

Vanessa PIERRE

Préparation
de
votre formation

TOEICATOR

UN MEILLEUR SCORE OU REMBOURSÉ

réussir ensemble
AUX CONCOURS

CONSIGNES À APPLIQUER AVANT LE STAGE

- ▶ Révissez les temps présentés dans ce fascicule. Seuls les temps simples y sont abordés. Cela est volontaire : nous verrons ensemble les temps progressifs.
- ▶ Si vous avez des difficultés avec les temps simples, complétez ces exercices par des exercices sur une plateforme d'entraînement en ligne comme anglaisfacile.com.
- ▶ De nombreuses vidéos sont disponibles sur Youtube pour le «Listening». Ecoutez-en une ou deux parties en vous concentrant sur les réponses. Vous pouvez aussi écouter les dialogues en regardant les réponses pour entrainer votre oreille à reconnaître la bonne réponse. Il est essentiel de le faire régulièrement.
- ▶ Dès le premier jour, vous serez interrogés sur les verbes irréguliers. Il est impératif de tous les connaître. Cela est une des conditions contractuelles pour le remboursement de votre TOEIC si vous n'améliorez pas votre score.
- ▶ Le second jour, vous serez interrogés sur les mots de liaison. Un maximum de deux fautes sera toléré.

► Enrichissez votre vocabulaire grâce à des articles de presse comme «The Economist» ou «The Times», vous en trouverez beaucoup sur Internet.

Ci-joint à la fin de ce fascicule, un extrait de «The Economist».

Forcez-vous à lire une dizaine de lignes de cet article en cherchant tous les mots de vocabulaire qui vous font défaut.

Listez-les dans un répertoire et apprenez-les. Le lendemain, refaites la même chose. Une fois l'article lu en entier, entraînez-vous à le résumer afin de vérifier que vous avez bien tout compris.

Durant le stage, nous reviendrons ensemble sur le vocabulaire de cet article de presse.

► Tout au long de votre stage, vous serez testés sur les éléments étudiés en cours afin de vérifier votre apprentissage.

Good Luck !

PREPARATION
DES COURS

PARTIE I

La grammaire

A. Les différents temps

① Présent simple

► Habitude ou vérité générale

Affirmation

Sujet + Verbe

She/he/it + Verbes +s

ex: I eat

ex: she eats

Négation

Sujet + DON'T + verbe

She/He /It + DOESN'T + Verbe

ex: you don't eat

ex : she doesn't eat

Interrogation

DO + Sujet + Verbe

DOES + She/He/It + verbe

ex: Do you eat?

ex: Does she eat?

② Futur

Affirmation

Sujet + WILL + verbe

ex: She will come

Négation

Sujet + WON'T + verbe

ex : She won't come

Interrogation

WILL + Sujet + Verbe

ex: Will you play ?

③ Prétérit

► Action finie qui a eu lieu dans le passé

► Pas de lien avec le présent

Affirmation

Sujet + Verbe +ED ou verbes irréguliers (2ème colonne))

ex : She played / I ate

Négation

Sujet + DIDN'T + verbe

ex : She didn't play / I didn't eat

Interrogation

DID + Sujet + Verbe

ex: Did you play?/ Did she eat?

④ Present Perfect

► On se sert du present perfect pour une action qui a commencé dans le passé et qui continue dans le présent.

Peter studied English for 10 years: l'action est terminée

Peter has studied English for 10 years: Peter a commencé à étudier il y a 10 ans mais il continue de le faire

Affirmation

Sujet + Have/has + Participe Passé (verbe-ed) ou Verbe Irrégulier (3ème colonne)

ex: She has played/ I have studied

Négation

Sujet + Have/Has+ NOT + Participe passé

ex : We have not liked/She hasn't come

Interrogation

Have/has + Sujet + Participe Passé

ex: Has you played ? / Have you looked ?

⑤ Past Perfect

► **Ce temps est utilisé pour une action passée qui est antérieure à une autre action.**

Exemple: I had eaten when you arrived: J'avais mangé avant quand tu es arrivé.

Affirmation

Sujet + HAD + Participe Passé

ex: I had eaten

Négation

Sujet + HAD NOT + Participe Passé

ex: She had not played

Interrogation

HAD + Sujet + Participe Passé

ex: Had you understood?

⑥ Les Modaux

Affirmation

Sujet + Modal + Base Verbale

ex: I can eat

Négation

Sujet + Modal + NOT + Base Verbale

ex: She must not come

Interrogation

Modal + Sujet + Base Verbale

ex: Should I call her?

Les différents modaux

Can = capacité ou savoir faire

Could = suggestion, demande

May = permission, éventualité (10-15%)

Might = éventualité (5%)

Must/ Have to = obligation

Should= Conseil

Would = conditionnel

Will = futur

Shall= suggestion

Ought to= Conseil moral

⑦ Conditionnel

► Conditionnel 1

If I eat, you will be => If + present est suivi du futur

► Conditionnel 2

If I ate, you would be => If + Prétérit est suivi du conditionnel present

Attention, If I WERE => on conjugue le verbe être uniquement à sa forme pluriel, peu importe le sujet!

► Conditionnel 3

If I had eaten, you would have been => If + Past perfect est suivi du conditionnel passé

8 Subjonctif

► Présent

Le subjonctif présent est **l'infinitif sans 'to'** pour tous les verbes y compris 'be' et 'have'.

A l'exception du verbe 'to be', il ressemble au présent de l'indicatif avec la particularité que **la 3ème personne du singulier n'a pas de 's'**.

It is important that Sue **not take** this job, it is too dangerous.

Fred conseille à Sue de ne pas accepter ce travail, il est trop dangereux.

► Passé

Le subjonctif passé a la même forme que **le prétérit** pour tous les verbes à l'exception du verbe 'to be' qui fait '**were**' à toutes les personnes

B. Les comparatifs et les superlatifs

① Le comparatif de supériorité

► Adjectifs courts : Adjectif +ER THAN

Les adjectifs courts sont des adjectifs d'une syllabe (comme tall, small...) ou de deux syllabes qui se terminent en -y (comme funny, happy...)

Ex : I am taller than you : je suis plus grande que toi

You are happier than her (le « y » se transforme en « i »)

► Adjectifs longs : More + Adjectif + THAN

Ex : I am more intelligent than you

I am more clever than you (clever est un adjectif long car il ne se termine pas par un "y")

Les irréguliers

good → better

bad → worse

far → farther/further

many → more

② Le comparatif d'infériorité

LESS + adj + THAN

Ex : I travel less often than you.

Your sister is less tall than me.

③ Le comparatif d'égalité

► **AS + adj + AS**

Ex : I don't swim as fast as you.

She didn't go to London as regularly as I did.

► **Après THAN et AS: on ne met pas les pronoms sujet mais :**

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| - Me | - It (chose) |
| - You | - Us |
| - Her (fille) | - You |
| - Him (garçon) | - Them |

④ Le superlatif de supériorité

► **Adjectifs courts : THE adj+ EST + Nom**

Ex: He is the smallest man of the class

► **Adjectifs longs : THE + MOST+ Adj+ Nom**

Ex: It is the most surprising thing I have ever heard.

⑤ Le superlatif d'infériorité

THE LEAST + Adj + Nom

Ex: It is the least interesting class I have ever been to

C. Les pronoms

| Adjectifs possessifs | Traduction | Pronoms possessifs | Traduction |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| My | mon, ma, mes | Mine | Le/les mien(s), la/les mienne (s), à moi |
| Your | Ton, ta, tes | Yours | Le/les tien(s), la/les tienne(s), à toi |
| Her | Son, sa, ses (à elle) | Hers | Le/les sien(s) féminin, la/les sienne(s) féminin, à elle |
| His | Son, sa, ses (à lui) | His | Le/les sien(s) masculin, la/les sienne(s) masculin, à lui |
| Its | son, sa, ses (neutre) | Its | Le/les sien(s) neutre, la/les sienne(s) neutre |
| Our | Notre, nos | Ours | Le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres, à nous |
| Your | Votre, vos | Yours | Le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres, à vous |
| Their | leur, leurs | theirs | Le leur, la leur, les leurs, à eux |

► Les adjectifs possessifs

Ils se placent **toujours devant un nom et sont invariables**.

On les choisit selon le genre (masculin, féminin, neutre) du possesseur.

Exemples:

Its branch = sa branche (à l'arbre, genre neutre)

Her hat = son chapeau (à elle)

His hat = son chapeau (à lui)

► Les pronoms possessifs

Ils remplacent un nom. Ils sont **invariables** et dépendent du **genre du possesseur** (masculin, féminin, neutre).

Les pronoms possessifs, selon le contexte, peuvent être traduits de différentes manières en français.

Exemples:

Mine : le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes, à moi

D. Les pluriels

En règle générale, la forme plurielle du nom est construite en ajoutant un '-s' à la forme singulière

shoe → shoes

book → books

river → rivers

► Les mots se terminant en 's' ou 'z' prendront généralement la terminaison '-es'

bus → buses

kiss → kisses

► Les mots se terminant en '-y' prendront généralement la terminaison '-ies'

party → parties

supply → supplies

► Certains mots sont irréguliers au pluriel

one man → two men

one knife → two knives

one woman → two women

one thief → two thieves

one foot → two feet

one dwarf → two dwarves (ou: dwarfs)

one mouse → two mice

one potato → two potatoes

one goose → two geese

one leaf → two leaves

one tooth → two teeth

one life → two lives

one wife → two wives

one loaf → two loaves

one child → two children

one half → two halves

► Certains mots rarissimes ne changent pas du tout au pluriel

One moose → two moose

One sheep → two sheep

One aircraft → two aircraft

One fish → two fish

► Les mots d'origine latine ou grecque

one alumnus → two alumni

one syllabus → two syllabi

one alumna → two alumnae

one alga → many algae

one criterion → many criteria

one forum → many fora (ou : forums)

one thesis → two theses

one hypothesis → two hypotheses

one phenomenon --> two phenomena

one cactus --> two cacti (ou : cactuses)

one diagnosis --> two diagnoses

one oasis --> two oases

one analysis --> two analyses

PARTIE II

Le vocabulaire

A. Les verbes irréguliers

| Infinitif | Prétérite | Participe Passé | Traduction |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| to awake | awoke | awoken | (se) réveiller |
| to beat | beat | beaten | Battre |
| to become | became | become | Devenir |
| to begin | began | begun | Commencer |
| to bet | bet | bet | Parier |
| to bleed | bled | bled | Saigner |
| to blow | blew | blown | Souffler |
| to break | broke | broken | Casser |
| to bring | brought | brought | Apporter |
| to build | built | built | Construire |
| to burn | burnt | burnt | Brûler |
| to buy | bought | bought | Acheter |
| to catch | caught | caught | Attraper |
| to choose | chose | chosen | Choisir |
| to come | came | come | Venir |
| to cost | cost | cost | Coûter |
| to cut | cut | cut | Couper |
| to deal | dealt | dealt | Distribuer |

| Infinitif | Prétérite | Participe Passé | Traduction |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| to do | did | done | Faire |
| to draw | drew | drawn | Dessiner |
| to dream | dreamt | dreamt | Rêver |
| to drink | drank | drunk | Boire |
| to drive | drove | driven | Conduire |
| to eat | ate | eaten | Manger |
| to fall | fell | fallen | Tomber |
| to feel | felt | felt | Sentir, éprouver |
| to fight | fought | fought | Combattre |
| to find | found | found | Trouver |
| to fly | flew | flown | Voler |
| to forbid | forbade | forbidden | Interdire |
| to forget | forgot | forgotten | Oublier |
| to forgive | forgave | forgiven | Pardonner |
| to freeze | froze | frozen | Geler |
| to get | got | got | Obtenir |
| to give | gave | given | Donner |
| to go | went | gone | Aller |
| to grow | grew | grown | Grandir |
| to have | had | had | Avoir |
| to hear | heard | heard | Entendre |
| to hit | hit | hit | frapper, atteindre |
| to hold | held | held | Tenir |
| to hurt | hurt | hurt | Blesser |
| to keep | kept | kept | Garder |
| to know | knew | known | savoir, connaître |
| to lean | leant | leant | s'appuyer |
| to learn | learnt | learnt | Apprendre |
| to leave | left | left | laisser, quitter |
| to lend | lent | lent | Prêter |

| Infinitif | Prétérite | Participe Passé | Traduction |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| to let | let | let | permettre, louer |
| to lie | lay | lain | être étendu |
| to lose | lost | lost | Perdre |
| to make | made | made | faire, fabriquer |
| to mean | meant | meant | Signifier |
| to meet | met | met | (se) rencontrer |
| to pay | paid | paid | Payer |
| to put | put | put | Mettre |
| to quit | quit | quit | cesser (de) |
| to read | read | read | Lire |
| to ring | rang | rung | Sonner |
| to rise | rose | risen | s'élever, se lever |
| to run | ran | run | Courir |
| to say | said | said | Dire |
| to see | saw | seen | Voir |
| to sell | sold | sold | Vendre |
| to send | sent | sent | Envoyer |
| to set | set | set | Fixer |
| to shoot | shot | shot | Tirer |
| to show | showed | shown | Montrer |
| to shut | shut | shut | Fermer |
| to sing | sang | sung | Chanter |
| to sit | sat | sat | être assis |
| to sleep | slept | slept | Dormir |
| to smell | smelt | smelt | sentir (odorat) |
| to speak | spoke | spoken | Parler |
| to speed | sped | sped | aller à toute vitesse |
| to spell | spelt | spelt | Epeler |
| to spend | spent | spent | dépenser |
| to stand | stood | stood | être debout |

| Infinitif | Prétérite | Participe Passé | Traduction |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| to steal | Stole | stolen | voler, dérober |
| to swear | swore | sworn | Jurer |
| to swell | swelled | swollen | Enfler |
| to swim | swam | swum | Nager |
| to take | took | taken | Prendre |
| to teach | taught | taught | Enseigner |
| to tell | told | told | dire, raconter |
| to think | thought | thought | Penser |
| to thrust | thrust | thrust | Enfoncer |
| to understand | understood | understood | Comprendre |
| to wake | woke | woken | (se) réveiller |
| to wear | wore | worn | porter (des vêtements) |

B. Les mots de liaisons

- **again** : De plus, En outre; D'ailleurs
- **all the same** : malgré tout, quand même, tout de même, au demeurant
- **Also, ...** : 1/ De plus - 2/ De même
- **as a consequence** : de ce fait, en conséquence (de quoi)
- **as a matter of fact** : en fait
- **as a result** : de ce fait, en conséquence (de quoi)
- **at least** : 1/ au moins - 2/ du moins
- **besides** : d'ailleurs, du reste
- **but** : mais
- **by the way** : à propos, soit dit en passant
- **despite this** : malgré cela
- **e.g./eg (du latin exempli gratia)** : par ex. / p.e. (par exemple) (lu « for example » en G.B. mais souvent « e g » aux E.U.)
- **either ... or ...** : soit ... soit ..., ou bien ... ou bien ...
- **even better** : bien mieux, mieux encore
- **first, ... second, ... third, ...** : primo, ... secundo, ... tertio, ...
- **for** : car, en effet, « :»
- **for example** : par exemple
- **for instance** : par exemple
- **for one thing** : une raison, c'est que ..., entre autres raisons
- **neither ... nor ...** : ni ... ni ...
- **nevertheless** : néanmoins, toutefois, toujours est-il que, il n'empêche que
- **nonetheless** : néanmoins, toutefois
- **not just ... but also ...** : non pas simplement ... mais aussi ...
- **not only ... but also ...** : non seulement ... mais aussi/également/encore ...

- **Not only that, ...** : Il n'y a pas que cela, ..., Bien plus, ...
- **on the contrary** : au contraire
- **on the one hand ... on the other hand ...** : d'une part ..., d'autre part
- **furthermore** : de plus, en outre
- **however** : cependant, toutefois, pourtant, du reste
- **i.e./ie (du latin id est)** : c.-à-d. (c'est-à-dire), à savoir (lu « that is to say » en G.B. mais souvent « i e » aux E.U.)
- **if not** : sinon
- **in addition** : en sus, de surcroît, en outre
- **in any case** : en tout cas
- **in/by comparison** : en comparaison
- **in/by contrast** : par opposition
- **in effect** : en fait, en réalité
- **in fact** : en fait
- **in other words** : en d'autres termes, autrement dit
- **in spite of that** : malgré cela
- **in that case** : en ce cas là
- **in the first place, ... in the second place, ...** : en premier lieu, ... en second lieu, ...
- **in the same way** : de même
- **in this case** : dans ce cas
- **in which case (après virgule)** : auquel cas, et dans ce cas
- **instead (général. en tête de phrase, + virgule)** : au lieu de cela
- **moreover** : en outre, de plus
- **More than that, ...** : Bien plus
- **on top of that (général. en tête de phrase, + virgule)** : qui plus est, en plus de cela
- **or** : ou
- **or else** : sinon
- **otherwise** : sinon
- **Rather, ...** : Mieux, Plus exactement
- **therefore** : donc, par conséquent

- **this is why** : c'est pourquoi
- **thus** : ainsi (au sens de donc, par conséquent)
- **to this end** : à cet effet
- **yet** : pourtant, cependant, malgré tout

C. Phrasal verbs

- to ask someone out : inviter quelqu'un à sortir
- to back something up : faire une copie de sauvegarde
- to back up : faire marche arrière
- to back someone up : soutenir quelqu'un
- to break down ; tomber en panne, fondre en larmes
- to break into : entrer ar effraction
- to bring someone up : élever un enfant
- to bring something up : évoquer un sujet
- to call someone back : rappeler quelqu'un
- to call sthg off : annuler qqchose
- to catch up with someone : se mettre au courant
- to come across : tomber sur qqchose
- to come down with sthg : attraper (une maladie)

- to cut back on sthg : réduire
- to dress up : bien s'habiller, se mettre sur son 31
- to fall out with someone : se disputer avec quelqu'un

- to get along/ to get on with someone : bien s'entendre avec qq'un
- to get over sthg : se remettre de qqch

- to give something up : renoncer à qqch
- to give in : céder, craquer

- to hang up on some one : raccrocher au nez de qq'un
- to keep out of sthg : se pas se mêler de qqch
- to let someone down : laisser tomber qq'un

- to look for sthg : chercher qqch
- to look forward to sthg (+ verbe ing) : être impatient de
- to look sthg up : chercher
- to look after someone : s'occuper de qq'un
- to look up to someone : admirer qq'un

- to make up with someone : se réconcilier
- to make something up : inventer qqch
- to put up with something or someone : supporter qqch ou qq'un

- to put aside : économiser
- to run into: rencontrer par hasard
- to run out of sthg : se retrouver à court de qqch

- to show off : frimer, se vanter

- to stick to sthg : s'en tenir à qqch, continuer de

- to stand in for someone ;; rempalcer qq'un
- to stand up to someone : tenir tête à qq'un
- to stand someone up : poser un lapin à qq'un

- to talk someone into doing something : persuader qq'un de farie qqchose
- to throw someone out : expulser qq'un
- to turn sthg down : rejeter qqchose
- to wear off : diminuer
- to work out : faire du sport
- to work something out : résoudre un pb

EXERCICES

Les exercices ci-dessous sont à faire avant le début du stage. Il s'agit d'exercices qui vous permettront de réviser vos bases. Ces exercices seront corrigés en partie ensemble (ou elle sera distribuée.) Il est impératif que vous ayez appris la leçon correspondante avant de les réaliser.

GRAMMAIRE

A. Les Différents temps

1. Présent simple

1. The cinema _____ (close) at 7pm.

Le cinéma ferme à 7h.

2. They _____ (not/think) you should buy this dress.

Ils ne pensent pas que tu devrais acheter cette robe.

3. We usually _____ (take) a taxi to go to work.

Nous prenons habituellement un taxi pour aller au travail.

4. How often _____ (you/go) to the swimming pool?

A quelle fréquence allez-vous à la piscine?

5. Courses _____ (begin) on the third of September.

Les cours commencent le 3 septembre.

6. When _____ (he/arrive) home in the evenings?

Quand arrive-t-il à la maison, le soir?

7. She _____ (not/live) in Washington, but in New York.

Elle n'habite pas à Washington, mais à New York.

8. He _____ (get up) early on Mondays.

Il se lève tôt le lundi.

9. I _____ (not/believe) in witches.

Je ne crois pas en la sorcellerie.

10. The Sun's rays _____ (take) eight minutes to reach the Earth.

Les rayons du soleil mettent 8 minutes à atteindre la Terre.

11. On Sundays, she _____ (go) to the swimming pool.

12. He _____ (brush) his teeth before going to bed.

13. Our baby _____ (cry) all day long.

14. Jane _____ (buy) beautiful clothes.

15. My parents _____ (not/speak) English, sorry

16. Her sister _____ (phone) every day.

17. I am very good at German; I _____ (understand) it quite well.

18. I am not good at Spanish ; I _____ (not/understand) it at all.

19. _____ (understand/she) Italian ?

20. They have a car, they _____ (not/take) the bus.

21. He has a funny dog. His name is Sugar ; he _____ (play) with him all the time.

22. _____ (know/ you) Mr Smith?

23. It's 10.30 ! They always _____ (get up) late.

24. What time _____ (go/your children) to school ?

25. Harry _____ (watch) television from 7.00 to 9.00 every evening.

26. She is hard-working, she always _____ (try) to do her best.

27. Jane _____ (study) psychology at university.

2. Futur simple

1. I _____ (go) to the supermarket
2. After my shopping, I _____ (cook) dinner
3. After cooking dinner, I _____ (call) my friends
4. _____ (we /dance) with them?
5. After dancing we _____ (talk) together
6. Then we _____ (not/read) books but...
7. we _____ (go) outside.
8. We _____ (not/meet) friends
9. After that we _____ (get) back home
10. No, I think she _____ (not/call) the doctor today, she is feeling better!
11. They _____ (buy) a house next week ! It's so great!
12. It _____ (be) great for me to go to England!
13. Henry _____ (not/call) us! He is too busy!

14. I _____ (not/clean) the windows! I don't like it!

15. _____ (my parents/ live) in Paris?

3 Prétérite

Exercise 1 : Turn these sentences into past sentences. (The first ten sentences use regular verbs, the other ten use irregular ones.)

1. Margaret plays on the computer. (+)
2. Mr Brown works in his office. . (-)
3. It rains here. (?)
4. I wait for her.(+)
5. We listen to the news. (-)
6. She laughs at her. (?)
7. He asks silly questions. (+)
8. He writes his report. (-)
9. I walk to my office. (?)
10. They watch TV. (+)
11. She writes to her friend (-)
12. We go to the cinema. (?)
13. I get up early (+)
14. He drives to the shop. (-)
15. Bob drinks whisky. (?)
16. She speaks to me. (+)
17. The children swim in the sea. (-)
18. They have lunch at the restaurant. (?)
19. She loses her umbrella. (+)
20. Ken feels ill. (-)

Exercice 2

1. Nous avons travaillé ce matin.
2. J'ai écouté les nouvelles à la radio à huit heures.
3. Quand avez-vous écrit aux Morgans ?
4. A quelle heure as-tu pris ton petit déjeuner ?
5. J'ai acheté deux livres la semaine dernière.
6. Mon collègue n'est pas venu avec vous à la réunion.
7. J'ai rencontré Jennifer hier. Elle était très occupée.
8. Quand avez-vous lavé la voiture ? Je ne sais pas, je n'étais pas à la maison le mois dernier.
9. Pourquoi êtes-vous allé dans ce centre hier soir ?
10. Nous avons vu notre patron à la télévision hier.
11. Où as-tu acheté ce livre ? Je ne l'ai pas acheté, je l'ai emprunté à la bibliothèque.
12. Je suis allé à New York il y a deux ans. C'était vraiment génial !
13. Vous ont-ils attendu ? Non, ils sont partis avec Jim.
14. Ils se sont levés tôt ce matin.

4. Present Perfect

Exercise 1: put these sentences in the present perfect

1. Peter _____ (steal) my trainers!
2. I _____ (buy/just) this magazine.
3. We _____ (write) three pages.
4. _____ (ever/you/be) to London?
5. I _____ (not/finish) my homework yet.
6. My dog _____ (eat) all my cookies!

Exercise 2: choose between present perfect and preterit

1. My uncle _____ (go) on a trip to Egypt three years ago.
2. Roy _____ (finish-just) repairing the washing-machine, you can use it now.
3. His worst memory: when he _____ (have) to swim in the North Sea.
4. When I was a child I _____ (believe) in ghosts.
5. Last year, we _____ (visit) the British Museum.
6. What is the most frightening experience _____ (you-have-ever)?
7. Many students in my class _____ (travel-already) abroad.
8. I _____ (steal-never) anything in my life.
9. I'm afraid, she _____ (leave) the office an hour ago.
10. I'm afraid, she isn't here. She _____ (leave) the office.

5 Past Perfect

Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au temps qui convient: preterit ou past perfect.

On se souvient bien que le past perfect est utilisée pour une action antérieure à une action déjà passée.

There _____ (be) six of us at dinner that night: Mike and his wife and daughter, my wife and I, and a man called Richard. Richard _____ a famous gourmet. I _____ (be) to dinner at Mike's twice before when Richard _____ (be) there, and on each occasion Mike and his wife _____ (go) out of their way to produce a special meal for the famous gourmet. And this one, clearly _____ (be) to be no exception.

As we _____ (sit) down, I _____ (remember) that on both Richard's previous visits Mike _____ (play) a little betting game with him over the wine, challenging him to name its vintage. Pratt _____ (reply) that that should not be difficult provided it _____ (be) one of the great years. Mike _____ (bet) him a case of the wine in question that he _____ (can) not do it. Richard _____ (accept), and _____ (win) both times. Tonight, I _____ (feel) sure that the little would be played over again.

6 Les modaux

I. Using MUST, CAN, MAY, or SHOULD, you will reformulate the following sentences.

Ex. Alex and Axel look like each other. (Brothers – not twins) → They must be brothers, but they can't be twins.

1. Paul lived for ten years in Oxford. (Good English)
2. William has his leg in plaster. (To break)
3. I phoned Betty several times last night but I got no answer. (To unplug)
4. They often fly to Miami on weekends. (Well off)
5. Mark can't find his wallet. (Not to lose, though)
6. Clive sends Isabel red roses every day. (In love)
7. I could have done it myself. (To help – need)
8. They just hate English. (German instead)
9. It's Christmas Eve; I can hear a noise on the roof. (Santa Claus)
10. Mr Jones killed Mr Smith. (Jail)

7. Conditionel

1. If you answer all the questions correctly, they _____ (write) your nickname in the list of winners!
2. If we go to England, we _____ (visit) the British Museum.
3. If you were nicer to me, I _____ (help) you.
4. Karen _____ (come) if you invite her.
5. My son will be allowed to go on holiday with his friends if he _____ (pass) his exam.
6. If he _____ (have) more money, he would go to Italy.

7. If you worked harder, you _____ (have) better marks.
8. He _____ (buy) you a ticket if you want to come.
9. If I were rich, I _____ (buy) a house.
10. If I (not be) _____ so ill, I would come with you.
11. If it rains, I _____ (not go) out.

8. Subjonctif

Complétez en mettant les verbes au subjonctif présent ou passé

It is essential that Lucy _____ her multiplication tables (learn)

If only I _____ able to read Chinese! (to be)

It is important that you _____ too much alcohol while driving. (to drink)

Sorry, the cake is burnt! I wish I _____ a better cook! (to be)

In Phoebe's school it is required that every student _____ a uniform! (to wear)

Bob's grandfather is ill. It is urgent that Bob _____ at once (to warn)

The monks insisted that the tourists _____ the temple with their shoes on. (to enter)

It is too cold here. I wish I _____ in a warmer country. (to live)

It is recommended that you _____ after eating a large meal! (to swim)

Mr. Mason demands that the heater _____ immediately. His room is too cold (to repair)

ARTICLE DE PRESSE

Charlemagne

Some Europeans fear a surge of Chinese investment. Others can't get enough of it

There is more to cheer than jeer about Chinese investment in the EU

To this day the trained eye can still spot the occasional boxy Chinese tractor lumbering around rural Albania, a reminder of the time when this Balkan backwater was China's biggest champion in Europe. In the 1960s Chinese aid and capital propped up Enver Hoxha's dire regime in return for its support at the UN, where Taiwan still held the Chinese seat. Now some fear that what comes around goes around. Chinese money is pouring into Europe's heart and its periphery. It sometimes seems to have a political edge.

Public investment in the European Union is at its lowest for 20 years. Little wonder some are looking east. The stock of Chinese investment in Europe is low compared with America's or Japan's, but it is shooting up. According to one study, in 2016 its new FDI in the EU was over 77% above that the year before, at €35bn (\$41bn). These days China's attention is on the innovation hubs of northern Europe as much as on infrastructure, but crisis-hit southern economies have also lapped up its lucre, especially those that have had to divest state assets under euro-zone bail-outs. Last year Cosco, a Chinese state-owned shipping firm, acquired a controlling stake in the main Greek port of Piraeus, providing Chinese maritime exporters with a European foothold. Portugal is rolling in Chinese loot.

But the latest front is further east. This week Li Keqiang, China's prime minister, swooped into Budapest for the annual meeting of the snappily titled Co-operation Between China and Central and Eastern European Countries (colloquially known as the 16+1 format), bringing promises worth €3bn. There is talk of investment in Estonian dairy, Slovakian freight and a high-speed rail link from Serbia to Hungary (which may violate EU tendering rules). Beata Szydlo, Poland's prime minister, grumbled about Chinese red tape, but Viktor Orbán, her Hungarian counterpart, was more effusive, celebrating China's economic heft and its agreeable habit of not talking about democracy or human rights

For some western Europeans all this revives old concerns, and sparks new ones. The first is that in their rush for renminbi some European governments will become proxies for Chinese interests. The fear is hardly groundless. In June Greece vetoed a common EU position at the UN on human rights in China. Earlier, pressure from Hungary, Greece and others had watered down an EU statement after an international court had condemned China's mischief-making in the South China Sea

Balkan countries like Serbia, their accession to the EU years away, may be tempted to see China as a geopolitical hedge against Europe, even though most have little to offer beyond their position on the "Balkan Silk Road" between Piraeus and Europe's rich heartlands.

A très bientôt lors de votre formation