

Participes passés (2) et Past Perfect



Les participes passés irréguliers anglais présentent une variété de terminaisons. Leur manipulation permet toutefois de former certains groupes.

Ex. taught – brought – thought / chosen – broken – taken

A Find the past participles. Connect to the base verb.

Démêle ces participes passés irréguliers. Relie à la base verbale.

1. EENB BEEN	2. ECMO -----	3. NOKNW -----	4. SECNOH -----				
5. KNTEA -----	6. KRNBEO -----	7. NESE -----	8. INEGV -----				
BE être	TAKE prendre	COME venir	SEE voir	KNOW savoir	GIVE donner	BREAK casser	CHOOSE choisir



Le *past perfect* est employé pour exprimer une action ou un évènement passé, antérieur à un autre exprimé au past simple. On le forme avec **HAD + past participle**.

PAST PERFECT - FORME AFFIRMATIVE							
I HAD	YOU HAD	HE HAD	SHE HAD	IT HAD	WE HAD	YOU HAD	THEY HAD
+ PAST PARTICIPLE							

I HAD FINISHED my book when the train arrived. / J'avais fini mon livre quand le train arriva.
Frank HAD never BEEN on holidays. / Frank n'était jamais allé en vacances.

La construction de la forme négative et de la forme interrogative du *past perfect* suit le même principe qu'au *present perfect*.

Ex. *I hadn't finished.* / Je n'avais pas terminé.
Had you finished? / Avais-tu terminé ?

B Put the verbs into the past perfect.

Mets les verbes au *past perfect*.

Yesterday was a bad day...



Ex. I was in pain because I (fell) *had fallen* in the street.

1. I was tired because I (have not) ----- a break during the day.
2. I was stressed because I (lose) ----- my keys.
3. I was hungry because I (eat not) ----- since the morning.
4. I was annoyed because I (get) ----- a parking ticket.



Extra practice #3

A Fill in the gaps with the words from the boxes.

Complète les phrases avec les mots des boîtes.

PRESENTS - OPEN - WERE - CHRISTMAS - SUPPOSED

1. You _____ not _____ to _____ your _____ before _____.

ARRIVED - WAS - HADN'T - WORK - WHEN

2. I _____ realised it _____ so late _____ I _____ at _____.

THEIR - GARDEN - HOME - CHILDREN - CAME - PLAYING

3. The _____ were _____ in the _____ when _____ parents _____ back _____.

B Put the words in the correct order.



Remets les mots dans l'ordre.

1. what I Did said you understand ?

→ _____

2. week to cinema go the every Bill used to .

→ _____

3. summer London planning next Her were visit to friends .

→ _____

4. to not beer Jim use like did .

→ _____

5. hadn't very land because rained The dry was it .

→ _____

6. sleeping called Were I you when ?

→ _____

C Circle the correct form of the verb. Translate the sentences into French.

Entoure la forme correcte du verbe. Traduis les phrases en français.

1. I had never **SAW / SEEN** your brother.

Trad. FR : _____

2. Did Mike **VISIT / VISITED** his grandma yesterday?

Trad. FR : _____

3. We **STOP / STOPPED** talking when she **ARRIVED / WAS ARRIVING**.

Trad. FR : _____

4. There **WERE / BEEN** many people at the party.

Trad. FR : _____

5. Laura used to **SMOKING / SMOKE** a lot but now she **DIDN'T / DOESN'T**.

Trad. FR : _____

6. When the plane **WAS LANDING / LANDED**, I **HADN'T / DIDN'T HAVE** finished reading my book.

Trad. FR : _____

D Rearrange the letters. Connect to the French translation.

Remets les lettres en ordre pour trouver les mots et relie à la traduction française.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Y L L I E K → _____ • | • a. CHOISI(-E)(-S) |
| 2. T D Y E R Y A S E → _____ • | • b. CASSÉ(-E)(-S) |
| 3. O E B N K R → _____ • | • c. FATIGUÉ(-E)(-S) |
| 4. O E C N S H → _____ • | • d. HIER |
| 5. N M O E S E O → _____ • | • e. PROBABLE |
| 6. E I D T R → _____ • | • f. QUELQU'UN |



Track 7 Family portrait

■ Listen to the dialogue between Linda and Jimmy. Write the people's names on the picture.

Écoute le dialogue entre Linda et Jimmy. Légende les noms sur la photo.

BETH - HANNAH - JENNY - LINDA'S DAD - LINDA'S MUM - LUCY - PATRICK - RICK - STEVE

1. _____ and _____ 2. _____ and _____ 3. _____ and _____



4. _____ and _____

Linda

5. _____

6. When was the picture taken? → _____

Track 8 CROSSWORD #3

■ Listen to the words used in CROSSWORD #3 in alphabetical order.

Écoute les mots utilisés dans CROSSWORD #3 en ordre alphabétique.



Crossword #3 – Holidays

■ Fill out this crossword puzzle in English.

Complète ces mots croisés en anglais.

Crossword puzzle grid with the following letters and numbers:

- 1: S, B, R, N
- 2: T, M, A, H, L
- 3: H, L, G, G
- 4: L, G, G
- 5: R, C, A, K, D
- 6: E, M, C
- 7: F, P, L, O, Y
- 8: P, S, T, F, O, R, S
- 9: F, O, R, S
- 10: A, V, U, B
- 11: T, V
- 12: T, I, A
- 13: H, K

HIDDEN WORD – À siroter sur la plage

ACROSS

- 1. Coup de soleil
- 2. Terminal
- 3. Hôtel
- 4. Bagages
- 5. Sac à dos
- 6. Carte
- 7. Tongs
- 8. Passeport
- 9. Touriste
- 10. Aventure
- 11. Voyage
- 12. Train
- 13. Randonnée

DOWN

- A. Valise
- B. Vacances
- C. Lunettes de soleil
- D. Croisière
- E. Bateau
- F. Décalage horaire
- G. Plage

SÉQUENCE 1

Future Simple et Near Future



Pour exprimer une prédiction ou une vérité objective dans le futur, on utilise **WILL** suivi du verbe.

À la forme négative on utilise **WILL NOT** abrégé en **WON'T**.

FUTURE SIMPLE							
I	YOU	HE	SHE	IT	WE	YOU	THEY
WILL + BASE VERB							
WON'T + BASE VERB							

We WILL WIN. / Nous gagnerons.

There WILL BE many people at the concert. / Il y aura beaucoup de monde au concert.

A Complete the sentences. Use the *future simple* affirmative or negative form.

Complète les phrases. Utilise le *future simple* affirmatif ou négatif.

Ex. The team just lost a game. Hopefully, they (win) *will win* next time.

- I am sorry to be late. It (happen) _____ again.
- Many people (suffer) _____ the effects of climate warming.
- Come on! Tell me your secret! I (tell) _____ anyone.
- We ran out of coffee. I (get) _____ some on my way home.
- I don't like the new timetable. I (participate) _____ anymore.
- What time does your plane land? I (pick) _____ you up.



Bien qu'ayant une valeur future, les propositions temporelles introduites par **WHEN** (lorsque), **AS SOON AS** (dès que) et **UNTIL** (jusqu'à) sont au *present simple*. Seule la proposition principale est au *future simple*.

Ex. *When I am old, I will be famous.*

Quand je serai vieux, je serai célèbre.

Ex. She will listen to the news **as soon as** she arrives home.

Elle écoutera les informations, dès qu'elle arrivera chez elle.

B Put the verbs into the correct form.

Mets les verbes à la forme correcte.

Ex. I (run) *won't run* anymore **when** I (cross) *cross* the street.

- When** I (be) _____ rich, I (buy) _____ a new guitar.
- Paul (have) _____ dinner **as soon as** he (finish) _____ his work.
- The children (go) _____ to bed **when** they (be) _____ tired.
- Paul (save) _____ any money **until** he (have) _____ a better job.
- We (drive) _____ home **as soon as** the movie (finish) _____.
- I (talk) _____ to her **until** she (apologize) _____.

C Connect these time expressions to their French translation.

Relie ces expressions temporelles à leur traduction française.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>in the future</i> | • | a. demain |
| 2. in a few days | • | b. dans 3 semaines |
| 3. next year | • | c. l'année prochaine |
| 4. in a couple of months | • | d. l'été prochain |
| 5. tomorrow | • | e. <i>dans le futur</i> |
| 6. in a fortnight | • | f. dans quelques jours |
| 7. next summer | • | g. dans deux semaines |
| 8. in three weeks | • | h. dans quelques mois |



Pour parler de ses projets ou d'une action qui (ne) va (pas) se produire avec certitude dans un avenir proche, on utilise :

TO BE au *present simple* + **(NOT) GOING TO + VERB.**

NEAR FUTURE - FUTUR PROCHE							
I AM	YOU ARE	HE IS	SHE IS	IT IS	WE ARE	YOU ARE	THEY ARE
+ GOING TO + BASE VERB							

*I AM GOING TO MAKE a sandwich. / Je vais me préparer un sandwich.
She IS GOING TO VISIT a friend tonight. / Elle va rendre visite à un ami ce soir.*

D Pair up the sentences. Put the verb into the correct form.

Appaire les phrases. Mets le verbe à la forme correcte.

1. My T-shirt is dirty.

2. Sally looks pale.

3. Look at the clouds.

4. This lecture is so boring.

5. You ate too much.

6. This game is too hard!

a. I (change) *am going to* change it.

b. It (rain) _____.

c. You (be) _____ sick.

d. She (faint) _____.

e. I (give up) _____.

f. We (fall asleep) _____.



Le *future continuous* exprime une action en cours de déroulement dans le futur. On le forme à l'aide de **WILL BE + VERB + -ING**.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS							
I	YOU	HE	SHE	IT	WE	YOU	THEY
WILL (NOT) BE + BASE VERB + -ING							

It WILL BE RAINING for the next couple of days. / Il va pleuvoir ces prochains jours.
Stanley WILL BE DRIVING all day. / Stanley conduira toute la journée.

A Complete the sentences with the following verbs in the future continuous.

Complète les phrases avec les verbes suivants au *future continuous*.

READ - LISTEN - PLAY - WATCH - SLEEP - RUN - DRIVE

Tomorrow afternoon...

Ex. Paul *will be reading* the newspaper.

- I _____ a marathon.
- You _____ a DVD.
- We _____ our van.
- The children _____ chess.
- Mike _____ to music
- Sarah _____ deeply.



La préposition **BY** suivie d'une expression temporelle est employée pour indiquer une échéance.

Ex. *by tomorrow* = d'ici demain / *by Saturday* = d'ici samedi

B Translate the following time expressions into English. Use BY.

Traduis les expressions temporelles suivantes en anglais. Utilise BY.

Ex. d'ici le weekend : *by the weekend*

- d'ici le mois prochain → _____
- d'ici la fin des vacances → _____
- d'ici mercredi → _____
- d'ici l'été → _____
- d'ici ce soir → _____
- d'ici cet après-midi → _____