



Go to www.wordreference.com and find the definition of each adjective.

adjectives

- outgoing •
- determined •
- adventurer •
- shy •
- lazy •
- light-hearted •
- fearless •

definitions

- someone who likes adventure
- someone who likes social contact, people, parties
- someone who likes new adventures
- someone who is in a good mood
- someone who is not scared of anything
- someone who does little
- someone who is timid

💡 Tu peux réutiliser ces adjectifs dans ta vidéo.

What are the different structures to give a tip*?

*to give a tip: donner un conseil

will	would	be able to	shouldn't
should	had better	could	be allowed to
ought to	enjoy	won't	Don't + BV

Your friend wants to do a video-CV to take part in the Best Jobs in the World competition. Give him good tips.

"I will record my video in my room"

- a) Stay in your room.
- b) You shouldn't go outside.
- c) You had better go outside.

"I know nothing about Australia"

- a) Why don't you fake?
- b) You ought to look for information on the Internet.
- c) Don't go to the Internet.

"I haven't travelled much in my life."

- a) Tell about fake trips.
- b) You should say you have travelled a lot.
- c) You shouldn't invent

You are taking a gap year*. Choose the correct element.

*a gap year: une année sabbatique

I won't have to / will have to worry about exams. I will / won't need to buy a big backpack.

I will be able to / will be allowed to meet new people. I will / won't see my family for a long time.

I will be able to / have to spend money carefully. I will be able to / have to live my life as I want.

Conjugué les verbes suivants au *present perfect*.

- a) I (live) in Paris since 2012.
- b) She (not/watch) Titanic.
- c) They (already/be) in NYC.
- d) Sam (go) to Asia three times.
- e) I (not/do) my homework yet.
- f) you (ever/eat) snakes ?

Present perfect

Pour faire un bilan, parler d'expériences, parler d'une action qui a commencé dans le passé et qui a des conséquences ou dont on observe les résultats dans le présent.
yet, already/never, ever, recently, so far

HAVE/HAS + PARTICIPE PASSE*

⚠ Le participe passé: verbe -ED ou 3^{ème} colonne des verbes irréguliers.

+ I have (already/never) gone to Australia.

- I haven't gone to Australia.

? Have you (ever) gone to Australia?

"depuis": since (point de départ) / for (durée)

ex: She has worked in a 12:00 / for 5 hours

Present perfect ou prétérit ?

- **Prétérit** = action passée, datée, terminée
- **Present perfect** = pour faire un bilan, parler d'expériences, d'une action qui a commencé dans le passé et qui a des répercussions dans le présent

I have been / was to the Atlantic coast many times. During my last summer holiday, I have gone / went surfing for two weeks. That has been / was six months ago. I haven't surfed / didn't surf (not surf) since the summer. I miss it so much.

I have traveled / traveled to the USA three times. The first time, in 2016, we have visited / visited my cousin in California. It has been / was awesome!

Le conditionnel.

Conditionnel n°1 (fait référence à une situation qui peut ou pas arriver dans le futur)

if/when + présent simple / will + bv

a) Reorder these two sentences.

- visit / I / Canberra. / to Australia, / I / will / When / go
- I / this trimester, / if / study / will / I / hard / good marks. / get

Conditionnel n°2 (fait référence à de l'irréel, un rêve)

if/when + prétérit modal / would + bv

b) Complete the sentences

- If I (get) one of the Australian jobs, I (be) the happiest man on Earth.
- I (take care) of a koala, if I (get) the chance to.
- If I (be) you, I (do) an original video-CV.