

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 friendly
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*

1. There were many crowds to see the ship off on her _____
2. It's good news, we would appear to be within _____ of our target.
3. When he broke his leg he was really in _____
4. He eats nothing but chocolate and biscuits – he's got a real _____
5. She's going to fall over because she doesn't know how to walk in _____
6. Sheila has just bought a _____ to take photos with.
7. Keeping calm in stressful moments is one of my _____
8. If you use our consulting company, you will have _____
9. They're both on a diet so everything in their fridge is _____
10. 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

1. The H.R. manager is fully _____ that you want a 10% pay rise.
2. We were utterly _____ when they told us they were buying a château.
3. I don't really like their taste – the whole house is much too richly _____
4. I'm afraid it's virtually _____ for me to give you time off at the moment.
5. That new measuring device we bought is completely _____
6. The results of the survey were wildly _____
7. I am sorely _____ to tell them to find another supplier.
8. The jury was entirely _____ by the defendant's sob story.
9. That's a highly _____ subject, I wouldn't go there if I were you.
10. 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.

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|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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/ worsen and worsen.
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.

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|--|---|
| 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

1. is going to
2. made
3. doesn't like
4. don't talk (impératif)
5. has changed
6. can go
7. don't have to
8. might be able to
9. will have finished
10. must do it

Indirect

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) was going to | b) had going to |
| a) was made | b) had made |
| a) don't like | b) didn't like |
| a) didn't to talk | b) was/were not to talk |
| a) had changed | b) were changed |
| a) could go | b) is able to go |
| a) don't has to | b) didn't have to |
| a) might have been able to | b) might had been able to |
| a) will be finished | b) would have finished |
| 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.