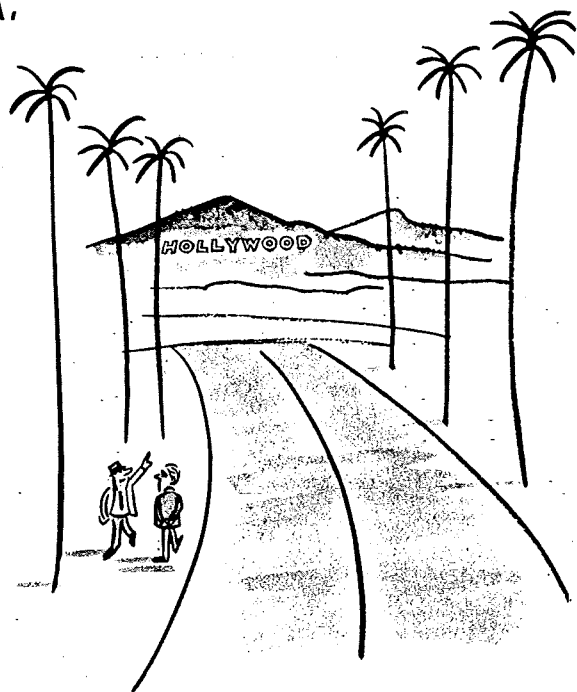


LES AUXILIAIRES MODAUX.



A à Z

44 - 45 - 57
58 - 74 - 198
199 - 203 - 207
208 - 209 - 239
274 - 285

"Straight ahead. You can't miss it."

CAN, COULD & BE ABLE TO: LA CAPACITÉ

A à Z : 57 - 44

7 Complétez les phrases suivantes avec CAN, CAN'T, COULD ou COULDN'T selon le sens.

Ex. : It's too dark, I ... see a thing. → I can't see a thing.

- My dog is too old; he run any more.
- Sherlock Holmes was a good musician; he play the violin very well.
- The door is locked and we go out!
- The box was too heavy and Peter lift it.
- Look! Mary swim very well.
- That dress was not very expensive so Sarah buy it.
- I called them but they hear me.
- John speak German, Spanish and French!

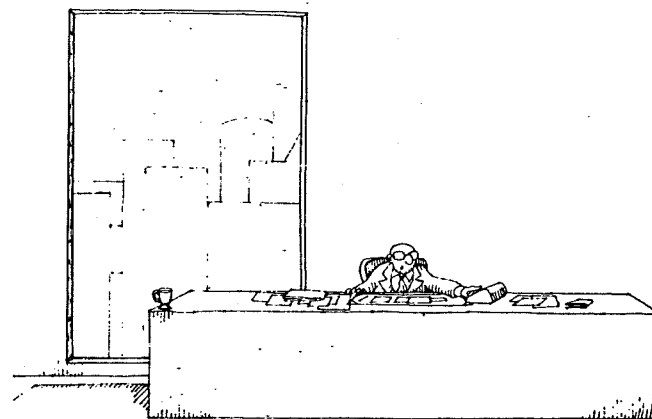
8 Utilisez BE ABLE TO pour répondre aux questions suivantes.

Ex. : Did you see her yesterday? Yes... → Yes I was able to see her yesterday.

- Will you come to my birthday party? No, we
- Did you meet Mr Smith this morning? Yes, I
- Has Bob done his homework! Yes
- Will they go to Scotland next summer? No,
- Did she answer the question? Yes,
- Do you think he will open the door? No,
- Do they speak Italian? No,
- Did he pay for the dinner? Yes,

CAN, COULD, MAY & BE ALLOWED TO: LA PERMISSION

A à Z : 45 - 58



"Miss Ellis, could you come in here
and pass me my coffee?"

Gond

9 A l'aide des éléments suivants, demandez une permission familière avec CAN, puis un peu plus polie avec COULD.

Ex. : have some more soup (I). → Can I have some more soup please?
→ Could I have some more soup, please?

- borrow your pen (I)
- watch TV tonight (we)
- tell me the way to the Post Office (you)
- speak to Tom (I)
- lend me 50p (you)

LES AUXILIAIRES MODAUX.

CAN, COULD & BE ABLE TO: LA CAPACITÉ. (p. 8)

7. 1. can't. -2. could. -3. can't. -4. couldn't. -5. can. -6. could. -7. couldn't. -8. can.

8. 1. No, we won't be able to come to your birthday party. -2. Yes, I was able to meet Mr Smith (him) this morning
-3. Yes, Bob (he) has been able to do his homework (it). -4. No, they won't be able to go to Scotland next summer.
-5. Yes, she was able to answer the question (it). -6. No, he won't be able to open the door. -7. No, they aren't
able to speak Italian. -8. Yes, he was able to pay for the dinner (it).

CAN, COULD, MAY & BE ALLOWED TO: LA PERMISSION. (p. 9)

9. 1. Can I borrow your pen? / Could I ... -2. Can we watch TV tonight? / Could we... -3. Can you tell me the way
to the Post Office? / Could you... -4. Can I speak to Tom? / Could I ... -5. Can you lend me 50p? / Could you ...
-6. Can I use your telephone? / Could I ... -7. Can John come with us to the cinema? / Could John ... -8. Can you
pass me the salt? Could you ... /

6. use your telephone (I)
7. come with us to the cinema (John)
8. pass me the salt (you)

10 Remplacer les verbes ou expressions en capitales par **BE ALLOWED TO** au temps et à la forme qui conviennent.

Ex. : They **CAN** leave now. → They **are allowed to** leave now.

1. The teacher said that we **COULD NOT** use a dictionary
2. You **MUSTN'T** park your car here
3. Do you think Peter will **BE GIVEN PERMISSION TO** go fishing?
4. We **CAN** play football in the garden
5. They **MUSTN'T** enter this room
6. I **WAS NOT GIVEN PERMISSION TO** come back after midnight
7. You **CAN'T** sit in this armchair
8. It's four o'clock. We **MAY** go home now



"I must admit, I've been to better poolside parties."

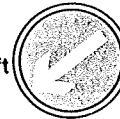
MUST, HAVE TO, NEEDN'T & MUSTN'T: LA NÉCESSITÉ

A à Z :
207 - 209

11 Regardez les panneaux routiers et commentez chacun d'entre eux par une phrase contenant **MUST** ou **MUSTN'T**.

Ex. : No right turn → You/We **mustn't** turn right.

1. Keep left



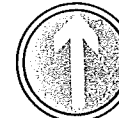
2. No waiting



3. No cycling



4. Ahead only



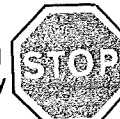
5. Give way to traffic on major road



6. Turn left



7. Stop and Give Way



8. No left turn



12 Complétez les phrases suivantes à l'aide de **HAVE TO** (au temps et à la forme qui conviennent) pour exprimer la nécessité (l'obligation) ou son absence.

Ex. : I get up early every morning at present,

→ I **have to** get up...

It wasn't late and we hurry

→ ... we **didn't have to** hurry.

1. Helen can't see very well. She wear glasses all the time.
2. you leave now?
3. Our father took us in his car so we walk.
4. We were late and we run.
5. My car is broken and so we take the bus tomorrow.
6. We go to school on Sundays.
7. you finish your work tonight?
8. I was so tired that I go to bed early.

Ex 9:

6- Can I use your telephone?
Could I ... ?

7- Can John come with us to the cinema?
Could John ... ?

8- Can you pass me the salt?
Could you ... ?

10. 1. weren't allowed to... -2. aren't allowed to... -3. be allowed to (go fishing)? -4. are allowed. -5. aren't allowed to. 6. wasn't allowed to. -7. aren't allowed to. -8. are allowed; (AZ 45)

MUST, HAVE TO, NEEDN'T & MUSTN'T: LA NÉCESSITÉ. (p. 11)

11. 1. I/You/We must keep left. -2. I/You/We mustn't wait. -3. I/You/We mustn't cycle. -4. I/You/We must go ahead only. -5. I/You/We must give way to traffic on major road. -6. I/You/We must turn left. -7. I/You/We must stop and give way. -8. I/You/We mustn't turn left.

12. 1. has to. -2. Do you have to...? -3. didn't have to. -4. had to. -5. shall/will/'ll have to. -6. don't have to. -7. Do you have to...? -8. had to.

13

Chacune des phrases suivantes exprime une obligation ou une nécessité. Dites le contraire avec **NEEDN'T**.

Ex. : You must answer immediately → You needn't answer immediately.

1. They have to be there before eight o'clock
2. You must call him 'Sir'
3. They have to ask my permission to go to the cinema
4. Bill has to take his car
5. It's necessary for them to speak German to work for that company
6. You have to write to us every day
7. Sheila has to do her homework now
8. You've got to come back tomorrow

SHOULD & OUGHT TO: LE CONSEIL, L'OBLIGATION

A à Z : 285 - 239



14

Transformez les phrases suivantes avec **SHOULD** ou **SHOULDN'T**.

Ex. : Don't drink beer. → You shouldn't drink beer.
Speak louder. → You should speak louder.

1. Take your coat in case it rains
2. Learn your lesson
3. Don't walk so fast
4. Don't use a dictionary
5. Don't laugh at your neighbour
6. Send a postcard to your parents
7. Don't tell her that you know
8. Stop talking to your friend

15

Donnez des conseils en utilisant **SHOULD**.

Ex. : Why don't you take the bus? → You should take the bus.

1. Why don't we park here?
2. Why don't you cut the grass?
3. Why doesn't he give them a ring from time to time?
4. Why don't they stop driving so fast?
5. Why doesn't Mary help her sister with her homework?
6. Why aren't they more careful?
7. Why don't they tell the truth?
8. He looks very tired, Why doesn't he send for a doctor?

16

Donnez des conseils, exprimez des obligations avec **OUGHT TO** ou **OUGHTN'T TO**.

Ex. : Peter doesn't see very well (wear glasses). → Peter ought to wear glasses.

1. Bob has put on weight (not eat cakes)
2. I don't feel well (see a doctor)
3. You will be late (leave at once)
4. She has a headache (turn down the radio)
5. I have a bad tooth (not eat sweets)
6. Jim hasn't done anything yet (do his exercise now)
7. We have never been abroad (visit Paris)
8. Smoking is dangerous for your health (not be allowed)

MAY, MIGHT, COULD & MUST: L'ÉVENTUALITÉ

A à Z : 198 - 199
207 - 208

17

Utilisez **MAY** ou **MIGHT** dans les phrases suivantes en les transformant comme dans l'exemple ci-dessous.

Ex. : Perhaps Mary will be late. → Mary may be late.
Perhaps they'd go out tonight → They might go out tonight.

1. Perhaps you'll see him if you go now.

13. 1. They needn't be there before eight o'clock. -2. You needn't call him Sir'. -3. They needn't ask my permission to go to the cinema. -4. Bill needn't take his car. -5. They needn't speak German. -6. You needn't write to us every day. -7. Sheila needn't do her homework now. -8. You needn't come back tomorrow. (AZ 209)

SHOULD & OUGHT TO: LE CONSEIL, L'OBLIGATION MORALE. (p. 12)

14. 1. You should take your coat in case it rains. -2. You should learn your lesson. -3. You shouldn't walk so fast. -4. You shouldn't use a dictionary. -5. You shouldn't laugh at your neighbour. -6. You should send a postcard to your parents. 7. You shouldn't tell her that you know. -8. You should stop talking to your friend.

15. 1. We should park here. -2. You should cut the grass. -3. He should give them a ring from time to time. -4. They should stop driving so fast. -5. Mary should help her sister with her homework. -6. They should be more careful. -7. They should tell the truth. -8. He should send for a doctor.

16. 1. Bob oughtn't to eat cakes. -2. I ought to see a doctor. -3. You ought to leave at once. -4. She ought to turn down the radio. -5. I oughtn't to eat sweets. -6. Jim ought to do his exercise now. -7. We ought to visit Paris. -8. Smoking oughtn't to be allowed. (AZ 239)

17.

1- You may / might see him if you go now.

17. Utilisez MAY / ou MIGHT dans les phrases suivantes.

2. Don't eat this mushroom, perhaps it is dangerous.

3. Drive carefully. Perhaps you'd have an accident if you don't.

4. Give him a ring; perhaps he's at home now?

5. If we offered him a meal, perhaps Jimmy would come.

6. I think you should buy now. Perhaps prices will go up.

7. If we arrived early, perhaps we'd get good seats.

8. Goodbye! Perhaps I'd never see you again.



"Good God, Elizabeth, I think we may be a mirage."

18. Complétez le dialogue suivant par des tournures avec COULD de manière à exprimer une éventualité ou une suggestion.

Ex.: Tom: I don't like walking. / Richard: (take the bus) → You could take the bus, couldn't you?

1. Tom: I really hate writing letters.

Richard: (send telegrams)

2. Tom: My parents don't like telegrams at all.

Richard: (give them a ring)

3. Tom: You're right. They haven't heard from me for three months.

Richard: (visit them next weekend)

4. Tom: That's a good idea. They'll be surprised.

Richard: (call them right now)

5. Tom: All right, but ... I haven't got a telephone!

Richard: (go to the post office)

6. Tom: It's very far away and I'll have to take the bus.

Richard: I (give you a lift)

19. Transformez les phrases suivantes pour exprimer une très forte probabilité (une déduction) avec MUST.

Ex.: I'm sure Bill is telling lies, → Bill must be telling lies.

1. We're certain the Johnsons are at home

2. I'm quite sure the train is late

3. He's not very old. He's in his early thirties

4. I recognize her, I'm quite sure I've seen her on T.V.

5. I've just heard a bark. I'm certain it's your dog

6. John doesn't answer. I think he's asleep

7. They left in the early morning. I'm sure they have arrived by now

8. Mary has just sent for a doctor. I'm quite sure she's ill



"Oh dear, they must be out! All the lights are on."

■ SHOULD & WOULD ■ A à Z : 74 - 203
285 - 274 - 348

20. Complétez les phrases suivantes à l'aide de SHOULD ou de WOULD, en tenant compte du sens, bien sûr.

Ex.: you like another cup of tea? → Would you like...

1. you mind opening the window?

2. This pullover is too big. I buy another.

3. What are you doing here at this time of the day? You be at school!

4. you be very kind and shut the door, please?

5. My exercise is difficult. If Helen was here, she help me.

6. If I were very rich, I buy a big house in the country.

7. you like to go on holiday with them?

MAY, MIGHT, COULD & MUST: L'ÉVENTUALITÉ. (p. 13)

17. 1. You may/might see him if you go now. -2. ...it may/might be dangerous. -3. ...You might have an accident. -4. ...He may/might be at home now. -5. ...Jimmy might come. -6. ...Prices may/might go up. -7. ...we might get good seats. -8. ...I may/might never see you again. (AZ 199)

18. 1. You could send telegrams, couldn't you? -2. You could give them a ring, couldn't you? -3. You could visit them next weekend, couldn't you? -4. You could call them right now, couldn't you? -5. You could go to the post office, couldn't you? -6. I could give you a lift, couldn't you? (AZ 57³)

19. 1. The Johnsons must be at home. -2. The train must be late. -3. ...He must be in his early thirties. -4. ...I must have seen her on TV. -5. ...It must be your dog. -6. ...He must be asleep. -7. ...They must have arrived. -8. ...She must be ill. (AZ 207 - 208)

SHOULD & WOULD. (p. 15)

20. 1. Would. -2. should. -3. should. -4. Would -5. would. -6. would. -7. Would. -8. should. -9. should. (AZ 74 - 203 - 285)

8. You go to bed now, it's late.
 9. I know you don't want to do the job but if you change your mind, let me know!

21 Utilisez **WOULD** dans les phrases suivantes pour décrire une habitude ou la répétition d'une action dans le passé.

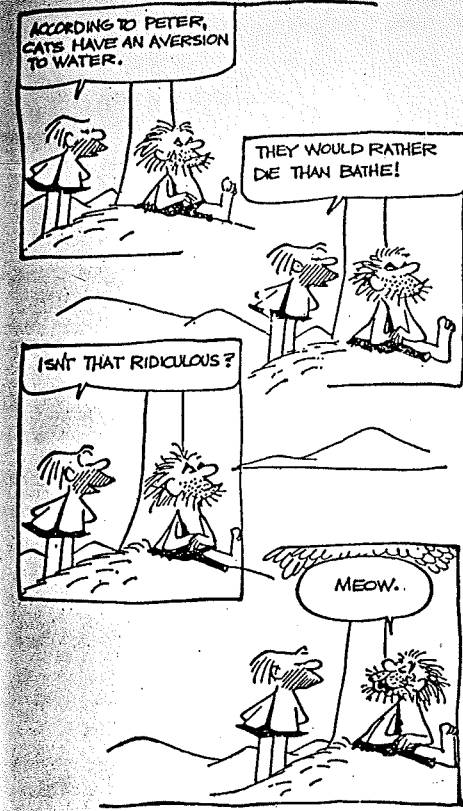
Ex. : My grandparents went to church (on Sundays).
 → On Sundays my grandparents would go to church.



1. Grandpa drove his old Ford (*occasionally*), to visit his friends in town.
2. Grandma stayed at home (*usually*), when Grandpa was visiting his friends.
3. She made very good cakes (*every Wednesday*), for her grandchildren.
4. Grandpa played the piano (*every morning*), for two hours, before lunch.
5. My grandparents watched television (*sometimes*), after dinner.
6. Grandpa worked in the garden (*every Saturday afternoon*), with the radio turned on very loudly.
7. Grandma read magazines (*occasionally*), after dinner, instead of watching television.
8. They went to the supermarket (*once a month*), to buy all their grocery.

22 Exprimez une préférence avec **WOULD RATHER** en transformant les phrases suivantes.

Ex. : I don't like walking. I prefer to go by bus.
 → I would rather go by bus.



1. My father hates taking the bus. He prefers to drive to town.
2. John doesn't like towns. He prefers to live in the country.
3. I don't want to play cards. I prefer to watch television.
4. She doesn't like meat very much. She prefers to have fish.
5. They don't like handball. They prefer to play football.
6. We don't like pop music. We prefer to listen to classical music.
7. I don't like films very much. I prefer to read a good book.
8. Bill doesn't like beer. He prefers to drink water.

23 A l'aide des éléments suivants, construisez des phrases exprimant une probabilité moyenne avec **SHOULD**.

Ex. : You leave now. You arrive there in the evening.
 → If you leave now, you should arrive there in the evening.

1. He listens carefully. He understands everything.
2. You take this key. You open that door.
3. She phones her parents. They are happy.
4. You open that drawer. You find a pair of scissors.
5. They look this way. They see the Post Office Tower.
6. I insert 50p in the machine. I get a sandwich.

20 - 8 should
9 should.

21. 1. Occasionally, Grandpa would drive his old Ford to visit his friends in town. -2. Grandma would usually stay at home when Grandpa was visiting his friends. -3. Every Wednesday, she would make very good cakes for her grandchildren. -4. Every morning, Grandpa would play the piano for two hours, before lunch. -5. Sometimes, my grandparents would watch television after dinner. -6. Every Saturday afternoon, Grandpa would work in the garden with the radio turned on very loudly. -7. Occasionally, Grandma would read magazines after dinner, instead of watching television. -8. Once a month, they would go to the supermarket to buy all their grocery. (AZ 348)

22. 1. My father would rather drive to town. -2. John would rather live in the country. -3. I would rather watch television. -4. She would rather have fish. -5. They would rather play football. -6. We would rather listen to classical music. -7. I would rather read a good book. -8. Bill would rather drink water. (AZ 274)

23. 1. If he listens carefully, he should understand everything. -2. If you take this key, you should open that door. -3. If she phones her parents, they should be happy. -4. If you open that drawer, you should find a pair of scissors. -5. If they look this way, they should see the Post Office Tower. -6. If I insert 50p in the machine, I should get a sandwich.