

**FICHES**  
**GRAMMATICALES**

**ANGLAIS**

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# TO BE (être)

## 1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

**Complete the box** (Complète le tableau)



		+		-		?
<i>je</i>	<b>I</b>	am	'm	am not	'm not	Am I
<i>tu</i>	<b>You</b>					
<i>il</i>			's			
<i>elle</i>						
	<b>it</b>					
<i>nous</i>				are not		
<i>vous</i>						
<i>ils/elles</i>			're			

## 2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

**a. Write the correct full form of « to be »** (Ecris la forme correcte et complète du verbe « être »)



1. He ..... <i>is</i> .....(+)	6. It .....(-)	11. I .....(+)
2. She .....(+)	7. I .....(-)	12. She .....(-)
3. You .....(+)	8. You .....(-)	13. It .....(+)
4. They .....(-)	9. He .....(-)	14. We .....(+)
5. We .....(-)	10. They .....(+)	

**b. Write the contracted form of « to be »** (Ecris la forme contractée du verbe « être »)

1. You're.....(+)	6. They .....(+)	11. I .....(+)
2. He .....(+)	7. She .....(+)	12. She .....(-)
3. They .....(-)	8. I .....(-)	13. You .....(-)
4. We .....(-)	9. He .....(-)	14. We .....(+)
5. It .....(-)	10. It .....(+)	

**c. Complete the sentences** (Complète les phrases)

1. Amy .....a girl.	6. I.....16 years old.
2. You .....Italian.	7. She .....a student.
3. They .....Belgian.	8. John .....a girl.
4. My father .....an electrician.	9. My parents .....nice.
5. We .....happy today.	10.I .....a teacher.

**d. Correct the sentences and put them in the negative form. Use the contracted forms** (Corrige les phrases et mets-les à la forme négative. Utilise les formes contractées)

- Our parents are German. → *Our parents aren't German.*
- She is the new director. → .....
- London is a small city. → .....
- I am very good at maths. → .....
- They are very friendly. → .....
- It is difficult. → .....
- My brother and I are blond. → .....
- He is on holiday. → .....
- This film is fantastic. → .....
- Jane and John are from Liverpool. → .....

**e. Ask questions** (Pose des questions)

- You are a student. → *Are you a student ?*
- They are in the classroom. → Where .....
- It is in India. → Where .....
- I am fine. → How .....
- My books are in my bag. → Where.....
- He is not here. → Where .....
- It is my car. → What .....
- She is fine. → How .....
- Peter is my cousin. → Who .....
- It is my phone → What .....

**f. Describe this person** (Décris cette personne)

**Some vocabulary to help you** (quelques mots pour t'aider) :  
a boy, a singer, blond, tall, short, a musician, old, young



.....  
.....



# CAN

## 1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

### ❖ Can exprime...

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

### ❖ 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
	<b>Il n'y a pas d'accord entre le sujet et le verbe</b>	<b>Pour la forme négative, il faut ajouter « 't » à « can »</b>	<b>Pour la forme interrogative, il faut débiter la question par « can »</b>		

## 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)

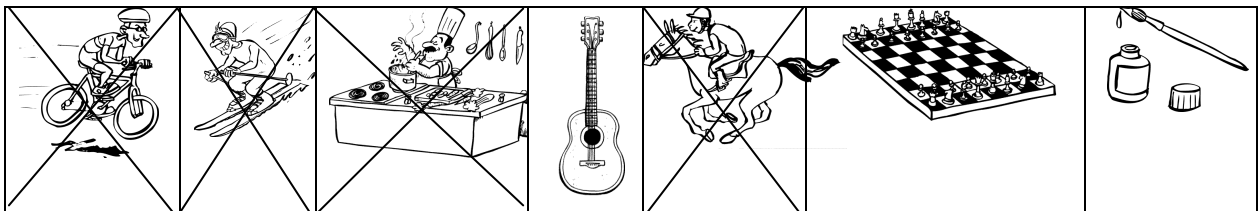
1. Can you ride a horse? \_\_\_\_\_

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 répons-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 22<sup>nd</sup> 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)

<b>I'm going to ...</b>	<b>It will – people will - ...</b>
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-



**HAVE GOT & TO BE** (Avoir & être)

**1. SUMMARY** (Rappel)

**HAVE**

	+		-		?
	Forme longue	Forme abrégée	Forme longue	Forme abrégée	
I	<b>have</b> got	<i>I've got</i>	<b>have not</b> got	<i>haven't got</i>	<b>Have</b> I got ....?
you	<b>have</b> got	<i>you've got</i>	<b>have not</b> got	<i>haven't got</i>	<b>Have</b> you got...?
he	<b>has</b> got	<i>he's got</i>	<b>has not</b> got	<i>hasn't got</i>	<b>Has</b> he got...?
she	<b>has</b> got	<i>she's got</i>	<b>has not</b> got	<i>hasn't got</i>	<b>Has</b> she got...?
it	<b>has</b> got	<i>it's got</i>	<b>has not</b> got	<i>hasn't got</i>	<b>Has</b> it got...?
we	<b>have</b> got	<i>we've got</i>	<b>have not</b> got	<i>haven't got</i>	<b>Have</b> we got...?
you	<b>have</b> got	<i>you've got</i>	<b>have not</b> got	<i>haven't got</i>	<b>Have</b> you got...?
they	<b>have</b> got	<i>they've got</i>	<b>have not</b> got	<i>haven't got</i>	<b>Have</b> they got...?

**BE**

	+		-		?
	Forme longue	Forme abrégée	Forme longue	Forme abrégée	
I	<b>am</b>	<i>I'm</i>	<b>am not</b>	<i>'m not</i>	Am I...?
you	<b>are</b>	<i>you're</i>	<b>are not</b>	<i>aren't</i>	Are you...?
he	<b>is</b>	<i>he's</i>	<b>is not</b>	<i>isn't</i>	Is he...?
she	<b>is</b>	<i>she's</i>	<b>is not</b>	<i>isn't</i>	Is she...?
it	<b>is</b>	<i>it's</i>	<b>is not</b>	<i>isn't</i>	Is it...?
we	<b>are</b>	<i>we're</i>	<b>are not</b>	<i>aren't</i>	Are we...?
you	<b>are</b>	<i>you're</i>	<b>are not</b>	<i>aren't</i>	Are you...?
they	<b>are</b>	<i>they're</i>	<b>are not</b>	<i>aren't</i>	Are they...?

**2. EXERCISES** (Exercices)

**a. Write the contracted forms** (Ecris les formes abrégées)

1. It has got	6. It has not got
2. We have got	7. They have got
3. I have got	8. You have not got
4. She has got	9. He has not got
5. We have not got	10. They have got

**b. Write five sentences about the grocer. What has he got? What hasn't he got?** (Ecris cinq phrases à propos de l'épicier. Qu'a-t-il ? Que n'a-t-il pas ?)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

1. He .....any apples.	4. He.....any bananas.
2. He .....strawberries.	5. He .....meat.
3. He.....bread.	



**c. Make questions** (Forme des questions)

1. (you/brothers and sisters?) → *Have you got any brothers and sisters?*
2. (you/a boyfriend?).....
3. (he/a camera?).....
4. (she/a bicycle?).....
5. (you/a car?).....
6. (they/a computer?).....
7. (it/a bathroom?).....
8. (you/the keys?).....
9. (she/her books?).....



**d. Complete the sentences with the verb *have got*** (Complète les phrases avec le verbe *have got*)

1. We live in a big house. It ..... 10 rooms.
2. Julia takes the bus everyday because she ..... a bicycle.
3. My mother hates animals. We ..... any animals at home.
4. My brothers are very friendly and they ..... many friends.
5. I don't understand this text. .... a dictionary?
6. He can't read this article because he ..... his glasses.
7. ....he ..... any brothers or sisters?
8. ....you ..... a camera ? I'd like to take a picture.

**e. Write the contracted forms** (Ecris les formes abrégées)

1. I am = _____	6. It is = _____
2. He is = _____	7. They are = _____
3. You are not = _____	8. I am not = _____
4. We are = _____	9. She is not = _____
5. He is not = _____	10. We are not = _____

**f. Write the full forms** (Ecris les formes complètes)

1. I'm = _____	6. He isn't = _____
2. She's = _____	7. It's = _____
3. You aren't = _____	8. You're = _____
4. They're = _____	9. They aren't = _____
5. We aren't = _____	10. I'm not = _____

**g. Complete the sentences with am/is/are** (Complète les phrases avec am/is/are)

1. I ..... a girl.	7. The books .....in my bag.
2. She .....a teacher.	8. The children .....in the garden.
3. He .....friendly.	9. It .....very hot today.
4. They .....tall.	10.You .....my best friend.
5. The classroom .....big.	11.We .....tired.
6. My father .....a technician.	12.My father ..... 36 years old.

**h. Write full sentences about Edgard** (Ecris des phrases complètes à propos d'Edgard)

Name: *Edgard.*

Sex: *boy*

Age: *21*

Nationality: *Belgian*

Job: *butcher*

Married: *no*

Favourite colour: *red*

Favourite singer: *Pascal*

*Obispo*



His name is Edgard. He.....  
 .....  
 .....

**i. Ask questions** (Pose des questions)

(you / Belgian?) → *Are you Belgian?*

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (he / married?)_____   | 4. (you/ ready?)_____    |
| 2. (she/ a student?)_____ | 5. (it/ beautiful?)_____ |
| 3. (we/ friends?)_____    | 6. (they/ happy?)_____   |

**j. Choose between have got and to be** (Choisis entre les verbes *have got* et *to be*)

1. He hasn't got a wife. He .....married.	10.....you John's father?
2. I'm sorry, I .....the keys.	11. We .....a lot of holidays.
3. Peter and Gerry .....my brothers.	12.I'm an only child. I ..... any brothers or sisters.
4. The weather .....really nice today: it's warm.	13.She .....a new computer.
5. John.....two sisters.	14. My parents .....many friends. They .....only two friends.
6. What .....your name?	15.They never read. They ..... any books.
7. You .....a beautiful house.	16. My brother ..... 15 years old.
8. Where .....your mother?	
9. I .....a lot of work to do.	



## 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<sup>e</sup> personne du pluriel)

+ = \_\_\_\_\_

5. Did they buy this house°?

- = \_\_\_\_\_



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

1. Question : \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: He went to the cinema.

2. Question : \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: He did his homework this morning.

3. Question: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: He cleaned his bedroom.

4. Question: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: I watched the news on TV last night.

5. 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

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

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 is .....book?”
7. I’ve got a rabbit. ....name is Dingo.
8. We’ve got a new gymnasium in .....school.
9. Judith likes fashion. ....clothes are always really nice.
10. “Well, open .....books 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 is .....sister?
- J: Well, ..... sister is all right. She has got a new job.
- A: Really?
- J: Yes, and .....boss is friendly.
- A: That’s good. And what about .....father?
- 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 because .....children 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.



## POSSESSIVES (Les possessifs)

### 1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

	Pr. pers. sujets	Dét. possessifs	Pronoms possessifs	Exemples
1.	I	<b>my</b>	<b>mine</b> = le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Give me this bag. It's <b>mine!</b></li> <li>▪ Give me these bags. They're <b>mine!</b></li> </ul>
2.	you	<b>your</b>	<b>yours</b> = le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This book is <b>yours.</b></li> </ul>
3.	he (masc.)	<b>his</b>	<b>his</b> = le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This is his car; it's <b>his.</b></li> </ul>
	she (fém.)	<b>her</b>	<b>hers</b> = le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This is her skirt; it's <b>hers.</b></li> </ul>
	it (neutre)	<b>its</b>	<b>Pas de pronom possessif correspondant</b>	

1.	we	<b>our</b>	<b>ours</b> = le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Look, here is our dog. It is <b>ours.</b></li> </ul>
2.	you	<b>your</b>	<b>yours</b> = le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This is your English book. This is <b>yours.</b></li> <li>▪ These are your books. These are yours.</li> </ul>
3.	they	<b>their</b>	<b>theirs</b> = le leur, la leur, les leurs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ This is their school. This is <b>theirs.</b></li> </ul>

! Le pronom possessif ne change pas, qu'il remplace un nom SINGULIER ou PLURIEL ! Seul le verbe se met au pluriel si le nom est au pluriel !

- This is **my bag.** This is **mine.**
- These *are* **my bags.** These *are* **mine.**

### 2. EXERCISES (Exercices)

**a. Replace the underlined words with the right possessive pronoun**  
(Remplace les éléments soulignés par le pronom possessif adéquat)

1. It's my bag. It's \_\_\_\_\_
2. It's Alison's mobile phone. It's \_\_\_\_\_
3. They are our children. They are \_\_\_\_\_
4. Look, it is your dog. It is \_\_\_\_\_
5. It is my dog. It is \_\_\_\_\_
6. These are their suitcases. They are \_\_\_\_\_
7. This is our new English book. It is \_\_\_\_\_
8. This is his new car. It is \_\_\_\_\_
9. These are her trousers. They are \_\_\_\_\_
10. These are my books. They are \_\_\_\_\_


**b. Replace the underlined words with the right possessive pronoun**






(Remplace les éléments soulignés par le pronom possessif adéquat)

1. It's not my key, it's mum's key. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They are not your pens, they are your brother's pens.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. It's not Helen's car, it's Helen and John's car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. They are not my books, they are your brother's books.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They are not my sister's pictures, they are my friends' sister's pictures.  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. It's not my camera, it's my brother's camera.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. It's not our house, it's my grandparents' house.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. It's not your file, it's John's file.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**c. Look at each picture and make a sentence using possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns**

(Regarde chaque image et rédige une phrase en utilisant les adjectifs et les pronoms possessifs)

<b>Example</b>	 Chris	<i>It's his bag</i>	<i>It's his</i>
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<b>1.</b>	 Helen's son	a. _____	b. _____
<b>2.</b>	 Jessica	a. _____	b. _____
<b>3.</b>	 Peter and Jodie	a. _____	b. _____
<b>4.</b>	 Sara      Dominic	a. _____	b. _____
<b>5.</b>	 Anna	a. _____	b. _____

**d. Read the letter and fill it in with possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns. You are the writer** (Lis la lettre et complète-la avec des adjectifs possessifs et des pronoms possessifs. Tu es l'auteur !)

Hello Grace,

How are you ?

\_\_\_\_\_ name is Guillaume Dupont. I live in Liège, it's a city in the east of Belgium. I have got two sisters. \_\_\_\_\_ names are Céline and Valérie. \_\_\_\_\_ parents are Vincent and Alexandra. We live together in a small house. It is \_\_\_\_\_. Do you live in a house as well? Is it \_\_\_\_\_ or is it your family's house?

I am fourteen years old. I go to school with my best friend. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Benoît. We go to school on foot together. We study different subjects. \_\_\_\_\_ English teacher is really nice. We also have a nice Maths teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ name is Christine Petitjean.



This is \_\_\_\_\_ dog Bello. \_\_\_\_\_ I often play with him. It is so nice. My sister Céline has got a cat. She makes it clear that it is \_\_\_\_\_ only and she is the only one who can play with him. Have you got any brothers or sisters?

I have some hobbies. I like swimming. I go to the swimming pool every Friday with \_\_\_\_\_ parents. On Sunday I usually play football with \_\_\_\_\_ friends. And what about you? What are \_\_\_\_\_ hobbies?

Bye for now,

Guillaume

## PREPOSITIONS (Les prépositions)

### 1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

#### ❖ Prépositions de temps

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

#### ❖ Prépositions de lieu

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

#### ❖ Prépositions et verbes

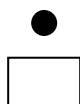
I listen <b>to</b> music	J'écoute de la musique
I was born <b>in</b> 1992	Je suis né(e) en 1992
I go <b>to</b> the shop (destination)	Je vais au magasin
Tomorrow, I'll buy some cloth <b>for making</b> costumes (intention)	Demain, j'achèterai du tissu pour faire des costumes

**2. EXERCISES** (Exercices)

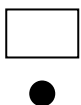
**a. Complete each sentence with a time preposition** (Complète chaque phrase par une préposition de temps)

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 arrived .....my sister.
5. ....two lessons pupils usually have a break.
6. Every morning ..... 8 a.m. I take the school bus.
7. Last year I was .....Italy ..... 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) .....

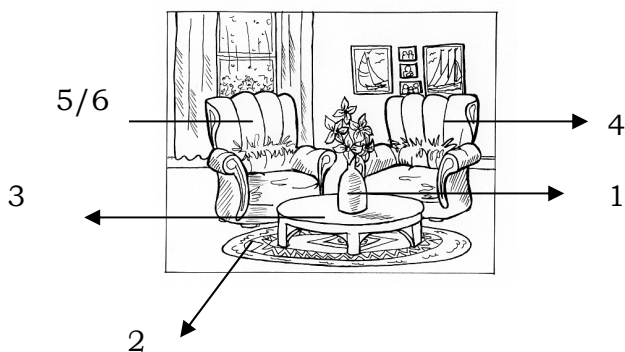


c) .....



f) .....

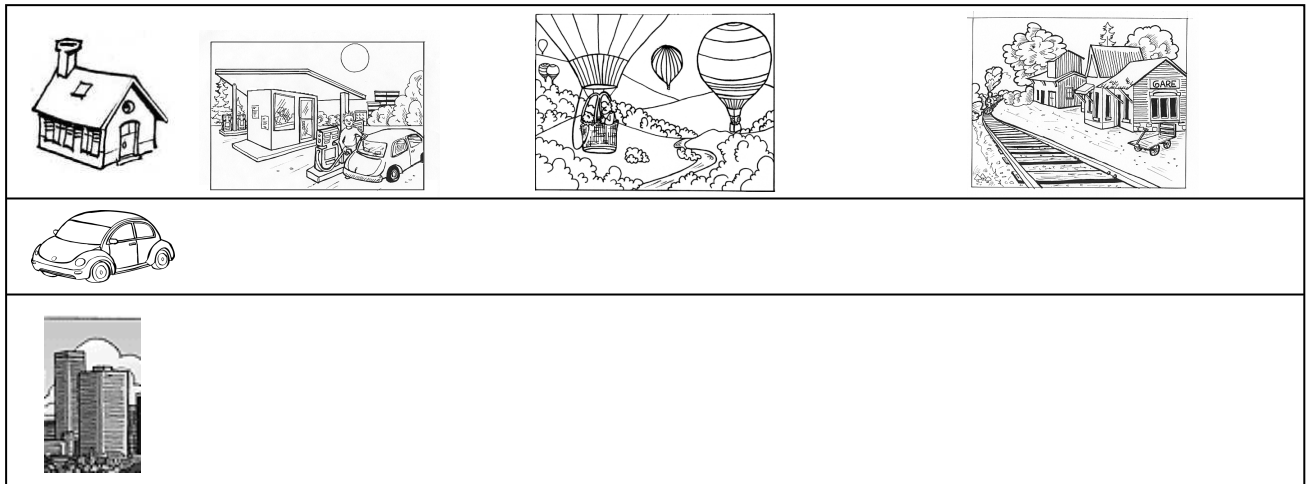
**c. Find the right preposition** (Trouve la préposition adéquate)



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

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**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)

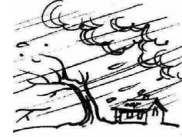
1. Hello. Where is Kate ? She ..... (have) a shower.
2. This afternoon, at 4 p.m. I ..... (meet) my best friend.
3. - Teacher: "Kate, give me what you ..... (eat)".  
- Kate: "I ..... (eat). I promise".
4. We ..... (watch) TV right now.
5. She ..... (talk) at the moment. She ..... (write).
6. - Mother: "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.



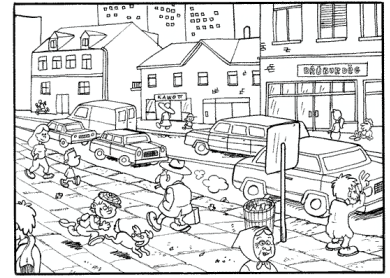


**PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Présent continu)**

**a. Read the text and find five differences between Lisa and Laura! Write them in French !** (Lis le texte et trouve 5 différences entre Lisa et Laura. Ecris-les en français)

Lisa: Oh, hi! Where are you phoning from ?  
 Laura: I'm in a clothes shop. What are you doing?

Lisa: Right now, I'm in London and I'm walking around the city. I want to buy my Christmas presents. London is such a great city to shop.  
 Laura: Really? What are you looking for ?  
 Lisa: I need new shoes and a new skirt. I also need a scarf for my mother and a new jumper for my father. What about you ?  
 Laura: I'm looking for a black dress for Christmas Eve. Is Tom with you ?  
 Lisa: No, I think he's watching television at home. What about Nicolas ?  
 Laura: He's with me. He's in the fitting-room at the moment. He's trying new trousers on. He really likes shopping. And what about your sister ?  
 Lisa: She's all right. She studies every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. She never wants to go out with me.  
 Laura: Oh... Nicolas is calling me...Sorry, see you next week! Bye!



<i>Lisa</i>	<i>Laura</i>



**b. Re-read the text and answer these questions with the right short answer** (Relis le texte et réponds aux questions suivantes par la réponse brève adéquate)

1. Is Lisa in Brussels? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is Lisa looking for new shoes? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is London a great shopping place? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is Nicolas in the fitting-room? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is Nicolas calling Lisa? \_\_\_\_\_

**! Rappel de la formation du présent continu. Complète le tableau ci-dessous !**

	+ (walk)	- (walk)	? (walk)	Réponses brèves	
				+	-
I					
you					
he					
she					
it					
we					
you					
they					

**c. Describe these two people and yourself. Write sentences !** (Décris les deux personnages suivants et toi-même, rédige des phrases complètes !)

<p>1.</p> 	<p>Cheveux blonds Yeux bruns T-Shirt bleu Jupe bleue Chaussures bleues Elle marche</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>Cheveux bruns Yeux bleus Mallette noire Chemise verte avec des boutons Pantalon jaune Il attend le bus</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>3.</p> <p><b>you</b></p>		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

**d. Fill in the gaps using the present continuous** (Complète en conjuguant au présent continu)

- = negative

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear -) a blue skirt.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a big suitcase.
3. Pupils \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the schoolyard at the moment.
4. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) a black dress tonight.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (carry) a big schoolbag today.
6. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a big ice-cream now.
7. My mother \_\_\_\_\_ (sunbathe) at the moment.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ (listen -)!
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV tonight.
10. Now I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema.

**e. Mime!** (Mime!)

**f. Guess: where is your friend?** (Devine où se trouve ton ami)

*A friend of yours is somewhere. Ask questions and try to guess where he/she is.*

Example: Are you playing music?

	Name of your friend		Name of your friend
Disco		Opera house	
Concert hall		School	
Theatre		Café	
Kitchen		Beach	
Swimming-pool		Restaurant	
Canteen			

*Some vocabulary to help you...*

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ to sunbathe = bronzer</li> <li>➤ to sing = chanter</li> </ul> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ a swimsuit = un maillot</li> <li>➤ to play the piano = jouer du piano</li> <li>➤ to cook = cuisine</li> </ul> |
|--|--|--|

**g. What are they doing?** (Que font-ils ?)

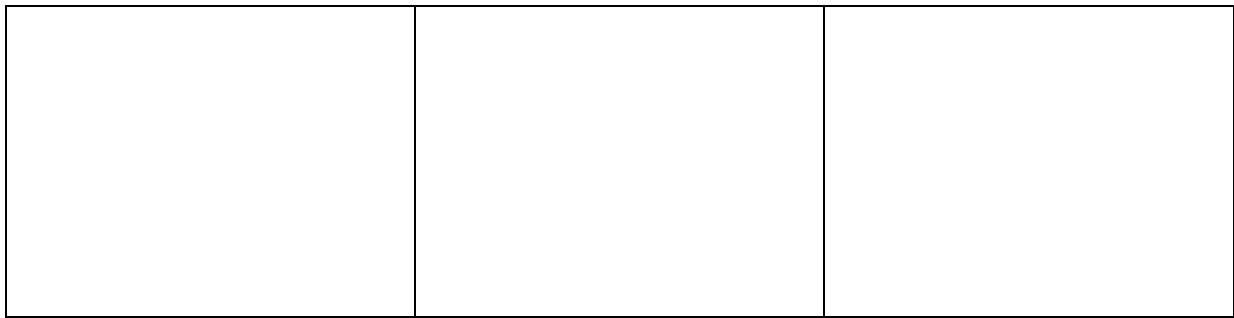
**Describe the three characters to your partner.** (Décris les trois personnages à ton partenaire). **Then, listen to your partner and draw your partner's characters.** (Ensuite, écoute ton partenaire et dessine les personnages qu'il te décrit).



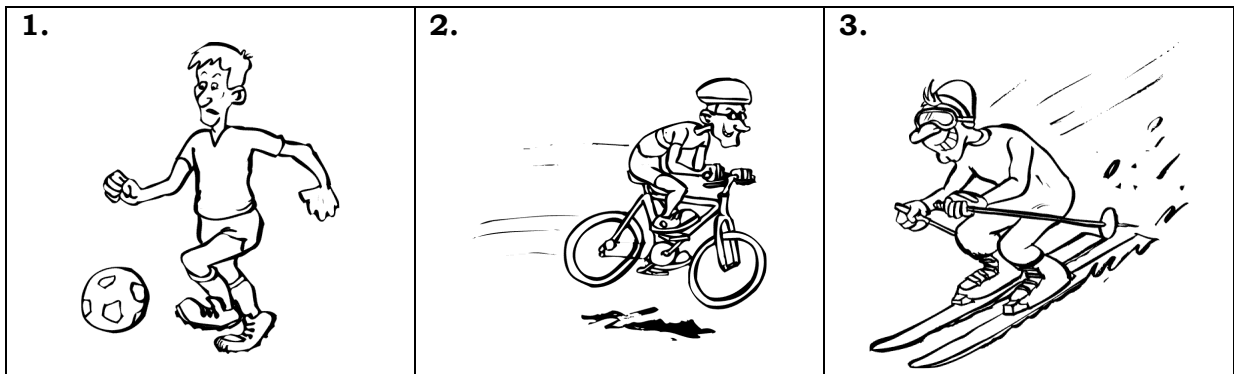
**STUDENT A : DÉCRIS CE QUE LE PERSONNAGE EST EN TRAIN DE FAIRE**



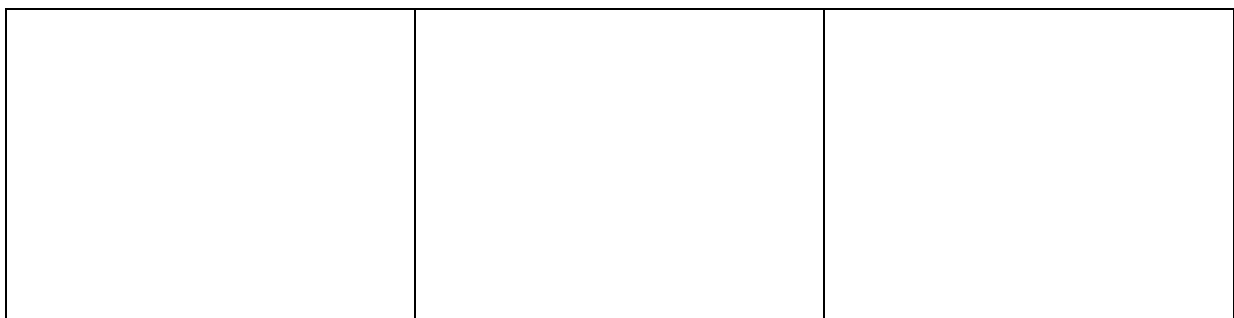
**Listen to your partner and draw you partner's characters** (Ecoute ton partenaire et dessine les personnages qu'il te décrit)



**STUDENT B : DÉCRIS CE QUE LE PERSONNAGE EST EN TRAIN DE FAIRE**



**Listen to your partner and draw you partner's characters** (Ecoute ton partenaire et dessine les personnages qu'il te décrit)





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



# SOME, ANY, MUCH, MANY

## 1. SUMMARY (Rappel)

### ➤ SOME OU ANY ? LEQUEL CHOISIR ?

Some	Any
<i>Dans les phrases affirmatives :</i> ➤ I buy some butter. ➤ I want some chips.  <i>Dans les phrases interrogatives formulant une offre ou une demande polie :</i> ➤ Can I have some tea ? ➤ Do you want some coffee?	<i>Dans les autres phrases interrogatives :</i> ➤ Is there any butter left?  <i>Dans les phrases négatives :</i> ➤ There isn't any cheese left.

### ➤ MUCH OU ANY ? LEQUEL CHOISIR ?

Tous les deux veulent dire 'beaucoup'.

Much	Many
<i>Much est suivi d'un nom au singulier :</i> ➤ There is much noise.	<i>Many est suivi d'un nom au pluriel :</i> ➤ You have many friends.

## 2. EXERCISES (Exercices)



### a. Complete the sentences with some or any (Complète les phrases avec some ou any)

1. I haven't got ..... sisters.	6. Are there .....apples left°?
2. You have .....tea.	7. Sue goes to the cinema with .....friends.
3. I've got ..... photos of my family.	8. There is .....water in the fridge.
4. Have you got .....pets°?	9. Have we got .....chips°?
5. I want ..... cookies.	10. There isn't .....juice left.

### b. Complete the dialogue with some or any (Complète le dialogue avec some ou any)

- Do you want .....coffee?
- No I don't. But I would like ..... orange juice. Do you have any?
- Yes, we do.
- And I am also really hungry.
- I've got ..... chicken in the fridge. But there isn't ..... rice left.
- Chicken is fine. Thank you!

**c. Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*** (Complète les phrases avec *much* ou *many*)

1. Have you got .....friends ?	6. I don't have .....money.
2. We receive .....letters.	7. Do you need .....milk for this cake°?
3. Babies don't have .....hair.	8. Do they have .....dogs°?
4. He's very busy, he has so .....work	9. I'm in a hurry. I don't have .....time.
5. You ask .....questions.	10. There is so .....traffic here.

**d. Complete the dialogue with *much* or *many*** (Complète le dialogue avec *much* ou *many*)

- Hi Jane°! Do you want to go to the cinema with us?
- I'm sorry but I have so .....homework to do this afternoon and .....friends are coming to my party tonight. I have .....things to prepare and I don't have .....time.
- Dou you need help?
- No thanks! Goodbye!



**e. Look at the shopping list and complete the sentence. Use *some*, *any*, *much*, *many*** (Regarde la liste des courses et écris ce dont tes parents ont besoin ou n'ont pas besoin en utilisant *some*, *any*, *much*, *many*)

①

- 24 bananas
- ~~cheese (5kg)~~
- coffee
- tea
- ~~orange juice~~
- 20 apples
- ~~butter (3kg)~~
- water
- milk
- ~~16 tomatoes~~

②

My parents need...

- a. ....
- b. ....
- c. ....
- d. ....
- e. ....
- f. ....

My parents don't need...

- a. ....
- b. ....
- c. ....
- d. ....



## 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 but .....a 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 Belgium .....any mountains.
6. In my house .....two toilets.
7. ....a garage, so the car is always outside.
8. ....a lot of people on the beach.
9. .... a book on the table.

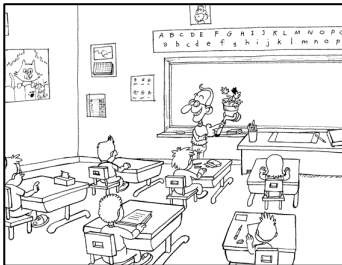
**c. Ask the question** (Pose la question)

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,...*




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**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.

**FICHES**  
**GRAMMATICALES**

**ANGLAIS**  
**CORRIGÉS**

## **Table des matières des fiches**

1. To be
2. Can
3. Future
4. Have got/to be
5. Past simple
6. Possessives adjectives
7. Possessives
8. Prepositions
9. Present simple & present continuous
10. Present continuous
11. Questions in English
12. Questions words
13. Some/ any/ much/ many
14. There is/there are

## TO BE (être): CORRIGÉ

		+		-		?
<i>Je</i>	<b>I</b>	am	'm	am not	'm not	Am I
<i>Tu</i>	<b>you</b>	are	're	are not	aren't	Are you
<i>Il</i>	<b>he</b>	is	's	is not	isn't	Is he
<i>Elle</i>	<b>she</b>	is	's	is not	isn't	Is she
	<b>it</b>	is	's	is not	isn't	Is it
<i>Nous</i>	<b>we</b>	are	're	are not	aren't	Are we
<i>Vous</i>	<b>you</b>	are	're	are not	aren't	Are you
<i>Ils/elles</i>	<b>they</b>	are	're	are not	aren't	Are they

**a. Write the correct full form of « to be »** (Ecris la forme correcte et complète du verbe « être »)

1. He ..... <i>is</i> ...(+) 2. She <b>is</b> (+) 3. You <b>are</b> (+) 4. They <b>are not</b> (-) 5. We <b>are not</b> (-)	6. It <b>is not</b> (-) 7. I <b>am not</b> (-) 8. You <b>are not</b> (-) 9. He <b>is not</b> (-) 10. They <b>are</b> (+)	11. I <b>am</b> (+) 12. She <b>is not</b> (-) 13. It <b>is</b> (+) 14. We <b>are</b> (+)
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**b. Write the contracted form of « to be »** (Ecris la forme contractée du verbe « être »)

1. You're.....(+) 2. He's (+) 3. They <b>aren't</b> (-) 4. We <b>aren't</b> (-) 5. It <b>isn't</b> (-)	6. They're (+) 7. She's (+) 8. I'm not (-) 9. He <b>isn't</b> (-) 10. It's (+)	11. I'm (+) 12. She <b>isn't</b> (-) 13. You <b>aren't</b> (-) 14. We're (+)
--	--	---

**c. Complete the sentences** (Complète les phrases)

1. Amy <b>is</b> a girl. 2. You <b>are</b> Italian. 3. They <b>are</b> Belgian. 4. My father <b>is</b> an electrician. 5. We <b>are</b> happy today.	6. I'm 16 years old. 7. She's a student. 8. John <b>isn't</b> a girl. 9. My parents <b>are</b> nice. 10. I'm a teacher.
--	---

**d. Correct the sentences and put them in the negative form. Use the contracted forms** (Corrige les phrases et mets-les à la forme négative. Utilise les formes contractées)

1. Our parents are German. → .....*Our parents aren't German*.....
2. She is the new director. → **She isn't the new director.**
3. London is a small city. → **London isn't a small city.**
4. I am very good at maths. → **I'm not very good at maths.**
5. They are very friendly. → **They aren't very friendly.**
6. It is difficult. → **It isn't difficult.**
7. My brother and I are blond. → **My brother and I aren't blond.**
8. He is on holiday. → **He isn't on holiday.**
9. This film is fantastic. → **The film isn't fantastic.**
10. Jane and John are from Liverpool. → **Jane and John aren't from Liverpool.**

**e. Ask questions** (Pose des questions)

1. You are a student. → *Are you a student ?*
2. They are in the classroom. → **Where are they ?**
3. It is in India. → **Where is it ?**
4. I am fine. → **How are you ?**
5. My books are in my bag. → **Where are your books ?**
6. He is not here. → **Where is he ?**
7. It is my car. → **What is it ?**
8. She is fine. → **How is she ?**
9. Peter is my cousin. → **Who is he ?**
10. It is my phone → **What is it ?**

**f. Describe this person** (Décris cette personne)

<p><b>Some vocabulary to help you</b> (quelques mots pour t'aider) : a boy, a singer, blond, tall, short, a musician, old, young</p>
--

He's a boy. He's a musician; a singer. He isn't old; he's young. He's got blond hair (or he's blond). He isn't tall, he's short.

## CAN: CORRIGÉ

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

1. I <b>can play</b> (play/+) the guitar. 2. He <b>can't speak</b> (speak/-) English. 3. We <b>can sing</b> (sing/+). 4. She <b>can't swim</b> (swim/-).	5. They <b>can do</b> (do/+) their homework alone. 6. You <b>can come</b> (come/+) with me to the cinema. 7. She <b>can dance</b> (dance/+).
---	--

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

**Réponds selon tes capacités ! Yes, I can ou No, I can't**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 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/? <b>Can I talk to you?</b> <b>→Yes, you can.</b>	2. play/can/tennis/she/? <b>Can she play tennis?</b> <b>→No, she can't.</b>
3. a car/you/drive/can/? <b>Can you drive a car?</b> <b>→No, I can't.</b>	4. they/cook/can/? <b>Can they cook?</b> <b>→No, they can't.</b>
5. come/tomorrow/with us/he/can/? <b>Can he come with us tomorrow?</b> <b>→No, he can't.</b>	

**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)

Peter can **play chess**. He can also **play the guitar** but he can't **cook**.  
 Peter **can't ski**. He **can't ride a bicycle** but he **can paint**.  
 Unfortunately, he **can't ride a horse**.

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

- |                        |                                 |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. ouvrir la fenêtre   | <b>Can I open the window ?</b>  |
| 2. aller aux toilettes | <b>Can I go to the toilet ?</b> |
| 3. boire de l'eau      | <b>Can I drink some water ?</b> |
| 4. aller au cinéma     | <b>Can I go to the cinema ?</b> |

## THE FUTURE : WILL OR BE GOING TO (LE FUTUR) CORRIGÉ

**a. Conjugate the verbs using the « WILL » form** (Conjugue en utilisant la forme "will")

1. I <b>will come</b> (I'll come)	4. We <b>will not run</b> (We won't run)
2. She <b>will not arrive</b> (She won't arrive)	5. You <b>will phone</b> (You'll phone)
3. They <b>will eat</b> (They'll eat)	6. He <b>will not drink</b> (He won't 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 « will » ou « will not/won't »)

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

1. It is really hot here. **I will/'ll open** the window.
2. Life **will be** better in a few months.
3. In the 22<sup>nd</sup> century technology **will improve** a lot.
4. I hope he **will/'ll arrive** on time.
5. I think I **will/'ll go** to the cinema tonight.
6. **Will** shopping on the Internet **become** more popular?
7. We **will not/won't go** home now. It's really early.
8. I **will/'ll eat** with you for lunch.

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

1. <b>I am going to play</b> tennis.	4. We <b>are not going to walk</b> .
2. She <b>is not going to do</b> the washing up.	5. You <b>are going to help</b> me.
3. They <b>are going to sleep</b> .	6. He <b>is not going to drink</b> an 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 **am going to study** hard to pass my exams.
2. He **is going to get married** next year. He's so happy.
3. **Are you going to watch** TV during your holidays?
4. Look at the sky. It **is going to rain**.
5. I **am going to phone** Philip. I really have to talk to him.
6. In July, she **is going to visit** Rome. She wants to see the Coliseum.
7. What **are you going to do** for New Year's Day?
8. We **are not going to take** the train tonight. My sister is ill.

**e. Conjugate the verbs using the present continuous form** (Conjugue les verbes au présent continu)

1. He <b>is going to</b> the beach.	3. They <b>are not meeting</b> tonight.	5. I <b>am visiting</b> my grandmother on Sunday.
2. You <b>are playing</b> badminton.	4. We <b>are having</b> lunch with friends.	6. She <b>is watching TV</b>



**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 **are having** supper together tonight.
2. I **am going** to the cinema at 8 p.m.
3. She **is meeting** her boyfriend in a café at midday.
4. The men **are playing** football tomorrow morning.
5. I **am working** at my uncle's restaurant tomorrow evening.
6. My daughter **is starting** 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 **will continue** to rise in the future.
2. What do you want to do tonight? "I **am going to stay** home".
3. Chris "I feel so ill". John "I **will give you** (give) some medicine".
4. My mother **is having** lunch at midday with my aunt.
5. My father **is going to go** or **is going** to the States next week.
6. I think that in 2020 there **will be** no wars.
7. Tom has lost his wallet. What **is he going to do**?
8. I hope they **will be** on time.
9. We **will go** to the restaurant tomorrow.
10. There are dark clouds in the sky. It **is going to rain**.
11. Short trousers **won't be** in fashion next winter.
12. I **am going to do** a lot of homework tomorrow.
13. I **am watching** TV tonight.
14. The president of the USA **will be** a woman in 20 years time.
15. Open your books. We **are going to 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'll - people will - ...
- I'm going to study my English course.	- I think people will be nicer in twenty years time.
- I'm going to work in a restaurant.	- I hope I'll be happier later.
- I'm going to get married.	- It'll be rainier in summer.
- I'm going to find a good job.	- Technology will improve a lot.
- I'm going to go on holiday once a year.	- Winter will get colder.

## HAVE GOT & TO BE (Avoir & être): CORRIGÉ

### a. Write the contracted forms (Ecris les formes abrégées)

1. It has got = <b>It's got</b> 2. We have got = <b>We've got</b> 3. I have got = <b>I've got</b> 4. She has got = <b>She's got</b> 5. We have not got = <b>We haven't got</b>	6. It has not got = <b>It hasn't got</b> 7. They have got = <b>They've got</b> 8. You have not got = <b>You haven't got</b> 9. He has not got = <b>He hasn't got</b> 10. They have got = <b>They've got</b>
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### b. Write five sentences about the grocer. What has he got? What hasn't he got? (Ecris cinq phrases à propos de l'épicier. Qu'a-t-il ? Que n'a-t-il pas ?)

1. He <b>hasn't got (has not got)</b> any apples. 2. He <b>has got (he's got)</b> strawberries. 3. He <b>has got (he's got)</b> bread.	4. He <b>hasn't got (has not got)</b> any bananas. 5. He <b>has got (he's got)</b> meat.
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### c. Make questions (Forme des questions)

1. (you/brothers and sisters ?) → *Have you got any brothers and sisters?*
2. (you/a boyfriend ?) **Have you got a boyfriend ?**
3. (he/a camera ?) **Has he got a camera ?**
4. (she/a bicycle ?) **Has she got a bicycle ?**
5. (you/a car ?) **Have you got a car ?**
6. (they/a computer ?) **Have they got a computer ?**
7. (it/a bathroom ?) **Has it got a bathroom ?**
8. (you/the keys ?) **Have you got the keys ?**
9. (she/her books ?) **Has she got her books ?**

### d. Complete the sentences with the verb *have got* (Complète les phrases avec le verbe *have got*)

1. We live in a big house. **It's got** 10 rooms.
2. Julia takes the bus everyday because **she hasn't got** a bicycle.
3. My mother hates animals. We **haven't got** any animals at home.
4. My brothers are very friendly and **they've got** many friends.
5. I don't understand this text. **Have you got** a dictionary?
6. He can't read this article because he **hasn't got** his glasses.
7. **Has he got** any brothers or sisters?
8. **Have you got** a camera? I'd like to take a picture.

### e. Write the short forms (Ecris les formes abrégées)

1. I am = <b>I'm</b> 2. He is = <b>He's</b> 3. You are not = <b>You aren't</b> 4. We are = <b>We're</b> 5. He is not = <b>He isn't</b>	6. It is = <b>It's</b> 7. They are = <b>They're</b> 8. I am not = <b>I'm not</b> 9. She is not = <b>She isn't</b> 10. We are not = <b>We aren't</b>
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**f. Write the full forms** (Ecris les formes complètes)

1. I'm = <b>I am</b>	6. He isn't = <b>He is not</b>
2. She's = <b>She is</b>	7. It's = <b>It is</b>
3. You aren't = <b>You are not</b>	8. You're = <b>You are</b>
4. They're = <b>They are</b>	9. They aren't = <b>They are not</b>
5. We aren't = <b>We are not</b>	10. I'm not = <b>I am not</b>

**g. Complete the sentences with am/is/are** (Complète les phrases avec am/is/are)

1. I <b>am</b> a girl.	7. The books <b>are</b> in my bag.
2. She <b>is</b> a teacher.	8. The children <b>are</b> in the garden.
3. He <b>is</b> friendly.	9. It <b>is</b> very hot today.
4. They <b>are</b> tall.	10. You <b>are</b> my best friend.
5. The classroom <b>is</b> big.	11. We <b>are</b> tired.
6. My father <b>is</b> a technician.	12. My father <b>is</b> 36 years old.

**h. Write full sentences about Edgard** (Ecris des phrases complètes à propos d'Edgard)

His name is Edgard. He is a boy and is 21 years old. He's Belgian. He's a butcher. He isn't married. His favourite colour is red and his favourite singer is Pascal Obispo.

**i. Ask questions** (Pose des questions)

(you / Belgian?) → *Are you Belgian?*

1. (he / married?) → <b>Is he married?</b>	4. (you / ready?) → <b>Are you ready?</b>
2. (she / a student?) → <b>Is she a student?</b>	5. (it / beautiful?) → <b>Is it beautiful?</b>
3. (we / friends?) → <b>Are we friends?</b>	6. (they / happy?) → <b>Are they happy?</b>

**j. Choose between have got and to be** (Choisis entre les verbes *have got* et *to be*)

- He hasn't got a wife. He **isn't (is not)** married.
- I'm sorry, **I haven't got (have not got)** the keys.
- Peter and Gerry **are** my brothers.
- The weather's **(is)** really nice today: it's warm.
- John's **got (has got)** two sisters.
- What's **(is)** your name?
- You've **got (have got)** a beautiful house.
- Where's **(is)** your mother?
- I've **got (have got)** a lot of work to do.
- Are** you John's father?
- We've **got (have got)** a lot of holidays.
- I'm an only child. **I haven't got (have not got)** any brothers or sisters.
- She's **got (has got)** a new computer.
- My parents **haven't got (have not got)** many friends. They've **got (have got)** only two friends.
- They never read. They **haven't got (have not got)** any books.
- My brother's **(is)** 15 years old.

## PAST SIMPLE : CORRIGÉ

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

1. When did you go to the swimming pool? **I went to the swimming pool yesterday evening.**
2. Where did you go on holiday last year? **I went to Spain.**
3. At what time did you arrive this morning? **I arrived at 8 o'clock.**
4. When did you phone your best friend? **I phoned him the day before yesterday.**
5. What did you eat the day before yesterday? **I ate a pizza.**

### 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. *Question* : **Why did he arrive late ?**  
*Answer* : **He arrived late because he worked overtime.**
2. *Question* : **Where did Jane buy her latest outfit ?**  
*Answer* : **She bought it in a small shop in the city.**
3. *Question* : **Why did you do your homework five minutes before the lesson ?**  
*Answer* : **I did my homework five minutes before the lesson because I was ill yesterday.**
4. *Question* : **help/you/him? → Did you help him ?**  
*Answer* : **Yes I helped him to do his homework.**
5. *Question* : **When did your mother watch TV yesterday ?**  
*Answer* : **She watched TV in the evening.**
6. *Question* : **When did she have breakfast this morning ?**  
*Answer* : **She had breakfast at 7 a.m.**

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

- = réponse négative    + = réponse positive

1. Did George play football last week ? → + = **Yes, he did.**
2. Did you meet Kate yesterday at school ? → - = **No, I didn't.**
3. Did I write the right answer to this question ? → - = **No, you didn't.**
4. Did you win your match the day before yesterday ? (you: 2<sup>e</sup> personne du pluriel)  
→ + = **Yes, we did.**
5. Did they buy this house ? → - = **No, they didn't.**

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

1. Question : **Where did he go yesterday ?**
2. Question : **When did he do his homework ?**
3. Question : **What did he clean ?**
4. Question : **When did you watch the news on TV ?**
5. Question : **What did you visit last year ?**

**e. Here is 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

Last Monday John played tennis but did not swim because he did not have enough time.

Last Tuesday John did not go shopping because he had too much work to do.

Last Wednesday John watched TV but he did not go out because he was too tired.

Last Thursday John started an English course.

Last Friday he learnt his English course.

## POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (Les déterminants possessifs) : CORRIGÉ

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

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

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

1. I've got two sisters. **My** sisters are 12 and 14 years old.
2. We live in Belgium. **Our** apartment is small.
3. Annie has got a TV in **her** bedroom.
4. This is my father. **His** name is Jim.
5. Mr and Mrs Clark have got three children. **Their** names are Linda, Amy, and Bryan.
6. "Axel, where is **your** book?"
7. I've got a rabbit. **Its** name is Dingo.
8. We've got a new gymnasium in **our** school.
9. Judith likes fashion. **Her** clothes are always really nice.
10. "Well, open **your** books to page 54, please."

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

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

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

<p>J: Hello, Axel !</p> <p>A: Hi Jane, how are you?</p> <p>J: Fine, thanks.</p> <p>A: And how is <b>your</b> sister?</p> <p>J: Well, <b>my</b> sister is all right. She has got a new job.</p> <p>A: Really?</p> <p>J: Yes, and <b>her</b> boss is friendly.</p> <p>A: That's good. And what about <b>your</b> father?</p> <p>J: He's not very well. He is in hospital.</p> <p>A: I'm sorry.</p>	<p>J: Well, <b>his</b> doctor says it isn't too serious.</p> <p>A: I hope he gets well soon !</p> <p>J: And how are <b>your</b> children?</p> <p>A: Well, my wife and I are really happy because <b>our</b> children work hard at school. <b>Their</b> teacher is happy too.</p> <p>J: That's good news!</p> <p>A: Yes, it is. Here comes my bus. See you soon Jane.</p> <p>J: Bye Axel! Take care.</p>
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## POSSESSIVES (Les possessifs): CORRIGÉ






**a. Replace the underlined words with the right possessive pronoun**  
(Remplace les éléments soulignés par le pronom possessif adéquat)

1. It's my bag. It's **mine**.
2. It's Alison's mobile phone. It's **hers**.
3. They are our children. They are **ours**.
4. Look, it is your dog. It is **yours**.
5. It is my dog. It is **mine**.
6. These are their suitcases. They are **theirs**.
7. This is our new English book. It is **ours**.
8. This is his new car. It is **his**.
9. These are her trousers. They are **hers**.
10. These are my books. They are **mine**.

**b. Replace the underlined words with the right possessive pronoun**  
(Remplace les éléments soulignés par le pronom possessif adéquat)

1. It's not my key, it's mum's key. → **It's not mine, it's hers.**
2. They are not your pens, they are your brother's pens. → **They are not yours, they are his.**
3. It's not Helen's car, it's Helen and John's car. → **It's not hers, it's theirs.**
4. They are not my books, they are your brother's books. → **They are not mine, they are his.**
5. They are not my sister's pictures, they are my friends' sister's pictures. → **They are not hers, they are theirs.**
6. It's not my camera, it's my brother's camera. → **It's not mine, it's his.**
7. It's not our house, it's my grandparents' house. → **It's not ours, it's theirs.**
8. It's not your file, it's John's file. → **It's not yours, it's his.**

**c. Look at each picture and make a sentence using possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns** (Regarde chaque image et rédige une phrase en utilisant les adjectifs et les pronoms possessifs)

<b>1.</b>		Helen's son	a. It is his tie	b. It is his
<b>2.</b>		Jessica	a. They are her CDs	b. They are hers
<b>3.</b>		Peter and Jodie	a. It is their house	b. It is theirs
<b>4.</b>		Sara    Dominic	a. They are their shoes	b. They are theirs
<b>5.</b>		Anna	a. They are her books	b. They are hers

**d. Read the letter and fill it in with possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns. You are the writer** (Lis la lettre et complète-la avec des adjectifs possessifs et des pronoms possessifs. Tu es l'auteur !)

*Hello Grace,*

*How are you ?*

***My** name is Guillaume Dupont. I live in Liège, it's a city in the east of Belgium. I have got two sisters. **Their** names are Céline and Valérie. **My** parents are Vincent and Alexandra. We live together in a small house. It is **ours**. Do you live in a house as well? Is it **yours** or is it your family's house?*

*I am fourteen years old. I go to school with my best friend. **His** name is Benoît. We go to school on foot together. We study different subjects. **Our** English teacher is really nice. We also have a nice Maths teacher. **Her** name is Christine Petitjean.*



*This is **our** dog Bello. I often play with him. It is so nice. My sister Céline has got a cat. She makes it clear that it is **hers** only and she is the only one who can play with him. Have you got any brothers or sisters?*

*I have some hobbies. I like swimming. I go to the swimming pool every Friday with **my** parents. On Sunday I usually play football with **my** friends. And what about you? What are **your** hobbies?*

*Bye for now,*

*Guillaume*

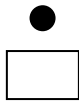


## PREPOSITIONS (Les prépositions) : CORRIGÉ

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

1. I always play tennis **on** Mondays.
2. **At** the beginning of the lesson our teacher always checks our homework.
3. We usually go on holiday **in** July.
4. I ran to school and arrived **before** my sister.
5. **After** two lessons pupils usually have a break.
6. Every morning **at** 8 a.m. I take the school bus.
7. Last year I was **in** Italy **during** summer.
8. I was born **at** 11 p.m. **in** 1990.
9. **On** Tuesday we have an English lesson.

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



a) **above/behind**



b) **under/in front of**

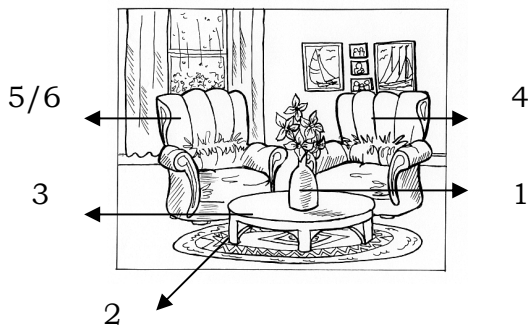


c) **on**



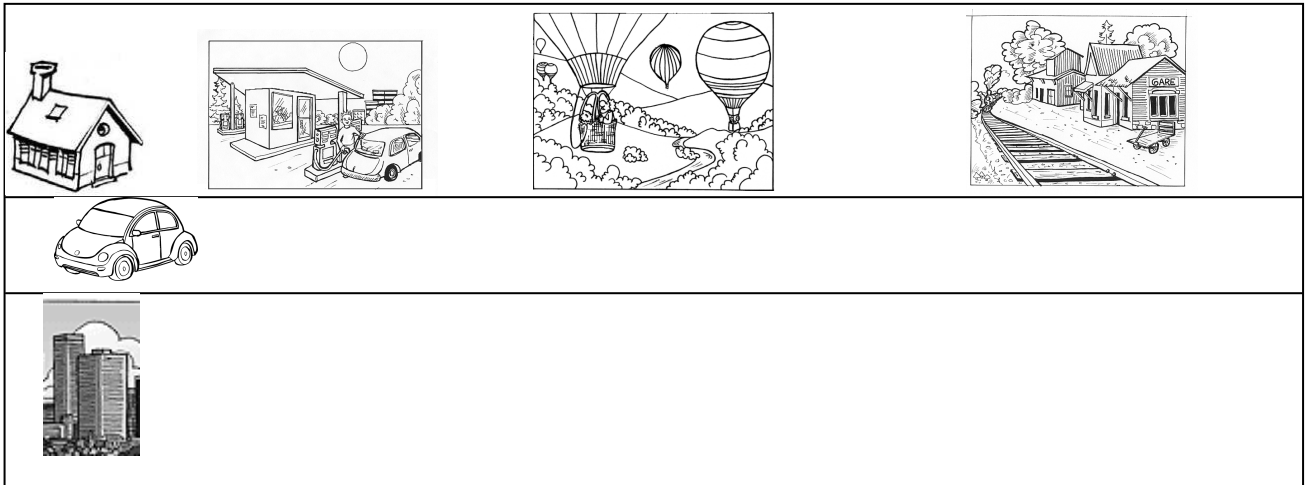
f) **between**

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



	1. The vase is <b>on</b> the table
	2. The carpet is <b>under</b> the coffee table
	3. The coffee table is <b>on</b> the carpet
	4. The armchairs are <b>in front of</b> the pictures
	5. The armchairs are <b>between</b> the table and the wall
	6. The armchairs are <b>behind</b> the coffee table

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



The petrol station is between a house and a park.

The car is in front of the house.

The train station is a long way from the house.

**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) **in** the same bedroom. Our bedroom is (2) **near** the bathroom. Our parents' bedroom is (3) **between** our bedroom and our brother's bedroom. My brother, John, is ten years old. He usually wakes up (4) **at** 8 a.m. He goes (5) **to** school by bus. His school is (6) **a long way from** our house. It is about 35 kilometres away. I go (7) **to** school on foot. Our house is (9) **near** my school (9) **in** the same city. It's great.

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

Hoping to hear from you soon!

Bye

Kate

**PRESENT SIMPLE & PRESENT CONTINUOUS**  
(Le présent simple et le présent continu) : **CORRIGÉ**

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

**Ces verbes ne se conjuguent rarement au présent continu. Lesquels ?**

- <b>think</b>	- <b>love</b>	- run	- watch
- cook	- play	- <b>know</b>	- <b>understand</b>
- <b>want</b>	- <b>hate</b>	- <b>see</b>	- read
- walk			

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

1. I do not eat: <b>I don't eat</b>	6. You are looking: <b>You're looking</b>
2. We are eating: <b>We're eating</b>	7. He does not eat: <b>He doesn't eat</b>
3. We do not drink: <b>We don't drink</b>	8. She does not drink: <b>She doesn't drink</b>
4. It is raining: <b>It's raining</b>	9. She is eating: <b>She's eating</b>
5. She is not eating: <b>She isn't eating</b>	10. It does not work: <b>It doesn't work</b>

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

- John **leaves** home every day at 8 a.m.
- Pupils usually **start** school early in the morning.
- My sister **does** her homework in the evening.
- After school I always **go** to the swimming pool.
- My brothers usually **play** football in summer.
- I **do not eat/don't eat** hamburgers because **they are/they're** too fatty.
- Every morning my mother **prepares** a sandwich for me.
- I **do not like/don't like** this band because the singer **sings** really badly.
- My sister always **asks** me "what **do you think** about my new dress?" I always **answer** that I **do not/don't like** fashion.
- Every day my best friend, Alex, **goes** to school on foot.

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

- Hello. Where is Kate ? She **is having/she's having** a shower.
- This afternoon, at 4 p.m. I **am meeting/I'm meeting** my best friend.
- Teacher: Kate, give me what you **are eating/you're eating**  
- Kate: **I am not eating/I'm not eating** I promise you.
- We **are watching/we're watching** TV right now.
- She **is not talking/isn't talking** at the moment. She **is writing/she's writing**
- Mother: "What **are you doing?**"  
- Jessica: "I **am reading/I'm reading** a book."
- Who **is running/Who's running** in the playground?
- Helena says "I **am going/I'm going** 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 am having/I'm having** a shower.
2. **Do you have** breakfast in the morning ?
3. A: "What **is Kate doing/What's Kate doing** at the moment?"  
B: "She **is playing/she's playing** tennis with a friend."
4. I **do not want/don't want** to get up. **It is/It's** too early.
5. Look. The teacher **is talking/the teacher's talking** to John in the playground.
6. I **think** that you **are/you're** right.
7. I **am/I'm** always quiet while the teacher **is talking/teacher's talking**
8. Claire **is sitting/Claire's sitting** on the sofa at the moment.
9. I **am/I'm** really tired. I **am not going/I'm not going** 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 is/it's raining** now.

**I am/I'm** 13 years old. I **go** to school every day by bus. **I am/I'm** in the same class as my sister. We always **work** together.

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

**I am going /I'm going** to the city centre because I **want** to go shopping. **I am/I'm not playing** tennis because **I am/I'm** too late for the training session at my tennis club.

Tonight **I am meeting/I'm meeting** my friends. **We are going/We're going** to the cinema together.

<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS (Le présent continu) : CORRIGÉ</b>
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- a. Read the text and find five differences between Lisa and Laura! Write them in French !** (Lis le texte et trouve 5 différences entre Lisa et Laura. Ecris-les en français)

<i>Lisa</i>	<i>Laura</i>
Lisa est à Londres pour acheter ses cadeaux de Noël.	Laura est dans un magasin de vêtements.
Elle a besoin de nouvelles chaussures et d'une nouvelle jupe.	Elle souhaite acheter une robe noire pour la veille de Noël.
Elle a besoin d'une écharpe pour sa maman et d'un pull pour son papa.	Elle ne parle pas de ses parents.
Elle est seule dans le magasin (Lisa pense que Tom, son ami, regarde la télévision).	Elle est avec Nicolas dans un magasin. Nicolas est dans la cabine d'essayage.
Lisa a une sœur qui travaille beaucoup.	On ne sait rien sur les frères et sœurs.



- b. Re-read the text and answer these questions with the right short answer** (Relis le texte et réponds aux questions suivantes par la réponse brève adéquate)

- 1) Is Lisa in Brussels? **No, she isn't.**
- 2) Is Lisa looking for new shoes? **Yes, she is.**
- 3) Is London a great shopping place? **Yes, it is.**
- 4) Is Nicolas in the fitting-room? **Yes, he is.**
- 5) Is Nicolas calling Lisa? **Yes, he is.**

**! Rappel de la formation du présent continu. Complète le tableau ci-dessous !**

	+ (walk)	- (walk)	? (walk)	Réponses brèves	
				+	-
I	I'm walking	I'm not walking	Am I walking ?	Yes, you are	Non, you aren't
you	you're walking	you're not walking	Are you walking ?	Yes, I am	No, I'm not
he	he's walking	he's not walking	Is he walking ?	Yes, he is	No, he isn't
she	she's walking	she's not walking	Is she walking ?	Yes, she is	No, she isn't
it	it's walking	it's not walking	Is it walking ?	Yes, it is	No, it isn't
we	we're walking	we're not walking	Are we walking ?	Yes, you are	No, you aren't
You	you're walking	you're not walking	Are you walking ?	Yes, we are	No, we aren't
the y	they're walking	they're not walking	Are they walking ?	Yes, they are	No, they aren't

c. **Describe these two persons and yourself. Write sentences !** (Décris les personnages suivants et toi-même, rédige des phrases complètes !)

<p>1.</p> 	<p>Cheveux blonds Yeux bruns T-Shirt bleu Jupe bleue Chaussures bleues Elle marche</p>	<p>She's got blond hair and brown eyes. She's wearing a blue T-Shirt, a blue skirt and blue shoes. She's walking at the moment.</p>
<p>2.</p> 	<p>Cheveux bruns Yeux bleus Mallette noire Chemise verte avec des boutons Pantalon jaune Il attend le bus</p>	<p>He's got brown hair and blue eyes. He's carrying a black schoolbag. He's wearing a green shirt with buttons and yellow trousers. He's waiting for the bus at the moment.</p>
<p>3. you ...</p>		<p>I've got .... I'm wearing...</p>

d. **Fill in the gaps using the present continuous** (Complète en conjuguant au présent continu)

1. She **isn't wearing** (wear -) a blue skirt.
2. They **are carrying** (carry) a big suitcase.
3. Pupils **are playing** (play) in the schoolyard at the moment.
4. My sister's **wearing** (wear) a black dress tonight.
5. I'm **carrying** (carry) a big schoolbag today.
6. My brother's **eating** (eat) a big ice-cream now.
7. My mother's **sunbathing** (sunbathe) at the moment.
8. You **aren't listening** (listen -)!
9. He's **watching** (watch) TV tonight.
10. Now I'm **going** (go) to the cinema.

**Activités pour le mime**

<b>Marcher</b>	<b>Danser</b>	<b>Porter un sac</b>
<b>Etre assis sur une chaise</b>	<b>Boire</b>	<b>Courir</b>
<b>Jouer volley</b>	<b>Nager</b>	<b>Monter à cheval</b>
<b>Téléphoner</b>	<b>Jouer à l'ordinateur</b>	<b>Rire</b>

## QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH (Questions en anglais): CORRIGÉ

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

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

### b. Fill in (Complète)

1. <b>How/how old</b> are you°? 2. <b>Where</b> do you live°? 3. Have you got any <b>brothers</b> or sisters°? 4. <b>How</b> old are you°?	5. What's your <b>name</b> °? 6. <b>What</b> are your hobbies°? 7. What <b>language</b> do you speak°?
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### c. Write the questions using these different words (Ecris les questions en utilisant ces différents mots)

1. you/ how/ are/ ? → **How are you°?**
2. old/ you/are/how/? → **How old are you°?**
3. brothers / have/any / you/ got/ or/ sisters/ ? → **Have you got any brothers or sisters°?**
4. hobbies/ what/ your/ are/? → **What are your hobbies°?**
5. your/ is/ name/ what/? → **What is your name°?**
6. where/ you/do/live/ ? → **Where do you live°?**
7. language/ what/ do/ you/ speak/ ? → **What language do you speak°?**

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

1. **How are you?** I'm fine, thank you.
2. **How old are you?** I'm 17 years old.
3. **Which language do you speak?** I speak two languages: French and Spanish.
4. **What are your hobbies?** My hobbies are aerobics and watching TV.
5. **Where do you live?** I live in Belgium.
6. **What's your name?** My name is John.
7. **Have you got any brothers or sisters?** I have got three brothers and one sister.

### e. Answer the questions. Talk about yourself (Réponds aux questions. Parle de toi)

1. How are you? **I'm fine** (for example)
2. What's your name ? **My name is ...**
3. How old are you ? **I'm .... years old.**
4. Where do you live ? **I live in ...**
5. Have you got any brothers or sisters ? **I've got one brother and one sister.**
6. What are your hobbies? **My hobbies are ...**
7. Which languages do you speak? **I speak French and a bit of English.**

## QUESTIONS WORDS (Mots interrogatifs): CORRIGÉ

**a. Look at the examples and choose the right answer** (Observe les phrases exemples 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)

When ?
Where ?
Why ?
What ?
How old ?
Who ?
(at) What time ?

Quand ?
Où ?
Pourquoi ?
Quoi ?
Quel âge ?
Qui ?
À quelle heure ?

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

1. **When/how often** do you go to the beach? I go to the beach every Sunday.
2. **How old** is your sister? She is 19 years old.
3. **What** do you think of this? I think it's a good idea.
4. **Who** is your English teacher? My English teacher is Mister Crown.
5. **Where** does your grandmother live? She lives in Northern Ireland.
6. **What time** is it? It's ten o'clock.
7. **Why** is she crying? Because her boyfriend left her.
8. **When** did they read this book? They read it last year.
9. **Who** is the school principal (=directeur)? It's Mister Halligan.
10. **Where** 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 réponds-y)

**Exemple :** your/actress/who/?/favourite/is

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

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

➤ **When do you play tennis? I play tennis on Wednesdays.**

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

➤ **What are you eating tonight? I'm eating pasta tonight.**



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

➤ **At what time does the film begin°? The film begins at 8 p.m.**

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

➤ **Where do you go on holidays °? I go to Spain.**

5. who/like/coffee/?: **Who likes coffee°?**

➤ **My mother likes coffee.**

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

1. **How old is your mother°?** → My mother is 38 years old.

2. **Who likes tea°?** → My mother likes tea.

3. **Why are you happy°?** → Because my mother offered me a new watch.

4. **How often do you play basketball°?** → I play basketball twice a week.

5. **What time does the train leave°?** → 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)

1) **Who is Queen Elizabeth II°?**

2) **Where does she live°?**

3) **What is her husband's first name°?**

4) **How many children does she have°?**

5) **What does the Queen do every morning°?**

6) **What time does she meet her collaborators°?**

7) **Why is she very tired (at the end of the day)°?**

8) **What does she do in her free time°?**

## SOME, ANY, MUCH, MANY: CORRIGÉ

**a. Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*** (Complète les phrases avec *some* ou *any*)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I haven't got <b>any</b> sisters.</li> <li>2. You have <b>some</b> tea.</li> <li>3. I've got <b>some</b> photos of my family.</li> <li>4. Have you got <b>any</b> pets°?</li> <li>5. I want <b>some</b> cookies.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Are there <b>any</b> apples left ?</li> <li>7. Sue goes to the cinema with <b>some</b> friends.</li> <li>8. There is <b>some</b> water in the fridge.</li> <li>9. Have we got <b>any</b> chips°?</li> <li>10. There isn't <b>any</b> juice left.</li> </ol>
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**b. Complete the dialogue with *some* or *any*** (Complète le dialogue avec *some* ou *any*)

- Do you want **some** coffee°?
- No I don't. But I would like **some** orange juice. Do you have any°?
- Yes, we do.
- And I am also really hungry.
- I've got **some** chicken in the fridge. But there isn't **any** rice left.
- Chicken is fine. Thank you°!

**c. Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*** (Complète les phrases avec *much* ou *many*)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have you got <b>many</b> friends ?</li> <li>2. We receive <b>many</b> letters.</li> <li>3. Babies don't have <b>much</b> hair.</li> <li>4. He's very busy, he has so <b>much</b> work to do.</li> <li>5. You ask <b>many</b> questions.</li> <li>6. I don't have <b>much</b> money.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Do you need <b>much</b> milk for this cake°?</li> <li>8. Do they have <b>many</b> dogs ?</li> <li>9. I am in a hurry. I don't have <b>much</b> time.</li> <li>10. There is so <b>much</b> traffic here.</li> </ol>
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**d. Complete the dialogue with *much* or *many*** (Complète le dialogue avec *much* ou *many*)

- Hi Jane ! Do you want to go to the cinema with us ?
- I'm sorry but I have so **much** homework to do this afternoon and **many** friends are coming to my party tonight. I have **many** things to prepare and I don't have **much** time.
- Dou you need help ?
- No thanks ! Goodbye !

**e. Look at the shopping list and complete the sentence. Use *some*, *any*, *much*, *many*** (Regarde la liste des courses et écris ce dont tes parents ont besoin ou n'ont pas besoin en utilisant *some*, *any*, *much*, *many*)

<p><u>My parents need...</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>many</b> bananas</li> <li>b. <b>some</b> coffee</li> <li>c. <b>some</b> tea</li> <li>d. <b>many</b> apples</li> <li>e. <b>some</b> water</li> <li>f. <b>some</b> milk</li> </ol>	<p><u>My parents don't need...</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>much</b> cheese</li> <li>b. <b>any</b> orange juice</li> <li>c. <b>any</b> butter</li> <li>d. <b>many</b> tomatoes</li> </ol>
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**THERE IS / THERE ARE (Il y a): CORRIGÉ**

**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 | <b>There is a cafeteria.</b>         |
| 3. computers        | yes | <b>There are computers.</b>          |
| 4. a football field | no  | <b>There isn't a football field.</b> |
| 5. a theatre        | no  | <b>There isn't a theatre.</b>        |
| 6. classrooms       | yes | <b>There are classrooms.</b>         |
| 7. toilets          | yes | <b>There are toilets.</b>            |
| 8. trees            | no  | <b>There aren't any trees.</b>       |

**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 ! **There is** a new shop !
2. I love concerts but **there isn't** a concert hall in my town.
3. **There are** 18 pupils in my class; 18 boys. So **there aren't** any girls in my class.
4. **There is** a train at 6.00 a.m.
5. In Belgium **there aren't** any mountains.
6. In my house **there are** two toilets.
7. **There isn't** a garage, so the car is always outside.
8. **There are** a lot of people on the beach.
9. **There is** a book on the desk.

**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. → **How many provinces are there in Belgium?**
3. There are two cupboards in my bedroom. → **How many cupboards are there in your bedroom?**
4. There is a bank in that street. → **Is there a bank in that street?**
5. There are many hostels in the city centre. → **Are there many hostels in the city centre?**

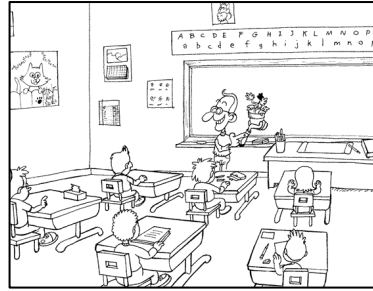
**d. Ask the question and write a short answer** (Pose la question et écris la réponse brève)

- |                   |                                 |                              |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. a post office? | <i>Is there a post office?</i>  | <i>Yes, there is.</i>        |
| 2. many people?   | <b>Are there many people?</b>   | <b>Yes, there are.</b>       |
| 3. flowers ?      | <b>Are there any flowers ?</b>  | <b>No, there aren't any.</b> |
| 4. salt ?         | <b>Is there any salt?</b>       | <b>Yes, there is.</b>        |
| 5. a phone?       | <b>Is there a phone?</b>        | <b>No, there isn't.</b>      |
| 6. a hospital ?   | <b>Is there a hospital?</b>     | <b>Yes, there is.</b>        |
| 7. new books ?    | <b>Are there any new books?</b> | <b>No, there aren't any.</b> |

- e. **Look at the picture and write five sentences about it** (Observe l'image suivante et écris cinq phrases à propos de celle-ci)

Réponses possibles°:

1. There is a blackboard.
2. There are six pupils
3. There is one teacher.
4. There are six chairs.
5. There are different posters.
6. There are pens on the desk.



- f. **Complete the dialogue : a woman phones a camping 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: **Is there** a swimming pool ?  
B: Yes, **there is**. It is 10 metres long and 6 wide.  
A: Perfect. **Is there** entertainment in the evenings ?  
B: Yes, **there are** but only on Fridays and Saturdays.  
A: How many toilets **are there** ?  
B: **There are** 15 toilets.  
A: Right. **Is there** a restaurant ?  
B: In fact, there are two restaurants: a French and an Italian one.  
A: One more question: **are there** sport activities during the day ?  
B: Yes, **there are**. You can play volleyball, water polo, and **there are** also games for young children.  
A: That sounds perfect. Thank you very much for your help.  
B: You're welcome. Good bye.  
A: Bye.