

Le groupe verbal

Les verbes d'état et les verbes d'action

1 Dites si les verbes suivants expriment un état ou une activité.

- She looks as if she were ill.
- I think she is very nice.
- I am listening but I can't hear anything.
- I hate it when she is looking at me.
- Look at him! He is probably thinking of her!
- I know she is being very unruly but she is perturbed at the moment.

Les verbes prépositionnels

2 Complétez les verbes avec la préposition qui convient.

- Come ...! Don't stay in the rain.
- What will you start ...?
- Don't get angry! He'll make up ... what he said earlier on.
- I haven't heard ... him for a while.
- The text deals ... the story of her family.
- Where do you come ...?

3 Réécrivez les phrases ci-dessous en veillant à placer la préposition à la bonne place.

- are - for - searching - they - Who - ?
- She - with - often - quarrels - brother - her
- refuses - to - He - her - speak
- She - girl - I - about - you - is - the - told
- prefer - him - I - to - sister - his
- are - you - for - Who - waiting - ?

4 Mettez les phrases suivantes à la forme interrogative.

- She looked up the word in the dictionary.
- She is looking after me.
- I'm trying to find out who rang me up to.
- She was running after him.
- I can't put up with him.

Les verbes à particules adverbiales

5 Remplacez dans les phrases suivantes le COD par le pronom personnel qui lui correspond et réécrivez la phrase.

- Write down the whole story.
- I don't want to put on my red dress today.
- She is calling back the man from London.
- She turned down his offer because she thought it was not good enough.

e. She has decided to give away her son's toys.

f. This shop is fantastic. Every time I go shopping, I feel like trying on all the clothes on display.

Les verbes de type auxiliaire

6 Utilisez la forme verbale *be speaking* à 5 formes, temps ou aspects différents.

7 Utilisez la forme verbale *be given* à 5 formes, temps ou aspects différents.

8 Dans les phrases suivantes, dites si *have* est verbe ou auxiliaire.

- I have done it.
- Do you have to do it?
- Do you have a car?
- I haven't been told yet if I have a chance to win.

Les auxiliaires modaux

9 Corrigez les erreurs dans les phrases suivantes.

- He must to be coming.
- She could cleaning the house.
- Do they can come?
- Will call they this evening?
- I didn't could see him.

10 Donnez la valeur ou le sens de chaque forme modale.

- He must have phoned her before.
- He can't have married her.
- He couldn't marry her.
- He might be working at the moment.
- You should get some advice beforehand.
- I won't do it. It's too difficult.
- This time tomorrow I'll be taking my final exam.
- You must do it immediately.
- You may borrow my car provided you drive safely.
- You may be right.

11 Remplacez le modal par sa forme de substitution en plaçant la phrase dans un contexte futur.

- I can swim over a long distance.
- I may go out tonight.
- He must help his brother.
- I could do it if I wanted to.
- You may not watch TV until you have finished your homework.

Le prétérit

12 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- Je ne l'ai pas vu hier.
- Il t'a téléphoné la semaine dernière?
- Je ne crois pas qu'il habitait ici l'an dernier.
- Que faisait-il quand tu es entré dans le salon?
- Il regardait la télévision et je l'ai interrompu (*to interrupt*).

Le present perfect

13 Present perfect simple ou be -ing ? Remplacez les verbes entre parenthèses par l'une des 2 formes.

- He (work) since this morning.
- Why is he crying? -He (lose) his wallet.
- I can't believe he (make) such a fortune at his age.
- What (do) all afternoon to look so dirty?

L'expression du futur

14 Formez des phrases exprimant les valeurs de futur ci-dessous.

- futur immédiat
- une prédiction à partir d'une situation présente

- une décision, résultat d'une réflexion
- une action que l'on s'imagine faire dans le futur
- une décision officielle portant sur le futur

La voix passive

15 Réécrivez les phrases suivantes en gardant le même sens.

- A story was told to her.
- A present will be given to him.
- A good job has been offered to her.
- A story is read to her every night.
- History will be taught to her next year.

L'idée de subjonctif

16 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- Je préférerais qu'il vienne aujourd'hui.
- Je suggère qu'il vienne demain.
- Il exige que tout le monde l'écoute.
- Il aurait préféré que je lui téléphone.
- Il a insisté pour que nous venions.

Le groupe nominal

Les noms dénombrables

17 Mettez les noms suivants au pluriel.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|----------|
| a. town | h. echo | o. mouse |
| b. son | i. push | p. brush |
| c. flower | j. airconf | q. child |
| d. hero | k. watch | p. brush |
| e. miss | l. fly | r. photo |
| f. lad | m. fox | s. wife |
| g. hypothesis | n. pair | t. foot |

Les noms indénombrables

18 Faites des phrases au présent en utilisant les mots suivants comme sujets.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| a. police | d. news |
| b. AIDS | e. jeans |
| c. furniture | |

19 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- Il leur a donné un conseil.
- J'ai demandé un renseignement.
- Ses cheveux sont noirs.
- J'aimerais un toast.
- J'ai deux bagages.

Le gérondif

20 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- J'ai toujours aimé la lecture.
- Le ski a toujours été mon activité favorite en hiver.
- Je déteste le fait qu'il fume dans le salon.
- Il est parti sans qu'elle lui dise au revoir.
- Je ne supporte pas qu'il me parle ainsi.

21 Terminez les phrases suivantes avec une action.

- I am fed up with...
- I sat down to watch TV instead of...
- He is fond of...
- I look forward to...
- He insisted on...

Les noms composés

22 Traduisez les noms composés suivants.

- a strange-looking man
- word-processing software
- a horse-race
- snow-capped mountains
- a pocket-size camera

Exercices

Les articles

23 Mettez un article si nécessaire devant les noms soulignés.

- a. Girls are fond of jewellery.
- b. Managers are out at the moment.
- c. Managers are sometimes hated by their workers.
- d. First Lady had tea with Queen Elizabeth.

24 Corrigez les erreurs dans les phrases suivantes.

- a. He accepted the offer, sensible thing to do.
- b. He left without noise.
- c. What girl! She is fantastic!
- d. Such price is bargain price.
- e. A people arrived and sat down in front of me.

Les adjectifs possessifs

25 Complétez les phrases suivantes avec l'adjectif possessif qui convient, en fonction du contexte.

- a. This car is ... car. She bought it last year.
- b. ... cars are parked at the front. Both of them came by car.
- c. I like red. Nearly all ... clothes are red.
- d. My dog has got a black collar on today. ... other collar is black and white.
- e. ... daughter, Jane, lives in London. We visit her regularly.

26 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- a. Chacun doit faire son travail.
- b. Elle s'est cassé le bras.
- c. Nous trouverons notre chemin.
- d. Son point de vue est toujours différent des autres. Elle est si bizarre (*weird*)!
- e. Il est tombé sur la tête.

27 Complétez les phrases avec un adjectif possessif ou pronom possessif.

- a. She came by train. ... mother's car was being serviced and ... had broken down.
- b. I know this man but ... name is totally unknown to me. However ... is "Jane". She is ... wife.
- c. My children will be travelling together. I have bought ... tickets.
- d. This house belongs to us. It's ...
- e. I haven't seen ... cousin for a while but we call each other very often.

Les quantifieurs

28 Utilisez le quantifieur qui correspond au contexte.

- a. There is ... wind today. We can't go out. It's too dangerous.
- b. There are very ... cars parked along the street. It won't be difficult to find a parking space.
- c. I can't buy ... at the moment. I haven't got ... money.
- d. Would you like ... more coffee? Just help yourself.
- e. I'm so hungry that I will have ... to eat. I don't mind.

29 Traduisez les phrases suivantes en utilisant un quantifieur.

- a. Tout bien considéré, je crois que je n'achèterai rien.
- b. Il faut que j'achète du pain.
- c. Elle a beaucoup d'argent et peu d'amis.
- d. Jean a beaucoup d'amis et peu d'argent!
- e. Elle a quelques bonnes idées mais peu d'occasions pour les appliquer.

Les adjectifs numériques

30 Traduisez et écrivez ce qui suit en toutes lettres.

- a. 42^e
- b. Élisabeth I^{re}
- c. 364
- d. 2467
- e. Henri V
- f. 2.000.000
- g. 1000^e
- h. 1^{re}
- i. 33^e
- j. 500^e

31 Traduisez et écrivez les numéraux en toutes lettres.

- a. 2/3 des gens sont restés.
- b. Le millionième gagnant a gagné 283 millions d'euros.
- c. Le roi Charles II était le fils de Charles I.
- d. Les deux premières années de la deuxième guerre mondiale.
- e. 1/4 des habitants et 1/2 des maisons ont été affectés par les bombardements (bombings).

Les adjectifs qualificatifs

32 Mettez les adjectifs dans le bon ordre.

- a. black curly short (hair).
- b. gold square French old (a watch).
- c. impressive American red square long-shaped (a car).
- d. Chinese long middle-aged straight-haired (a woman).
- e. short English red-faced despicable (a man).

33 Réécrivez les phrases en mettant les adjectifs soulignés au comparatif.

- a. He is tall / sister. (supériorité)
- b. It is expensive here/ in Paris. (égalité)
- c. My house is much comfortable / this one. (supériorité)
- d. The weather is nice / at home. (infériorité)
- e. He earns little money / his sister. (infériorité)

34 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- a. John est le plus gentil des deux frères.
- b. Le Shard est le bâtiment le plus haut de Londres.
- c. C'est la plus belle robe de la boutique.
- d. Et c'est aussi la moins chère.
- e. Qui est l'aîné des deux ?

Le génitif**35** Corrigez les erreurs dans les phrases suivantes.

- a. He likes the John's car.
- b. My red sister's car is in the garage.

- c. The boss' secretary.
- d. The childrens' car.
- e. History's Italy.

36 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- a. J'ai passé l'après-midi chez ma tante.
- b. Ce matin j'étais chez le docteur.
- c. Sa thèse a été un travail de cinq ans.
- d. Ce n'est pas la voiture de Paul. C'est celle de Kate.
- e. C'est celle de Kate et de Paul en réalité !

La phrase et le discours

Les adverbes**37** Recomposez les phrases avec les éléments proposés.

- a. I - Tea - usually - at 4pm - have
- b. speak - five - can - fluently - languages - I
- c. meet - in town - 'll - this evening - We - her
- d. He - mind - immediately - made - up - his
- e. It - heavily - area - snowed - the - last night - in

38 Construisez des phrases en y incluant les adverbes et les éléments suivants.

- a. carefully / late
- b. perhaps / often
- c. very well / probably
- d. out / yesterday / to town
- e. finally / outside

Les phrases interrogatives : réponses courtes et tags**39** Répondez par une réponse courte aux questions suivantes.

- a. Did you buy anything yesterday?
- b. Have you seen him lately?
- c. Do you have a pen by any chance?
- d. Will you see him tomorrow?
- e. Are you going to tell him?

40 Ajoutez un « question tag » à la fin de la phrase.

- a. You are a nuisance, ...
- b. You didn't work very well, ...
- c. You have a car, ...
- d. You won't tell her,
- e. You were working when he arrived, ...

41 Imaginez le début de la phrase.

- a. ..., will you?
- b. ..., have you?
- c. ..., shall I?
- d. ..., haven't you?
- e. ..., isn't it?

L'intonation des phrases interrogatives**42** Dans les phrases suivantes, dites si l'intonation est montante ou descendante.

- a. What are you reading?
- b. Are you coming?
- c. I'm not sure but you've got a red car, haven't you?
- d. I can see you're tired, aren't you?
- e. Be quiet, will you?

L'ordre des mots Les phrases interrogatives**43** Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- a. Quand est-ce que tu as vu ce film ?
- b. Tu l'as acheté hier ?
- c. Viendra-t-il demain ?
- d. As-tu un dollar à me prêter (*to lend*) ?
- e. Pourquoi le lui as-tu dit ?

Les tournures exclamatives**44** Employez *what* ou *such* dans les phrases suivantes.

- a. ... a nice person!
- b. She is ... a terrible boss!
- c. I have never seen ... a beautiful scenery before!
- d. ... horrible people!
- e. ... news are not very nice to hear.

Exercices

45 Employez *how* ou *so* dans les phrases suivantes.

- a. She is ... beautiful.
- b. They arrived ... late last night!
- c. ... stupid it is!
- d. I have never seen ... horrible a scene!
- e. ... nice of you to phone me.

46 Employez *what*, *such*, *how* ou *so* dans les phrases suivantes.

- a. Don't come ... close! It's ... a big hole!
- b. I have never heard of ... a thing!
- c. ... easy it is!
- d. ... a difficult exercise!
- e. It's ... an easy thing to do!

Les subordonnées relatives

47 En fonction de la nature de la proposition relative, placez-là ou non entre virgules.

- a. Their teacher who is very nice will give her extra lessons.
- b. Her dress which was red looked beautiful in the sun.
- c. She is the nicest person who has ever stayed here.
- d. The man whom you saw yesterday is a journalist.
- e. He will never talk to the driver who has killed his dog.

48 Utilisez les pronoms relatifs qui conviennent.

- a. John, ... nickname is Jack, is coming tomorrow.
- b. ... will happen next is a surprise
- c. She came to visit last night, ... was very nice of her.
- d. I will not tell you the name of the person ... phoned for you!
- e. I don't know if his books, ... are very interesting, sell well or not.

49 Supprimez le pronom relatif s'il n'est pas nécessaire.

- a. Her dog, which she bought last year, is a Springer Spaniel.
- b. The man whom you told me about rang me this morning.
- c. Have you met the girl who arrived yesterday yet?
- d. This lady, whom nobody knows, said she was called Lady Grey.
- e. The girl that sat next to me was unbearable.

50 Traduisez « dont » par *whose* ou par un autre pronom relatif en fonction de son sens.

- a. L'homme dont la fille habite ici est docteur.
- b. Je ne pense pas connaître la maison dont tu m'as parlé.
- c. Ce dont tu m'as parlé est totalement différent.

- d. Le couple dont la maison a été cambriolée (burgled) viennent déjeuner ici.
- e. Il dit qu'il va réussir, ce dont je ne suis pas sûre.

Les subordonnées infinitives

51 Traduisez les phrases suivantes par une proposition infinitive avec *to*.

- a. Il veut venir.
- b. Il lui est difficile de venir.
- c. Il veut que je travaille davantage.
- d. Je ne veux pas que tu parles à cette fille.
- e. Je voudrais lui parler.

52 Traduisez les phrases suivantes avec une proposition infinitive sans *to*.

- a. Je l'ai vu pleurer après ce coup de téléphone.
- b. Elle les fait travailler dur.
- c. Elle les laisse travailler tous seuls.
- d. Je l'ai entendu rentrer tard.
- e. Elle s'arrange pour qu'ils fassent le travail qu'elle n'aime pas faire.

53 Utilisez un infinitif avec ou sans *to* pour chacun des verbes entre parenthèses.

- a. It's hard for me (see) him (go).
- b. He expects me (help) him with his homework.
- c. I don't want (do) it really.
- d. He said he wanted me (stay) at home.

Les propositions subordonnées de temps

54 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient.

- a. I'll be happy when she (come).
- b. I'm going to get some cakes as soon as she (be) here.
- c. She screamed when he (break) the lamp.
- d. When I (see) him next week, I'll tell him the whole story.
- e. Come down as soon as you (unpack).

Les propositions subordonnées de but

55 Complétez les phrases suivantes avec *to*, *in order to*, *so as to* ou *so that*.

- a. He'll do it ... please her.
- b. He bought her the doll ... she would stop crying.
- c. ... do it, he needed a lot of courage.
- d. I want to pass my exam ... be a solicitor later on.
- e. She bought my plane ticket ... I could go on holiday with them.

Les propositions subordonnées de condition

56 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

- Du moment que tu es là, tu peux lui expliquer toi-même.
- Si tu rentres tôt, il ne te dira rien.
- Si tu lui disais la vérité, ce serait beaucoup mieux.
- Tu pourras sortir à condition que tu aies fini ton travail.
- Tu ne pourras pas le voir à moins que tu ne rentres plus tôt.

Le contraste et la concession

57 Restructurez chacune des phrases ci-dessous en remplaçant le mot souligné par une conjonction de subordination.

- In spite of the rain they went out.
- She didn't have a lot of money. However she was happy.
- Despite the harsh treatment, he decided to stay.
- He couldn't see a thing in the night. Nevertheless he went on walking.
- He was a very big man. And yet he was continually sick.

Les propositions subordonnées de cause

58 Remplacez la conjonction soulignée par une expression prépositionnelle.

- He was sentenced to death because he killed his sister.
- As there was a lot of snow, the traffic was diverted.
- Since he arrived late, he missed part of the lesson.
- As he was tired, he went to bed immediately.
- Because he couldn't speak English, he didn't get the job.

La crainte

59 Complétez les phrases suivantes avec la conjonction et le modal qui conviennent.

- ... rain, she took her umbrella.
- He ran away immediately ... the police ... catch him.
- She called him the day before ... forget their meeting.
- ... wake up in time for his train, she knocked at his door.
- They didn't turn up ... their father ... tell them off.

60 Mettez les phrases suivantes au style indirect en utilisant l'un des verbes introducteurs proposés au prétérit : *say, think, admit, answer, notice, insist, add, order, ask*.

- Hurry up! The train is about to leave.
- The sky is cloudy today. It'll probably rain this evening.
- I'll be late if I don't hurry up.
- We like this flat. It's really beautiful.
- Can you come tomorrow please?
- He's been working very hard this week.
- How much does he earn?
- Sorry! I wasn't listening.
- How often does he visit you?
- He's been on a diet since last week.

61 Dans le texte suivant (*The Fly*, by Katherine Mansfield), repérez les phrases au discours direct, au discours indirect et au discours indirect libre.

"Come on", said the boss. "Look sharp!" And he stirred it with his pen - in vain. Nothing happened or was likely to happen. The fly was dead.

The boss lifted the corpse on the end of the paper-knife and flung it into the waste-paper basket. [...] He started forward and pressed the bell for Macey.

"Bring me some fresh blotting-paper", he said sternly, "and 'look sharp about it'. And while the old dog padded away he fell to wondering what it was he had been thinking about before. What was it? It was... He took out his handkerchief and passed it inside his collar. For the life of him he could not remember.

62 Réécrivez au style indirect les phrases qui sont au style direct ci-dessus.