



*Exercices
d'entraînement
-
Corrigés*

A – Los Angeles, California

1. Prepare

- Los Angeles is nicknamed **L.A.** or The City of **Angels**.
- It has the second largest population in the U.S.A., with almost **four** million people. The American city with the first largest population is **New York City**.
- Los Angeles is a Spanish name which means **The Angels** in English. Its original name is **El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Ángeles de Porciúncula**.
- It was founded in **1781**. California didn't belong to the U.S.A. at that time, it belonged to **Spain**. It became a state of the U.S.A. in **1850**.
- -This city has many famous areas, like for example:
 - ✓ **Hollywood**, home of many movie studios
 - ✓ **Venice Beach**, famous for its beaches and canals
 - ✓ **South-Central L.A.**, the center of the jazz scene
 - ✓ **San Pedro**, where the Port of Los Angeles is located

True or False...

- | | True | False |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ○ Only famous people from the film industry have got stars on Hollywood Boulevard. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → They are famous people from all the entertainment industry, like musicians. | | |
| ○ The American government decides who will have a star. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → It's the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce. | | |
| ○ There are new stars every year. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Listen

- They want to have some rest because they are tired.
- They will go to Santa Monica and stay at the beach.
- 3 au choix parmi : Hollywood, Universal studios, Hollywood Boulevard, Disneyland, Getty Center, Getty Villa, Santa Monica

4. Answer

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| → Joseph thinks it's nice his children are so dynamic today. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Joseph is being ironic when he says they have « so much energy ». | | |
| → The children really love cinema. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Thomas and Rosie want to rest for a couple of days before visiting L. A. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| They just want to have some rest today. | | |
| → The Walk of Fame is on Hollywood Boulevard. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Santa Monica is a seaside city. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exercise 1

- a) I bet he went to see if Godzilla's star is on this sidewalk.
- b) We will make a fast-paced visit if we want to see everything.
- c) I'm not in tip-top form, I'm yawning all the time!
- d) All the entertainment industry is in Los Angeles, it's a trendy city.

Exercise 2

- comme d'habitude : **as usual**
- pause : **break**
- organiser : **plan**
- tous les 2 : **both**
- repos : **rest**
- passer : **spend**

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ **But we haven't stopped since we began to travel.**

Dans cette phrase, have est un verbe **auxiliaire** : il sert juste à conjuguer le verbe **stop**.

- ✓ **I feel I need to have a break.**

Dans cette phrase, have est un verbe **lexical**. On peut traduire « have a break » en français par **prendre une pause**.

- ✓ **We can (...) have dinner in a trendy restaurant tonight.**

Dans cette phrase, have est un verbe **lexical**. On peut traduire « have dinner » en français par **dîner**.

- ✓ **Today I'm tired.**

Dans cette phrase, be est un verbe **lexical**. On peut traduire « be tired » en français par **être fatigué**.

- ✓ **Rosie's right.**

Dans cette phrase, be est un verbe **lexical**. On peut traduire « be right » en français par **avoir raison**.

- ✓ **So, what are we going to do today?**

Dans cette phrase, be est un verbe **auxiliaire** : il sert juste à conjuguer le verbe **go**.

Exercise 3

- They **are** lucky, they **have** won the lottery!
- Joseph **is** 45, he **is** 1.85m and he **has** two children.
- Victoria **is** afraid that they won't **have** the time to visit everything.
- Rosie **is** thirsty, she would like to **have** an orange juice.

Exercise 4

- I'm tired, I'll have a tea and a bath.
- I'm sleepy, I'll have some rest.
- I'll have lunch with some friends, have a nice afternoon!
- You're right, he doesn't have/hasn't got a car.

7. Speak

- /ju:ʒʊəl / **usual**
- /ɪksaɪtɪŋ / **exciting**
- /θɔ:t / **thought**
- /əpri:ʃieɪt / **appreciate**
- /fɑ:st peɪst / **fast-paced**
- /ʃaʊə / **shower**
- /ʃʊə / **sure**
- /skedʒu:l / **schedule**
- /ju:nɪvɜ:səl / **universal**
- /trendɪ / **trendy**

B – Las Vegas, Nevada

1. Prepare

- Las Vegas is the biggest city in Nevada, with more than **500** thousand people.
- Las Vegas is a Spanish name which means **The Meadows** in English (**les prés / les champs** in French).
- The climate is very **dry**, it is surrounded by **deserts**.
- It officially became a city in **1911**.
- There are many celebrities who lived or live in Las Vegas, since there are many shows in this city. For example:

✓ **Céline Dion**, a Canadian singer who made the soundtrack of *Titanic*. She has a big show all year long in Vegas.

✓ **Elvis Presley**, also called The King, a very famous rock'n'roll singer. Some of his most famous songs are *Blue Suede Shoes*, *Jailhouse Rock*, and *Love Me Tender*.

True or False...

- | | True | False |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ○ The Strip is outside Las Vegas | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → It is in the city. It begins in the city center. | | |
| ○ Some famous artists stay for a long time and play every night in Las Vegas. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ The Strip is several kilometers long. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

2. Listen

- They are going to see a Cirque du Soleil show.
- No, they can't, they're too young.
- 3 parmi : a play, a live music, a musical, a comedy show, a magic show

4. Answer

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| → There is only one Cirque du Soleil show at a time. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| There are several groups, so they can perform at the same time. | | |
| → The Cirque du Soleil shows have a lot of success. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → Victoria already knows what shows they will go to. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| They are going to talk about it at the hotel. | | |

Exercise 5

- John Williams composed Star Wars 7 soundtrack at 83, it's impressive!
- Some casinos in Las Vegas have hotels/resorts, and even theme parks!
- Too bad, all the musical tickets have been sold.
- Many /plenty of artists perform at The Mirage casino, which is also a resort.

Exercise 6

- sorte : **kind** | ➤ faire plaisir : **please**
- incroyable (2 different words) : **amazing and incredible**
- beaucoup (2 different words) : **many and plenty of**

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ I really love their shows!

Cette phrase est conjuguée au présent **simple**, car le locuteur parle de **ses goûts**.

- ✓ Everybody wants to see this show.

Cette phrase est conjuguée au présent **simple**, car le locuteur parle d'**un fait**.

- ✓ We are seeing it tomorrow evening!

Cette phrase est conjuguée au présent **be + v-ing**, car le locuteur parle d'une action à **venir/future**.

- ✓ Are they performing in Las Vegas at the moment?

Cette phrase est conjuguée au présent **be + v-ing**, car le locuteur parle d'une action **présente**.

Exercise 7

- Victoria usually **wears** (wear) trousers, but today she **is wearing** (wear) a dress.
- At the weekends they **get** (get) some rest, but next weekend they **are going** (go out).
- Stop singing, I **am watching** (watch) the news!
- Thomas **loves** (love) circus, and Rosie **prefers** (prefer) magic shows.

Exercise 8

- The Jenkins are spending / are staying a week in Las Vegas.
- Victoria loves reading. At the moment she's reading a Neil Gaiman book.
- Tomorrow the Jenkins are swimming with sharks at 11.
- On the play poster, the actors are arguing.

7. Speak

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| ➤ read/rid | ➤ cheap/chip | ➤ feet/fit | ➤ sheep/ship |
| ➤ sleep/slip | ➤ seat/sit | ➤ beat/bit | ➤ leave/live |
| ➤ eat/it | ➤ seek/sick | | |

C – New Mexico

1. Prepare

- The capital of New Mexico is **Santa Fe**.
- The name of this state was given by settlers from **Spain** after the country of **Mexico** that touches the state in the South.
- The state nickname and slogan is **The Land of Enchantment**.
- It became a state in **1912**.
- **Neil Patrick Harris** is an actor from Albuquerque, New Mexico: he is famous for his role of Barney Stinson in the series *How I Met Your Mother*.
- **Demi Lovato** is a singer and an actress also born in Albuquerque. She became famous with her role in *Camp Rock* and her debut album *Don't Forget*.

True or False...

- | | True | False |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ○ Chaco Canyon was a big and important city for many centuries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ Chaco Canyon is in Columbia. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → It's in the USA, it's not Columbian but from a pre-Columbian civilization. | | |
| ○ There are not many traces left from this civilization. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → There are several thousand sites and ruins left. | | |

2. Listen

- There are 22 tribes.
- They'll go to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center.
- They are called "pueblos".

4. Answer

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| → There are many signs of Native American presence in New Mexico. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → They came in this region 1.500 years ago. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| They were there two millenias ago. | | |
| → Joseph doesn't know anything about Native American culture. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| He knows a little about it, he has read a few things on the subject. | | |
| → They will try to find a Native American guide. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Exercise 9

- Spanish settlers came from the South to set up in this region.
- Early tribes built a settlement in Chaco Canyon.
- The tourists commonly learn a lot when visiting the pueblos.
- The first Chaco Canyon inhabitants were hunters-gatherers.

Exercise 10

- remonter à : **date back**
- accueillir : **welcome**
- guide (2 different words) : **guidebook and guide**
- parmi : **among**
- établir : **establish**

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ I've never talked to a Native American.

Ici, c'est l'utilisation de l'expression **never** qui entraîne le present perfect : un bilan des expériences **passées** est fait, qui permet d'affirmer que ça n'est **jamais** arrivé.

- ✓ I've heard that there're even some Aztec Ruins to visit!

Ici, c'est le résultat **présent** qui compte, l'information passée ne sert qu'à expliquer la connaissance actuelle, le moment où cela s'est passé n'a pas d'importance.

- ✓ I've already read a few things about it.

Ici, c'est l'utilisation de l'expression **already** qui entraîne le present perfect : un bilan des expériences **passées** est fait, qui permet d'affirmer que c'est **déjà** arrivé.

Exercise 11

- a) résultat présent (explique le fait qu'il/elle soit au courant par sa lecture)
- b) événement passé (on ne sait pas s'il/elle parle espagnol ou pas maintenant)
- c) résultat présent (explique l'incapacité par la douleur au bras)
- d) événement passé (on ne sait pas s'il/elle a encore mal ou non)

Exercise 12

- a) I know it, I've read the chapter on the Spanish settlers in the guidebook.
- b) I took Spanish lessons 15 years ago.
- c) I've hurt my arm, I can't take pictures.
- d) I broke my leg in 2010.

7. Speak

- a) I like shopping here, it's not expensive, it's even very cheap.
- b) Tea or milk? I want both.
- c) When I can't sleep I start counting sheep.
- d) Speak up! I can't hear you.
- e) We must take care of nature to heal the world.
- f) The team listened to their coach.
- g) Be careful, the floor is wet, you may slip.
- h) Take that bowl to prepare the cake.

D – Grand Canyon, Arizona

1. Prepare

- o Arizona became an American state in **1912**.
- o Its capital is **Phoenix**.
- o Its climate is very hot, with around 107° Fahrenheit (which is equal to **41-42°** Celsius) in average in Summer in Phoenix.
- o The Grand Canyon has been made by the **Colorado** river.
- o It is one of the seven **Natural Wonders** of the world.
- o The Grand Canyon is:
 - ✓ **277 miles (416 km)** long
 - ✓ **18 miles (29 km)** wide
 - ✓ over **1 mile (1.83 km)** deep in some places

True or False...

- | | True | False |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| o The California condor is the world's largest bird. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → It's the largest bird in North America, not in the world. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o It can get very old. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| o There were always many of them in the Grand Canyon. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → It became extinct in the wild and had to be reintroduced in its natural environment. | | |

2. Listen

- They'll start at 5.30 AM.
- They will do rafting in the Grand Canyon.
- They'll go back by helicopter.

4. Answer

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| → Joseph says they may see some animals while going down the Grand Canyon. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → They won't need any special equipment to do rafting. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Their guide will give them the equipment and a safety briefing. | | |
| → They will walk to visit some areas. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → They will do rafting in rapids all along the trip. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| The last part on the boat will be « relaxation ». | | |

Exercise 13

- The Grand Canyon is wide and deep, its wildlife is very diverse.
- To do rafting, you need a life vest and a rain gear.
- Its rocky formations are towering, we can see them while drifting on the Colorado.
- We can hike and see underground rivers and waterfalls.

Exercise 14

- sécurité : **safety**
- à mi-chemin : **halfway**
- apprécier : **enjoy**
- monter à bord : **board**
- bord de la rivière : **riverside**
- vol : **flight**

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ I've dreamt of that kind of adventure since when I was a child!

Ici, le verbe est bien conjugué au **present perfect**. Le mot que l'on peut traduire par depuis est **since**, qui est suivi par **un point de départ**.

- ✓ He has talked to me about this tour for more than three months!

Ici, le verbe est bien conjugué au **present perfect**. Le mot que l'on peut traduire par depuis est **for**, qui est suivi par **une durée**.

Exercise 15

- They haven't seen their grandmother for a month.
- They haven't been in England for a few months.
- They haven't seen a show since they were in Vegas.
- They haven't gone rafting since their last holidays.

Exercise 16

- They have wanted to travel for 5 years.
- They have planned this project since 2012.
- They have been in Arizona since yesterday.
- In 2010, they spent 3 weeks in Germany.

7. Speak

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ○ /wɜ:θ/ worth | ○ /pɪkt/ picked | ○ /aʊə/ our |
| ○ /flɔ:/ floor | ○ /daɪəmənd/ diamond | ○ /bɒtəm/ bottom |
| ○ /ʌnju:zʊəl/ unusual | ○ /ɡɪə/ gear | ○ /klaɪm/ climb |
| ○ /ɪksaɪtɪŋ/ exciting | | |

E – New Orleans, Louisiana

1. Prepare

- New Orleans is the largest city in the state of **Louisiana**, but it's not its capital. Its capital is **Baton Rouge**.
- New Orleans was built by **French** settlers. Louisiana was **French** before it became an American territory. President **Thomas Jefferson** bought it from Napoleon Bonaparte in **1803**.
- It was built at the mouth of the **Mississippi** river.
- In August 2005, New Orleans was hit by **Hurricane Katrina**: it destroyed over 80% of the city. The protection systems failed, many people drowned and many homes were completely covered with water.

True or False...

- | | True | False |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ○ Mardi Gras is the general name for the carnival period and celebrations. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ All the celebrations take place during two days. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → They take place during two weeks. | | |
| ○ The Carnival is only celebrated in New Orleans city. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → It's also celebrated in neighboring places | | |

2. Listen

- They ate pralines/sweets/candies.
- Vanilla, chocolate and coffee.
- He tries to convince his parents that he didn't eat sweets.

4. Answer

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| → The children didn't tell their parents they were going to a store. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → The pralines are a gift to their parents. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → The parents are still angry after the explanation. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| They think it's « clumsy but nice ». | | |
| → Pralines is a kind of biscuit. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| “It looks a bit like a cookie, but it's candy”. | | |

Exercise 17

- a) She is clumsy, she even fails the easiest recipes!
- b) I didn't mean to go to a masquerade, but it seems funny!
- c) It's no use hiding the praline box, I've seen it!
- d) A terrible hurricane occurred in New Orleans in 2005.

Exercise 18

- truc : stuff
- avoir le goût : taste
- sucrerie, bonbon (2 different words) : sweet **and** candy
- se rendre compte : realize
- saveur : flavour

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ We've been looking for you for nearly half an hour!

Dans cette phrase il s'agit d'**un reproche** : ils se sont inquiétés.

- ✓ We've been wondering where you could have gone!

Dans cette phrase il s'agit d'**une activité qui vient de se terminer** : ils viennent d'avoir l'explication à l'instant.

- ✓ And you've been eating sweets just before lunch!

Dans cette phrase il s'agit d'**une trace d'activité passée** : Thomas a du chocolat autour de la bouche.

Exercise 19

- He looks sad: has he been watching a drama film?
- I can't believe it! You have been eating all the cookies!
- They have been sitting here all day long.
- I have been trying to talk to you for days!

Exercise 20

- a) How long have you been studying English?

I have been studying English for (+durée)/ since (+point de départ)

- b) How long have you known your best friend?

I have known my best friend for (+durée)/ since (+point de départ)

- c) How long have you been doing this exercise?

I have been doing this exercise for (+durée)/ since (+point de départ)...

- d) How long have you lived in your house/apartment

I have lived in my house/apartment for (+durée)/ since (+point de départ)...

7. Speak

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| ➤ car: /a:/ | ➤ art: /a:/ | ➤ cat: /æ / | ➤ arm: /a:/ |
| ➤ classic: /æ / | ➤ start: /a:/ | ➤ man: /æ / | ➤ travel: /æ / |
| ➤ class: /a:/ | ➤ pass: /a:/ | | |

F – Miami, Florida

1. Prepare

- Miami's nickname is **The Magic City**.
- It's in the state of **Florida**, which capital is **Tallahassee**.
- Florida is a peninsula, between the **Atlantic** Ocean in the East and the Gulf of **Mexico** in the West.
- Florida is nicknamed the **Sunshine** State, because of its warm climate.
- Little Havana is a quarter of Miami, where many immigrants and refugees from **Cuba** have settled. There are many refugees from this place because it's close to Miami (90 miles, or **144/145** km). It's called like that because Havana is the **capital** of this Caribbean island.

True or False...

- | | True | False |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ○ The importance of this National Park is worldly recognized. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ Less than a third of the original swamp still exists. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| ○ There are only small animals living in the Everglades. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| → There are also crocodiles, alligators, panthers, and so on. | | |

2. Listen

- They will visit the botanical garden.
- They will see a wildlife show.
- Wynwood is a graffiti art park.

4. Answer

- | | TRUE | FALSE |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| → They will stay in Miami only for one day. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Victoria is talking about “the next days” in Miami. | | |
| → Thomas doesn't seem to like classic museums. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → They will probably eat Cuban food for lunch. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| → They will take a boat with all the other tourists in the Everglades. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| They will take an airboat, which is a small boat. | | |

Exercise 21

- The Everglades swamp wildlife is unique and its ecosystem fragile.
- Miami Cuban neighbourhood has its Walk of Fame for Latin celebrities.
- Manatees are big sea mammals sometimes called « sea cows ».
- Swamps are wet/damp and hot, it's nice to have a little fan.

Exercise 22

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ ennuyeux : boring | ➤ faire semblant : pretend |
| ➤ après : afterwards | ➤ arrière : back |
| ➤ prévu : planned | ➤ sembler : sound |

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ Will + base verbale
- ✓ We will see at bit of everything
- ✓ The bus will pick us up at the hotel at 9
- ✓ We'll go the Botanical garden and Holocaust Memorial for a walking tour
- ✓ I will pretend I didn't hear that.
- ✓ We'll have some free time at Bayside Market
- ✓ We'll spend the afternoon there
- ✓ We'll take an airboat there to go and see a wildlife show
- ✓ Then we'll go back to Miami

- ✓ Be going to + base verbale
- ✓ Then we're going to see Wynwood

- ✓ Présent en be + V-ing
- ✓ We are going on a guided tour of Miami and the Everglades
- ✓ What are we visiting today?
- ✓ We are having lunch in Little Havana
- ✓ Then we're going to the Everglades

→ Au vu de ce relevé, on voit en effet que **will + base verbale** est la tournure la plus courante. La tournure **présent en be + v-ing** est aussi assez présente puisqu'il s'agit dans le dialogue d'un programme que Victoria a déjà organisé.

Exercise 23

- a) Les Jenkins voyageront dans d'autres pays l'an prochain.
 - The Jenkins will travel to other countries next year.
 - The Jenkins are going to travel to other countries next year.
 - The Jenkins are travelling to other countries next year.
- b) Ils ne reviendront pas en Angleterre juste après Miami.
 - They won't come back to England right after Miami.
 - They aren't going to come back to England right after Miami.
 - They aren't coming back to England right after Miami.
- c) Victoria réservera-t-elle les billets d'avion la semaine prochaine ?
 - Will Victoria book the plane tickets next week?
 - Is Victoria going to book the plane tickets next week?
 - Is Victoria booking the plane tickets next week?
- d) Ils vont visiter beaucoup de pays différents l'an prochain.
 - They will visit many different countries next year.
 - They are going to visit many different countries next year.
 - They are visiting many different countries next year.

7. Speak

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ knock: k | ➤ damn: n | ➤ chemist: h | ➤ autumn: m |
| ➤ wrap: w | ➤ foreign: g | ➤ gnome: g | ➤ whistle: t |
| ➤ doubt: b | ➤ design: g | | |



Exercise 24

Translate these sentences into English using will or would:

- 1) I will travel in the whole world when I finish my studies.
- 2) She would go on holidays if she had time.
- 3) Would you like to come with us to the swimming pool?
- 4) They will come back home next week.
- 5) It would be nice to go there together!

Exercise 25

Use the sentences 1-13 to identify the places A-M. Can you identify the bank?

A	internet café
B	art gallery
C	bank
D	car park
E	bar

F	school
G	cinema
H	post office
I	underground station
J	museum

K	supermarket
L	restaurant
M	Library

- ✓ The bank is opposite the supermarket
- ✓ The bank is next to the art gallery
- ✓ The bank is on Soho Square
- ✓ The bank is on Downing Street

Exercise 26

Complete these sentences using the 2 preterits.

- 1) I **was walking** (walk) when I **found** (find) a €10 bill on the street.
- 2) Nice! I **thought** (think). I **decided** (decide) to buy some sweets with it.
- 3) While I **was going** (go) to the supermarket, I **met** (meet) my friend Kelly.
- 4) She **was going** (go) to the cinema and **asked** (ask) me if I **wanted** (want) to go with her.
- 5) So we **saw** (see) a film and I **bought** (buy) popcorn for both of us.

Exercise 27

Complete with a modal auxiliary or a modal equivalent.

- 1) They **don't have to** get up early, it's Sunday.
- 2) Eagles **can** fly, but chickens **can't**.
- 3) You **must** turn off your phone when the plane takes off.
- 4) It's your birthday today, you **can** eat all the cake you want!
- 5) I think it's going to rain today, you **should** take your umbrella.

Exercise 28

Find questions corresponding to the answers.

Différentes réponses sont possibles, mais voici les **réponses types** :

- 1) **Where is she from?** She's from Norway.
- 2) **Where do/did you put it?** I put it on the table.
- 3) **Can she come?** No, she can't, she won't be here today.
- 4) **Are you coming?** Yes, I am! I'm sure it'll be fun!
- 5) **Whose (bag/coat/pen...) is it?** It's Vicky's.

Exercise 29

Complete with question tags.

- 1) You're playing tennis this afternoon, **aren't you**? Yes, **I am**.
- 2) He should be working harder, **shouldn't he**? Yes, **he should**.
- 3) Nothing went wrong, **did it**? No, **it didn't**.
- 4) He won't come with us, **will he**? Yes, **he will**.
- 5) You haven't finished, **have you**? No, **I haven't**.

Exercise 30

Put these sentences into plural.

- 1) They don't know which dresses they are going to wear today.
- 2) These men will take care of your luggage.
- 3) We're sorry; we dropped our glasses on the floor.
- 4) In their garden, the children grow a lot of fruit like tomatoes, cherries and mangoes.
- 5) You are having tea and toast with butter and jam for breakfast tomorrow morning.

Exercise 31

Complete with *some, any or no*.

- 1) I think she can do it without **any** help.
- 2) Can you give me **some** rice, please?
- 3) His father is bald: he has got **no** hair.
- 4) They never drink **any** alcohol.
- 5) She went to the cinema with **some** of her friends.

Exercise 32

Complete with a compound adjective.

- 1) A boy who is eleven years old is an **eleven-year-old** boy.
- 2) An animal with four legs is a **four-legged** animal.
- 3) A novel that is written badly is a **badly-written** novel.
- 4) A person with black eyes is a **black-eyed** person.
- 5) A team with five men is a **five-man** team.

Exercise 33

Complete with the right prefix to change each word into its opposite.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ➤ dis appear | ➤ in complete | ➤ dis agree | ➤ in edible |
| ➤ in visible | ➤ un happy | ➤ in expensive | ➤ dis respect |
| ➤ mis understand | ➤ in efficient | | |

Exercise 34

Complete with the right pronoun.

- 1) Everybody was silent: we all looked at **each other**.
- 2) They are very good friends, they always help **each other**.
- 3) She is too young to do it by **herself**.
- 4) We really enjoyed **ourselves** at this party.
- 5) – Can I have some cake, please? – Of course you can, help **yourself**

Exercise 35

Complete these sentences with *so or neither* followed by the right auxiliary.

- 1) He likes hiking and **so does** his wife.
- 2) She doesn't eat seafood and **neither does** her son.
- 3) They have never skied and **neither have** their friends.
- 4) I will visit my grandmother next week, and **so will** my siblings.
- 5) I took Spanish lessons in high school, and **so did** my best friend.

Exercise 36

Complete with *be* or *have*, don't forget to conjugate.

- 1) She **has** come back, you **are** lucky!
- 2) I **am** afraid you won't **be** able to see him, he **is** having a shower.
- 3) You **are** right, he **is** 2m! What a tall guy!
- 4) Even if she **is** 85, she **has** a 5 kilometer walk every morning!
- 5) If you **are** thirsty, **have** a glass of water.

Exercise 37

Put the verb into brackets at the right present.

- 1) Who **is making** (make) that horrible noise?
- 2) He **reads** (read) every night before going to sleep.
- 3) What **do** you **do** (do) at weekends?
- 4) What **are** you **doing** (do) tomorrow?
- 5) Sorry I can't come, we **are having** (have) a family meeting at the moment.

Exercise 38

Put the verb into brackets at the present perfect simple.

- 1) He **has spent** (spend) a lot of time with his kids.
- 2) **Has** she **bought** (buy) a new motorcycle?
- 3) They **haven't travelled** (not travel) this year.
- 4) She **has written** (write) a detective novel.
- 5) What **have** you **eaten** (eat)?

Exercise 39

Put the verb into brackets at the present perfect simple and complete with *for* or *since*.

- 1) They **haven't had** (not have) a holiday **since** last summer.
- 2) She **hasn't flown** (not fly) **since** last Christmas.
- 3) He **has seen** (see) her twice **for** one week.
- 4) She **hasn't spoken** (not speak) German **for** ages.
- 5) We **have lived** (live) here **since** 2008.

Exercise 40

Put the verb into brackets at the present perfect continuous.

- 1) They **have been learning** (learn) English for 5 years.
- 2) What **have** you **been doing** (do) all that time?
- 3) Why **have** you **been saying** (say) that? It's mean!
- 4) He **has been studying** (study) for 2 hours! It's a record for him!
- 5) You **have been fixing** (fix) your bike, your hands are all greasy!

Exercise 41

Write 6 sentences about your plans for next year (use 6 different verbs and 3 different ways to express the future).

De nombreuses réponses sont possibles, voici des **réponses types** :

- ✓ I will travel around the world.
- ✓ I will learn new things.
- ✓ I am going to visit new places.
- ✓ I am going to meet new people.
- ✓ I will be skiing during next winter holidays.
- ✓ I will sunbathe during next summer holidays.