

EXERCICES

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ACCORD SUJET-VERBE

Les phrases suivantes sont-elles justes (right) ou fausses (wrong)?

1. His trousers needs to go to the cleaners.
2. There is only 50 children in school today.
3. My husband and I both enjoy a good film.
4. Neither of the billboards seems quite right.
5. I think either the pink or the beige tablecloth look right.
6. Is there anyone who wants to come with me?
7. The bartender but not the waiters have decided to come out on strike.
8. Each train are subject to careful checks before they leave.
9. Did either of you call your mother today?
10. The weather today look to be really fantastic.

ADJECTIFS

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. There must be well over 4 dozens / dozen eggs in that basket.
2. The book I just read was extremely interested / interesting.
3. That film is an absolute flop / flop absolute.
4. I really wanted to be a journalist, but writing books is the next best thing / next thing best.
5. It is very hard to find / find work at the moment.
6. He very poorly is / is very poorly at the moment.
7. That is an absolutely / very amazing device.
8. He was utterly fascinated / fascinating by her talk about wind surfing.
9. That banker got a six-thousands / six thousand pound bonus.
10. The meal we had last night was simply / rather excellent.

ADJECTIFS COMPOSÉS

Complétez les phrases par le bon adjectif composé.

see-through five-hour sell-by cutting-edge left-handed hard-working
free-wheeling long-winded well-developed fifty-year old

1. I've really had enough of these _____ meetings.
2. It's a good idea to put _____ packaging on that perfume.
3. Sorry I'm late but we got stuck behind a _____ bicycle.
4. They have a very _____ sales network.
5. The company is specialized in _____ technology.
6. He really is a very _____ student; I'd like to see more like him.
7. John's getting married to a _____ woman – and he's only twenty.
8. Make sure the cheese isn't past its _____ date.
9. That was a boring conference; he was such a _____ speaker.
10. You need special clubs if you're a _____ player.

ADVERBES

A) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. We finally got to the roundabout. again and again to find the right exit.
a) Round we went b) Round went we.
2. such a dreadful performance!
a) Scarcely I have seen b) Scarcely have I seen
3. He really worked extremely to prepare his presentation.
a) hardly b) hard
4. I don't you realize how complicated this is.
a) honestly think b) think honestly
5. The receptionist welcomed us
a) in a really friendly way b) really friendlily
6. Sally goes to the gym
a) twice week b) twice-weekly.
7. The umpires were surprised at how he played cricket.
a) well b) good
8. They a museum when they are travelling.
a) visit always b) always visit
9. Mary take an interest in politics.
a) never used to b) used never to
10. He driven mad by his computer.
a) is often b) often is

B) Les phrases suivantes sont-elles justes (right) ou fausses (wrong) ?

1. It is time nearly to go.
2. He goes every two months on holiday.
3. Last season they moved up to the second division.
4. I love going to dinner there – she really well cooks.
5. They have just competed at the New York open. They played wonderfully there.
6. He took the news of his redundancy amazingly well.
7. Poor Tom is in hospital, he fell really heavy on his shoulder.
8. The owner hardly never comes to the factory these days.
9. Under no circumstances are you to drive without insurance.
10. They have to give every September their financial forecast.

ARTICLES

A) Complétez les phrases par a, an, the ou Ø.

1. Oh what _____ wonderful morning.
2. To raise money for charity, they went climbing in _____ Himalayas.
3. Do you think that _____ university I've chosen is the right one for me?
4. She's a kind person; her whole life has been dedicated to _____ elderly.
5. We need to take on _____ electrical engineer for the new project.
6. I would like to introduce you to _____ doctor King.
7. He rowed solo right across _____ Atlantic – that's quite a feat.
8. What time would you like _____ lunch?
9. He's going to study law at _____ university next year.
10. The new roadster is quite amazing, it can go up to 300 km _____ hour!

B) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Where on earth has Bob got to? He's still
a) in bed b) in the bed
2. They live somewhere of Barcelona.
a) north b) the north
3. What's the exchange rate against?
a) dollar b) the dollar
4. Would passengers for flight AF630 to Munich please go to
a) the gate 3 b) gate 3
5. He's been given a promotion and he's moving to
a) The U.A.E. b) U.A.E.
6. is the most beautiful country.
a) The France b) France
7. My granddaughter is so fond of, but we don't have any at home.
a) dogs b) the dogs
8. I'm afraid that my assistant has had to go into for a few days.
a) therapy b) the therapy
9. I don't like driving because the light reflects on my glasses.
a) the night b) at night
10. He doesn't like watching T.V. or using a computer, but he just loves
a) radio b) the radio

CAUSATIFS

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. a) I would like you to get the house cleaned before my parents arrive.
b) I would like you to get the house to clean before my parents arrive.
2. a) He had his hair cut yesterday.
b) He had his hair to cut yesterday.
3. a) My landlord asked me pay the rent.
b) My landlord asked me to pay the rent.
4. a) I want you to listen very carefully.
b) I want that you listen very carefully.
5. a) We let our workers take their own decisions for their workstations.
b) We let our workers to take their own decisions for their workstations.
6. a) My Honor, the burglar forced me open the front door.
b) My Honor, the burglar forced me to open the front door.
7. a) He makes his daughter to revise her Latin every day.
b) He makes his daughter revise her Latin every day.
8. a) We need the contract signed by the supplier.
b) We need the contract sign by the supplier.
9. a) The strong winds caused the trees be uprooted.
b) The strong winds caused the trees to be uprooted.
10. a) Mrs Smith had her boss bring her coffee every morning.
b) Mrs Smith had her boss brought her coffee every morning.

5. It was such a long time ago now, I can only _____ his face.
vaguely remember variably remember
6. That sailing boat is so far away on the horizon we can _____ it.
bearly see barely see
7. I would _____ that you change internet provider.
hard recommend strongly recommend
8. She _____ balmy summer days.
absolutely adores absently adores
9. They say that the price of staples will _____
desparately increase dramatically increase
10. Can you speak louder please, I can _____ you.
hardly hear hard hear

E) ADJECTIF + NOM. Complétez les phrases par le mot qui convient.

*strong points - excruciating pain - low fat - maiden voyage - digital camera - sweet tooth
- retirement age - high heels - guaranteed results - easy reach*

- There were many crowds to see the ship off on her _____
- It's good news, we would appear to be within _____ of our target.
- When he broke his leg he was really in _____
- He eats nothing but chocolate and biscuits – he's got a real _____
- She's going to fall over because she doesn't know how to walk in _____
- Sheila has just bought a _____ to take photos with.
- Keeping calm in stressful moments is one of my _____
- If you use our consulting company, you will have _____
- They're both on a diet so everything in their fridge is _____
- Did you realise how old he is? He's nearing _____

F) ADVERBE + ADJECTIF. Complétez les phrases par l'adjectif qui convient.

impossible absurd tempted amazed sensitive
decorated convinced useless inaccurate aware

- The H.R. manager is fully _____ that you want a 10% pay rise.
- We were utterly _____ when they told us they were buying a château.
- I don't really like their taste – the whole house is much too richly _____
- I'm afraid it's virtually _____ for me to give you time off at the moment.
- That new measuring device we bought is completely _____
- The results of the survey were wildly _____
- I am sorely _____ to tell them to find another supplier.
- The jury was entirely _____ by the defendant's sob story.
- That's a highly _____ subject, I wouldn't go there if I were you.
- Your accusations are totally _____. She would never have shoplifted anything.

G) VERBE / NOM + PRÉPOSITION + EXPRESSION

Remplacez les mots soulignés en français par une expression en anglais.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. run out of money | 2. her face filled with horror |
| 3. sense of humour | 4. jump up and down with excitement |
| 5. a round of applause | 6. it happened by accident |
| 7. pour with rain | 8. I howl with laughter |
| 9. put on weight | 10. pay by cheque |

- A. He's not very funny he has no sens de l'humour.
B. I'm sorry about the coffee on the table cloth, c'était un accident.
C. That is the funniest film I know, je hurle de rire every time I see it.
D. She ought to be careful she's really pris du poids.
E. My son's a student. He always rings up to say "Mum, I have plus de sous".
F. Let's not have a picnic today they say it'll pleut des cordes.
G. The children sautillent avec excitation when we say we are going to the zoo.
H. We don't accept credit cards, could you please payer par chèque.
I. Elle était horrifiée when she saw how much his cell phone bill came to.
J. Could we please have une ovation for Mr Smith who has been with the company for 50 years?

H) NOM + NOM. Associez la collocation à sa définition.

Couch potato	Life expectancy	Brain drain	Money laundering
Control panel	Waste management	Leisure time	Health care
Venture capital	Ceasefire agreement		

1. Funding invested or available for investment in a company.
2. An agreement to stop fighting.
3. Time available for ease, relaxation and hobbies.
4. Electronic device to control other parts of a machine/apparatus.
5. Collection, transport, processing etc. of waste materials.
6. Prevention, treatment and management of diseases.
7. Making legal illegally gained money.
8. The average amount of time something can be expected to live.
9. Skilled intellectual and technical labor moving to more a favorable place.
10. A person who spends a lot of time sitting or lying, often in front of the T.V.

COMPARATIFS & SUPERLATIFS

A) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Their premises are as big as/than ours.
2. His thesis was much more long/longer than mine.
3. The objective of the exercise is to be better than/that before.
4. The elder/more elder brother is much easier to get on with.
5. That is the most/most beautiful painting I have ever seen.
6. His flu bug is getting worse and worse/ worser and worser.
7. Should you require any further/farther information, please just ring the office.
8. His new assistant is really the more efficient/most efficient he has ever had.
9. Our sales promotion is just as/so good as theirs.
10. He really is the most good/best football player in the team.

B) Complétez par la bonne réponse. Attention, il y a dix trous, mais 20 possibilités !

any longer – any longer - best - better - fewer than – hard – hardly - hardest – harder – in – in
- less than - most - the most – musical – musicals - no longer – no longer - of - of

1. There are _____ 10 people in the cinema – what a flop that film is.
2. _____ people think that Smiley Bob will win the election.
3. It's not necessarily true that the _____ you work the richer you will become.
4. That boy is going to go far. He's always the first _____ the class.
5. I really can't go running here _____ because my knees have gone.
6. It is often said that the harder the winter, the _____ the summer will be.
7. I'm afraid to say that Jennifer _____ works here.
8. I really dislike the winter it's the worst time _____ the year.
9. That brand name bag is _____ more expensive than the supermarket one.
10. That is one of the most amazing _____ I have ever been to.

C) Traduisez les expressions suivantes.

1. Le documentaire est fort intéressant.
2. Elle n'est pas aussi bonne que lui au tennis.
3. Ma voiture va deux fois plus vite que la vôtre.
4. Elle est la meilleure étudiante du lycée.
5. Il est presque aussi fort que son père.
6. Le nouveau supermarché est moitié moins cher que l'ancien.
7. Nous ne pouvons plus attendre le rapport annuel.
8. Plus on est de fous, plus on rit.
9. Il n'est pas pire que moi au golf.
10. La vie devient de plus en plus chère.

CONDITIONNELS

A) Conjuguez le verbe / modal entre parenthèses au bon temps.

1. If we had been on time, we would (catch) the train.
2. Don't eat too much chocolate if you (want) to lose weight.
3. Be careful! You (burn) your tongue if the tea is too hot!
4. If you push the switch, the music (come) on.
5. Had she been more enthusiastic, she would (get) the job.
6. I wish I (know) you were coming; we would have baked a cake.
7. If I (be) you, I would take your time over your decision.
8. We'll go for a long walk this afternoon if the sun (come) out.
9. We would be grateful if you (can send) back the contract by return of post.
10. You never know, we might win if we (play) the lottery.

B) Reliez le début et la fin de la phrase.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Shall I pour the tea? | A. told about the change |
| 2. You wouldn't be happy | B. knew more about computers |
| 3. I wish I had been | C. going to the cinema if you had invited us. |
| 4. Should you need to know more | D. didn't speak so loudly if you don't mind. |
| 5. You'll fail the exam | E. if I had a full time job. |
| 6. We would have enjoyed | F. we wouldn't have missed the start. |
| 7. You won't be able to finish on time | G. Yes please if you would. |
| 8. Had you been on time | H. if you don't get a move on. |
| 9. I wish I | I. if you don't work a bit harder |
| 10. I would rather you | J. we shall be pleased to help. |

C) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1.a) If it were warmer I might swim. | b) If it will be warmer I might swim. |
| 2.a) Would you be available the job is yours | b) Should you be available the job is yours. |
| 3.a) We had seen the time we would have left | b) Had we seen the time we would have left. |
| 4.a) I wouldn't call now if I was you. | b) I wouldn't call now if I were you. |
| 5.a) I would have come if I had had more time. | b) I would have come if I have had more time. |
| 6.a) I wish it would have been hotter on holiday. | b) I wish it had been hotter on holiday. |
| 7.a) If he had more time he would write a book. | b) If he has more time he would write a book. |
| 8.a) I would rather pay by cheque. | b) I would rather paid by cheque. |
| 9.a) If you pedal hard the bike went faster. | b) If you pedal hard the bike goes faster. |
| 10.a) We wouldn't have come if we had known. | b) We wouldn't have come if we had know. |

CONJONCTIONS

A) LES CONJONCTIONS DE COORDINATION

Remplacez la conjonction de coordination en français par une conjonction en anglais.

1. Ni Bob ni Jane have booked their holidays yet.
2. The supper isn't ready yet ainsi we'll just have to have another drink!
3. They were going to have a lovely weekend away mais she had a fever.
4. I would like scallops et rice, with a touch of salad please.
5. Pas seulement the railway workers mais aussi the bus drivers are on strike.
6. We can't come now car it's much too late.
7. Si you like it ou not, we are going out for a good healthy walk!
8. Soit you book a return flight now soit you wait until you know your definite date of return.
9. They are going to take on more workers pourtant we have no orders at the moment.
10. I really don't like the new Quality Manager. Ni do I.

B) LES CONJONCTIONS DE SUBORDINATION

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : **although - as soon as - if - in order to - since - unless - until - when - whereas - while**

1. they have decided to hold the audit next month, we'll have to get going.
2. the visitor arrives, could you show him into my office?
3. confirm your booking could you please send a deposit.
4. they sign soon we should offer the tender to another company.
5. we had thought they would be good neighbors they were too noisy.
6. will you let us know about schedule?
7. it's late, I really would like to finish this job this evening.
8. you don't book your tickets there'll be no place left on the plane.
9. you are sitting there, would you mind peeling the potatoes?
10. your health is better I would keep out of a cold wind.

C) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. a) We bought a car for to go away for the weekend.
b) We bought a car to go away for the weekend.
2. a) Take an umbrella in case it rains.
b) Take an umbrella because it rains.
3. a) Take your suit to the cleaners for that it's ready for the wedding.
b) Take your suit to the cleaners so that it's ready for the wedding.
4. a) He's been shunning us since he has had his new job.
b) He's been shunning us before he has had his new job.
5. a) Though we are friends, don't push your luck too far.
b) So as to we are friends, don't push your luck too far.
6. a) So that we can continue our good working relationship please abide by the rules.
b) In order to we can continue our good working relationship please abide by the rules.
7. a) We double check everything so that to have goods in compliance with the specifications.
b) We double check everything so as to have goods in compliance with the specifications.
8. a) Unless you don't feel ready to go on stage, we'll have to use your understudy.
b) As you don't feel ready to go on stage, we'll have to use your understudy.

- 9.a) They don't want to go skiing again this year because it just sleeted all day last year.
b) They don't want to go skiing again this year unless it just sleeted all day last year.

- 10.a) Oh, before you go up to your room could you just sign the register?
b) Oh, until you go up to your room could you just sign the register?

DISCOURS INDIRECT

A) Transformez au discours indirect. Choisissez la bonne réponse.

Direct	Indirect	
1. is going to	a) was going to	b) had going to
2. made	a) was made	b) had made
3. doesn't like	a) don't like	b) didn't like
4. don't talk (impératif)	a) didn't to talk	b) was/were not to talk
5. has changed	a) had changed	b) were changed
6. can go	a) could go	b) is able to go
7. don't have to	a) don't has to	b) didn't have to
8. might be able to	a) might have been able to	b) might had been able to
9. will have finished	a) will be finished	b) would have finished
10. must do it	a) had to do it	b) would had to do it

B) Les phrases suivantes sont-elles au discours direct ou indirect ?

1. Bob: I think the Eiffel Tower is an amazing monument.
2. She said (that) we were not to touch the knob. / She told us not to touch the knob.
3. He said (that) we had to give it to him. / He told us to give it to him.
4. We will go and visit the prison tomorrow.
5. Sarah: I cannot understand why you don't like flying.
6. He said (that) he was going to give up smoking.
7. She said (that) she was exhausted because she had been watching the Olympics all night.
8. Bob: You don't have to wear a tie tomorrow – it's Friday.
9. She told me to take my old T-shirt off straight away because my grandmother was coming.
10. Bob asked why we thought he was leaving the company.

GET

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants :

angry – on/off – older – fat – out – dinner – promoted – order – ill/flu – letter/phone call

1. Get the bus at the town hall.
2. I got a from the supplier this morning.
3. If you have too many business lunches, you will get
4. He gets if people queue jump at check-in.
5. Bill is very happy, he got
6. Don't worry, I'll get on the way home from work.
7. There's nothing we can do, every year we get
8. I need some silence to think. Please get of here.
9. They got a huge from their new customer.
10. I can't afford to get so I'll have a vaccination.

IMPÉRATIF

Les impératifs suivants sont-ils à la forme positive ou négative ?

1. Don't ever talk to strangers.
2. Take care, won't you?
3. Do be sensible when you leave home.
4. Don't touch that switch, whatever you do!
5. Let's not ask them over, they're a dreadful couple!
6. Always look left and right before crossing the road.
7. Help yourself. Thank you, it's delicious.
8. Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
9. Don't let the other party get the better of you in negotiations.
10. Take that letter to the post office before 5, will you?

ING ou INFINITIF (avec ou sans "to)

A) Les phrases suivantes sont-elles justes (right) ou fausses (wrong) ?

1. You are late! You should apologize to the director.
2. Before to eat, it is better to wash your hands.
3. She prefers working on the night shift.
4. He confirms his meetings by e-mail to avoid to make mistakes.
5. It is very difficult to understand everything.
6. It's no use to work "every day all day".
7. I would rather eating at the Sleeping Lion.
8. I must to go home now.
9. Why are you going out? For to buy some bread.
10. I want send a fax, can you help me please?

B) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. a) He will being busy tomorrow. b) He will be busy tomorrow.
2. a) Can you ask her to ring me back? b) Can you ask her ring me back?
3. a) I can't stand to be kept waiting. b) I can't stand being kept waiting.
4. a) I'm fed up with my computer breaking down! b) I'm fed up with my computer to break down.
5. a) Imagine to work a 40-hour week again. b) Imagine working a 40-hour week again.
6. a) They can't bear not know what's going on. b) They can't bear not knowing what's going on.
7. a) Why not to learn your lessons by heart? b) Why not learn your lessons by heart?
8. a) I would love to go on holiday and chill out. b) I would love going on holiday and chill out.
9. a) I think that it might to rain later. b) I think that it might rain later.
10. a) He doesn't mind working 24/7. b) He doesn't mind to work 24/7.

LOOK, FEEL, TASTE, SOUND, SMELL?

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants :

Looks – looks – looks – feels – feels – tastes – tastes – sounds – sounds – smells

1. From what you say, the new horror film great – I must go and see it.
2. Gosh it really hot in here – is the air-conditioning working?
3. That soup like mud, what on earth have you put in it?
4. I think Brian ought to go home, he says he sick.
5. Can you see that little path over there? It a really nice place to stroll.
6. What on earth have you been spraying around? This room ghastly.
7. From what I've been told, it as if the factory will close down next month.
8. I like your new watch – let me see. Hmm, it really expensive!
9. This wine as if it's corked. Could you change the bottle please?
10. Isn't it amazing how she like her adoptive mother?

MAKE OR DO?

A) Complétez les phrases à l'aide de « make » ou « do ».

1. It's lunchtime, I could with a big sandwich.
2. It's always difficult to business in a foreign language.
3. This customer has a complaint about our after-sales service.
4. Could you me a favor and an appointment with the supplier?
5. The taggers have a lot of damage to our premises.
6. He was redundant 2 months ago, and is his best to find a new job.
7. If you a discovery, it's a good idea to take out a patent.
8. We will have to away with that old machine.
9. The new plant so much noise.
10. JNR have an offer to SMC Machine Inc.

B) That makes me so cross! Remettez les phrases dans le bon ordre.

1. HARD ME WORK TIRED MAKES
2. MADE ON WORK BOSS SUNDAY ME MY
3. MAKES £15.60 THAT
4. THE CONFORM SURE ARE MAKE GOODS
5. WORK BONUS ME HARDER PRODUCTIVITY MAKES A

MODAUX (AUXILIAIRES)

A) Reliez la phrase à sa traduction.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. She can write it. | A. Il se peut qu'elle l'écrive. |
| 2. She could write it. | B. Elle aura à l'écrire. |
| 3. She was able to write it. | C. Il se pourrait qu'elle l'écrive. |
| 4. She will be able to write it. | D. Elle devrait l'écrire. |
| 5. She must write it. | E. On ne lui a pas permis de l'écrire. |
| 6. She will have to write it. | F. Elle a pu l'écrire. |
| 7. She had to write it. | G. Elle n'est pas obligée de l'écrire. |
| 8. She should write it. | H. Elle a dû l'écrire (l'obligation). |
| 9. She may write it. | I. Elle peut l'écrire. |
| 10. She might write it. | J. Elle pourra l'écrire. |
| 11. She wasn't allowed to write it. | K. Elle pourrait l'écrire. |
| 12. She doesn't have to write it. | L. Elle doit l'écrire. |

B) LA CAPACITÉ

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des modaux suivants :

be able to – be able to – be able to – been able to – was able to – can – can – cannot – could – couldn't

1. I didn't know that she _____ paint so well.
2. By the time the day is over we will have _____ harvest all the apples.
3. He is not going to _____ come to the conference next month.
4. I've been driving round and round in circles. I just _____ find a parking space.
5. Please let me take the car. I promise, I _____ drive really well now.
6. Despite his disability, he _____ drive the whole way to the south of Indiana.
7. I want to learn to speak Italian to _____ enjoy my holidays in Tuscany better.
8. I just _____ understand why they don't go public.
9. Well, we might _____ to see our way to giving you a productivity bonus.
10. He _____ speak so many languages, he ought to work abroad for a while.

C) LA PROBABILITÉ / POSSIBILITÉ

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. He might / must be able to come if he has the time.
2. That must / can be Harry; he's expected at any time now.
3. We could have / must have got there quicker if there hadn't been so much traffic.
4. It must / could possibly be a good idea to increase our turnover.
5. You can't / must possibly believe there are fairies at the bottom of the garden!
6. I reckon he can't / should call this evening, he promised he would.
7. If you must / might insist, we shall have the products ready one week earlier than agreed.
8. You mustn't / can't be going to let them trundle all over the flowerbeds during the visit.
9. Might / couldn't I take it that you are going to let us down?
10. It might / must have been lovely to have visited the Vatican – you are so lucky.

D) OBLIGATION et ABSENCE D'OBLIGATION

Reliez le début à la fin de la phrase.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. You don't have to | A. pay the down payment until next month – no stress. |
| 2. You really must | B. to work in the States if you're a foreigner. |
| 3. They had to | C. pay the train fare for under-threes. |
| 4. Don't worry, you needn't | D. put you on another flight, this one is overbooked. |
| 5. You have to keep you | E. if you go on coughing like that. |
| 6. I'm sorry, but we have had to | F. take time off to relax sometimes. |
| 7. Somebody needs to | G. although it was really very kind of you. |

8. You must see a doctor
 9. You have to have a work permit
 10. You needn't have taken so much trouble
- H. vaccinations up to date if you want to travel.
 I. warn the hotel that we'll be arriving late.
 J. book the rental car three weeks ago.

E) INTERDICTION et AUTORISATION

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Please _____ I get down?
 a) may b) can
2. You are not _____ touch the exhibits in the museum.
 a) can b) allowed to
3. They _____ talk to the pilot during the flight, it might distract him.
 a) may b) mustn't
4. You _____ not leave the premises before we give you the go-ahead.
 a) may b) mustn't
5. _____ you try and be a little bit more reasonable with your credit card?
 a) could b) must
6. Are you _____ wear jeans to work?
 a) can b) allowed to
7. We really _____ allow our colleagues to lose impetus on this project.
 a) cannot b) may
8. It's such a pity, we are not _____ take photographs of the exhibition.
 a) may b) allowed to
9. They said that we _____ be late or we wouldn't be allowed in.
 a) mustn't b) could
10. You _____ certainly take out shares in that company should you so wish.
 a) may b) allowed to

F) LE CONSEIL, LA DEMANDE et LA PROPOSITION

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants :

Can - could - could - had better - may - ought - should - should - will - would

1. (Informal) _____ you tell me more about the book?
2. Gosh, it's late, we _____ be going.
3. _____ you like some extra time off?
4. Do you think we _____ invest in that company?
5. I wonder if you _____ tell me the time.
6. _____ you answer the reservation request or shall I?
7. I think you _____ ask your manager
8. You _____ to call your aunt, she's feeling very lonely.
9. (Formal) _____ I have your opinion on this matter?
10. Do you think you _____ just send off the order acknowledgement?

G) LA SUGGESTION

La suggestion est-elle suivie par la base verbale, l'infinitif, ou -ing?

Il y a une exception.

1. Shall we go / to go / going for a walk?
2. How about open / to open / opening a bottle of champagne to celebrate?
3. Why don't you tell / to tell / telling them to have the meeting in the Grand Hotel?
4. Might I suggest look / to look / looking more closely at the small print before we sign?
5. Let's play / to play / playing snooker at the bar this evening.
6. We could mow / to mow / mowing the lawn today because it's not raining.
7. Would you like come / to come / coming to see the boys' choir next week?
8. Couldn't we take / to take / taking the next plane out?
9. What about answer / to answer / answering that job advert? It looks interesting.
10. Suppose we sent / to send / sending a reminder to the customer?

MOTS DE TRANSITION

A) Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants :

As a rule Even so Furthermore Indeed Instead of
Lastly Like Meanwhile Nevertheless Such as

1. We must improve our manufacturing system, _____ PLM has done.
2. So, it's been a good year. _____ we have invested highly in new machinery.
3. _____ we are not allowed into the clean room, but we can make an exception.
4. _____, I would like to thank Mr James for all his help with our voluntary organization.
5. Can I suggest we go along the riverside _____ our usual walk through the park?
6. We need lots of new things to decorate the flat, _____ rugs, curtains, vases.
7. I was very impressed _____ by the speed of the marathon runners this year.
8. He's very good at his job I know. _____ I don't think he's ready to be a manager.
9. We are thinking of living in the city centre, _____ we just have to carry on commuting.
10. We weren't sure it was the right thing to do. We took the risk _____.

B) Traduisez les mots de transition suivants :

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Tout de même | 2. En dépit de |
| 3. Pourtant | 4. À savoir |
| 5. De même | 6. À moins que |
| 7. Étant donné que | 8. Bien sûr |
| 9. Cependant | 10. Par conséquent |

C) Choisissez le mot de transition.

after all – as follows – (or) else – finally – for instance – moreover – overall – providing that – since – soon

1. We have _____ worked out what was wrong with the computer.
2. John has always been an eager member of the team. _____ he contributed his time and...
3. We'll take the best room, _____; we're the ones paying the rent.
4. Don't worry; I'm sure they'll be here _____.
5. You should take more exercise, _____ you'll have health problems.
6. The _____ trend at the moment is not very favorable, but we keep trying.
7. Could you please make sure the procedure is carried out _____:
8. _____ you promise to be here by 8 o'clock, we'll wait for you.
9. There are lots of advantages to the job. _____, lunch vouchers, housing allowance...
10. _____ we cannot reach an agreement, I suggest we call it a day.

D) Complétez le discours avec les mots de transition appropriés.

Assuming that	Despite	In brief	In most cases	Last but not least
Otherwise	Still	That's why	To a certain extent	To sum up

Ladies and Gentlemen...

Thank you for coming at such short notice. I won't take up a lot of your time. (1) _____, we have to decide our future strategy. (2) _____ the current crisis continues we have to increase our margin (3) _____ the obvious difficulties. (4) _____ I've called you all here today. Generally speaking, or (5) _____ every department is pulling their weight. (6) _____ this would appear to be not enough (7) _____ our performance indicators would be better. (8) _____ we can obviously blame the context but we have to get the better of the slump. (9) _____ better margins, lower costs, less waste – that's what we need. And of course, (10) _____, the involvement of all the members of staff. Thank you for your attention.

E) Dans la liste ci-dessous, quel mot ou quelle expression utiliserez-vous dans les situations suivantes ?

**afterwards
in that case
degree**

**also
similarly**

**clearly
on the contrary**

finally

**instead(of)
that means to some**

1. Ajouter une information
3. Comparer
5. Contraster
7. Dire autrement
9. Séquencer

2. Ajouter une nuance
4. Conclure
6. Proposer une alternative
8. Donner les conditions
10. Souligner

NEGATIONS PIÉGEUSES

Les phrases suivantes sont-elles justes (right) ou fausses (wrong) ?

1. They have hardly ever been abroad.
2. Nobody doesn't come to see us any more.
3. We need to don't go to the office tomorrow.
4. Neither of the devices they have proposed suits our purpose.
5. There is nothing I like better than a nice warm fire.
6. He doesn't never go shopping – he hates it!
7. Neither Rob nor Bob thought they wouldn't be farmers.
8. My dear wife, there isn't nowhere I wouldn't go with you.
9. I hardly never see my cousins these days.
10. It is necessary to don't count your hours if you are self-employed.

NOMS COMPOSÉS

Une des 3 propositions est fausse. Laquelle ?

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Human / natural / minerals | RESOURCES |
| 2. Travelling / gift / lunch | VOUCHER |
| 3. Staff / apple / money | TURNOVER |
| 4. Consumer / self / myself | CONFIDENCE |
| 5. Wine / coffee / sherry | GLASS |
| 6. Peanut / traffic / strawberry | JAM |
| 7. Cell phone's / item / room | NUMBER |
| 8. Greeting / phone / credit | CARD |
| 9. Box / post / tickets | OFFICE |
| 10. Parenting / quality / self | CONTROL |
| 11. Exchange / interests / unemployment | RATE |
| 12. Market / ware / fair | SHARE |
| 13. Dining / sitting / bathing | ROOM |
| 14. Red / pink / dry | WINE |
| 15. A three-hour / five-minutes / half-hour | MEETING |

NOMS DÉNOMBRABLES ET INDÉNOMBRABLES

A) Notez pour chacun des mots suivants : D (dénombrable), I (indénombrable) ou DI (les deux).

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. paper | 2. software | 3. hair | 4. experience | 5. rain |
| 6. suitcase | 7. noise | 8. sunshine | 9. work | 10. bread |
| 11. euro | 12. crockery | 13. raindrop | 14. information | 15. furniture |
| 16. equipment | 17. music | 18. experience | 19. time | 20. house |
| 21. housing | 22. behavior | 23. luck | 24. news | 25. computer program |
| 26. cutlery | 27. luggage | 28. traffic | 29. money | 30. job |

B) Créez des mots dénombrables avec des indénombrables.

Advice – applause – bread – chocolate – milk – parking – rice – sightseeing – tennis – weather

1. A slice of _____
2. A bar of _____
3. A litre of _____
4. A piece of _____
5. _____ forecast
6. A _____ of applause
7. A _____ lot
8. A _____ tour
9. A bowl of _____
10. A game of _____

C) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. I'm afraid that there _____ more of today's special menu.
a) isn't any b) aren't any c) isn't no
2. Would you like _____ milk in your tea?
a) any b) some c) no
3. At last, they are making _____ progress on that project.
a) any b) some c) no
4. We are so sorry for _____ misunderstanding there might have been.
a) any b) some c) no
5. Oh no! Someone has forgotten to fill in _____ registration form.
a) his b) her c) their
6. He's got to call his parents. He hasn't got _____ Australian Dollars left.
a) some b) no c) any
7. Hardly _____ voted in the local elections last week.
a) anyone b) someone c) no-one
8. You cannot make a soufflé without breaking _____ eggs!
a) some b) any c) no
9. I do like to read _____ paper every morning before going to work.
a) some b) any c) a
10. I don't mind, you can give me _____ you like for Mother's Day.
a) anything b) something c) nothing

PARTICIPES

Choisissez une des deux propositions.

1. Having / had watered the flowers, he went on to weed the flowerbed.
2. That conference was so interesting / interested, I'm so glad we went.
3. I really enjoy playing / play golf when the sun is shining.
4. He has had his sitting room painted / painting. It looks really nice.
5. He stopped working / worked to have a cup of coffee.
6. I noticed the burglar hung / hanging around the jeweler's last week.
7. She always takes her shower humming / hummed.
8. Played/ Playing the guitar is fun if you practice a lot.
9. Taking / taken time off is important for a good work-life balance.
10. They all sat waiting/waited impatiently for the Diva to arrive.

PASSIF

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Please help! My dog _____ by a snake and I need to take him to the vet.
a) got bitten b) has bitten
2. The wheat _____ with insecticide by the farmer last night – what a smell!
a) is sprayed b) was sprayed
3. The window must _____ by the neighbor's children.
a) have broken b) have been broken
4. Will the portrait they commissioned be done _____ oil?
a) in b) by
5. They _____ two months ago and are getting married in September.
a) got engaged b) were being engaged
6. He _____ in a hurry when he realized he was late for the bus.
a) were dressed b) got dressed
7. New cutting-edge computer _____ by SEDA last week.
a) launched b) launching
8. It _____ sent last week, but I still haven't received my order.
a) might have been b) might have been
9. Wheat is made _____ flour, so bread is made from wheat.
a) into b) from
10. Progress _____ in the negotiations between the two countries.
a) is being made b) is making

PLURIELS DES NOMS

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Politics is / are very interesting.
2. Do you know the story of Ali Baba and the 40 thieves / thieves?
3. There were five huntsmens / huntsmen for the stirrup cup before the hunt.
4. Two hundred thousand / thousands pounds, that's not a lot for such a nice house.
5. Which means of promotion is / are best to get the message across?
6. The police have / has at last caught the killer at large.
7. We must examine closely the criteriums / criteria listed in the annex to the contract.
8. Most teenagers in high school wear a jean / jeans.
9. The Smiths / Smith are going away on holiday next week.
10. Do you think this pair of jeans suits / suit me?

6. A nephew of theirs / them has just got into Harvard.
7. Did you know that a friend of her / hers has been elected to the local council?
8. I know where my seat on the train is. Nobody else seems to know where his / theirs is.
9. My assistant is going on holiday in May. When's yours / your going?
10. There's still a briefcase here. Somebody has forgotten to take hers / theirs.

PRÉFIXES ET SUFFIXES

A) Choisissez le bon préfixe dans la liste.

dis, un, non, im / in / ir / il = not

co = joint or together

sub = below - under

inter = joint or together

re = again or back

over = too much

mis = badly / wrongly

1. He was so ___ appointed when he failed his exam.
2. He and I write together – he's my ___ author.
3. You really got the wrong opinion of him – you ___ judged him completely.
4. This office looks really awful – could you ___ arrange things a bit?
5. He works under the boss's authority – he's his ___ ordinate.
6. The beaten army gave in – an ___ conditional surrender.
7. That's a good letter it doesn't show you're upset – it's really ___ personal.
8. Have you seen this new home wireless ___ com?
9. I'm afraid I think that's really a ___ starter.
10. I really can't handle that at all – it's ___ tolerable!
11. I was disappointed – that film is really ___ rated.
12. He gets my goat – he's so ___ responsible.
13. Getting these contracts seen by so many people is really ___ practical.
14. Can you see that sign? It's totally ___ legal to park here!
15. She just goes on doing what she wants ___ respective of everyone else!

B) Choisissez le bon suffixe.

1. He has a complete averSION / NESS to crowds.
2. Your rudeMENT / NESS is quite unacceptable.
3. I don't think they realised the gravITY / ENESS of the situation.
4. The ice cream will softATE / EN nicely if you leave it out for half an hour.
5. He was given a long sentENCE / ANCE for the terrible crime he committed.
6. A grade 1 in your exam, that's quite an achieveSHIP / MENT.
7. If you stand sureTY / SHIP for my loan, you are in fact a debtor.
8. I would like to congratULATE / ENCE you on your engagement.
9. I won't forget your thoughtfulNESS / ANCE.
10. I think you should sterilATE / IZE that bottle before you give it to the baby.
11. The jelly will solidIZE / IFY if you leave it in the refrigerator for 2 hours.
12. That company has had a complete transformaTION / SION since they got a new C.E.O.
13. They have asked the artist to illustrIFY / ATE their new children's book.
14. Our friendSHIP / ENCE has meant so much to me.
15. Ladybugs are sometimes a real nuisANCE / ENCE.

PRÉPOSITIONS

A) PRÉPOSITIONS DE TEMPS

Complétez les phrases suivantes avec une préposition.

1. It rained _____ three days without stopping.
2. We met a lot of people _____ we were on holiday.
3. I fell asleep _____ the film.
4. The telephone rang twice _____ we were having lunch.
5. The telephone rang twice _____ lunch.
6. John has gone away. He'll be away _____ Monday.
7. Sorry but I've got to go. I promised I'd be home _____ six.
8. Sarah has lived in Singapore _____ 1996.
9. Please hurry, we've already been waiting _____ an hour.
10. They got married 15 years _____ .

B) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. What are you doing on / at Saturday?
2. We usually have a short holiday on / at Easter.
3. I really don't like driving at / in night.
4. The car is in the garage. It will be ready until / in 2 hours.
5. Could we hold the meeting at 10 o'clock on / in the morning?
6. He doesn't look it, but he was born in / on 1960.
7. They're going to miss the film. By / at the time they get here it'll be over.
8. Since / for when have you been so good at tennis?
9. We are going to leave at 9 on the dot, so could you be at / on time?
10. The forecast is that by that / this time next year we'll be making a profit.

C) Complétez les phrases à l'aide des prépositions suivantes : *before – after – since – on time – in time – at the end – in the end – at last – while – by then*

1. _____ looking through the document, can you highlight any mistakes?
2. _____ you go out could you hang out the washing?
3. We have a tee-off at one, so let's get there _____ to practice a bit before.
4. We haven't seen each other _____ we were children.
5. He worked for ages on the project and _____ he found all the answers.
6. Please don't call _____ 11pm because we'll be asleep.
7. We've been waiting for the delivery – it's arrived _____
8. We've got a lot to do but come at about 5pm. We should be ready _____
9. You're the groom so you really must be _____ tomorrow at the church.
10. _____ of the concert the first violin was given a standing ovation.

D) STILL, YET & ALREADY

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : already, any longer, no longer, still, yet, yet, yet

- Man 1: Look! The taxi has (1) _____ arrived.
Tom isn't ready (2) _____
He is (3) _____ in bed.
Man 2: Hasn't he got out of bed (4) _____?
Man 1: Well, I haven't seen him (5) _____
Man 2: Oh no – the taxi has gone ...! It is (6) _____ here!
Man 1: Tom isn't here (7) _____ either.
So, he must have left without saying goodbye!

E) Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : already, any longer, no longer, still, yet, yet, yet

John has (1) _____ got the bike his was given when he was 10.
The bike (2) _____ works very well – the brakes don't work properly.
John doesn't use the bike (3) _____ anyway.
He doesn't want to throw it away (4) _____
Hasn't anyone bought him a new one (5) _____?
I have (6) _____ bought him one, but it's a surprise. He doesn't know (7) _____

F) PRÉPOSITIONS DE POSITION

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des prépositions suivantes : along, at, at the top of, beside, beyond, in, into, off, on, over.

1. Ask the bus driver to tell you where to get _____
2. Shall we meet _____ the restaurant?
3. Can you imagine they live _____ the 21st floor?
4. The jets fly _____ the house every day it's a dreadful noise.
5. Do you know where his office is? Yes, it's just _____ the stairs.
6. The Mullins live _____ New York.
7. Passport holders only _____ this point.
8. The butcher's is at number 29, _____ the post office at number 30.
9. Go _____ the road as far as the roundabout, and take the first exit.
10. Put the samples _____ the box please.

G) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. I told you to take the turning at / on the left, not at / on the right!
2. Go through / across the housing estate and you'll find the factory at the end of the road.
3. Take care walking through / across the street.
4. When you go to / at Cannes away / from Paris it takes about 8 hours.
5. They live in the suburbs away from / away to the town centre.
6. It's too cold in the garden, I think I'll go inside / outside.
7. Put the table between / among the two chairs please.
8. Let's put some pansies between / among all those roses, it'll look lovely.
9. Do you always drive to / at work?
10. Just lean the ladder to / against the wall for now.

H) PRÉPOSITIONS MELANGÉES

Les phrases suivantes sont-elles justes (right) ou fausses (wrong) ?

1. He doesn't like credit cards – he always pays with cash.
2. He is responsible of quality.
3. We are very interested in your proposal.
4. Turn left at the traffic lights.
5. They are going on holiday the next week.
6. Did you see the documentary on T.V. on yesterday morning?
7. The factory was relocated to Poland 5 years ago.
8. There were some incredible inventions on the nineteenth century.
9. The headquarters is at 24, High Street.
10. I'm sorry. Mr Jones is not available right now because he's in holiday.

I) VERBES SUIVIS PAR « TO » ou RIEN ?

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Could I speak - / to John Smith please?
2. I would like to point out - / to you that this area is not accessible.<-
3. He makes her - / to work late every Friday.
4. I think you should phone - / to Isabelle.
5. Could you answer - / to me the question?
6. I think you should demonstrate - / to him how to use the machine.
7. Can you explain - / to the trainee how the software works?
8. This time, you really must listen - / to me.
9. Ask - / to the waiter if you can have a little more sauce.
10. Would you like to show - / to me your new blouse?

J) VERBE SUIVI PAR QUELLE PRÉPOSITION ?

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : about, for, for, of, of, on, on, on, with, with

1. I'm afraid that I have to complain [] the heating in my bedroom.
2. That music reminds me [] when I was at university.
3. Can you remember to fill the car up [] petrol before you come home this evening?
4. We would like to congratulate you [] your fantastic score.
5. We collided [] a lorry so we were lucky to come out unhurt.
6. I blame the boss [] the time we wasted at the meeting yesterday.
7. He would like to comment [] the productivity results this year.
8. She relies [] her assistant too much – she'll be in trouble the day he's off sick.
9. Can you account [] this enormous restaurant bill?
10. The man was accused [] stealing ten cream buns from the bakery.

K) ADJECTIF SUIVI PAR QUELLE PRÉPOSITION ?

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. We were really interested in / by the symposium.
2. Are you aware about / of the company policy?
3. Have you met Brian? He's engaged with / to Alice.
4. You were so rude to / with that bus conductor! I felt really embarrassed.
5. He's really bad in / at French so he's having extra lessons.
6. Mary is so fed up with / by her job that she's decided to leave.
7. They won at the casino yesterday. We are so pleased at / for them
8. This job is totally different from / to the last one I had.
9. I'm worried of / about Peter. He just doesn't seem happy these days.
10. Peter's really keen on / about sailing so he goes to the coast every weekend.

PRONOMS

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. They are so much in love that they call _____ every 2 hours!
a) each other b) themselves
2. Could you please give _____ that MP3 now?!
a) I b) me
3. My wife and _____ are going to Majorca next month.
a) I b) me
4. Drat. I cut _____ on that sharp knife.
a) me b) myself
5. I like to relax _____ on Sunday afternoon.
a) - b) myself
6. Could you please show _____ their room?
a) they b) them
7. He has been working on the sales pitch all by _____.
a) himself b) him
8. Goodbye. It was lovely seeing you. Look after _____.
a) yourselves b) you
9. I love Paris. _____ the most beautiful city in the world.
a) she's b) it's
10. My boyfriend and I, _____ like walking the dog on Saturday afternoon.
a) we b) -

PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES

A) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. What is the name of the person who / which is in charge of orders?
2. Do you remember the restaurant why / where you proposed to me?
3. Here is the file whom / - you were asking for.
4. The car whom / which is in the garage belongs to Michael.
5. Could you please tell me the reason where / why you are so late?
6. The applicant - / whose I was expecting to interview hasn't arrived.
7. The person to whom / - you are speaking is my C.E.O.
8. Do you remember who / when you used to bring me flowers every day?
9. The person whose / who flat you rent is on the phone.
10. Here we are. This is the place why / - I told you so much about.

B) Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : during which time, half of which, in which case, most of whom, neither of which, without which, wherever, whichever, who, whom

1. The students, _____ were taking exams, were disappointed by the teacher's absence.
2. We can go on holiday _____ you like, as long as we go somewhere!
3. To _____ it may concern. Dear sir....
4. My Internet connection, _____ I am completely lost, has been down for 3 days.
5. I love all kinds of theatre. You can choose _____ play you want to see.
6. He has many hens in his garden, _____ lay eggs every day.
7. My cousin, _____ speaks seven languages, has just been offered a job with the U.N.
8. So you're not willing to sign the contract, _____, I'm afraid our deal is off.
9. They were offered two possible business premises, _____ was any good.
10. The airports were closed for many days, _____ the airline companies lost a fortune.

QUESTIONS

A) Trouvez le mot interrogatif manquant.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. are you looking so worried? | Because I lost my credit card. |
| 2. does the concert start? | I think it's at eight thirty. |
| 3. does it take to get to the ferry port? | About half an hour. |
| 4. on earth did I put my calculator? | I should think it's in your briefcase. |
| 5. do you think you'll have finished? | In about half an hour. |
| 6.'s the person responsible for this mess? | Oh, it's not me!! |
| 7. is your suitcase allowed to weigh? | Maximum 20 kilos. |
| 8. can you travel without recharging the battery? | Only about 70 kilometres. |
| 9. bags are blocking the corridor? | Sorry, they're mine. |
| 10. train are you taking this evening? | The earlier one. |

B) Question sujet ou objet ? Choisissez la bonne réponse.

- Somebody sent me a postcard.
a) Who sent you a postcard? b) Who did you send a postcard?
- He went to the cinema.
a) Which film saw he? b) Which film did he see?
- We called someone. (Who)
a) Who called you? b) Who did you call?
- Someone lives in London. (Who)
a) Who does live in London? b) Who lives in London?
- Something happened in school yesterday.
a) What happened? b) What did happen?
- A car won the race by a hair's breadth.
a) Which car did win? b) Which car won?
- Someone has broken the shredder.
a) Who broke it? b) Who did it break?
- Some passengers have missed the plane.
a) Who did miss the plane? b) Who missed the plane?

C) Reliez la question à la réponse.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Did you go to the party last night? | A. I haven't found his e-mail address yet. |
| 2. Are you Dutch? | B. The weather forecaster said it would rain. |
| 3. Haven't I seen you somewhere before? | C. I'd rather you didn't. |
| 4. Have you ever been to New York? | D. Oh, I'm used to travelling around. |
| 5. Could you meet me in the town centre at 10? | E. Actually, I haven't been invited. |
| 6. It's always difficult to settle in a new town, isn't it? | F. I've got too much work on for that kind of thing. |
| 7. Can you send the e-mail to the supplier? | G. I'm afraid I can't. |
| 8. Will it be nice and sunny tomorrow? | H. I'm going next week. |
| 9. Would you mind if I opened the window? | I. I'm John's sister-in-law. |
| 10. Are you going to the conference next week? | J. Well, I was brought up in Germany but... |

D) Quelle nuance apporte la question négative ?

Expecting a positive answer – persuasion – surprise – suggestion – criticism

- Wouldn't it be better to take the motorway, the weather's awful?
- Didn't you tell them we were going to be late?
- Haven't you read that book before, it reminds me of something?
- Can't you just do what I ask without always making things difficult?
- Why don't we just give them a bottle of champagne?

E) Les questions que l'on confond. Reliez la question à la réponse

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. How is she ? | A. She prefers a nice love story. |
| 2. What is your brother like? | B. How do you do? |
| 3. What does she look like? | C. I'm a translator. |
| 4. Who does she look like? | D. Lots of sport and painting. |
| 5. What does she like? | E. She's very well, I think. |
| 6. What sort of movie does she like? | F. He's big and bossy! |
| 7. How do you do? | G. On the rocks please. |
| 8. How are you? | H. She's got long straight hair and glasses. |
| 9. What do you do? | I. Fine thank you, and you? |
| 10. How do you like it? | J. Just like her mother. |

F) Reliez les questions à leur réponse.

1. Would you mind letting me know by tomorrow?
2. Are you by any chance going to the post office?
3. I wonder if you could give me a lift to the station.
4. Why don't we organise an office party?
5. I wonder if you would mind lending me your cell phone.
6. Would you mind if I opened the window?
7. Have you any idea how this thing works?
8. Do you happen to know why the boss wants to see us?
9. Could you possibly work late tomorrow evening?
10. What media do you suggest we should advertise in?

- A. *Why not indeed!*
- B. *I guess magazines would be the best.*
- C. *Certainly, but there's not much battery left.*
- D. *I'd rather not, I've got a really bad cold.*
- E. *I'm afraid I'm not good at computers either!*
- F. *I'd rather not, it's my wife's birthday.*
- G. *Of course, but I'm leaving in 5 minutes.*
- H. *Not at all, no bother.*
- I. *I haven't the foggiest idea.*
- J. *Sorry but I've already been.*

LES TAGS

A) Trouvez le mot manquant.

1. I think we should invest in bonds, _____ you?
2. You know what he does for a living, _____ you?
3. You'll have finished working by the time we arrive, _____ you?
4. I'm an awful bore, _____ I?
5. They've been working all night, _____ they?
6. You wouldn't be able to fix the toilet today, _____ you?
7. Let's go to the cinema tonight, _____ we?
8. I think you'd like a glass of bubbly, _____ you?
9. So, they're going to build a new warehouse, _____ they?
10. Drive carefully, _____ you?

B) Choisissez la (les) bonne(s) réponse(s).

1. Would you like to come for a drink?
a) Yes, I'd love to. b) Yes I'd love to come. c) Yes, I'd love.
2. Simon's got a new job.
a) Has Simon? b) Has he? c) He has?
3. You're not in this group.
a) Aren't I? b) Am I not? c) I am not?
4. I'm sure many of you have an idea on this, _____?
a) isn't it? b) aren't you? c) don't you?
5. Turn off the radio, _____ ?
a) will you? b) do you? c) can you?
6. He doesn't often work overtime.
a) Nor she. b) Neither does she. c) She neither.
7. Could you sign the purchase order for me?
a) It's not allowed. b) I'm not allowed. c) I'm not allowed to.
8. Will the CEO be coming to the sales conference next week?
a) I expect so. b) I expect he. c) I expect.
9. She's been working for them for over ten years now.
a) She has? b) Has she been? c) Has she?
10. Do you think we'll increase our market share this year?
a) I'm afraid no. b) I'm afraid not. c) I think we won't.

C) Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants :

whether I could Neither I don't Has he
So do I Doesn't he where I can how old

1. I hope you don't mind me asking _____ you are.
2. I think the new company policy is wonderful! – _____ it's totally inefficient.
3. Could you tell me _____ you have hidden that sensitive file? Nowhere.
4. Do you think you could possibly manage to work late tonight? I suppose _____.
5. You can't tell that he's French, can you? _____, he's got a weird accent.
6. The managers really don't want to start short time working. _____ do the workers.
7. He doesn't like waking up early in the morning. _____? It's the early bird...
8. Would you mind _____ we went now or later? I'd rather go now.
9. I often wonder what life would be like if we were wealthy. _____.
10. He's got a lot of time on his hands now he's retired. _____? Lucky him!

C) Le présent et le passé. Quel temps utiliserez-vous pour...?

Past perfect progressive	Simple past	Simple present	
Present progressive	Present perfect	Past progressive	
Present perfect progressive	Past perfect	Simple past	Present perfect

1. Parler de quelque chose que vous faites tous les jours, une habitude ? _____
2. Parler de quelque chose que vous faisiez fréquemment enfant ? _____
3. Parler d'un succès récent (un examen que vous avez réussi par exemple) ? _____
4. Dire ce que vous faisiez à un moment donné hier ? _____
5. Parler de quelqu'un qui n'est plus de ce monde ? _____
6. Dire que vous ne pouvez pas regarder la télé car vous avez perdu vos lunettes ? _____
7. Dire que vous êtes fatigué parce que vous avez trop nagé cet après-midi ? _____
8. Dire que vous étiez fatigué hier parce que vous aviez trop nagé hier ? _____
9. Dire que vous aviez fait quelque chose avant de faire autre chose ? _____
10. Dire que vous êtes en train de faire quelque chose? _____

D) Corrigez l'erreur.

1. I am not wanting to go to the party.
2. It seems like ages since we have seen you.
3. He was much fatter there is 10 years ago.
4. He says it's a very good book, I am agreeing with him.
5. How long have you been knowing John?
6. I have been marrying to her for ten years.
7. I have lived in Paris for 4 years in 1995.
8. He did went to bed very late last night.
9. I was so tired yesterday that I was sleeping for 12 hours.
10. He have been working in New York before he moved to Zurich.

E) BEEN ou GONE ? Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. He has gone / been to Paris. He isn't back yet.
2. Look at all those bags! Your wife has gone / been shopping.
3. He has never gone / been to Rome.
4. What a lot of game – you must have gone / been shooting.
5. I'm afraid Mr Jones isn't in his office. He has gone / been to play golf.
6. Look at your muddy footprints all over the floor! Sorry, I've gone / been for a walk.
7. He'll be back on Monday. He's gone / been to the seaside on holiday.
8. It's 10am. The house is empty. Everyone has gone / been to work.
9. Have you ever gone / been swimming in a lake?
10. My wife left me this note. "Gone / been out – back later". I've never seen her since!

F) Futur. Complétez les phrases avec le verbe conjugué correctement.

- Hello, Could I speak to Tom please?
- I'm afraid he's not here at the moment. I think he (1. 'll be back / be back) at 2 o'clock. He's on a business trip to New York.
- Oh dear. I have to talk to him as soon as possible. This afternoon I (2. am going / will going) to Edinburgh and later we (3. have/ are having) dinner at the Highland Hotel. When could I get hold of him?
- Well, his flight (4. arrives / arrive) at one thirty, I could have him paged at the airport.
- Don't worry. I (5. 'll telephone / am telephoning) our customer in a moment to make sure that he (6. will coming / is coming) to the meeting next week. At 5 o'clock I (7. am visiting / am going visit) the factory and at 6 o'clock I (8. will be seeing / will seeing) the accountant.
- Well, if you're sure I can't help. I (9. am telling / 'll tell) him you called. I (10. taking / am going to take) my lunch break now. I hope that you (11. are excusing / 'll excuse) me.
- Of course. I'm sorry to have bothered you. Today (12. will being / is going to be) very busy.
- Good bye and thank you for your call.

G) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. I am write / I am going to write some letters this evening.
2. He is going / will go hitchhiking next month.
3. What will you do / are you doing tomorrow?
4. I often wonder what the future will hold / is holding.
5. Her horoscope said "you will meet / you are meeting a tall handsome stranger.
6. I'd like to book a table please. We are / will be four.
7. As soon as he gets / will get here can you show him into my office?
8. I'm sure that next year people are wearing / will wear miniskirts.
9. What are your friends going to do / do when they leave school?
10. I don't think the plane will leave / I think the plane won't leave.

H) Mots cachés. Imaginez la bonne réponse (on vous donne le verbe).

1. When the plane takes off, (sit) _____ on the tarmac for 3 hours!
2. Don't come at 12 o'clock, (eat) _____ .
3. You can come at 2 o'clock, (eat) we _____ .
4. I'm sorry, I (ring) _____ you but I just ran out of time.
5. By the time we get to the hotel we (drive) _____ for 10 hours!
6. (go) _____ to the post office later? Yes, I will. Could you post my letter for me then?
7. Shall we invite the guests for 8pm? Yes, we (should / get) _____ everything ready by then.
8. I can't come to the hunt I'm afraid, I (work) _____ all weekend.
9. I (wash) _____ the dog today but it's too cold outside at the moment.
10. The author has promised that he (do) _____ the proofreading by the end of the week.

I) Quel temps faut-il? Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. I'm so thirsty I must have a glass of water.....
a) I've been playing tennis. b) I'd been playing tennis.
2. There was an awful smell in the hotel room – people.....
a) have been eating French fries. b) had been eating French fries.
3. He found a job last week. It's great news because up to then he
a) hadn't worked for a long time . b) hasn't worked for a long time.
4. We to see the new Bob Beauty film – have you?
a) have been b) have being
5. Where's Joe? I need him to give me a hand. He's..... to lunch.
a) been b) gone
6. Look – she's covered in paint! She the ceiling.
a) had been painting b) has been painting
7. When we got to the wedding reception they for 3 hours, and they carried on!
a) had been drinking b) have been drinking
8. I'm worried about Jim's report. It's due today. Don't worry, he, it's ready.
a) had done it b) has done it
9. What do you think is the answer to this riddle? I've no idea, about it for hours!
a) I've been thinking b) I'd been thinking
10. When the high speed train arrived at last, the passengers.....
a) had been waiting 2 hours. b) have been waiting 2 hours.

USED TO / WOULD – BE / GET USED TO

A) Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. He would / use to drive much too fast on his way home every evening.
2. She has got used to living / live on her own.
3. He used to / would have a beard, now he's clean-shaven.
4. Didn't you use / used to live in Singapore?
5. They have a dairy farm so they're used to getting / get up at 5 every morning.
6. You never used to watching / watch so much television.
7. He's gone on a gluten-free diet. He will have to get used to eaten / eating no bread.
8. We didn't used / use to visit museums and art galleries, but we have time now we're retired.
9. I didn't know that they used / use to collect antique artefacts.
10. Did Peter use / used to go hunting or shooting? I know he doesn't do either any more.

B) Traduisez les phrases suivantes. Utilisez "have lunch".

1. Elle est en train de déjeuner – elle déjeune tout les jours à 12h30.
2. Elle s'est mise à déjeuner quand ses amis sont arrivés.
3. Elle était en train de déjeuner quand ses amis sont arrivés.
4. Elle déjeunait à 12h00 avant, maintenant elle déjeune à 12h30.
5. Elle était habituée à déjeuner à 12h00.
6. Elle s'est habituée à déjeuner à 12h30.
7. Elle a déjà déjeuné (mais on ne sait pas à quel moment).
8. On voit des miettes sur sa table – elle vient de déjeuner.
9. Elle avait fini de déjeuner avant que ses amis arrivent.
10. On voyait les miettes sur la table hier – elle venait de déjeuner.

VERBES À PARTICULES

A) VERBES À PARTICULES POUR COMMUNIQUER

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : back, in, in, off, on, on, out, through, up, up

1. I was speaking to my mother and we were cut _____ .
2. Could you please hand _____ these files as the visitors arrive?
3. Mr Jones is on the phone, could you please hold _____ a minute?
4. I think we need a lawyer to draw _____ the contract properly.
5. I can't hear a word you are saying, could you speak _____ please?
6. I think I'm going to put _____ for that job, it looks really interesting.
7. To apply for your driver's license you need to fill _____ this form.
8. Before signing the contract, read _____ the small print carefully.
9. It says "please forward" on the envelope so we should send the letter _____.
10. Sorry, I'm busy right now. Can I ring you _____ later?

B) VERBES À PARTICULES POUR LES RÉUNIONS

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Do you think we could _____ the meeting to Monday rather than Wednesday?
a) bring forward b) bring to
2. We're so disappointed; the sales conference has been _____ .
a) signed off b) called off
3. I would just like to _____ that you have been late for every meeting this month.
a) point to b) point out
4. Who is going to _____ the minutes of the meeting?
a) take down b) take up
5. We seem to have _____ a sticking point, we must find a solution.
a) come up against b) come up to
6. Could we _____ the meeting for some time next week? I'm so busy at the moment.
a) set in b) set up
7. I'm sorry sir, but I don't think that you're _____ .
a) getting the message across b) getting the message in
8. I hate to _____ a sensitive subject, but we ought to talk about salaries.
a) bring up b) bring out
9. We discussed all this last week; you can't _____ our agreement now.
a) back through b) back out of
10. John, I'm the chairman of this meeting, please don't try to _____ .
a) take down b) take over

C) VERBES À PARTICULES POUR LES FINANCES

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : add up, average out, come into, count up, cut down on, make out, pay back, put up, run out of, take out

1. _____ your pennies and your pounds will look after themselves.
2. Gosh, it doesn't half _____ does it? Electricity, gas, maintenance....
3. Could you please _____ what you have owed us for the past 6 months?
4. That shop has made a big mistake. They've _____ their prices again.
5. You can tell he's just _____ a huge sum of money; he's got an enormous new car.
6. I'm sorry I haven't got a brass bean left. I've completely _____ money.
7. Our running costs are really too much. We'll have to _____ our heating bills.
8. Could you please _____ the cheque in the name of Mr Brian Bliss?
9. Sarah has just gone to the ATM to _____ some cash.
10. We need to _____ these statistics to get a fair look at their performance.

D) VERBES À PARTICULES POUR LES VOYAGES

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Mr Big Boss will need to be _____ at the airport before 9am.
a) dropped off b) taken off c) filled up
2. I don't understand why we're out of gas, I _____ the car before we left.
a) dropped off b) taken off c) filled up
3. We're too late – look, the plane has already _____.
a) dropped off b) taken off c) filled up
4. I would like to go to the railway station to _____ my niece.
a) set off b) see off c) turn round
5. They have _____ around the world with just rucksacks on their backs.
a) set off b) see off c) turn round
6. You've gone the wrong way I'm afraid. You'll have to _____.
a) set off b) see off c) turn round
7. I must go now I'm afraid. I have to _____ the children at half past four.
a) get on b) pick up c) check in
8. Did you know that you can _____ on line these days – it's much quicker?
a) get on b) pick up c) check in
9. You should _____ the bus at the airport and it'll take you right into the town centre.
a) get on b) pick up c) check in
10. That's strange. I wasn't told that we were to _____ in Dubai for 4 hours.
a) stop around b) stop over c) stop under

E) VERBES À PARTICULES DES ÉMOTIONS ET DU COMPORTEMENT

Complétez les phrases à l'aide des mots suivants : calm, care, cheer, count, feel, give, groan, put, show, taken

1. Stop being so hysterical! Could you please _____ down?
2. I do wish he wouldn't _____ off so much. He's no better than anyone else.
3. I really _____ up. It's quite impossible to make you understand.
4. I really trust Jim. I know I can _____ on him if I ever need a friend.
5. We were completely _____ aback when they announced the company closure.
6. It's not all that bad you know. Come on, _____ up.
7. I know you're really tired, but do you _____ up to coming to the theatre tonight?
8. If you _____ at me one more time I'll go crazy. Do stop complaining.
9. He doesn't really _____ about the weather. He'll go running in rain or even snow!
10. I don't know how you _____ up with your colleague – he's so irritating.

F) VERBES À PARTICULES – GÉNÉRAL

Choisissez la bonne réponse.

1. Come in but please _____ your muddy boots.
a) take off b) take on c) take over
2. Sorry we're so late, but the car _____ on the motorway.
a) broke in b) broke on c) broke down
3. Oh no there's a power cut and all the lights have _____

- a) gone down b) gone out c) gone on
4. Don't you think you should _____ that sweater before you buy it?
a) try out b) try with c) try on
5. The effects of the anaesthetic will _____ in no time at all.
a) wear off b) wear out c) wear in
6. Could you be kind enough to _____ the meat for little Jamie?
a) cut up b) cut out c) cut into
7. It's really cold outside. I do think you should _____ a coat.
a) put out b) put on c) put over
8. It would be better to _____ the device in the workshop before we buy it.
a) try out b) try on c) try over
9. Don't _____ that newspaper; I haven't finished reading it yet.
a) throw over b) throw along c) throw away
10. Don't you think you should _____ on Mary, she's been so quiet all afternoon?
a) check up b) check in c) check out

Corrigés des exercices

Page 2 : ACCORD SUJET-VERBE

1. W: need • 2. W: are • 3. R. • 4. R. • 5. W: looks • 6. R. • 7. W: has • 8. W: is • 9. R. • 10. W: looks

Page 3 : ADJECTIFS

1. dozen • 2. interesting • 3. absolute flop • 4. next best thing • 5. hard to find • 6. is very poorly • 7. absolutely amazing • 8. fascinated • 9. six thousand • 10. simply

Page 4 : ADJECTIFS COMPOSÉS

1. five-hour meetings • 2. see-through packaging • 3. free-wheeling bicycle • 4. well-developed sales network • 5. cutting-edge technology • 6. hard-working student • 7. fifty-year old • 8. sell-by • 9. long-winded speaker • 10. left-handed player

Page 5 : ADVERBES

A) 1.a • 2.b • 3.b • 4.a • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.b • 9.a • 10.a

B) 1. W: It is nearly time to go. • 2. W: He goes on holiday every two months • 3. R • 4. W: She cooks really well. • 5. R • 6. R • 7. W: heavily • 8. W: hardly ever • 9. R • 10.W: They have to give their financial forecast every September.

Page 6 : ARTICLES

A) 1. a • 2. the • 3. the • 4. the • 5. an • 6. Ø • 7. the • 8. Ø • 9. Ø • 10. an

B) 1.a • 2.a • 3.b • 4.b • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.a • 9.b • 10.b

Page 7 : CAUSATIFS

1.a • 2.a • 3.b • 4.a • 5.a • 6.b • 7.b • 8.a • 9.b • 10.a

Page 8 : COLLOCATIONS

A) 1.cold • 2. photo • 3. eye • 4.gardening • 5.chance • 6. message • 7. temper • 8. attention • 9. table • 10. example

B) 1.went • 2.falling • 3.ring • 4. chatter • 5. water • 6. purrs • 7. creaks • 8. bark • 9. standing • 10. rumbling

C) 1. Whisper softly • 2. Vaguely remember • 3. Write illegibly • 4. Work hard • 5. Speak fluently • 6. Apologise profusely • 7. Sleep soundly • 8. Rely heavily • 9. Feel well • 10. Make sense

D) 1. Bitterly regrets • 2. Distinctly remember • 3. Eagerly await • 4. seriously wonder • 5. Vaguely remember • 6. Barely see • 7. Strongly recommend • 8. Absolutely adores • 9. Dramatically increase • 10. Hardly hear

E) 1. Maiden voyage • 2. Easy reach • 3. Excruciating pain • 4. Sweet tooth • 5. High heels • 6. Digital camera • 7. Strong points • 8. Guaranteed results • 9. Low fat • 10. Retirement age.

F) 1. aware • 2. amazed • 3.decorated • 4. impossible • 5. useless • 6. inaccurate • 7. tempted • 8. convinced • 9. sensitive • 10. absurd

G) A.3 • B.6 • C.8 • D.9 • E.1 • F.7 • G.4 • H.10 • I.2 • J.5

H) 1. Venture capital • 2. Ceasefire agreement • 3. Leisure time • 4. Control panel • 5. Waste management • 6. Health care • 7. Money laundering • 8. Life expectancy • 9. Brain drain • 10. Couch potato

Page 11 : COMPARATIFS & SUPERLATIFS

A) 1.as • 2.longer • 3.than • 4.elder • 5.the most • 6.worse and worse • 7.further • 8.most efficient • 9.as • 10.best

B) 1.fewer than • 2.most • 3.harder • 4.in • 5.any longer • 6. better • 7. no longer • 8. of • 9.hardly • 10. musicals

C) 1. The documentary is most interesting.
2. She's not as good as he is at tennis.
3. My car goes twice as fast as yours.
4. She's the high school's best student.
5. He is almost as strong as his father.
6. The new supermarket is half as expensive as the old one.
7. We can't wait any longer for the annual report.
8. The more we are the more we laugh.
9. He is no worse at golf than me/I am.
10. Life is getting more and more expensive.

Page 12 : CONDITIONNELS

A) 1.have caught • 2.want • 3.you'll burn • 4.comes • 5.have got • 6.had known • 7.were • 8. comes • 9.could send • 10.played

B) 1.G • 2.E • 3.A • 4.J • 5.I • 6.C • 7.H • 8.F • 9.B • 10.D

C) 1.a • 2.b • 3.b • 4.b • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.a • 9.b • 10.a

Page 13 : CONJUNCTIONS

A) 1. neither...nor • 2. so • 3. but • 4. and • 5. not only... but also • 6. for • 7. whether...or • 8. either... or • 9. yet • 10. nor/neither

B) 1. Since • 2. As soon as • 3. In order to • 4. Unless • 5. Whereas • 6. When • 7. Although • 8. If • 9. While • 10. Until

C) 1. b • 2. a • 3. b • 4. a • 5. a • 6. a • 7. b • 8. b • 9. a • 10. a

Page 15 : DISCOURS INDIRECT

A) 1. a) • 2. b) • 3. b) • 4. b) • 5.a) • 6. a) • 7. b) • 8. a) • 9. b) • 10. a)

B) 1.D • 2.I • 3.I • 4.D • 5.D • 6.I • 7.I • 8.D • 9.I • 10.I

Page 16 : GET

1. On / off • 2. letter / phone call • 3. fat • 4. angry • 5. promoted • 6. dinner • 7. older • 8. out • 9. order • 10. ill / flu

Page 17 : IMPERATIF

1.N • 2.P • 3.P • 4.N • 5.N • 6.P • 7.P • 8.N • 9.N • 10.P

Page 18 : ING ou INFINITIF (avec ou sans "to)

A) 1. R • 2. W: before eating • 3. R • 4. W: avoid making • 5. R. • 6. W: working • 7. W: eat • 8. W: must go • 9. W: to buy • 10. R.

B) 1.b • 2.a • 3.b • 4.a • 5.b • 6.b • 7.b • 8.a • 9.b • 10.a

Page 19 : LOOK FEEL TASTE SOUND SMELL?

1. sounds • 2. feels • 3. tastes • 4. feels • 5. looks • 6. smells • 7. sounds • 8. looks • 9. tastes • 10. looks

Page 20 : MAKE OR DO?

A) 1. do • 2. do • 3. made • 4. do, make • 5. done • 6. made, doing • 7. make • 8. do • 9. makes • 10. made

B) 1. Hard work makes me tired. • 2. My boss made me work on Sunday • 3. That makes £15.60. • 4. Make sure the goods are conform • 5. A productivity bonus makes me work harder!

Page 21 : MODAUX (AUXILIAIRES)

A) 1. I • 2. K • 3. F • 4. J • 5. L • 6. B • 7. H • 8. D • 9. A • 10. C • 11. E • 12 G

B) 1. could • 2. been able to • 3. be able to • 4. couldn't • 5. can • 6. was able to • 7. be able to • 8. cannot • 9. be able to • 10. can

C) 1. might • 2. must • 3. could have • 4. could • 5. can't • 6. should • 7. must • 8. can't • 9. might • 10. must

D) 1.C • 2.F • 3.J • 4.A • 5.H • 6.D • 7.I • 8.E • 9.B • 10.G

E) 1.a • 2.b • 3.b • 4.a • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.b • 9.a • 10.a

F) 1. can • 2. had better • 3. Would • 4. should • 5. could • 6. Will ... shall • 7. should • 8. ought • 9. May • 10. could

G) 1. go • 2. opening • 3. tell • 4. looking • 5. play • 6. mow • 7. to come • 8. take • 9. answering • 10. sent

Page 24 : MOTS DE TRANSITION

A) 1. Like • 2. Furthermore • 3. As a rule • 4. Lastly • 5. Instead of • 6. Such as • 7. Indeed • 8. Even so • 9. Meanwhile • 10. Nevertheless

B) 1. All the same • 2. In spite of • 3. Yet • 4. Namely • 5. Likewise • 6. Unless • 7. Given that • 8. Of course • 9. However • 10. Therefore

C) 1. finally • 2. moreover • 3. after all • 4. soon • 5. (or) else • 6. overall • 7. as follows • 8. providing that • 9. for instance • 10. since

D) 1. In brief • 2. Assuming that • 3. Despite • 4. That's why • 5. In most cases • 6. Still • 7. Otherwise • 8. To a certain extent • 9. To sum up • 10. Last but not least.

E) 1. Also • 2. To some degree • 3. Similarly • 4. Finally • 5. On the contrary • 6. Instead (of) • 7. That means • 8. In that case • 9. Afterwards • 10. clearly

Page 26 : NÉGATIONS PIÉGEUSES

1. R • 2. W: Nobody comes to see us • 3. W: We don't need to go • 4. R • 5. R • 6. W: He doesn't ever • 7. W: ...thought they would be • 8. W: ...there isn't anywhere • 9. W: I hardly ever • 10. R

Page 27 : NOMS COMPOSÉS

1. minerals (no "s"- the first word in a compound is like an adjective) • 2. Travelling (no -ing) • 3. Money (turnover can be financial but not money) • 4. Myself (this is not a reflexive pronoun) • 5. Coffee (which is served in a cup or mug, not a glass) • 6. Peanut (you eat peanut butter) • 7. Cell phone (no 's for possession) • 8. Greeting (for once there should be an "s" as there are more than one greeting = greetings) • 9. Tickets (no "s") • 10. Parenting = parental • 11. Interests (no "s") • 12. Ware – It's shareware (the share describes the kind of ware it is and is the "adjective" part of the compound) • 13. bathing – it's a bathroom! • 14. "Pink" wine is called rosé in English too. • 15. five-minutes (no "s").

Page 28 : NOMS DENOMBRABLES ET INDENOMBRABLES

A) 1. DI • 2.I • 3. DI • 4.I • 5.I • 6.D • 7.DI • 8.I • 9.I • 10.I • 11.D • 12.I • 13.D • 14.I • 15.I • 16.I • 17.I • 18.I • 19.DI • 20.D • 21.I • 22.I • 23.I • 24.I • 25.D • 26.I • 27.I • 28.I • 29.I • 30.D

B) 1. bread • 2. chocolate • 3. milk • 4. advice • 5. weather • 6. round • 7. parking • 8. sightseeing • 9. rice • 10. tennis

C) 1.a • 2.b • 3.b • 4.a • 5.c • 6.c • 7.a • 8.b • 9.c • 10.a

Page 29 : PARTICIPES

1. having • 2. interesting • 3. playing • 4. painted • 5. working • 6. hanging • 7. humming • 8. playing • 9. taking • 10. waiting

Page 30 : PASSIF

1.a • 2.b • 3.b • 4.a • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.b • 9.a • 10.a

Page 31 : PLURIELS DES NOMS

1. is • 2. thieves • 3. huntsmen • 4. thousand • 5. is • 6. have • 7. criteria • 8. jeans • 9. Smiths • 10.suits

Page 32 : POSSESSION

A) 1. her • 2. his own • 3. its • 4. my own • 5. their • 6. his • 7. our • 8. her own • 9. your • 10. my

B) 1.b • 2.a • 3.a • 4.b • 5.c • 6.a • 7.a • 8.b • 9.c • 10.b

C) 1. mine • 2. his • 3. theirs • 4. ours • 5. yours • 6. theirs • 7. hers • 8. theirs • 9. yours • 10. theirs

Page 34 : PRÉFIXES ET SUFFIXES

A) 1. dis- • 2. co- • 3. mis- • 4. re- • 5. sub- • 6. un- • 7. im- • 8. inter- • 9. non- • 10. in- • 11. over- • 12. ir- • 13. im- • 14. il- • 15. ir-

B) 1. -sion • 2. -ness • 3. -ity • 4. -en • 5. -ence • 6. -ment • 7. -ty • 8. -ate • 9. -ness • 10. ize • 11. -ify • 12. -tion • 13. -ate • 14. -ship • 15. -ance

Page 35 : PRÉPOSITIONS

A) 1. for • 2. while • 3. during • 4. while • 5. during • 6. until • 7. by • 8. since • 9. for • 10. ago.

B) 1. on • 2. at • 3. at • 4. in • 5. in • 6. in • 7. By • 8. Since • 9. on • 10. this

C) 1. While • 2. Before • 3. in time • 4. since • 5. in the end • 6. after • 7. at last • 8. by then • 9. on time • 10. At the end

D) 1. already • 2. yet • 3. still • 4. yet • 5. yet • 6. no longer • 7. any longer

E) 1. still • 2. no longer • 3. any longer • 4. yet • 5. yet • 6. already • 7. yet

F) 1.off • 2. At • 3. On • 4. Over • 5. at the top of • 6. in • 7. beyond • 8. beside/next to • 9. along • 10. into

G) 1. on – on • 2. through • 3. across • 4. To – from • 5. Away from • 6. Inside • 7. Between • 8. Among • 9. To • 10. Against

H) 1. W – pay cash/pay by cash • 2. W – for • 3. R • 4. R. • 5. W – next week • 6. W – yesterday morning • 7. R • 8. W – in the 19th century • 9. R • 10. W – on holiday.

I) 1. to • 2.- • 3.- • 4.- • 5.- • 6. to • 7. to • 8. to • 9.- • 10.-

J) 1. about • 2. of • 3. with • 4. on • 5. with • 6. for • 7. on • 8. on • 9. for • 10. of

K) 1. in • 2. of • 3. to • 4. to • 5. at • 6. with • 7. for • 8. from • 9. about • 10. on

Page 38 : PRONOMS

1.a • 2.b • 3.a • 4.b • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.a • 9.b • 10.b

Page 39 : PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES

A) 1. who • 2. where • 3.- • 4. which • 5. why • 6. - • 7. whom • 8. when • 9. whose • 10. –

B) 1. most of whom • 2. wherever • 3. whom • 4. without which • 5. whichever • 6. half of which • 7. who • 8. in which case • 9. neither of which • 10. during which time

Page 40 : QUANTIFICATEURS

A) 1. too much • 2. few • 3. plenty of • 4. many • 5. enough • 6. much • 7. a lot of • 8. enough space • 9. none • 10. early enough

B) 1.b • 2.b • 3.a • 4.a • 5.b • 6.b • 7.a • 8.b • 9.b • 10.a

C) 1. both • 2. the whole • 3. both of the • 4. neither ... nor • 5. most of • 6. each • 7. every one • 8. Half of the • 9. either or • 10. either of us

Page 41 : QUESTIONS

A) 1. Why • 2. What time • 3. How long • 4. Where • 5. When • 6. Who • 7. How much • 8. How far • 9. Whose • 10. Which

B) 1. a • 2. b • 3. b • 4. b • 5. a • 6. b • 7. a • 8. b

C) 1F • 2J • 3I • 4H • 5G • 6D • 7A • 8B • 9C • 10E

D) 1. persuasion • 2. surprise • 3. expecting a positive answer • 4. criticism • 5. suggestion

E) 1e • 2f • 3h • 4j • 5d • 6a • 7b • 8i • 9c • 10g

F) 1H • 2J • 3G • 4A • 5C • 6D • 7E • 8I • 9F • 10B

Page 43 : LES TAGS

A) 1. don't • 2. don't • 3. won't • 4. aren't • 5. haven't • 6. would • 7. shall • 8. wouldn't • 9. are • 10. won't

B) 1. a&b • 2. b&c • 3. a • 4. c • 5. a&c • 6.b • 7. a&c • 8. a&c • 9. a • 10 b

C) 1. how old • 2. I don't • 3. where • 4. I could • 5. I can • 6. Neither • 7. Doesn't he • 8. whether • 9. So do I • 10. Has he

Page 44 : SUBJONCTIF

1. essential • 2. need • 3. best • 4. recommend • 5. warned • 6. good idea • 7. say • 8. insist • 9. suggested • 10. disappointed

Page 45 : TEMPS

A) 1.B • 2.A • 3.A • 4.B • 5.A • 6.A • 7.B • 8.B • 9.A • 10.B • 11.A • 12.A • 13.B • 14.B • 15.A • 16.A • 17.B • 18.B • 19.A • 20. B

B) 1.a • 2.b • 3.b • 4.a • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.b • 9.a • 10.a • 11.b • 12.b • 13.b • 14.a • 15.b

C) 1. Simple present • 2. Simple past • 3. Present perfect • 4. Past progressive • 5. Simple past • 6. Present perfect • 7. Present perfect progressive • 8. Past perfect progressive • 9. Past perfect • 10. Present progressive

D) 1. do not want • 2. saw you • 3. fatter 10 years ago • 4. I agree • 5. have you known • 6. I have been married to her • 7. I lived in Paris • 8. He went to bed • 9. I slept • 10. He worked

E) 1. gone • 2. been • 3. been • 4. been • 5. gone • 6. been • 7. gone • 8. gone • 9. been • 10. gone

F) 1. will be back • 2. am going • 3. are having • 4. arrives • 5. 'll telephone • 6. is coming • 7. am visiting • 8. 'll be seeing • 9. 'll tell • 10. am going to take • 11. 'll excuse • 12. is going to be

G) 1. am going to write • 2. is going • 3. are you doing • 4. will hold • 5. will meet • 6. will be • 7. gets • 8. will wear • 9. going to do • 10. I don't think the plane will leave.

H) 1. we'll have been sitting • 2. we'll be eating dinner • 3. 'll have eaten • 4. was going to ring • 5. will have been driving • 6. Will you be going • 7. should have got • 8. 'll be working • 9. was going to wash • 10. will have done

I) 1.a • 2.b • 3.a • 4.a • 5.b • 6. b • 7.a • 8.b • 9.a • 10.a

Page 48 : USED TO / WOULD – BE / GET USED TO

A) 1. would • 2. living • 3. used to • 4. use • 5. getting • 6. watch • 7. eating • 8. use • 9. used • 10. use

B) 1. She is having lunch – she has lunch every day at 12.30.
2. She had lunch when her friends arrived.
3. She was having lunch when her friends arrived.
4. She used to have lunch at 12.00, now she has lunch at 12.30
5. She was used to having lunch at 12.00.
6. She got used to having lunch at 12.30
7. She has already had lunch.
8. She has been having lunch.
9. She had had lunch when her friends arrived.
10. She had been having lunch.

Page 49 : VERBES A PARTICULES

A) 1. off • 2. out • 3. on • 4. up • 5. up • 6. in • 7. in • 8. through • 9. on • 10. back

B) 1.a • 2.b • 3.b • 4.a • 5.a • 6.b • 7.a • 8.a • 9.b • 10.b

C) 1. count up • 2. add up • 3. pay back • 4. put up • 5. come into • 6. run out of • 7. cut down on • 8. make out • 9. take out • 10. average out

D) 1.a • 2.c • 3.b • 4.b • 5.a • 6.c • 7.b • 8.c • 9.a • 10.b

E) 1. calm • 2. show • 3. give • 4. count • 5. taken • 6. cheer • 7. feel • 8. groan • 9. care • 10. put

F) 1.a • 2.c • 3.b • 4.c • 5.a • 6.a • 7.b • 8.a • 9.c • 10.a