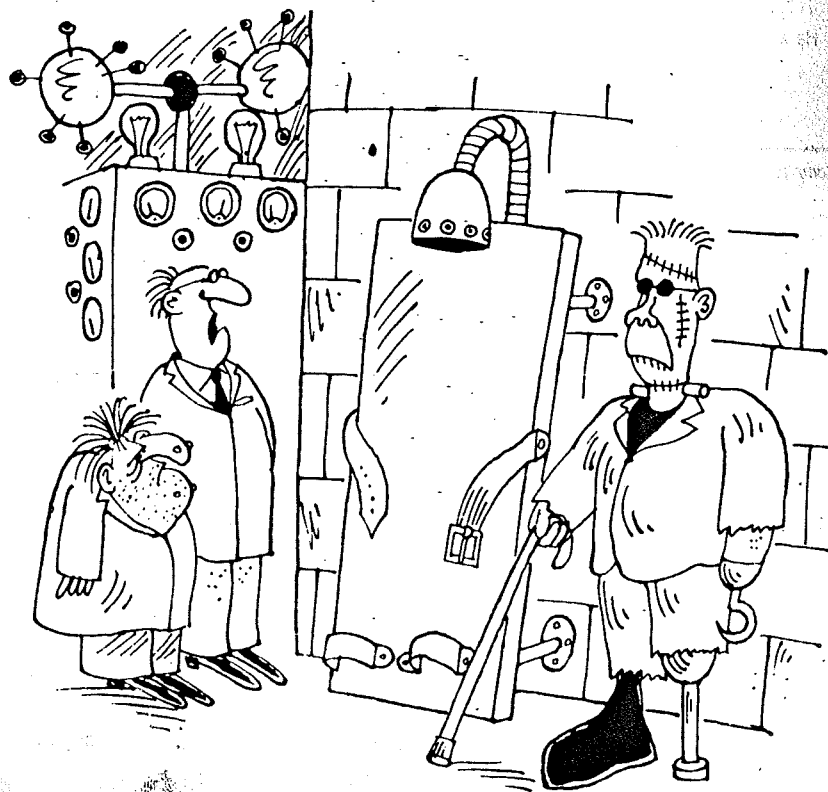


LE PRÉSENT SIMPLE A à Z : 311



"That's another thing I can't stand about him—he never stops complaining."

Transformez les phrases suivantes en les mettant à la troisième personne du singulier.

Ex. : They catch the 8 o'clock bus every morning. (She)
→ She catches the 8 o'clock bus every morning.

1. They want me to arrive early. (Mr Wilde)
2. You watch TV every evening. (Richard)
3. We try to understand them. (He)
4. I kiss my mother every morning. (She)
5. They wash the floor on Saturdays. (Bill)
6. I always carry a big umbrella. (Patricia)
7. We change trains at Bristol. (He)
8. They give us a lot of work to do. (The teacher)

Mettez les phrases suivantes à la forme négative, puis à la forme interrogative.

Ex. : He enjoys listening to music.
He doesn't enjoy listening to music.
Does he enjoy listening to music?

1. They agree with you
2. Ann lives at the seaside
3. You play tennis at school
4. We study Latin this year
5. Bob has cereal for breakfast
6. That butcher sells excellent meat
7. The Andersons go to the U.S.A. every year
8. John walks to school every day

LE PRÉSENT

LE PRÉSENT SIMPLE. (p. 24)

32. 1. Mr Wilde wants... -2. Richard watches... -3. He tries... -4. She kisses... -5. Bill washes... -6. Patricia always carries... -7. He changes... -8. The teacher gives...

33. 1. They don't agree... / Do they agree...? -2. Ann doesn't live... / Does Ann live...? -3. You don't play... / Do you play...? -4. We don't study... / Do we study...? -5. Bob doesn't have... / Does Bob have...? -6. That butcher doesn't sell... / Does that butcher sell...? -7. The Andersons don't go... / Do the Andersons...? ...go...? -8. John doesn't walk... / Does John walk...?

34 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent progressif.

Ex. : What you (do)? I (repair) my bicycle.
→ What are you doing? I'm repairing my bicycle.

1. Bill (drink) a cup of tea.
2. Where you (go) this summer?
3. Bob (work) now? No, he (not work). He (play) records.
4. Look! Those cars (go) very fast.
5. Why Ann (run)? She (try) to catch her bus.
6. You (not tell) the truth.
7. Why you (carry) an umbrella? Because it (rain).
8. We (have) breakfast at 7.00 tomorrow.

35 Mettez les phrases suivantes au présent progressif SI LE VERBE LE PERMET.

Ex. : John likes tea. → pas de forme progressive
He goes to the cinema. → He is going to the cinema.

1. I don't understand. What do you mean?
2. They play football in the back garden.
3. He writes a letter to his parents.
4. Do you believe his story?
5. My father wants me to be a teacher.
6. I wish you a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.
7. Which book do you prefer?
8. Father works in the garden.

36 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent qui convient.

Ex. : Henry never (wear) a hat.
→ Henry never wears a hat.

1. Look! John (put on) his coat. He (go) for a walk.
2. I (go) to London every day. I (work) near Piccadilly Circus.
3. What Mary (do) now? She (have) a bath.
4. She (not like) dogs. She (prefer) cats.
5. Bill always (write) with his left hand.
6. The children (study) French this year.
7. What he (do) to his car now? I (think) he (wash) it.
8. Tom is in his room. He (do) his homework.

37 Choisissez la bonne réponse.

Ex. : He usually ... water.
a. drink b. drinks c. is drinking.
→ la bonne réponse est b. : He usually drinks water.

1. Take your umbrella; it ...
a. rains b. is raining c. is rain.
2. The Johnsons always ... at 6 every morning.
a. getting up b. gets up c. get up.
3. This book ... £ 2.50
a. costing b. is costing c. costs.
4. Hello, Peter. What ... for?
a. do you wait b. are you waiting c. are you wait.
5. That film ... to the Odeon next week.
a. is coming b. comes c. does come.
6. They usually ... the bus to school.
a. take b. are taking c. takes.
7. My sister ... gardening at all.
a. isn't liking b. isn't like c. doesn't like.
8. Speaking Chinese ... very difficult to me.
a. seems b. is seeming c. seem.



LE PRÉSENT PROGRESSIF. (p. 26)

34. 1. Bill is drinking... -2. Where are you going...? -3. Is Bob working now? No, he isn't/he's not working. He's playing records. -4. ...Those cars are going... -5. Why is Ann running? She's trying... -6. You aren't/You're not telling... -7. Why are you carrying...? ...it's raining. -8. We're having... (AZ 313)

35. 1. I don't understand. What do you mean? -2. They are playing football... -3. He is writing... -4. Do you believe...? -5. My father wants... -6. I wish... -7. ...do you prefer? -8. Father is working... (AZ 310²)

PRÉSENT SIMPLE OU PRÉSENT PROGRESSIF? (p. 27)

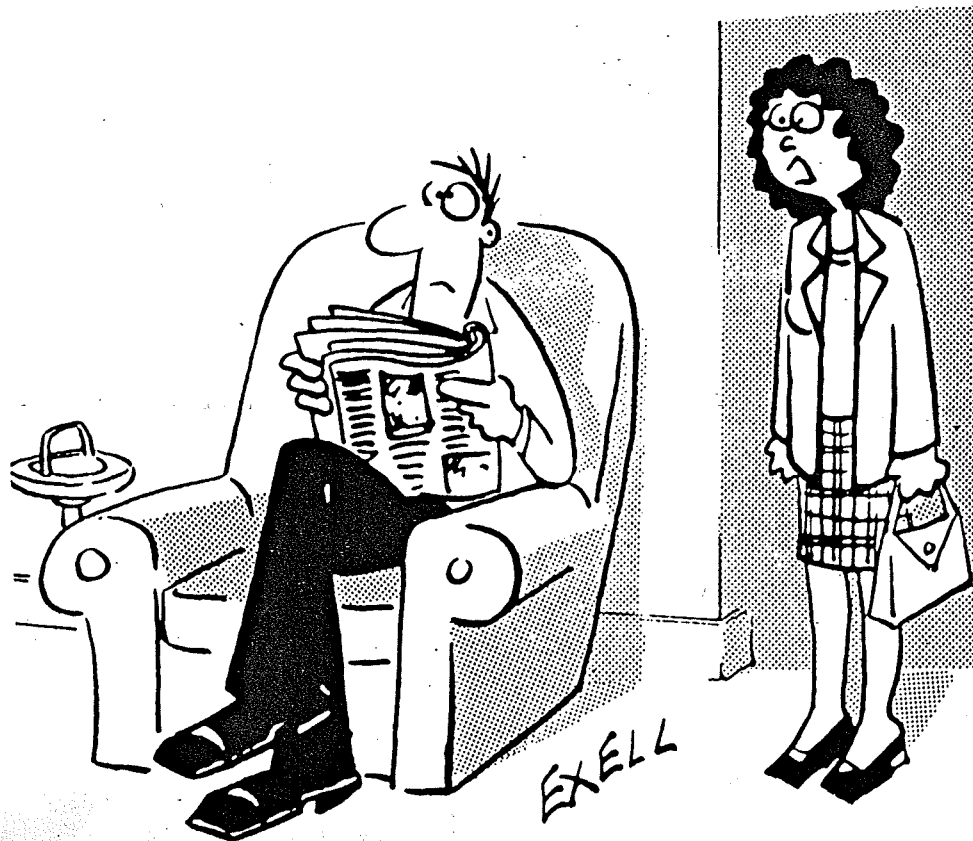
36. 1. John is putting on... He is going... -2. I go... I work... -3. What is Mary doing now? She is having... -4. She doesn't like... She prefers... -5. Bill always writes... -6. The children are studying... -7. What is he doing...? I think he is washing... -8. ...He is doing...

37. 1. b. -2. c. -3. c. -4. b. -5. a. -6. a. -7. c. -8. a.

A à Z

318 à 320

LE PRÉTÉRIT SIMPLE A à Z : 318



"I wrecked my car, I ran into it with your car."

38 Mettez les phrases suivantes au prétérit simple, en consultant éventuellement la liste des verbes irréguliers (A14, p. 298).

Ex. : I see Peter (a minute ago).
→ I saw Peter a minute ago.

1. Patricia goes to the cinema (*last night*).
2. We take the 8.15 bus (*yesterday morning*).
3. John looks very tired (*this morning*).
4. Mr Riley drives to London (*last week*).
5. I buy lots of records (*last year*).
6. The children sing very well (*yesterday afternoon*).
7. The park closes at 10.30 (*two days ago*).
8. I walk to school (*this morning*).

39 Mettez les phrases suivantes à la forme interrogative, puis à la forme négative.

Ex. : She liked that film. → Did she like that film?
→ She didn't like that film.

1. Tom worked at night
2. You remembered his phone number
3. Sheila forgot her English book
4. They agreed with you
5. Richard brought his guitar
6. The children did their room this morning
7. She had bacon and eggs for her breakfast
8. They finished work at 7.00 last night

LE PRÉTÉRIT

LE PRÉTÉRIT SIMPLE. (p. 28)

38. 1. Patricia went -2. We took -3. John looked -4. Mr Riley drove -5. I bought -6. The children sang -7. The park closed -8. I walked.

39. 1. Did Tom work...? / Tom didn't work... -2. Did you remember...? / You didn't remember... -3. Did Sheila forget...? Sheila didn't forget... -4. Did they agree...? / They didn't agree... -5. Did Richard bring...? / Richard didn't bring... -6. Did the children do...? / The children didn't do... -7. Did she have...? / She didn't have... -8. Did they finish...? / They didn't finish...

40 Écrivez chacun des verbes dans la colonne qui correspond à la prononciation de sa finale -ed (voir 318²).

I received a letter this morning. – We worked hard. – They played hockey. – He waited for us. – Bob picked a few flowers. – They loved each other. – She looked happy. – I enjoyed that party. – He talked to me. – They wanted to come with us.

– John washed the floor.
– What happened?

[d]	[t]	[ɪd]

LE PRÉTÉRIT PROGRESSIF A à Z : 320

41 Mettez les phrases suivantes au prétérit progressif.

Ex. : She didn't look at me.
→ She wasn't looking at me.

1. It rained very heavily.

2. We had a cup of tea in the sitting-room.

3. Dick cut the grass in the back garden.

4. Mr Smith read a magazine.

5. Did they watch television?

6. He didn't do his homework.

7. Mary played the guitar in her room.

42 Répondez aux questions de Sherlock Holmes.

Ex. : What were you doing at 9 yesterday evening? (watch TV)
→ I was watching TV.

1. What were you all doing at 5 this afternoon? (have tea)

2. What was Mary doing when the doorbell rang? (read a book)

3. What was the man doing when she opened the door? (call for help)

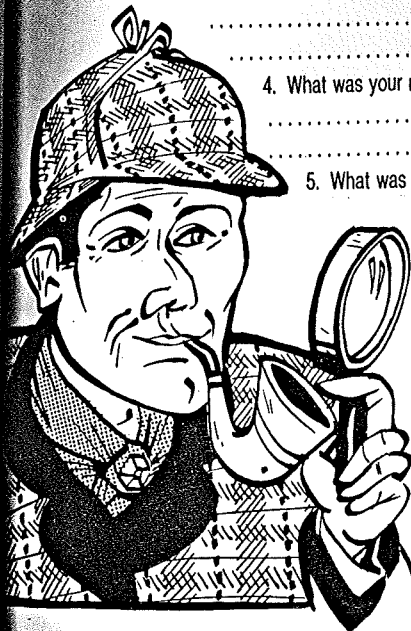
4. What was your neighbour doing when you saw him? (run away)

5. What was the man doing when he died? (try to tell us a name)

6. What were you doing when I arrived? (wait for the police)

7. What was Mary doing when I entered the room? (look through the window)

8. What was your dog doing in the street? (follow the neighbour)



PRÉTÉRIT SIMPLE OU PROGRESSIF ? A à Z : 319-320

43 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au prétérit qui convient.

Ex. : John (wait) for the bus when I (see) him.
→ John was waiting for the bus when I saw him.

1. When I (meet) her, she (go) to the shops.

2. When I (call) him he (tell) me he (paint) the front door.

3. As I (come) to her a policeman (stop) me.

4. While I (dig) in the garden it (begin) to rain.

5. When they (leave) we (work) in the kitchen.

6. I (sleep) very well when the dog (wake) me up.

7. What you (do) when I (ring) the doorbell?

8. The sun (shine) when we (get up).

9. He (try) to open the door when he suddenly (remember) he had no key

40.

[d]
received
played
loved
enjoyed
happened

[t]
worked
picked
looked
talked
washed

[id]
waited
wanted

LE PRÉTÉRIT PROGRESSIF. (p. 30)

41. 1. It was raining... -2. We were having... -3. Dick was cutting... -4. Mr Smith was reading... -5. Were they watching...? -6. He wasn't doing... -7. You were eating... 8. Mary was playing...

42. 1. We were having tea. -2. She was reading a book. 3. He was calling for help. -4. He was running away. -5. He was trying... -6. I was/we were waiting for the police. -7. She was looking through the window. -8. He was following the neighbour.

PRÉTÉRIT SIMPLE OU PROGRESSIF? (p. 31)

43. 1. ...I met..., she was going... -2. ...I called... he told... he was painting. -3. As I was coming... a policeman stopped me. -4. ...I was digging..., it began... -5. ...they left, we were working... -6. I was sleeping... the dog woke me up. -7. What were you doing... I rang the doorbell? -8. The sun was shining... we got up. -9. He was trying... he suddenly remembered...

LE "PRESENT PERFECT"

A à Z

120 - 180 - 321
à 323 - 328

LE "PRESENT PERFECT" SIMPLE

A à Z : 321 - 180
323R.2 - 120



44

Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au "present perfect" simple. Au besoin, consultez la liste des verbes irréguliers (A 14 p. 298).

Ex. : Where you (be)? → Where have you been?

1. He (*not pay*) the telephone bill.
2. I (*buy*) a few oranges.
3. She (*not finish*) her homework yet.
4. John (*cut*) the grass?
5. Someone (*steal*) Mary's car!
6. They (*repair*) the road.
7. You (*see*) my keys anywhere?
8. We (*not hear*) from him lately.

45

Transformez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple.

Ex. : He went out not long ago.
→ He has just gone out.

1. I saw Patricia a few minutes ago.
2. We asked him for dinner a minute ago.
3. The train left a moment ago.
4. They gave me a ring just now.
5. Richard came back home not long ago.
6. An accident happened a minute ago.



"How long have you had those trousers, Mr Gumthorpe?"

LE "PRESENT PERFECT"

LE "PRESENT PERFECT" SIMPLE. (p. 32)

44. 1. He has not paid... -2. I have bought... -3. She has not finished... -4. Has John cut...? -5. Someone has stolen... -6. They have repaired... -7. Have you seen...? 8. We haven't heard... (AZ 321)

45. 1. I have just seen Patricia. -2. We have just asked him for dinner. -3. The train has just left. -4. They have just given me a ring. -5. Richard has just come back home. -6. An accident has just happened. -7. She has just found her car keys. -8. They have just had breakfast... (AZ 321 - 180)

7. She found her car keys a moment ago.

8. They had breakfast a few minutes ago.

46 **Transformez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple ci-dessous.**

Ex. : *It last rained two months ago.*
→ *It hasn't rained for two months.*

1. I last saw them three weeks ago.

2. He last drove a car ten years ago!

3. They last talked to me three days ago.

4. You last wrote to me six months ago.

5. We last heard from Bob two years ago.

6. She last took the bus months ago.

7. I last ate bacon and eggs ages ago!

8. He last met Peter a fortnight ago.

47 **Transformez les phrases suivantes comme dans l'exemple ci-dessous.**

Ex. : *She last called me at 2 o'clock.*
→ *She hasn't called me since 2 o'clock.*

1. He last read a newspaper last week.

2. We last received a letter from them on June 6th.

3. John last came here at the beginning of the month.

4. Bob last caught a fish when we arrived.

5. They last visited London in 1982.

6. I last rode a bicycle when I was a boy.

7. She last had lunch at a restaurant in March.

8. We last drank beer at the beginning of the week.



"Have you been waiting long, Sir?"

■ **LE "PRESENT PERFECT" PROGRESSIF** ■ A à Z : 323 - 120

48 **Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au "present perfect" progressif.**

Ex. : *It (rain) for three days.*
→ *It has been raining for three days.*

1. How long you (wait) for us?

2. They (live) in Taunton since 1975.

3. Richard (dig) in the garden all afternoon.

4. The telephone (ring) for ten minutes!

5. He (drive) for twenty years.

46. 1. I haven't seen them for three weeks. -2. He hasn't driven a car for ten years! -3. They haven't talked to me for three days. -4. Your haven't written to me for six months. -5. We haven't heard from Bob for two years. -6. She hasn't taken the bus for months. -7. I haven't eaten bacon and eggs for ages! -8. He hasn't met Peter for a fortnight. (AZ 323 R² - 120)

47. 1. He hasn't read a paper since last week. -2. We haven't received a letter from them since June 6th. -3. John hasn't come here since the beginning of the month. -4. Bob hasn't caught a fish since we arrived. -5. They haven't visited London since 1982. -6. I haven't ridden a bicycle since I was a boy. -7. She hasn't had lunch at a restaurant since March. -8. We haven't drunk beer since the beginning of the week. (AZ 323 R² - 120)

LE "PRESENT PERFECT" PROGRESSIF (p. 35)

48. 1. ...have you been waiting...? -2. They have been living... -3. Richard has been digging... -4. The telephone has been ringing... -5. He has been driving... -6. She has been wearing... -7. They have been watching... -8. Baby has been crying...

45 -

7 - She has just found her car keys.

8 - They have just had breakfast.

6. She (*wear*) glasses since she was six years old.

7. They (*watch*) TV since 6 p.m.

8. Baby (*cry*) for one hour!

49 Transformez les phrases suivantes.

Ex. : We started walking two hours ago; we're still walking.
→ We have been walking for two hours.

1. John started sleeping at 10 o'clock; he's still sleeping.

2. I started waiting three hours ago; I'm still waiting.

3. He started working for us in 1980; he's still working for us.

4. We started living in Bristol five years ago; we're still living there.

5. She started fishing one hour ago; she's still fishing.

6. They started playing chess at 4 p.m.; they're still playing.

7. The sun started shining a fortnight ago; it is still shining.

8. Bill started reading that book at the beginning of the afternoon; he's still reading it.

**PRÉTERIT
OU "PRESENT PERFECT" ?**

A à Z : 319 - 321
322 - 323
180 - 328

50 Choisissez la réponse qui convient.

1. We John's parents last week.

a. have met b. met c. have been meeting

2. I playing football two years ago.

a. started b. have started c. starting

3. He a cooked breakfast for ages!

a. hasn't been having b. hasn't had c. didn't have

4. the door before leaving the house?

a. Did you lock b. Were you locking c. Have you locked

5. They working at 5 p.m.

a. have stopped b. stopped c. having stopped

6. Peter back from Italy. He looks very well.

a. has just come b. just came c. was just coming

7. What last night?

a. have you done b. have you been doing c. did you do.

8. They abroad because they can't afford it.

a. never were b. have never been c. were never being

9. Mr Jenkins at nine o'clock.

a. was arriving b. has arrived c. arrived

10. Yesterday morning we very early.

a. have got up b. got up c. having got up

51 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses aux temps qui conviennent.

Ex. : They (work) hard yesterday.
→ They worked hard yesterday.
I (not see) Bill Jenkins for ages.
→ I have not seen Bill Jenkins for ages.

1. My neighbours just (*buy*) a big red car.

2. We never (*be*) in Switzerland.

3. Peter and I (*go*) to the cinema last night.

4. Patricia (*start*) practising tennis last month.

5. We (*leave*) home at 9.00 and (*get*) there by 11.30

6. She (*not finish*) her homework yet.

7. The Johnsons (*live*) here since January.

8. I (*wait*) for a few minutes.

9. Last year Jim (*break*) his leg.

10. They (*arrive*) at 10.00 this morning.

48- 6 - She has been wearing.

7 - They have been watching ...

8 - Baby has been crying.

49. 1. John, has been sleeping since 10 o'clock. -2. I have been waiting for three hours. -3. He has been working for us since 1980. -4. We have been living in Bristol for five years. -5. She has been fishing for one hour. -6. They have been playing chess since 4 p.m. -7. The sun has been shining for a fortnight. -8. Bill has been reading that book since the beginning of the afternoon.

PRÉTÉRIT OU "PRESENT PERFECT"? (p. 36)

50. 1. b. -2. a. -3. b. -4. c. -5. b. -6. a. -7. c. -8. b. -9. a. -10. b.

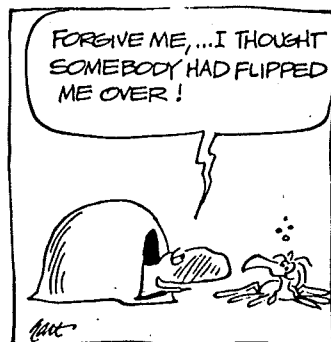
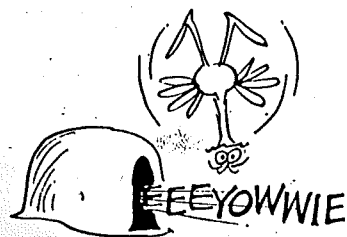
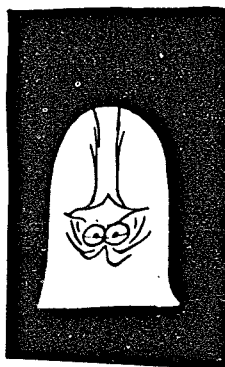
51. 1. My neighbours have just bought... -2. We have never been... -3. Peter and I went... -4. Patricia started... -5. We left... and got... -6. She has not/hasn't finished... -7. The Johnsons have lived/have been living... -8. I have waited/have been waiting... -9. ...Jim broke... -10. They arrived...

LE "PLUPERFECT"

A à Z

82 - 325 - 326

LE "PLUPERFECT" SIMPLE A à Z : 82 - 325



52 Transformez les phrases suivantes en mettant le verbe au "pluperfect" simple et en ajoutant BEFORE.

Ex. : I read that book. → I had read that book before.

1. We heard that strange story.
2. Mr and Mrs Holden were in Brussels.
3. Richard borrowed my bicycle.
4. He gave us a little money.
5. Sheila had fish and chips.
6. Bill drove a big tractor.
7. The children brought me flowers.
8. I played football with my friends.

53 Transformez les phrases suivantes selon l'exemple indiqué ci-dessous.

Ex. : We drove six miles; we saw a village.
→ We had driven six miles when we saw a village.

1. It started raining; I went out.
2. Paul left for France; his friend came to see him.
3. Ann had dinner; Peter invited her to go to a restaurant.
4. The play began; I arrived at the theatre.
5. We read the book; we saw the film.
6. John finished his work; they offered to help him.
7. They took all the seats; a woman came in with a baby.
8. The thieves ran away; we called the police.

LE "PLUPERFECT"

LE "PLUPERFECT" SIMPLE. (p. 38)

52. 1. We had heard that strange story before. -2. Mr and Mrs Holden had been in Brussels before. -3. Richard had borrowed my bicycle before. -4. He had given us a little money before. -5. Sheila had had fish and chips before. -6. Bill had driven a big tractor before. -7. The children had brought me flowers before. -8. I had played football with my friends before.

53. 1. It had started raining when I went out. -2. Paul had left for France when his friend came to see him. -3. Ann had had dinner when Peter invited her to go to a restaurant. -4. The play had begun when I arrived at the theatre. -5. We had read the book when we saw the film. -6. John had finished his work when they offered to help him. -7. They had taken all the seats when a woman came in with a baby. -8. The thieves had run away when we called the police.

LE "PLUPERFECT" PROGRESSIF

A à Z : 326

54

Mettez les phrases suivantes : a. au "pluperfect" progressif ; b. à la forme interrogative ; c. à la forme négative.

Ex. : They'd worked in the garden.

→ They'd been working in the garden.

→ Had they been working in the garden?

→ They hadn't been working in the garden.

1. I'd looked for a shoe shop the whole morning.

2. She'd driven the car all the way.

3. They'd danced all night.

4. It'd rained all the week.

5. He'd talked on the telephone for twenty minutes.

6. The wind had blown for two days.

7. We'd sung many folk songs.

8. She'd read a magazine for an hour.

PRETERIT, "PRESENT PERFECT" OU "PLUPERFECT" ?

A à Z : 319

322 - 323 - 325

55

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. any good films lately?

a. Did you see b. Have you seen c. Had you been seeing.

2. Yesterday, John me back the book I him.

a. gave lent b. has given lent c. gave had lent.

3. Where is Richard? He yet.

a. did not arrive b. hadn't arrived c. hasn't arrived.

4. What was it? Sorry, I anything.

a. didn't see b. haven't seen c. hadn't seen

5. John told me he a job in an office.

a. has found b. had found c. found.

6. They in Birmingham since last year.

a. have been living b. had lived c. were living.

7. Bill said he that book before.

a. read b. was reading c. had read.

8. We our dinner when someone knocked at the door.

a. have been finishing b. have finished c. had finished.

9. I in this queue for ages!

a. have been standing b. was standing c. stood.

10. She out of the shop ten minutes ago.

a. has come b. had come c. came.

LE "PLUPERFECT" PROGRESSIF. (p. 40)

54. 1. I'd been looking.../Had I been looking...? / I hadn't been looking... -2. She'd been driving.../Had she been driving...? She hadn't been driving... -3. They'd been dancing.../Had they been dancing...?/They hadn't been dancing... -4. It'd been raining.../Had it been raining...?/It hadn't been raining... -5. He'd been talking.../Had he been talking...?/He hadn't been talking... -6. The wind had been blowing.../Had the wind been blowing...?/The wind hadn't been blowing... -7. We had been singing.../Had we been singing...?/We hadn't been singing... -8. She'd been reading.../Had she been reading...?/She hadn't been reading...

PRÉTÉRIT, "PRESENT PERFECT" OU "PLUPERFECT"? (p. 41)

55. 1. b. -2. c. -3. c. -4. a. -5. b. -6. a. -7. c. -8. c. 9. a. -10. c.

L'IMPÉRATIF & "LET"

A à Z

163 - 166 - 186

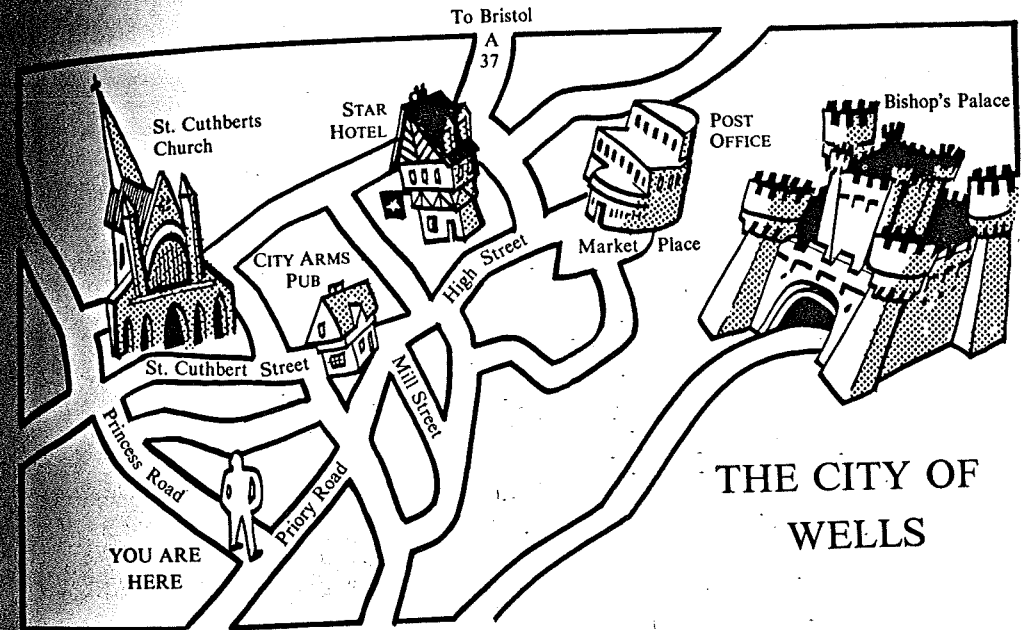
L'IMPÉRATIF A à Z : 163



Regardez attentivement le plan de WELLS, repérez l'endroit où vous êtes, puis répondez aux questions suivantes.

Ex. : Could you tell me the way to St Cuthbert's Church, please?

→ Certainly. Keep to your right along Princess Road. Turn into the second street on the right. The church is on the left.



1. Could you tell me the way to the Star Hotel, please?

2. Where is the Post Office, please?

3. I'm looking for the road to Bristol. Could you help me?

4. Could you tell me where Mill Street is, please?

5. Where is the nearest pub, please?

L'IMPÉRATIF & "LET"

L'IMPÉRATIF (p. 42)

56. 1. Certainly. Keep to on your right along Princess Road. Turn into the second street on the right, which is St Cuthbert Street. Go straight ahead into High Street. The Star Hotel is on your left not far from Market Place.
2. (Même réponse qu'au N° 1 jusqu'à « High Street »). When you arrive at Market Place, the Post Office is on your right.
3. Certainly. Keep to your right along Princess Road and take the third street on the right. Go straight ahead.
4. Certainly. Go along Priory Road and take the second street on your right.
5. Certainly. Take Priory Road. Turn left and the City Arms is at the corner of High Street and St Cuthbert Street.

57 *Donnez des ordres à la forme affirmative ou négative selon le sens.*

*Ex. : (Put on) your coat! It's very cold today. – Put on your coat!
(Forget) your keys! The door will be locked. – Don't forget your keys!*

1. (Listen) to them! They're laughing at you.
2. (Wait) for me! I'd like to go with you.
3. (Show) her that picture! She has never seen it.
4. (Take) my pen! I need it.
5. (Switch off) the light! We don't need it any longer.
6. (Look) at those flowers! They're lovely.
7. (Tell) him what I said. It's a secret.
8. (Go away)! I'd like to tell you a story.

"LET" A à Z : 166 - 186

58 *Transformez les phrases suivantes.*

*Ex. : He wants to see your photos.
→ Let him see your photos.*

1. We want to go to the restaurant.
2. She wants to know when you arrive in London.
3. I want to finish my exercise.
4. They want to watch the football match.
5. He wants to use your pen.

6. I want to have a look at your paper.

7. We want to sing a song.

8. She wants to show you her new dress.

59 *Faites des suggestions avec LET'S :*

Ex. : She'd like to go to the cinema. → Let's go to the cinema.

1. They'd like to have a cup of tea.

2. She'd like to stay at home and watch T.V.

3. He'd like to play a few records.

4. They'd like to buy some sandwiches.

5. He'd like to go for a walk.

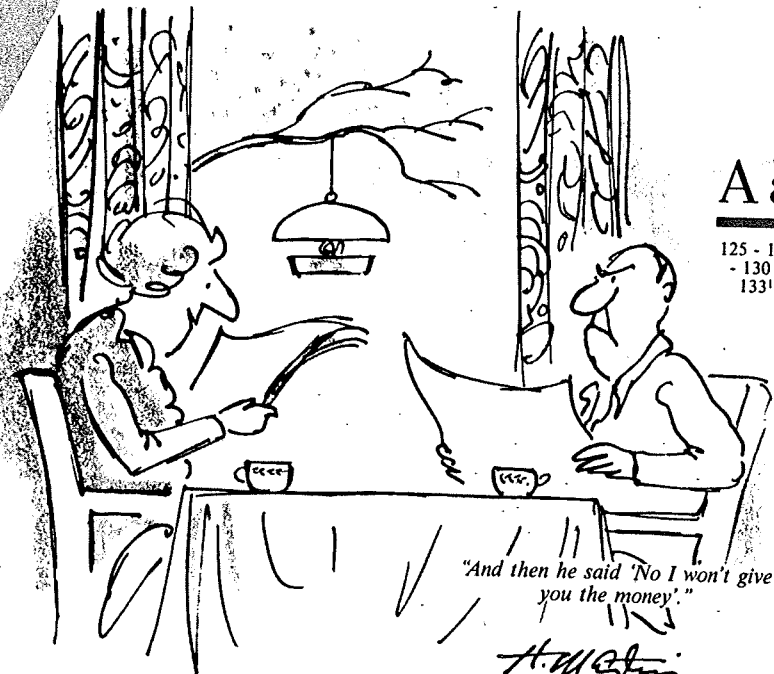
57. 1. Don't listen to them! -2. Wait for me! -3. Show her that picture! -4. Don't take my pen! -5. Switch off the light! -6. Look at those flowers! -7. Don't tell him what I said! -8. Don't go away!

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LET (p. 44)

58. 1. Let us go... -2. Let her know... -3. Let me finish... -4. Let them watch... - 5. Let him use... - 6. Let me have...
-7. Let us sing... -8. Let her show...

59. 1. Let's have a cup of tea. -2. Let's stay at home... -3. Let's play a few records. -4. Let's buy some sandwiches. -5. Let's go for a walk.



A à Z

125 - 126 - 128
- 130 - 132 -
133 - 283

■ WILL & SHALL ■ A à Z : 126 - 283

60 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au futur avec WILL ou SHALL, en utilisant les contractions lorsque c'est possible.

Ex. : They (not arrive) before Tuesday.
→ They won't arrive before Tuesday.

1. Do you think it (rain) tomorrow?
2. It's hot in here. I (open) the window?
3. Mr Morris says he (be) back at 9.30.
4. I'm certain she (not recognize) Tom.
5. I (have) my car repaired next week.
6. When they (go) to Birmingham?
7. We (have to) take the bus?
8. It's too late; Bill (not catch) the 8.20 train.



"My horoscope says you're going to clean the garage, put away the garden hose and clean the gutters today."

61 Exprimez une intention avec le futur en "going to" en transformant les phrases suivantes.

Ex. : His intention is to walk back home.
→ He is going to walk back home.

1. Their plan is to stay here for a few days.
2. My intention is to redecorate my room.
3. What does she intend to do?
4. Dick's intention is to come back as soon as possible.
5. We intend to give you a ring when we arrive in Bath.
6. Do you intend to work in Hong-Kong?
7. Her plan is to buy a new stereo.
8. I don't intend to take my exam this year.

LE FUTUR

WILL & SHALL. (p. 46)

60. 1. ...it will rain/it'll rain... -2. ...Shall I open...? -3. ...he'll be back... -4. ...she won't recognize Tom. -5. I'll have...
-6. When will they go...? -7. Shall we have to...? -8. Bill won't catch...

GOING TO. (p. 47)

61. 1. They are going to stay here for a few days. -2. I am going to redecorate my room. -3. What is she going to do? -4. Dick is going to come back as soon as possible. -5. We are going to give you a ring when we arrive in Bath.
-6. Are you going to work in Hong-Kong? -7. She is going to buy a new stereo. -8. I am not going to take my exam this year.

LE FUTUR PROGRESSIF A à Z : 132

62 Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au futur progressif.

Ex. : This time next week I (lie) on a beach.
→ This time next week I'll be lying on a beach.

1. You (need) your bike tomorrow or can John borrow it?
2. We (wait) for them when they come out.
3. All right, then. I (see) you again.
4. When we get home, Mother (stand) at the door waiting for us.
5. It hurts, but don't worry; you (walk) again in a few minutes.
6. When you next see her, she (wear) her new dress.
7. He'll call for me at eight but I still (have) my breakfast then.
8. Dad (use) the car tomorrow morning.

LE FUTUR ANTÉRIEUR A à Z : 130

63 Transformez les phrases suivantes.

Ex. : Peter's finishing his homework (by ten).
→ Peter will have finished his homework by ten.

1. John is leaving (by the time we arrive).
2. I'm painting the door (in two hours).
3. She's reading your letter (when you come back).
4. The Millers are having dinner (when we call on them).
5. He's cutting the grass (before tea-time).
6. They're repairing my car (tomorrow morning).

7. I'm doing my room (by nine).

8. They're eating everything (by the time we get to the party).

LE FUTUR ET LES SUBORDONNÉES DE TEMPS A à Z : 126 - 133



"I'll give her your love when we have our lunch together."

64 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au présent ou au futur, selon le cas.

Ex. : I'll give you a ring as soon as I (arrive).
→ I'll give you a ring as soon as I arrive.

1. When he (come) back, we'll work together.
2. I (go) on singing until someone tells me to stop.
3. As soon as you (learn) to drive I'll lend you my car.
4. We (have) to stay here till the bell rings.
5. She'll have a bath before she (go) to bed.
6. You'll go when I (tell) you.
7. When I have enough money I (buy) that big car.
8. John will be very happy when he (hear) the good news.

LE FUTUR PROGRESSIF. (p. 48)

62. 1. Will you be needing...? -2. We'll be waiting... -3. ...I'll be seeing... -4. ...Mother will be standing... -5. ...you'll be walking... -6. ...she'll be wearing... -7. ...I'll still be having... -8. Dad will be using...

LE FUTUR ANTÉRIEUR. (p. 48)

63. 1. John will have left... -2. I'll have painted... -3. She'll have read... -4. The Millers will have had... -5. He'll have cut... -6. They'll have repaired... -7. I'll have done... -8. They'll have eaten...

LE FUTUR ET LES SUBORDONNÉES DE TEMPS. (p. 49)

64. 1. When he comes back... -2. I'll go on singing... -3. As soon as you learn... -4. We'll have to stay... -5. ...she goes to bed. -6. ...When I tell you. -7. ...I'll buy... -8. ...when he hears.

A à Z

136 - 167 - 242
à 244

EMPLOI ET FORMATION

A à Z : 242
243 - 167



"Well, of course I'm surprised—I'm usually ignored at parties."

65 Mettez les phrases suivantes à la voix passive, sans faire mention de l'agent de l'action.

Ex. : Mary invited Richard to the party.
→ Richard was invited to the party.

1. Paul has just painted the garage door.
.....
2. They will serve tea in the sitting-room at five.
.....
3. Someone told me to wait a few minutes.
.....
4. Mr Smith can't repair my watch.
.....
5. They should not allow dogs on the beach.
.....
6. Someone had stolen Bill's car.
.....
7. They could see some smoke in the distance.
.....
8. You must read the instructions carefully.
.....

66 Même exercice, mais avec des phrases dont les verbes sont à la forme progressive.

Ex. : Someone is following you.
→ You are being followed.

1. They are pulling down the old house round the corner.
.....
2. She was redecorating her room.
.....
3. Be careful! They are watching you.
.....
4. They are building a new shopping centre.
.....
5. The police were still questioning Bob.
.....
6. Someone is collecting the tickets.
.....
7. Dick is cleaning the kitchen.
.....
8. Mary was translating the letter into French.
.....

LE PASSIF

EMPLOI ET FORMATION (p. 50)

65. 1. The garage door has just been painted. -2. Tea will be served... -3. I was told to wait... -4. My watch can't be repaired... -5. Dogs should not be allowed... -6. Bill's car had been stolen. -7. Some smoke could be seen... -8. The instructions must be read...

66. 1. The old house round the corner is being pulled down. -2. Her room was being redecorated. -3. ...You are being watched. -4. A new shopping centre is being built. -5. Bob was still being questioned. -6. The tickets are being collected. -7. The kitchen is being cleaned. -8. The letter was being translated into French.

Transformez les phrases suivantes en les mettant à la voix passive et en indiquant l'agent de l'action introduit par *BY*.

Ex. : John brought this box.
→ This box was brought by John.

1. A child broke my kitchen window.
2. Peter himself built that big house.
3. The police are watching them.
4. Be careful! That dog could bite you.
5. We won't admit children under 13.
6. Charles Dickens wrote "David Copperfield".
7. His friends are doing the biggest part of the work.
8. Ann has seen you walking in the park.

LE PASSIF DE "GIVE", "SEND", "SHOW", ETC

Les phrases suivantes ont deux constructions possibles à la voix passive. Donnez-les (sans mentionner l'agent de l'action).

Ex. : They gave John a football.
→ John was given a football. / A football was given to John.

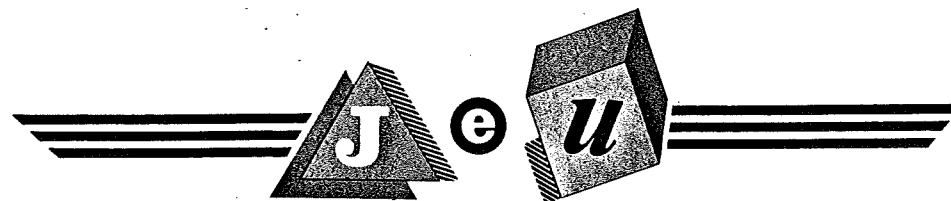
1. They showed me a lot of books.
2. I'll give you a map of London.
3. Mr Jenkins teaches them Latin.
4. Peter offered Mary a very nice bunch of flowers.

5. We have sent a long letter to our parents.

6. They had promised me a good job.

7. Richard lent him some money.

8. He brought me a pen and paper.



WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

Voici une liste de personnages célèbres :

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS - CHARLES DICKENS - ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL - LEONARDO DA VINCI - WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE - JAMES COOK.

Trouvez ce que chacun a fait et donnez deux réponses à chacune des questions suivantes, une à la voix active, l'autre à la voix passive.

Ex. : Who discovered America?
Christopher Columbus discovered America.
America was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

1. Who wrote Hamlet?
2. Who invented the telephone?
3. Who discovered New Zealand?
4. Who painted Mona Lisa?
5. Who wrote David Copperfield?



67. 1. My kitchen window was broken by a child. -2. That big house was built by Peter himself. -3. They are being watched by the police. -4. Be careful! You could be bitten by that dog. -5. Children under 13 won't be admitted by us. -6. « David Copperfield » was written by Charles Dickens. -7. The biggest part of the work is being done by his friends. -8. You have been seen walking in the park by Ann.

LE PASSIF DE "GIVE", "SEND", "SHOW", ETC. (p. 52)

68. 1. I was shown a lot of books/ A lot of books were shown to me. 2. You'll be given a map of London/ A map of London will be given to you. -3. They are taught Latin/ Latin is taught to them. -4. Mary was offered a very nice bunch of flowers/ A very nice bunch of flowers was offered to Mary. -5. Our parents were sent a long letter/ A long letter was sent to our parents. -6. I had been promised a good job/ A good job had been promised to me. -7. He was lent some money/ Some money was lent to him. -8. I was brought a pen and paper/ A pen and paper were brought to me.

Jeu (p. 53) : WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?

1. William Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
Hamlet was written by William Shakespeare.
2. Graham Bell invented the telephone.
The telephone was invented by Graham Bell.
3. James Cook discovered New Zealand.
New Zealand was discovered by James Cook.
4. Leonardo da Vinci painted Mona Lisa.
Mona Lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.
5. Charles Dickens wrote David Copperfield.
David Copperfield was written by Charles Dickens.