# **CRITERES D’AUTO-EVALUATION – GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE**

JE SUIS CAPABLE D’UTILISER / D’EXPRIMER / DE TRADUIRE CORRECTEMENT :

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|  | Code :  A = acquis  ECA = en cours d’acquisition  NA = non acquis | | 1e semestre | 2e semestre |
| 01 | Le comparatif et le superlatif | This armchair is **much more** comfortable **than** that chair.  The situation in Yemen is **as** worrying **as** the one in Syria.  **The most** deserving students always pass their exams with flying colours. |  |  |
| 02 | Les pronoms relatifs | The children **whose** parents live in the countryside take the bus to go to school.  The employees **who** work in this factory are satisfied with their working conditions.  He was born on the day **when** Princess Diana died. |  |  |
| 03 | Soit… soit / ni… ni… | **Either** they agree to sign the contract **or** they give up the advantages.  He wants to study **neither** in Japan **nor** in Japan. |  |  |
| 04 | Plus…, plus…  Moins…, moins… | **The more** I think about it, **the more** I am convinced that it’s the best solution.  **The more** he eats, **the fatter** he gets/ **the more** weight he puts on.  **The less** the media talk about him, **the more** he craves attention. |  |  |
| 05 | « il y a » | **There are** two tree**s** outside the post office.  He **bought** his new car **three weeks ago**. |  |  |
| 06 | Jour et date | The exhibition opened in London **on November 7th 2011**.  He does not work **on Tuesdays**.  The referendum was held **in June 2016**.  I want this project done **by** tomorrow. |  |  |
| 07 | Le passif | The house **was destroyed by** the hurricane last year.  The telephone line **has been cut** **off**.  I **was told** not to trust him.  Kale **is said to** be good for your health. |  |  |
| 08 | Depuis | He **has been working** in this factory **for five years**.  She **has been thinking** about her father every day **since he died**.  **How long** have you been feeling nauseous? |  |  |
| 09 | Quantifieurs | In my school, there are **several** German students, **a few** English students but **ø** **few** Italians.  I take very **little** milk in my coffee.  **Fewer and fewer** people read the written press nowadays.  There are **twice as many** journalists as usual in front of the Congress today. |  |  |
| 10 | L’obligation | I would have liked to stay, but unfortunately, I **have to** go because I have another appointment.  I **must** finish this homework by Friday.  He **ought to** be irreproachable now he is an elected representative. |  |  |
| 11 | La probabilité | He **might** resign as a result of the scandal.  They **may** have to wait 200 years before the gender pay gap closes!  You **must** be kidding me! |  |  |
| 12 | Le but | She is planning to take a year off **(in order)** **to** go to England.  I am reading the instructions **(so as) to** understand how this new washing machine works. |  |  |
| 13 | Vouloir | **I want Mary to phone me** after five o’clock.  **He wants to** **write** a letter in English without using a dictionary.  He **will** not marry her. (= this is not his intention) |  |  |
| 14 | Subordonnée hypothétique (si…) | **If** she **bought** her ticket to Bordeaux, she **would** **get** a discount.  **If** she **had known** that they were not there, she **would have** **waited** for them. |  |  |
| 15 | Subordonnée temporelle (quand/dès que) | We will organise a tournament **when** all the players **are** here.  I will give you a ring **when** I **have finished** my exercise.  **When** I **am** older, I will be a vet. |  |  |
| 16 | Structures de phrases (doublons à éviter) | **I saw the children** in the garden. (*Les enfants, je les ai vus*…)  **Peter drives** faster than Mary. (*Pierre, il conduit…*)  **You are** my best friend. (*C’est toi, mon meilleur ami*) |  |  |
| 17 | Plus-que-parfait (had + part. passé) | She **had left** her keys in the cafeteria.  He **had fallen** from a tree. |  |  |
| 18 | As, such as or like ? | **As I told you**, I will be late but I will come.  She is famous throughout the world **as** an actress, but not **as** a singer.  He can be **regarded as** one of the most famous jazz pianists alive.  He has been playing the guitar for two years, but he plays **like** a beginner.  There are many ways to fix the problem, **such as** taxing the heaviest polluters. |  |  |
| 19 | Adjectif invariable en anglais | **Two hundred people** are expected to come to the car show.  **Two white cars** and **three blue bikes** are parked outside the town hall.  **The** **difficult** **negotiations** on international trade agreements continue. |  |  |
| 20 | Modal + base verbale | He **should come** home.  She **may leave** before the end of the show.  They **must have been worried** to death. |  |  |
| 21 | Les prépositions | The situation is **different from** the problems we were **faced** **with** last year, so our project will **depend on** the new data.  She is **interested in** horse-riding, but she is also **keen on** swimming. |  |  |
| 22 | Permettre de | Parents should not **allow** teens to use social media before they are 13.  This analysis **enables** the manager **to** better understand what is going on.  The scholarship **makes it possible** for students from low-income families to study abroad. |  |  |
| 23 | Présent de narration = passé en anglais | **In 2004**, he **entered** (*intègre*) a business school**. In 2010**, he **worked** (*travaille*) with Siemens. He **was laid off** (*est licencié*) **in 2011**. |  |  |
| 24 | Prépositions + -ING | He translated this text **without using** the dictionary.  **After reading** the document he phoned his partner.  He went to an exhibition **before coming** to the party.  Try and concentrate on your work **instead of complaining** all the time! |  |  |
| 25 | Ce qui, ce que = what or which? | **What** is very crucial is that you inspire trust and respect from the audience.  He made a blunder, **which** happens but which he must apologize for. |  |  |
| 26 | The or ø? | **The** USA and **the** UK are going through severe political crises and turmoil right now. **Ø** New Zealand is faring better thanks to an unusual coalition at the head of the government.  **Ø** Global warming is the key issue of the 21st century, no matter what **Ø** climate change deniers like to pretend.  **Ø** Young people are often said to be disinterested in **Ø** politics but **the** young Americans who have recently come to the foreground as the new generation of gun control activists suggest otherwise. |  |  |
| 27 | Present perfect  (has/have + PP) | She **has been looking** for her son for weeks, but she’s losing hope.  It**’s been** three days since the storm destroyed their house.  Relief agencies **have tried** to bring comfort to the best of their ability. |  |  |
| 28 | Expression de la négation | I **didn’t** see **any**thing, I swear.  **No**body **ever** drinks soup for breakfast!  I **never** want to speak to him again. |  |  |
| 29 | Traduction de tout / tous | **All the students** are interested in the trip to Italy. (ALL = la totalité de / ALL + PLURIEL)  He lost **everything** in the fire. (EVERYTHING quand ‘tout’ est pronom)  I spend **the whole day** making plans. (THE WHOLE = tout entier)  **Every athlete** has to be weighed before the competition (EVERY = chaque / EVERY + SG) |  |  |
| 30 | Le cas possessif  (= le génitif) | I borrowed **my dad’s car.**  **The protesters’ demands** are supported by the population.  This house if filled with **children’s toys**.  It’s a **two miles’ journey**.  BUT  A painting **by** Picasso.  The **leg of the chair**.  The **difficulties of the unemployed**. |  |  |
| 31 | They are ≠ there are | My neighbours? **They are** wonderful people.  **There are** pressing issues that need to be addressed. |  |  |
| 32 | Démonstratifs | **This** sports car is just terrific! (SG) → **These** people are pretty lucky! (PL)  **That** man is a real jerk! (SG) → **Those** jokes are both racist and misogynistic! (PL) |  |  |
| 33 | Présent continu ≠ présent simple | Look, Harry **is wearing** his new school robes for the first time! (= description)  Clara **is packing** her suitcase for a long-awaited journey abroad. (= unfinished action)  Katniss Everdeen **hunts** in the woods regularly to provide for her family. (= regular action) The journalist **highlights** the economic challenges faced by rural communities. (= analysis) |  |  |

Don’t hesitate to continue the list based on the mistakes you often make / the rules you must remember!