

1. Listen to Victoria (part 1 and 2-click on the link / (Ecoute Victoria en cliquant sur le lien)



2. What is she talking about ?

3. Circle the countries she has already visited on her passport

Entoure les pays qu'elle a déjà visités sur son passeport



4. What beginning of sentence does she use several times? (circle the right answer)
(Quel début de phrase utilise-t-elle plusieurs fois?) (Entoure la réponse correcte)

I went to I was I've been to I been to

5. How is this expression built ?

Comment cette expression est elle construite ?

SUJET	AUXILIAIRE	PARTICIPE PASSE	PREPOSITION

6. As you can see the verb form is composed of

Comme tu peux le constater la forme verbale est composé de :

H..... + B.....
au présent au participe passé
contracté ou non

Cette forme s'appelle le **PRESENT PERFECT** car elle est composée de l'auxiliaire H... conjugué au présent et du verbe au participe passé.

Il sert à parler de son expérience, à faire un bilan sans donner de détail sur le moment précis où les choses se sont produites mais pour constater le résultat dans le présent.

Let's come back to Victoria ! To speak about her travel experience , write sentences like in the examples :

Revenons à Victoria ! Pour parler de ses expériences de voyage, écris des phrases comme dans les exemples :

Victoria has travelled a lot but she hasn't travelled everywhere : She has **already** been to America
Déjà

a few times but she has **never** been to Asia.
jamais

Give other examples of her travels by looking at the countries circled or not in her passport :

Donne d'autres exemples de ses voyages en regardant les pays que tu as entourés ou pas dans son passeport.

Victoria already to Italy but she never to China.

Victoria to Cuba but she to Australia.

She Russia she Iceland.

She (choose your own countries)

Conjugaison du present perfect :

Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
I have been to England	I haven't been to France	Have I been to France ?
You travelled to Austria	You travelled to Germany	 you travelled to Switzerland ?
He/she/It driven to Hungary	He/she/it driven to Paris	 he/ she / it driven to Rennes ?
We have flown to Morocco	We flown to Greece	 he/ she / it flown to Sweden ?
You cycled to Landerneau	You cycled to Ireland	 he/ she/ it cycled to Plougastel ?
They walked to school	They walked to Quimper.	 they walked to the Moulin Blanc ?

EXERCISE : (fais ton exercice sur ton cahier de brouillon)

Imagine a dialogue where you 're commenting your passport with friend and telling him/ her about your different travels. You can use different verbs (to travel/ to be / to sail/ to drive/ to fly) like in the conjugation table.

Imagine un dialogue où tu commentes ton passeport avec un ami (si tu n'es pas allé à l'étranger parle de tes différents voyages et trajets)

YOU : « -Let's have a look at my passport ! You know I **'ve/have** already **sailed** to Ireland several times. What about you ? **Have** you **sailed** to Ireland too ? »

YOUR FRIEND : « - NO I **'ve** never **sailed** to Ireland but I **have** already **sailed** to Ouessant. »

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