**EXERCISE 1 TRANSLATE**

1 Emmanuel est arrivé **à** Angers vendredi, **à** 8 heures **en** septembre, **en** 2019.

**Emmanuel arrived in Angers on Friday, at 8, in September, in 2019.**

2 Andréa m'a dit que **le jour de Noël**, il est resté chez lui mais que **le 31** il est sorti en boite avec ses potes.

**Andrea told me that on Christmas day he stayed at home but that on New Year’s Eve he went clubbing with his mates.**

3Aya pense qu’**au Moyen Age** la vie était meilleure et qu’**au** 19ème siècle la révolution industrielle a été une catastrophe.

**Aya thinks that in the Middle Ages life was better and that in the 19th century the industrial revolution was a disaster.**

4Savais-tu que Johann s'était marié **en janvier dernier** et que **dans quelques heures** il postera des photos de la fête sur Facebook ? Maintenant, il porte une bague en argent **à** son annulaire (ring finger).

**Did you know that Johann had got married last January and that in a few hours he’ll post some photos of the party on Facebook ? He now has a silver ring on his ring finger.**

5A chaque fois que Laura va **au** cinéma, elle s'assoit **au** dernier rang et **sur le chemin du retour**, elle achète toujours un muffin.

**Whenever Laura goes to the cinema, she sits in the last row and on her way back home, she always buys a muffin. She loves muffins.**

6Alexander m'a demandé d'écrire mon nom **en haut** de la feuille et non **en bas**, et de répondre aux questions **au dos.**

**A asked me to write my name at the top of the page and not at the bottom, and to answer the questions on the back.**

7D'après Manon, le voyage **dans** le bus était long et fatigant mais cela valait le coup. Maintenant, elle travaille **dans** une ferme en Irlande pour perfectionner son anglais.

**According to Manon, the journey on the bus was long and tiring but it was worth it.
Now she works on a farm in Ireland in order to brush up her English.**

**8** Nivethan m'a raconté que le criminel avait été envoyé **en** prison, que son complice avait été emmené **à** l'hôpital, que sa femme et ses enfants avaient été conduits **à** l'aéroport.

**Nivethan** **told me that the criminal had been sent to prison, that his accomplice had been taken to hospital, and that his wife and children had been driven to the airport.**

**9** Khava se souvient qu’Alban est monté **dans** la voiture, puis qu'il en est descendu et qu'il est entré **dans** la maison, puis elle ne l'a plus jamais revu.

**Khava remembers that Alban got into the car, then he got out of it and went / walked into the house, then she never saw him again.**

10La mère de Maissane lui a dit de ne pas sortir **sous** la pluie, de ne pas regarder les infos **à** la télé, de ne pas rester **au** téléphone des heures. Maissane en a marre : elle est **en** grève !

**Maissane’s mother told her not to go out in the rain, not to watch the news on TV, not to stay on the phone for hours. Maissane is fed up : she’s on strike.**

11 Michelle s’est laissée tomber **dans** le canapé après une dure journée de travail.

**Michelle fell /slumped into the couch / sofa after a hard day’s work.**

12 Je ne laisse jamais les enfants regarder la TV le matin : ça les rend amorphes !

**I never let the kids watching TV in the morning: it makes them passive!**

**EXERCISE 2 PHRASAL VERBS / PREPOSITIONAL VERBS**

**Choose the right preposition**

1. He aimed …… the target and missed it
2. about b. **at** c. against d. to
3. Nobody could account …… his absence from school this morning.
4. of b. **for** c. in d. from
5. It is common for passengers to thank the driver as they get …… the bus.
6. **off** b. at c. after d. by
7. How did you come ……. such a fortune ?
8. over b. **by** c. off d. in
9. A good citizen is a citizen who abides …… the law.
10. at b. for c. into d. **by**
11. You should apologize **to** her **for** being late.
12. Let’s talk **about** the issue we discussed **ø** yesterday.
13. A lot of highly-qualified people are likely to apply **for** the job.
14. Few Republicans openly disagreed **with** Trump even though they might not approve **of** his attitude.
15. Don’t thank me **for** dinner, I love having company !
16. The students were provided **with** all the class material.
17. She succeeded **in** convincing him.
18. The number of pregnant women who suffer **from** diabetes has increased of late.
19. Unfortunately many countries still depend **on** fossil fuels.

**Some verbs may be used with different prepositions**

1. Some people don’t care **about** the environment.
2. Would you care **for** a glass of wine ?
3. You should take better care **of** your cat.
4. I dreamed **about** my mother last night.
5. I dream **of** getting a universal basic income !
6. Have you ever heard **about** Emmett Till ?
7. Have you heard **of** your father lately ?
8. I’ve never heard that word – I’ll have to look it **up**.
9. Politicians shouldn’t look **down** on ordinary people.
10. He likes to go to the museum for an hour or so every week – just to look **at** the paintings.
11. I’ve been looking **for** my gloves all morning – you haven’t seen them, have you ?
12. I have to run a few errands, can you look **after** the shop for ten minutes ?

**EXERCICE 3 ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS**

1. I must say I’m disappointed **with** my results.
2. I’m so fed up **with** this endless health crisis !
3. Voters tend to be very critical **of** candidates.
4. I’m not very good **at** math.
5. British English is a little different **from** American English.
6. Before coming to Carnot, I wasn’t very interested **in** politics.
7. Pollution is responsible **for** many diseases.
8. I’m angry **at** my dad – he forgot my birthday !
9. The government is running short **of** ideas about how to alleviate the crisis.

**Translate into English**

1. Il est très différent de son frère.

**He’s very different from his brother.**

1. Les hommes politiques sont tenus responsables de l’inaction climatique.

**Politicians are held responsible / accountable for climate inaction.**

1. Je ne veux pas être dépendant de qui que ce soit.

**I don’t want to be dependent on anyone.**

1. La France est connue dans le monde entier pour sa gastronomie.

**France is famous around the world for its cuisine.**

1. Il a toujours été obsédé par le travail.

**He has always been obsessed with work.**

1. C’était gentil de ta part d’être aimable avec ce pauvre garçon.

**It’s nice of you to be so kind to this poor boy.**

**EXERCISE 3 LES STRUCTURES RESULTATIVES**

Il a fait le tour du monde en avion. **He flew around the world.**

1. Les sans-abris sont morts de faim.

**The homeless starved to death**.

1. La baby-sitter a endormi le bébé en le berçant.

**The babysitter lulled / rocked the baby to sleep.**

1. Ils l’ont tué d’un coup de feu.

**They shot him dead.**

1. Je te raccompagnerai chez toi à pied.

**I’ll walk you home.**

1. Il a avancé vers la porte à tâtons mais la porte a claqué.

**He groped his way towards the door.**

1. Elle a levé les yeux de son journal une seconde.

**She looked up from her newspaper for a second.**

1. Il est descendu du train (d’un bond).

**He hopped off the train.**

**EXERCISE 4**

**Transformez les passages en gras en introduisant le verbe entre parenthèses de façon à obtenir un schéma résultatif :**

1. It’s a pity that in this area the poor are being excluded from the market because they can’t afford to buy a house. (PRICE) are **being priced out** of the market
2. She managed to make her parents feel ashamed because she didn’t have enough pocket money. (SHAME) she **shamed them into giving** her more pocket money
3. I eventually convinced him to join us for the holidays. (TALK) I **convinced him into joining** us for the holidays
4. Blow the filter dry from the inside out.

**Séchez** le filtre en soufflant à l’intérieur.

1. Use a screwdriver to pry open the receiver cover.
Utilisez un tournevis pour **ouvrir** le couvercle en faisant levier.
2. Get a piece of copper tubing and hammer it flat.

Procurez-vous un bout de tuyau en cuivre et **aplatissez**- le à coups de marteau.

1. She drank herself sick.

Elle **s’est rendue malade** à force de boire.

1. The door slammed shut.

La porte **s’est refermée** en claquant.

1. The dog licked the plate clean.

Le chien **a nettoyé** l’assiette à coups de langue.

1. They kicked him unconscious.

Il a **perdu connaissance** après qu’ils l’aient roué de coups (de pied).

1. *The CEO scares me stiff.*

Le PDG me **paralyse** de terreur.

1. *He shouted himself hoarse.*

Il s’est **enroué / est devenu aphone** à force de crier.