

ENGLISH ASSESSMENT

Irregular Verbs _ 1

Don't worry about capital letters and punctuation.
Don't contract auxiliaries.



I) Complete the grid below

FRENCH	BASE VERB	PRETERIT	PAST PARTICIPLE
1. <i>prêter</i>			
2. <i>parier</i>			
3. <i>étaler</i>			
4. <i>apporter</i>			
5. <i>dire, raconter</i>			
6. <i>se battre</i>			
7. <i>surmonter</i>			
8. <i>sonner</i>			
9. <i>saigner</i>			
10. <i>nourrir</i>			
11. <i>mordre</i>			
12. <i>(se) cacher</i>			
13. <i>supporter</i>			
14. <i>jurer</i>			
15. <i>déchirer</i>			
16. <i>porter (habits)</i>			

II) PRONUNCIATION.

A. What is the odd one out, the word that does not have the same sound? Copy it (Consider the sound of the underlined syllable when the word has more than one syllable) . Example : date / lay / sat / fake > sat

1. bite / written / fly / buy / hide > _____

2. drive / hide / forbid / ride / > _____

3. bear / swear / tear / wear / steal > _____

4. bit / bitten / written / bite / hid > _____

5. leave / wear / bleed / eat / feel > _____

6. build / ring / win / fight > _____

B. Copy the number(1,2,3, 4 or 5) of the phonetic symbols corresponding to the sound of the underlined syllables. Ex : English > 1

1 /ɪ/ (Son <u>court</u> : big ; sit)	2 /i:/ (Son <u>long</u> : me, beach)	3 /ʊ/ (Son <u>court</u> : look, good)	4 /u:/ (Son <u>long</u> : shoe, blue)
5 /aʊ/ (now ; down)	6 /ɛ/ (red, dead)	7 /aɪ/ (time ; bye)	8 /ei/ (date, they)

- read (preterit) >>

- put >>

- find >>

- beat >>

- for**bid**den >>

- dreamt >>

- **e**aten >>

- choose >>

C. Classify the verbs below according to their sounds. Underline the concerned syllable when the word has more than two syllables

ate	be	bet	came	cut	dream	feed
fight	give	let	make	meet	met	pay
put	ridden	ride	shut	sing	spread	buy

TO BE DONE ON THE PAPER WORKSHEET!

III) TRANSLATION : Base Verb & Preterit

A. BASE VERB Translate into French using the verb base.

1. Nous sentons/ressentons que vous voulez une récompense.
2. Les filles quittent l'école à 16h.
3. Leur but est de pardonner leurs enfants.
4. Nous la conduisons au lycée tous les jours.
5. Elles portent toujours des t-shirts blancs.
6. Les parents disent (*verbe commençant par un « s »*) que les enfants grandissent trop vite.
7. Nous vendons des images d'archive de ce groupe/chanteur.
8. Je trouve ce site web utile.
9. Les professeurs ne sont pas autorisés à/n'ont pas le droit de battre leurs élèves.
10. Abandonnez l'exercice sur liveworksheets.com, fermez les fenêtres et jetez vos chewing gum ! C'est l'heure du jeu de rôle !

B. PRETERIT. Translate into French using the preterit.

1. Il voulait dire qu'il savait/connaissait la réponse.
2. Elle a soufflé sur le gâteau.
3. Nous avons compris cette leçon.

4. Ça a commencé à 18h.
5. Ils ont attrapé l'élève qui a tiré sur le professeur.
6. Elles ont dépensé tout leur argent.
7. Il y avait les acteurs principaux du au premier plan de l'affiche.
8. 90% du public a acheté le billet en ligne.
9. Nous pensions qu'elle était tombée sur cette publicité.
10. Ceci m'a mené à interdire l'utilisation de cet outil.

IV) PAST PARTICIPLE. Complete the sentences with the past participle of the appropriate verb.

EXAMPLE : My godmother has _____ me €100 for my birthday. >>> given

1. Sorry, teacher. I have _____ my notebook.
2. This article was _____ by a journalist from my town.
3. His father is not at home. He has _____ to Mauritius on a business trip.
4. I can't find my car key. I think I have _____ it.
5. She has _____ her pen in the bin because it has no ink in it. She can't use it anymore.
6. He is the captain; he has _____ this team since 2018.
7. She has _____ a teacher for many years, in fact since 1997.
8. We have _____ many obstacles but now we are happy: the problems are solved.
9. He has _____ maths in this high school since the beginning of his career.
10. I have _____ you a text message but you didn't reply.

