

EXERCICES OBLIGATOIRES D'ANGLAIS
POUR LES ELEVES DE 3^{ème} PASSANT EN SECONDE.

ILS CONSTITUENT LES BASES REQUISES POUR BIEN DEMARRER L'ANNEE DE SECONDE.

A - GRAMMAIRE

I – Posez la question qui correspond à l'élément souligné. Vous devez commencer toutes vos questions par un mot interrogatif.

Exemple : I live in Bexley, Kent.

Question : Where do you live ?*

A S V

***Rappel :**

Excepté pour "be", l'ordre des mots dans une question est :
auxiliaire (A) + sujet (S) + verbe (V)

1. He left before the end because he was too tired.

.....

2. They will go to Spain next year.

.....

3. This coat is Tom's.

.....

4. He goes to work by bus.

.....

5. John is interested in geography.

.....

6. They come from Liverpool.

.....

7. She is phoning Jenny.

.....

8. This book costs ten pounds.

.....

9. I see my cousin twice a month.

.....

10. She has been living in London for ten years.

.....

II – Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au temps qui convient. Attention à la place des adverbes !

(Aidez-vous du tableau récapitulatif et des explications pages 7 et 8.)

1. I can't open the front door. I (lose) my key.
2. She (meet) her friends every evening.
3. He (go) to the cinema yesterday.
4. When she arrived, the lesson (already / begin).....
5. I (write) to her next week.
6. Jack (read) the newspaper when the phone rang.
7. When I (be) 20 years old, I will have my own car.
8. Tom (have) a shower at the moment.
9. Janet is hot and tired. She (play) tennis.
10. I can go out with you now. I (just / finish) my homework.

III – Mettez les phrases suivantes à la forme négative.

Exemple : I'm tired.

Phrase à la forme négative : I'm not tired.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. They are happy.
..... | 6. He will be pleased.
..... |
| 2. He has got a car.
..... | 7. Look at me !
..... |
| 3. It is raining.
..... | 8. I have bought her a present.
..... |
| 4. She smokes.
..... | 9. I have a big breakfast in the morning.
..... |
| 5. I enjoyed the film.
..... | 10. He does a lot of work.
..... |

**IV – Mettez les phrases suivantes au passif. Ne mettez « by » + complément d’agent que lorsque c’est absolument nécessaire.
(reportez vous aux explications page 9)**

1. They are building a new house.

.....

2. The police have arrested three men.

.....

3. The conductor will collect the tickets.

.....

4. Many people know this song.

.....

5. Shakespeare wrote *Romeo and Juliet*

.....

V – Entourez la bonne réponse

Le signe Ø qui vous est parfois proposé parmi les choix signifie que cette solution consiste à ne rien mettre à la place des trois points.

1. I know the boy ... won the prize.

a) which b) Ø c) whose d) who

2. Are you sure she is the girl ... car is parked over there ?

a) which b) what c) whose d) who

3. This is exactly the car ... I’m looking for !

a) who b) Ø c) whose d) for which

4. A coffee-maker is a machine ... makes coffee.

a) which b) Ø c) who d) what

5. surprises me is that they lost the match.

a) what b) that c) which d) Ø

VI - Complétez les phrases suivantes par le mot de liaison qui convient :

contrary to • despite • but • however • provided • in order to • because • while • although (= though) • whereas.

(Aidez-vous du tableau page 10)

1. he is rich and famous, he is not happy.
2. You can borrow my car you bring it back tomorrow.
3.her reputation, she is not such a good writer.
4. I work very hard get a promotion.
5. She loves music she never goes to concerts.
6. I opened the window it was too hot in the room.
7. We live in the same building ; we don't see each other very often.
8. Sue likes opera Joe prefers jazz.
9. He wasn't born in Paris, what he declared.
10.I was watching TV, my sister was doing her homework.

B - VOCABULAIRE

I - Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. *Oliver Twist* is a by Charles Dickens.
a) newspaper b) short story c) novel
2. *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens.
a) was writing b) was written c) wrote
3. *Closer* is a about stars.
a) magazine b) novel c) newspaper
4. The scene in London
a) happens b) takes place c) sets
5. The present in the text are Mary and John.
a) characters b) persons c) personnages
6. The film in 2015.
a) was released b) was published c) was sorted
7. The newspaper article on June 23rd 2021
a) was published b) was released c) was written
8. In class, we have studied extracts *Romeo and Juliet*.
a) of b) from c) by
9. I have seen the *Romeo and Juliet*
a) piece of theatre b) play c) novel
10. The article ... pollution
a) speaks about b) talks about c) deals with
11. You went ... Japan last summer, didn't you ?
a) at b) in c) to
12. She worked hard ... pass her exams.
a) to b) for to c) for
13. He was born ... January 2001
a) in b) at c) on
14. He never gets angry. He is very ...
a) sympathetic b) kind c) selfish
15. She's very tired because she has worked all ...
a) journey b) time c) day
16. I.B.M. is a very big American ...
a) society b) company c) store
17. He has much ... in teaching.
a) experience b) experiment c) existence
18. I ... with you on this subject.
a) am agree b) agree c) approve

II – Donnez le contraire des mots suivants

Ex.	tall	short / small	7.	bright	
1.	difficult		8.	broad	
2.	fast		9.	noisy	
3.	thick		10.	right	
4.	pleasant		11.	careful	
5.	strong		12.	heavy	
6.	cheap		13.	messy	

III – Complétez avec une préposition (to, for, etc), si nécessaire.

1. They are looking the key they have lost.
2. I love listening classical music.
3. He looks his father, same eyes, same mouth.
4. He always travels car.
5. Will you answer me, please !
6. I was waiting the train when I saw him.
7. He phoned his mother for her birthday.
8. He's English, he comes England.
9. He ran to help her her luggage.
10. I'm looking forward hearing from you.
11. The nanny looks our children every Wednesday.
12. He is interestedbusiness economics.

Keep calm and have a nice holiday !

TEMPS	ASPECTS	Formation			Valeurs
		Phrases affirmatives	Phrases interrogatives	Phrases négatives	
Présent	Présent simple	B.V.* (à laquelle on ajoute un –s à la 3 ^{ème} personne du singulier) Ex : I live / He lives in London.	Do / does + sujet + B.V.* ? Ex : Do you live in London ? Does he live in London ?	Don't / doesn't + B.V.* Ex : I don't live / He doesn't live in London.	Habitudes, faits permanents <i>He lives in London. She plays tennis every Saturday. He works in a hospital</i>
	Présent en be + v-ing	Am-is-are + B.V. + ing Ex : I am listening / He is listening / you are listening to music	Am-is-are + sujet + B.V. + ing ? Ex : Are you listening / is he listening to music ?	Am – is –are + not + B.V. + ing Ex : I'm not writing He isn't writing	Situation particulière, action en cours au moment où l'on parle <i>He is living in Denver for the moment (fait temporaire) Be quiet ! He is working.</i>
	Present perfect simple	Have / has + p.p.* du verbe Ex : I have been to Ireland He/she has visited Dublin	have / has + sujet + p.p. ? Ex : have you been to Ireland ? has he visited Dublin ?	have / has + not + p.p. Ex : I haven't been to Ireland. he hasn't visited Dublin.	Bilan présent de ses expériences ou d'une action passée. On insiste sur le <u>résultat présent</u> . <i>I've repaired the shower (c'est fini, la douche fonctionne maintenant)</i>
	Present perfect en be + v-ing	Have / has been + B.V +ing Ex : I have been painting / He has been painting	have / has + sujet + been + b.v. + ing ? Ex : have you been painting ? has he been painting ?	have / has + not + been + b.v. + ing Ex : I haven't been painting he hasn't been painting	Même valeur que le present perfect simple mais on insiste sur l' <u>activité</u> du sujet. <i>I've been repairing the shower (je ne dis pas si c'est fini ou non. J'insiste sur l'activité et ses conséquences visibles dans le présent : je suis mouillé(e).</i>
Passé	Prétérit simple (en anglais : past simple)	B.V. + ed pour les verbes <u>réguliers</u> Ex : I played / He played soccer Pour les verbes <u>irréguliers</u> , il faut les apprendre par cœur Ex : I won / He won	Did + sujet + B.V. ? Ex : Did you play soccer ? Did he win ?	Did + not + B.V. Ex : I didn't play soccer He didn't win	Action passée, terminée. Pas de lien avec le présent. Il s'emploie avec les indications de temps relatives au passé (des dates, des adverbes comme yesterday, last ..., ago). <i>I won a competition in 2015.</i>
	Prétérit en be + v-ing	Was / were + B.V. + ing Ex : I was phoning / they were phoning	Was / were + sujet + B.V. + ing ? Ex : Were you phoning ? Were they phoning ?	Was / were + not + B.V. + ing Ex : I wasn't phoning They weren't phoning	Action en cours à un moment donné du passé. Action souvent interrompue par une action ponctuelle au prétérit simple. <i>The phone was ringing when I entered the room.</i>

	Past perfect simple (ou pluperfect)	Had + p.p. du verbe Ex : He had left	Had + sujet + p.p. ? Ex : had he left ?	Had + not + p.p. Ex : He hadn't left	1. Bilan passé d'une situation passée. 2. Action passée antérieure à une autre action passée. <i>I was so excited. I had never taken the plane before.</i> <i>When I arrived, he had already left.</i>
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*p.p. = participe passé du verbe *B.V. = base verbale (= verbe non conjugué)

NB : Le participe passé des verbes réguliers se forme comme le prétérit (base verbale + ed).

Pour les verbes irréguliers, il faut se référer à la liste des verbes irréguliers.

*Le futur :

Il n'existe pas de temps futur en anglais : le verbe ne peut porter que les marques du présent et du passé.

En anglais, le renvoi à l'avenir se fait grâce à des formes appartenant à plusieurs catégories grammaticales.

On peut utiliser :

- l'**auxiliaire de modalité « will » + BV.** Ex : I **will** talk to him later. I **will** buy a scooter as soon as I have enough money.
- l'**expression « be going to » + BV.** Ex : They **are going** back to England on Saturday.
- le **présent en be + v-ing associé à un repère futur** (next week, tomorrow, etc.) Ex : I **am leaving** tomorrow.

*Les subordonnées circonstancielles de temps au futur (« Les temporelles » en WHEN / AS SOON AS) :

Contrairement au français, ces propositions se construisent de la façon suivante : WHEN / AS SOON AS est suivi du présent simple, le modal WILL (pour le futur) n'apparaît que dans l'autre proposition.

Ex : As soon as I **arrive**, I will let you know. When we **get** there, you will be the first to know.

*La voix passive :

En anglais, on utilise la voix passive **beaucoup plus souvent qu'en français**.

Elle permet de mettre l'accent sur la victime, l'action ou sur son résultat, alors qu'à la voix active, l'accent est mis sur le sujet qui accomplit l'action.

Comme en français, elle se forme avec l'auxiliaire « be » (conjugué au temps voulu) + le verbe au participe passé.

Voix active : **People** speak **English** all over the world

Voix passive : **English** is spoken all over the world (by people)

Le sujet de la phrase à la voix active devient le complément d'agent de la phrase à la voix passive. Il est introduit par « by » et est mentionné quand il apporte une information utile.

	Voix active	Voix passive Auxiliaire « be » + p.p. du verbe
Présent simple	They wash the car	The car is washed « be » au présent simple + participe passé du verbe « wash »
Présent en be + v-ing	They are washing the car	The car is being washed
Present perfect	They have washed the car	The car has been washed
Prétérit simple	They washed the car	The car was washed
Prétérit en be + v-ing	They were washing the car	The car was being washed
Past perfect	They had washed the car	The car had been washed
Modal "will"	They will wash the car	The car will be washed

Quelques mots de liaison

Lien logique	Expressions	Traduction
Cause	because because of since	parce que à cause de puisque
Conséquence	as a consequence consequently	en conséquence par conséquent
Contraste	however nevertheless on the one hand ... , on the other hand	cependant néanmoins d'une part..., d'autre part
Opposition	although / though contrary to whereas in spite of / despite + nom <u>ou</u> v-ing	bien que contrairement à alors que malgré + nom ou verbe
Condition	provided unless	pourvu que, à condition que à moins que
But	to / in order to + bv	pour + infinitif
Temps	while	pendant que