

Révisions – 5^e Anglais

GRAMMAR

1. RAPPEL : pronoms personnels sujet/compléments et déterminants possessifs

L'anglais, tout comme le français, recourt à des pronoms et déterminants.

Ceux qui suivent sont utilisés dans des cas bien différents, à savoir :

- Pronom sujet si celui-ci est s_____
- Pronom complément si celui-ci est c_____ (in) d_____
- Déterminant possessif devant un n_____, pour préciser à qui cet objet (ou personne) appartient

Pronoms sujets (se place devant le verbe)		Pronoms compléments (se place après le verbe)		Déterminants possessifs (+ nom commun)	
Je	I	Moi, me, m'	me	Mon, ma, mes	my
Tu	you	Toi, te, t'	you	Ton, ta, tes	your
Il	he	Lui, le, l'	him	Son, sa, ses (possesseur <i>masculin</i>)	her
Elle	she	Elle, la, l', lui	her	Son, sa, ses (possesseur <i>féminin</i>)	his
Il/elle/ce (c') choses, animaux	it	Lui, le, ... choses, animaux	it	Son, sa, ses (possesseur <i>neutre</i> : choses, animaux)	its
Nous	we	Nous	us	Notre, nos	our
Vous	you	Vous	you	Votre, vos	your
Ils/elles	they	Les, eux, leur	them	Leur, leurs	their

a. Complète par le pronom ou déterminant adéquat

- 1- John wants to go to the cinema but _____ father has punished _____.
- 2- _____ am Sally. _____ sister is Jane and _____ brother is Bryan.
- 3- I don't see _____ friends very often but _____ want to see _____ this week.
- 4- The students don't find _____ books.
- 5- _____ go to our grandparent's every day.
- 6- You have to show _____ results to _____ parents.
- 7- He has to give this radio to _____ sister because it is _____ radio.

- 8- This house has _____ walls red.
- 9- You and _____ sister often play tennis with _____ cousins.
- 10- My grandfather sells _____ vegetables.
- 11- Hi! How are you? – Fine, and you? – Ok, thanks. I have seen _____ and _____ boyfriend at the restaurant last week. – Oh, yeah! I remember: it was a Chinese restaurant, isn't it?
- 12- Our teachers never give _____ results before we get the tests.
- 13- My sister never uses _____ computer.

2. Present simple – present continuous

L'anglais fait une différence entre le present simple et le present continuous. Ceux-ci s'utilisent dans des situations différentes.

Present simple	Present continuous
Formation : inf. sans 'to' + ____ (____ p.sg.) Auxiliaire = d____ / d____	Formation : 'be' au p____ + v-ing
Utilisations : 1. H_____ <i>I <u>play tennis</u> every Monday.</i> 2. V_____ g_____ <i>Oil <u>floats</u> on water.</i>	Utilisations : 1. Action en c_____ <i>The children <u>are playing</u> outside now.</i>

a. Conjugue ces verbes au present simple

- 1- He _____ (drive) to work every day.
- 2- I _____ (not / think) you're right.
- 3- _____ (we / have) enough time?
- 4- I _____ (eat) cereal in the morning.
- 5- _____ (they / write) emails every day?

b. Conjugue ces verbes au present continuous

- 1- I _____ (study) at the moment.
- 2- I _____ (not / sleep).
- 3- We _____ (watch) TV.

- 4- He _____ (not / wait) for the bus.
 5- _____ (they / read) at the moment?

c. Conjugue ces verbes au present simple ou present continuous

- 1- She _____ (run) because she's late for her lesson.
 2- Our teacher always _____ (give) us lots of homework.
 3- We _____ (not want) to go to the concert.
 4- What time _____ (you / meet) Pete tomorrow?
 5- I _____ (not work) today. I'm on holiday.
 6- People _____ (speak) English in Jamaica.
 7- Archie _____ (not use) his computer at the moment.
 8- _____ (Tony / live) near the park?

3. Questions

En anglais, les questions se forment comme suit :

(m_____ i_____ +) a_____ + s_____ + v_____ (+ c_____)?

Where are the children playing at the moment? - Do you play tennis?



Exceptions :

1. Mot interrogatif = sujet

⇒ Mot interrogatif + v_____ c_____ + s_____ ?

2. Préposition

⇒ (mot inter.) + a_____ + s_____ + v_____ + p_____?

a. Pose la question dont la réponse sera la partie soulignée

- 1- She likes going to the restaurant.

 2- Yes, he is (a handsome man).

 3- She is eating a big hamburger.

 4- She is eating apple pie.

 5- I am eating vegetables.

6- Peter is playing music.

7- It is ten past three.

8- It is Sarah's game.

4. Question tags & short answers

Les 'question tags' et les 'short answers' utilisent tous les deux un auxiliaire.

Question tags	Short answers
Formation : (+) → ..., a _____ (-) s _____ (-) → ..., a _____ (+) s _____	Formation : Yes, s _____ a _____ (+) No, s _____ a _____ (-)
Utilisations : Pour demander c _____ : <i>n'est-ce pas ? , si ? , non ? , hein ? ...</i>	Utilisations : Pour répondre par 'oui' ou 'non'

a. Complète les phrases à l'aide d'une 'question tag'

- 1- You are hungry, _____?
- 2- Jane doesn't like Tom, _____?
- 3- You can swim, _____?
- 4- Your sister is very young, _____?
- 5- There aren't enough chairs, _____?

b. Réponds à l'aide d'une 'short answer'

- 1- Does Linda read books? Yes, _____.
- 2- Is this your pencil? No, _____.
- 3- Do you like swimming? Yes, _____.
- 4- Does she play chess? No, _____.
- 5- Are you studying? Yes, _____.

c. Complete à l'aide d'une 'question tag' et réponds ensuite avec une 'short answer'

- 1- You are Spanish, _____? No, _____.
- 2- You live in Manchester, _____? Yes, _____.
- 3- Your teacher isn't English, _____? No, _____.
- 4- Alan and Sue often go to the cinema, _____? Yes, _____.

5. 'Go and see'

« aller faire » = go and _____ } go / come + i _____
 « venir manger » = come and _____

a. Traduis les phrases suivantes

- 1- Va étudier ! _____
- 2- Allez jouer dehors ! _____
- 3- Viens manger avec nous ! _____

6. Future tenses

L'anglais utilise 4 temps pour exprimer le futur :

- Present _____ pour des h _____ ou dans des s _____
- Present _____ pour des ar _____
- Be going to OU will à opposer:

{ Futur sur base d'observations Intention ferme déjà prise	><	} Futur sur base de suppositions Décision que l'on vient de prendre Propositions
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Conjuge au temps du futur adéquat :

- 1- It's getting dark. It _____ (rain).
- 2- Don't worry, you _____ (pass) your exams!
- 3- Tomorrow, I _____ (fly) with friends to Rome. Our plane _____ (take) off at 6 o'clock.
- 4- In 20 years, I think he _____ (have) a beautiful house.

- 5- You look ill. I _____ (give) you an aspirin!
- 6- When he _____ (finish) school, he _____ (go) to the USA: he is already in touch with his host-family.

VOCABULARY

1. Donne l'autre sexe des mots suivants

- | | | |
|------------------|----|-------|
| a. stepmother | >< | _____ |
| b. uncle | >< | _____ |
| c. grandfather | >< | _____ |
| d. brother | >< | _____ |
| e. sister-in-law | >< | _____ |

2. Donne l'inverse (antonymes) des mots donnés

- | | | |
|----------------|----|-------|
| a. to close | >< | _____ |
| b. to finish | >< | _____ |
| c. married | >< | _____ |
| d. downstairs | >< | _____ |
| e. on the left | >< | _____ |
| f. to drop | >< | _____ |

3. Donne le mot anglais qui correspond aux images suivantes



a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



f. _____



g. _____



h. _____

4. Donne le mot anglais qui correspond aux définitions ci-dessous

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|
| a. Second day of the week | = | _____ |
| b. Period when it snows | = | _____ |
| c. Seventh month of the year | = | _____ |
| d. Place where teachers work | = | _____ |
| e. Your husband's father | = | _____ |
| f. Sports like judo, karate, etc. | = | _____ |
| g. Kind of 'tennis' against the walls | = | _____ |
| h. Family name | = | _____ |
| i. Day when you were born | = | _____ |
| j. Sport you practice in the mountain | = | _____ |