. Alice has got brown hair.eyes are blue.
5. Peter has got two cousins.cousins are young.
6. Katie and Tom are cousins.grandfather is Edgard.
7. Tom is an only child.parents have only got one child.
8. Katie has got a pink handbag.handbag is small.

d. Fill in the dialogue with possessive adjectives (Complète le dialogue avec des déterminants possessifs)

- J: Hello, Axel !
A: Hi Jane, how are you?
J: Fine, thanks.
A: And how issister?
J: Well, sister is all right. She has got a new job.
A: Really?
J: Yes, andboss is friendly.
A: That’s good. And what aboutfather?
J: He’s not very well. He is in hospital.
A: I’m sorry.
J: Well,doctor says it isn’t too serious.
A: I hope he gets well soon !
J: And how are children?
A: Well, my wife and I are really happy becausechildren work hard at school.teacher is happy too.
J: That’s good news!
A: Yes, it is. Here comes my bus. See you soon Jane.
J: Bye Axel! Take care.



PREPOSITIONS (Les prépositions)

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

❖ Prépositions de temps

in	en	▪ In 1990 I was in America
on	à	▪ On Monday I go to the swimming pool
at	à	▪ At 5 o'clock I take the bus to drive home
before	avant	▪ He arrived before his parents
>< after	après	▪ After dinner I always eat a dessert
during	pendant	▪ During the winter I often ski

❖ Prépositions de lieu

on	sur	In my bedroom the lamp is on my bedside table
under	sous	The dog is under the table
over	au-dessus de	A small picture hangs (is) over my bed
in front of	devant	A tree is in front of the house
between	entre	My house is between two white houses
behind	derrière	The garden is behind the house
opposite	en face de	The school is opposite the train station
in	dans	The dog is in the house
next to	à côté de	The bank is next to the school
near	proche de, près de	The school is near the church
close to	près de	The bank is close to the school
a long way from	loin de	The post office is far from the school

❖ Prépositions et verbes

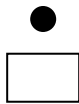
I listen to music	J'écoute de la musique
I was born in 1992	Je suis né(e) en 1992
I go to the shop (destination)	Je vais au magasin
Tomorrow, I'll buy some cloth for making costumes (intention)	Demain, j'achèterai du tissu pour faire des costumes

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

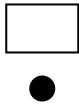
a. Complete each sentence with a time preposition (Complète chaque phrase par une préposition de temps)

1. I always play tennis Mondays.
2.the beginning of the lesson our teacher always checks our homework.
3. We usually go on holiday July.
4. I ran to school and arrivedmy sister.
5.two lessons pupils usually have a break.
6. Every morning 8 a.m. I take the school bus.
7. Last year I wasItaly summer.
8. I was born 11 p.m. 1990.
9. Tuesdays we have an English lesson.

b. Find the right preposition (Trouve la préposition adéquate)



a)



b)

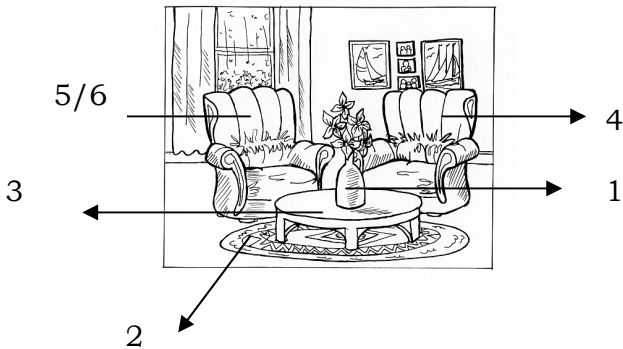


c)



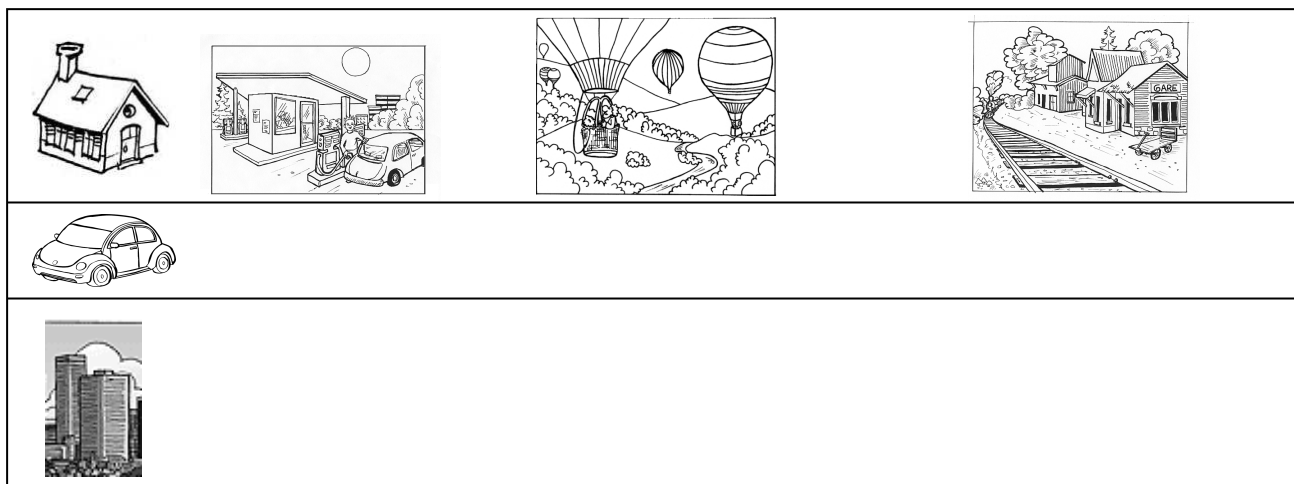
f)

c. Find the right preposition (Trouve la préposition adéquate)



1. The vase is the table.
2. The carpet is the coffee table.
3. The coffee table is the carpet.
4. The armchairs are the pictures.
5. The armchairs are the table and the wall.
6. The armchairs are the coffee table.

d. Describe the picture below (Décris l'image ci-dessous)



Quelques mots de vocabulaire pour t'aider

- the park = le parc, la gare= the station, la pompe essence = the petrol station

e. Read Kate's letter and complete it (Lis la lettre de Kate et complète-la)

Hello,

My name is Kate. I've got a thirteen-year-old sister. We sleep (1)..... the same bedroom. Our bedroom is (2)..... (près de) the bathroom. Our parents' bedroom is (3)..... our bedroom and our brother's bedroom. My brother, John, is ten years old. He usually wakes up (4)..... 8 a.m. He goes (5) school by bus. His school is (6)..... our house. It is about 35 kilometres away. I go (7)..... school on foot. Our house is (8)..... my school (9)..... the same city. It's great.

Oh, I've forgotten to introduce myself. I was born (10)..... 1998, (11)London, (12)..... Great-Britain. I have lots of hobbies. I always play tennis (13)..... Mondays and the piano (14) Thursdays. Every evening, I listen (15)..... music.

Hoping to hear from you soon!

Bye

Kate

PRESENT SIMPLE & PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Le présent simple et le présent continu)

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)



Conjugaison au présent simple

	+		-		?	Réponses brèves	
		Forme longue	Forme abrégée			+	-
I	look	do not look	don't look		Do I look ?	Yes, you do	No, you don't
You	look	do not look	don't look		Do you look ?	Yes, I do	No, I don't
He	looks	does not look	doesn't look		Does he look ?	Yes, he does	No, he doesn't
She	looks	does not look	doesn't look		Does she look ?	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
It	looks	does not look	doesn't look		Does it look ?	Yes, it does	No, it doesn't
We	look	do not look	don't look		Do we look ?	Yes, you do	No, you don't
You	look	do not look	don't look		Do you look ?	Yes, we do	No, we don't
They	look	do not look	don't look		Do they look ?	Yes, they do	No, they don't

Conjugaison au présent continu

+		-		?	Réponses brèves	
Forme longue	Forme abrégée	Forme longue	Forme abrégée		+	-
I am looking	I'm looking	I am not looking	I'm not looking	Am I looking ?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
You are looking	You're looking	You are not looking	You aren't looking	Are you looking ?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not
He is looking	He's looking	He is not looking	He isn't looking	Is he looking ?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
She is looking	She's looking	She is not looking	She isn't looking	Is she looking ?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
It is looking	It's looking	It is not looking	It isn't looking	Is it looking ?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
We are looking	We're looking	We are not looking	We aren't looking	Are we looking ?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
You are looking	You're looking	You are not looking	You aren't looking	Are you looking ?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
They are looking	They're looking	They are not looking	They aren't looking	Are they looking ?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

Emploi

Le présent simple s'emploie pour parler des activités régulières et pour exprimer des vérités générales.

Le présent continu s'emploie pour exprimer des actions qui se déroulent au moment où l'on parle et pour exprimer un arrangement, un rendez-vous.

Certains verbes ne se conjuguent jamais au présent continu, il s'agit des verbes d'états (to think, to believe, to love, to feel, to see, to look, to seem).

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

a. Circle the correct answer (Entoure la réponse correcte)

Certains verbes ne se conjuguent rarement au présent continu. Lesquels ?

- think	- love	- run	- watch
- cook	- play	- know	- understand
- want	- hate	- see	- read
- walk			

b. Write the contracted forms (Ecris les formes abrégées)

1. I do not eat	6. You are looking
2. We are eating	7. He does not eat
3. We do not drink	8. She does not drink
4. It is raining	9. She is eating
5. She is not eating	10. It does not work

c. Complete the sentences using the present simple (Complète ces phrases en utilisant le présent simple)

- John (leave) home every day at 8 a.m.
- Pupils usually (start) school early in the morning.
- My sister (do) her homework in the evening.
- After school I always (go) to the swimming pool.
- My brothers usually (play) football in summer.
- I (eat) hamburgers because they (be) too fatty.
- Every morning my mother (prepare) a sandwich for me.
- I (like) this band because the singer (sing) really badly.
- My sister always (ask) me "what you (think) about my new dress?" I always (answer) that I (like) fashion.
- Every day my best friend, Alex, (go) to school on foot.

d. Complete the sentences using the present continuous (Complète ces phrases en utilisant le présent continu)

1. Hello. Where is Kate ? She (have) a shower.
2. This afternoon, at 4 p.m. I (meet) my best friend.
3. - Teacher: "Kate, give me what you (eat)".
- Kate: "I (eat). I promise".
4. We (watch) TV right now.
5. She (talk) at the moment. She (write).
6. - Mother: "What (do - you)?"
- Jessica: I (read) a book.
7. Who (run) in the playground?
8. Helena says "I (go) to the cinema now".

e. Complete the sentences using the present simple or the present continuous (Complète les phrases ci-dessous en utilisant le présent simple ou le présent continu)

1. It's 8 a.m. I (have) a shower.
2. (have-you) breakfast in the morning ?
3. A: What (do-Kate) at the moment?
B: She (play) tennis with a friend.
4. I(want) to get up. It (be) too early.
5. Look. The teacher (talk) to John in the playground.
6. I (think) that you (be) right.
7. I (be) always quiet while the teacher (talk).
8. Claire (sit) on the sofa at the moment.
9. I (be) really tired. I (go) to the cinema tonight.

f. Complete the sentences using the present simple or the present continuous (Complète les phrases ci-dessous en utilisant le présent simple ou le présent continu)

I (live) in the middle of England. I would like to live in another country. Why? Because of the rain. It (rain) now.



I..... 13 years old (be). I (go) to school every day by bus. I(be) in the same class as my sister. We always (work) together.

Oh, it's midday! I have to leave.

I (go) to the city centre because I (want) to go shopping. I (play) tennis because I (be) too late for the training session at my tennis club.

Tonight I (meet) my friends. We (go) to the cinema together.





QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH (Questions en anglais)

OBJECTIF DES EXERCICES

- **POSER DES QUESTIONS À QUELQU'UN POUR FAIRE CONNAISSANCE**



a. Match the questions with the answers (Relie les questions aux réponses)

a. What's your name ?	1. I live in Liège, in Belgium.
b. How are you?	2. I like music and volley-ball
c. How old are ?	3. I'm fine, thank you.
d. Where do you live?	4. Yes, I have got 2 sisters but no brothers.
e. Have you got any brothers or sisters?	5. My name is Cindy.
f. What are your hobbies?	6. I speak French, Italian, and a bit of English.
g. Which language do you speak?	7. I'm 16 years old.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g

b. Fill in (Complète)

- are you°?
-do you live°?
- Have you got any..... or sisters°?
-old are you°?
- What's your°?
-are your hobbies°?
- Whatdo you speak°?

c. Write the questions using these different words (Ecris les questions en utilisant ces différents mots)

- you/ how/ are/ ? →
- old/ you/are/how/ ? →
- brothers / have/any / you/ got/ or/ sisters/ ? →
- hobbies/ what/ your/ are/ ? →
- your/ is/ name/ what/ ? →
- where/ you/do/live/ ? →
- language/ what/ do/ you/ speak/ ? →

d. Here are the answers. What are the questions ? (Voici les réponses.
Quelles sont les questions ?)

1.?
I'm fine, thank you.
2.?
I'm 17 years old.
3.?
I speak two languages: French and Spanish.
4.?
My hobbies are aerobics and watching TV.
5.?
I live in Belgium.
6.?
My name is John.
7.?
I have got three brothers and one sister.

e. Answer the questions talking about yourself (Réponds aux questions en parlant de toi)

1. How are you?
2. What's your name ?
3. How old are you ?
4. Where do you live ?
5. Have you got any brothers or sisters ?
6. What are your hobbies ?
7. Which languages do you speak ?

f. Now ask questions to your partner about... (Pose maintenant des questions à ton partenaire à propos de...) **NO FRENCH : PAS DE FRANÇAIS !**

- Humeur
- Nom
- Âge
- Lieu d'habitation
- Famille
- Loisirs
- Langues





QUESTION WORDS (Mots interrogatifs)

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

1.	What's your favourite colour ? My favourite colour is blue.	➤ what ? = que, quoi ?
2.	Who's the President of the United States ? Barak Obama is the President of America.	➤ who ? = qui ?
3.	Where does your brother live ? My brother lives in Italy.	➤ where ? = où, à quel endroit ?
4.	How old is your best friend ? She is 15 years old.	➤ how old ? = quel âge ?
5.	When do the students go to Spain ? In October.	➤ when ? = quand ?
6.	What time is it ? It is half past ten. (At) what time do you play come home? I come home at 6 o'clock.	➤ (at) what time ? = (à) quelle heure ?
7.	Why is the teacher sad ? Because the pupils don't work a lot.	➤ why ? = pourquoi ?

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

a. Look at the examples above and choose the right answer (Observe les phrases exemples ci-dessus et choisis la bonne réponse)

1. Le mot interrogatif est placé...

- a. en début de phrase
- b. en fin de phrase
- c. au milieu de la phrase

2. Le deuxième élément (de la question) est...

- a. le sujet
- b. l'auxiliaire (soit *to be*, soit *have*)



b. Match each question word with its translation (Relie chaque mot interrogatif avec sa traduction)

1)	when	•
2)	where	•
3)	why	•
4)	what	•
5)	how old	•
6)	who	•
7)	(at) what time	•

•	à quelle heure
•	pourquoi
•	quand
•	qui
•	quoi, que, quel(le)
•	où
•	quel âge

c. Complete the questions with the right question word (Complète les questions avec le mot interrogatif adéquat)

- 1.do you go to the beach? I go to the beach every Sunday.
- 2.is your sister? She is 19 years old.
- 3.do you think of this? I think it's a good idea.
- 4.is your English teacher? My English teacher is Mister Crown.



5.does your grandmother live°? She lives in Northern Ireland.
6.is it°? It is ten o'clock.
7.is she crying°? Because her boyfriend left her.
8.did they read this book°? They read it last year.
9.is the school principal (= directeur)°? It's Mister Halligan.
- 10..... do you meet your friends°? I meet them in Central Park.

d. Put the words in the right order to make a questions and answer them (Remets les mots dans le bon ordre pour former une question et répons-y)

Example : your/actress/who/?/favourite/is

➤ *Who is your favourite actress°? My favourite actress is Scarlett Johansson.*

1. you/when/do/?/tennis/play : _____

➤ _____

2. what/you/?/eating/tonight/are : _____

➤ _____

3. the/film/?/what/does/time/at/begin : _____

➤ _____

4. do/go/where/?/you/on holidays: _____

➤ _____

5. who/likes/coffee/?: _____

➤ _____

e. Here are the answers. What are the questions ? (Voici les réponses. Quelles sont les questions?)

1. _____ ?

➤ My mother is 38 years old.

2. _____ ?

➤ My mother likes tea.

3. _____ ?

➤ Because my mother offered me a new watch.

4. _____ ?

➤ I play basketball twice a week.

5. _____ ?

➤ The train leaves (=part) at half past six.

f. Read the short text below and ask questions about the underlined words (Lis le petit texte ci-dessous et pose une question sur les mots soulignés)



Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of the United Kingdom.

(1) She lives in Buckingham Palace (2) with her husband. His name is Philip (3) (Prince of Edinburgh). They have got four children (4): Charles (Prince of Wales), Anne (Princess Royal), Andrew (Prince of York), Edward (Prince of Wessex).

Every morning the Queen reads the newspapers (5). At 10 a.m. (6) she meets her collaborators and works all

day long. At the end of the day, she is often very tired because she works a lot. (7)

During her free time she often goes hunting and horse riding. (8)

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

THERE IS / THERE ARE (Il y a)

1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

There is/are... = il y a ...

	Singulier	Pluriel
+	<i>There is</i> a chair in the classroom.	<i>There are</i> two chairs in the classroom.
-	<i>There isn't</i> a chair in the classroom.	<i>There aren't</i> any chairs in the classroom.
?	<i>Is there</i> a chair?	<i>Are there</i> any chairs in the classroom?

2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

a. Say what there is or what there isn't at this school (Dis ce qu'il y a ou qu'il n'y a pas dans cette école)

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------|
| 1. a swimming pool | yes | <i>There is a swimming pool</i> |
| 2. a cafeteria | yes | ..... |
| 3. computers | yes | ..... |
| 4. a football field | no | ..... |
| 5. a theatre | no | ..... |
| 6. classrooms | yes | ..... |
| 7. toilets | yes | ..... |

b. Complete the sentences with *there is/isn't* ou *there are/aren't*
(Complète les phrases à l'aide de *there is/isn't* ou *there are/aren't*)

1. Look !a new shop !
2. I love concerts buta concert hall in my town.
3. 18 pupils in my class; 18 boys. So any girls in my class.
4.a train at 6.00 am.
5. In Belgiumany mountains.
6. In my housetwo toilets.
7.a garage, so the car is always outside.
8.a lot of people on the beach.
9. a book on the table.

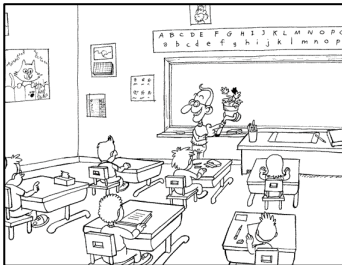
c. Ask the question (Pose la question)

1. There is a new pupil at school. → *Is there a new pupil at school?*
2. There are ten provinces in Belgium. →
3. There are two cupboards in my bedroom. →
4. There is a bank in that street. →
5. There are many hostels in the city centre. →

d. Ask the question and write a short answer (Pose la question et écris la réponse brève)

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a post office ? | <i>Is there a post office?</i> | <i>Yes, there is.</i> |
| 2. many people ? | ..... | Yes, |
| 3. flowers ? | ..... | No, |
| 4. salt ? | ..... | Yes,..... |
| 5. a phone ? | ..... | No, |
| 6. a hospital ? | ..... | Yes,..... |
| 7. new books ? | ..... | No, |

e. Look at the picture and write five sentences about it (Observe l'image suivante et écris cinq phrases à propos de celle-ci)
blackboard (= tableau), pupils, teacher, chair, poster, pen, calendar,...



f. Complete the dialogue : a woman phones a camp site to get information (Complète le dialogue suivant°: une cliente téléphone à un camping pour avoir des informations)

- A: Good morning.
 B: Hello, can I help you ?
 A: Yes, I saw the website of your camp site on the Net and I have a few questions.
 B: Of course, what would you like to know ?
 A:a swimming pool ?
 B: Yes, It is 10 metres long and 6 wide.
 A: Perfect. entertainment in the evenings ?
 B: Yes, but only on Fridays and Saturdays.
 A: How many toilets ?
 B:15 toilets.
 A: Right. a restaurant ?
 B: In fact, two restaurants: a French and an Italian one.
 A: One more question:sport activities during the day ?
 B: Yes, You can play volleyball, water polo, and
 also games for young children.
 A: That sounds perfect. Thank you very much for your help.
 B: You're welcome. Good bye.
 A: Bye.