

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