

4 Le prétérit

Formes du prétérit simple

§ 48-50

18 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit simple. Attention aux verbes irréguliers (forme affirmative + ; forme négative - ; forme interrogative ?).

1. I (see +) your sister yesterday.
2. ... you (fly ?) to New York?
3. She (teach +) English for two years.
4. She ... (think -) about it.
5. I (think +) it would make you happy.
6. He (lose +) his key.
7. I (send +) the letter yesterday.
8. Why ... you (send ?) it to the laundry?
9. He ... (sleep -) well.
10. He (lay +) his briefcase on the table.
11. Why ... you (lie ?)? You could have told the truth!
12. He (lie +) in bed, thinking of nothing.
13. He (fall +) downstairs.
14. She (feel +) very happy indeed.
15. He (bring +) me nice flowers.
16. How many ... they (buy ?)?
17. It (mean +) she could not go.
18. She (lead +) them into the living room.

Emplois du prétérit simple

§ 51-56

19 Traduisez les phrases suivantes.

1. When I was eighteen I decided to study medicine.
2. "What should I say if I was asked when I last saw him?"
3. He talked to her as if she were a baby.
4. What would happen if I went?
5. She knocked off work early, said she had a headache, packed up and hit the road.
6. It would be best if you discussed this with her.
7. I'd much rather you didn't tell him.
8. If only I was their age and knew what I know now.

9. Sitting next to her, Adam shook his head. He was tall, dark. She thought he looked like one of those perfect men in magazine advertisements.

Prétérit simple ou prétérit en be + V-ing ?

§ 60

20 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit simple ou au prétérit en be + V-ing.

1. I (think) while you are in the village you might have a word with Mr Blank.
2. Shortly before nightfall, a group of campers (enjoy) a barbecue near Ayers Rock. Suddenly, there (be) a shout.
3. Watches? Rings? Beck (not know) what she (talk) about and when she (persist) he (run) off to tell a policeman that a strange lady (annoy) him.
4. "What's going on here?" "That's precisely what I (ask)."
5. Something strange (happen) to me last night. I (go) home on foot and all the time I (have) the strange impression that someone (follow) me. I (turn) around several times but I never (see) anybody.
6. What you (do) when he (come) in?

21 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit simple ou au prétérit en be + V-ing.

Mr James S. (kill) his wife in a dream last night. He (dream) that his daughter who (sleep) in the same room (be attacked) by assassins and he (fire) on them, with the result that he (kill) his wife.

Yesterday Mr S., his wife and their two daughters (go) to bed as usual about 10. Towards midnight Mr S. (think) he (hear) the window open. Turning over, he (see) two masked men enter the room with knives. One (go) and (stand) over the daughter. In frantic terror Mr S. (fire) the pistol which he (clutch) in his hand beneath the pillow. Switching on the light he (see) that blood (trickle) from his wife's head. He then (realize) he had been dreaming but his wife (be) dead.

The Times, 27.11.1919.

Traduction de l'imparfait

§ 61

22 Traduisez.

1. Elle avait 28 ans et elle allait conquérir le monde.
2. Elle ne savait pas ce qu'ils cherchaient.
3. Il demanda si elle savait à qui appartenaient les clefs.
4. Il ne voulait pas seulement lui plaire.
5. Les enfants n'écoutaient pas, ils étaient trop occupés à regarder le match.
6. Tous les soirs après le travail, il allait la voir chez elle ; il lui parlait de sa journée de travail ; elle faisait semblant (*pretend*) d'écouter.
7. C'était une belle matinée. Elle regarda autour d'elle : la rosée (*the dew*) brillait sur l'herbe, les oiseaux chantaient.
8. Lorsque les vagues déferlaient (*break*), Jimmy était toujours à la plage. Il aimait faire du surf.

Formes du present perfect

§ 62

23 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au present perfect simple (forme affirmative + ; forme négative - ; forme interrogative ?).

1. Where you (be ?)?
2. She (catch +) a mouse.
3. I (hear -) of him lately.
4. He (forget +).
5. They just (go +) out.
6. She (spend +) a lot of money.
7. you (speak ?) to him yet?
8. you (think ?) about it?
9. She (weep +) many tears.
10. We (pay -) the telephone bill yet.

24 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au present perfect en be + V-ing (forme affirmative + ; forme négative - ; forme interrogative ?).

1. I (read +) .
2. you (smoke ?)?
3. They (fish +) for hours.
4. We (wait +) for hours.
5. How long they (look ?) for him?
6. What you (do ?)?
7. He (sleep +) for ten hours, it's time he woke up.
8. How long you (wear ?) glasses?
9. I (shop +) all day, my feet are dropping off.
10. I (ask +) you to mend the floor for six weeks.

For ou since ?

§ 66

25 Complétez les phrases suivantes avec for ou since, puis traduisez.

1. I've known him ... eight years.
2. He travelled in Australia ... six months.
3. It has been a long time ... he played this sonata.
4. Have they actually been here ... Monday?
5. I have not seen them ... the birth of their son.
6. Can I leave this here ... a few hours?

7. ... when have you been watching TV?
8. She's been married ... two years.
9. It's twenty years ... she died.
10. I'll love him ... ever.

26 Employez *for* ou *since* et mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au temps qui convient : **present perfect simple** ou en **be + V-ing, past perfect simple** ou en **be + V-ing**.

1. I (be stuck) at the same career grade ... seven years.
2. He (be known) as Chubby ... a teenager.
3. We want someone who has experience, who (do) this ... a while.
4. It (rain) ... ten days when I arrived in Edinburgh.
5. ... 2000 our team (win) ... the world championship five times.
6. The proportion of lone-parent families (triple) ... 1991.
7. The woman (wander) round the car showroom ... nearly an hour before a salesman at last offered to help.
8. Consider what (happen) to him ... he turned twenty-five last August.
9. ... July 1st large numbers of Californian teenagers (have) a hard time.

27 Traduisez.

1. Il est réveillé depuis trois heures. (ou Cela fait trois heures qu'il...)
2. Il est réveillé depuis trois heures de l'après-midi.
3. Il est en mer (*at sea*) depuis plus de six semaines.
4. Elle est professeur d'économie politique à Oxford depuis 2004.
5. Nous ne sommes pas payés depuis cinq semaines.
6. « Depuis combien de temps faites-vous cela ? – Depuis que j'ai quitté l'université, il y a neuf ans. »
7. Toute une année s'est écoulée depuis leur retour.
8. J'essaie d'ouvrir cette porte depuis 45 minutes.
9. Son roman est un best-seller depuis presque un an.
10. Le jardin était à l'abandon (*be neglected*) depuis des années quand nous l'avons acheté.

Present perfect simple ou en **be + V-ing** ? § 69-71

28 Traduisez.

1. Cela fait une éternité que tu téléphones. Tu n'as pas bientôt (*nearly*) fini ?
2. « Tu as l'air épuisée (*exhausted*). – Oui, j'ai fait du jogging et cela fait des années que je n'ai pas couru. »
3. Qu'est-ce que tu fabriquais ? Ça fait des heures que je t'attends.
4. Tu as déjà fait ton travail (*homework*) ? Moi, je travaille depuis des heures et je n'ai pas encore fini.

29 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au temps qui convient.

1. He (sleep) since 10 o'clock; it's time he woke up!
2. He (sleep) through the alarm clock, that's why he's so late.
3. This is the most comfortable bed I (ever sleep) in.
4. I (teach) hundreds of students but I (never meet) such a hopeless group.
5. I (teach) for thirty years, so don't think you can teach an old dog new tricks!
6. " (smoke/you) today?" "Yes, four or five cigarettes."
7. The room smells. (smoke/you)?
8. He (paint) the ceiling, that's why the room looks so bright now.
9. "Her clothes are covered in paint." "Of course, she (paint)."
10. He (drink) two pints of beer. He shouldn't drive.

30 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au temps qui convient.

1. What happened to your hair? What (do/you) with yourself?
2. I (not laugh) so much in ages.
3. "I (try) to finish this exercise for hours. I wish you'd stop talking." "I (hardly say) anything."
4. "I (never see) you crying before." "It (not happen) for ages."
5. The peanut probably originated in Brazil although no fossils (be found) to prove this. But as long as people (make) pottery in South America, that is for about 3,500 years, they (make) jars decorated with peanuts. There was a lull (*une accalmie*) in the 60s but over the past three years the trade (grow) again.

Préterit ou past perfect ?

31 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au préterit ou au past perfect.

1. "Thank you very much," he said, astonished. He (never see) her so generous.
2. The next day she (move) away, as she (plan) to.
3. They wondered where she (go).
4. Sometimes they (talk) about places they (visit) together. They (never seem) to remember the same things.
5. When she (cry) for half an hour she (begin) to feel better.
6. For three weeks she (behave) as if nothing (change).
7. She thought perhaps he (forget).
8. When he came back, she (be) puzzled and a little hurt. (forget/he) ?
9. She (take) the news as calm as if she (expect) it.

32 Mettez le verbe donné entre parenthèses au préterit ou au past perfect.

1. A Chicago judge today (grant) divorce to Mr R. on the grounds of his wife's silence. The plaintiff (*le plaignant*) (inform) the Court that, although his wife (live) in his house, she (not speak) to him for eighteen years. He (declare) that it (be) like living with a ghost. He (consult) physicians in the effort to get her to talk but it (be) impossible to surprise her into uttering a word.

The Times, 7.10.1922.

2. Through the arrest of three former prisoners of the San Quentin prison in California who (be released) on parole (*en liberté conditionnelle*) at various times last year, it (become) known today that counterfeit \$ 10 bank notes, with which they (be supplied) (be manufactured) on the prison's own printing presses. In examining the men's prison records, the Secret Service (find) that all three (have) access to the printing shop while they were serving their terms.

The Times, 13. 2. 1936.

3. I (go) back to Oxford recently. I (not be) back since we all (leave), almost twenty years ago. I (be) surprised to see how little the city (change). Although there (be) new buildings everywhere and the main crossroads (be widened), the main landmarks (remain) in place.

Préterit et past perfect simples ou en be + V-ing ?

33 Complétez avec le verbe entre parenthèses conjugué au temps qui convient : prétérit simple ou en be + V-ing, past perfect simple ou en be + V-ing.

1. It happened one Saturday morning: I (go) down to see if there (be) any post for me. I (pass) Wanda on the stairs. She (smile) with her letters in her hands. For me, there (be) a letter from my cousin. I (stand), beside the hall-stand, opening it. Suddenly from Wanda's room (come) a long, loud cry.
2. He (stop) reading and (stare) at the wall across from his desk. The wall (need) painting. It (need) painting for years.
3. She (stand) in the doorway when he (begin) to speak: she (not have) time even to take off her coat.
4. On the third morning she (look) out of her bedroom window and (sniff) the air happily. It (be) a gentle grey morning with a smell of soft wet earth. The kind of smell that she (miss) for the past two years and a half. Wonderful to be home again, wonderful to be here in her own little bedroom which she (think) of so often when she (be) overseas.
5. Brian Blessed (cheat) death when his plane (crash-land) in a Venezuelan rain forest. The 61-year-old actor, who (film) *The Lost World* for BBC TV (have) to swim through a swamp (*un marécage*) for fear the plane would explode.

34 Complétez avec le verbe entre parenthèses conjugué au temps qui convient : prétérit simple ou en be + V-ing, past perfect simple ou en be + V-ing.

1. She (push) open the door. Women (sit) at the table. She (see) her mother among them. In five years her hair (go) grey and she (look) very old. Everyone (stop) what they (do).
2. "What (happen)?" "A massive heart attack. He (have) two or three warnings before but..." [...] She (touch) her chest. "And he (have) these pains in the upper arm. I (tell) him to take his tablets. And off he (go) to open the bar. The next time I (see) him he (be) dead."

Bernard MacLAVERY, *Grace Notes*.

7 Les formes verbales : synthèse

Présent ou present perfect ?

35 Complétez les phrases en employant le verbe entre parenthèses au temps qui convient : présent simple ou en *be + V-ing*, present perfect simple ou en *be + V-ing*.

1. "I (go) out. (want/you) anything?"
2. "Pleased to meet you, Sandy. Where (come/you) from?" "I (come) from Maryville." "How long (be/you) here?" "I've just only arrived."
3. (know/he) what we (talk) about?
4. What (plot/you four)?
5. The bus (leave) at half past ten.
6. "Your report is a disgrace." "It's not fair. I (try) hard, really."
7. He (run) this restaurant for more than twenty years.
8. It's the first time she (kiss) him.
9. "Wake up! It's the day I (wait) for. Come on, get up!" "What is it? I (sleep)!"
10. The jeans market (shrink). Jeans sales (slump) by more than three million pairs in the year to May. Yet, denim (remain) fashionable – as long as it's used for anything but jeans. Whether it (be) hip or nostalgic its appeal is universal.

36 Traduisez.

1. Que se passe-t-il lorsque les portes sont fermées ?
2. Qu'est-ce que c'est que tout ce bruit ? Que se passe-t-il ?
3. « Tu as entendu le téléphone ? – Oui, j'arrive. »
4. J'utilise ce stylo depuis des années.
5. Il a acheté son billet ce matin : il prend l'avion pour Londres cet après-midi.
6. C'est la première fois que je suis loin d'elle.
7. Tu dors tout le temps !
8. Cela fait combien de temps qu'il est assis là ?
9. C'est un problème qui nous menace (*creep up on*) depuis des années.
10. Tu as travaillé tout ce temps-là ?

37 Le passé composé : prétérit ou present perfect ? Traduisez.

1. Et la nuit dernière, tu as réussi à dormir ?
2. Tu n'as pas écouté ce qu'il a dit.
3. Nous y sommes allés il y a trois ans.

4. « Combien de comédies Shakespeare a-t-il écrites ? – Je ne sais pas, mais je les ai toutes lues. »

5. J'ai marché trop vite, c'est pourquoi je suis fatiguée.

6. Tu trembles. Tu as bu combien de cafés ?

7. Tu n'es pas revenu à la maison une seule fois en cinq ans.

8. « Pourquoi as-tu accepté ? – Je n'ai pas pu dire non. »

9. Qu'est-ce que tu as fait à ce couteau ? La lame (*the blade*) est tordue (*twisted*).

10. « Nous allions commencer sans toi. – Désolée, je me suis perdue. »

38 Choisissez la forme verbale appropriée.

is working • works • has worked • worked • has been working • has never worked • does not work • did not work

1. Il **travaille** quarante heures par semaine.
2. Il **a** beaucoup **travaillé** la semaine dernière.
3. Elle est fatiguée, cela fait trois heures qu'elle **travaille**.
4. Elle **travaille** depuis cinq ans dans cette usine.
5. Tais-toi, il **travaille**.
6. Ça ne **marche** pas.
7. Ça ne **marchait** pas il y a deux semaines.
8. Ça n'a jamais **marché**.

wrote • has written • writes • has been writing

9. Il **a écrit** un article sur ce sujet.
10. Il y a quatre ans, il **a écrit** un article sur ce sujet.
11. Cela fait dix ans qu'il **écrit** pour *The Economist*.
12. Il **écrit** pour *The Economist*.

Prétérit ou present perfect ?

39 Relevez les verbes au prétérit, puis les verbes au present perfect. Soulignez les indices qui justifient l'emploi de l'un ou l'autre temps.

Carol Shields does not write about gangsters or spies. She once said: "I am interested in reality."

Gradually, this modest part-time academic, mother of five children, has become one of Canada's best-known novelists. She was born in Illinois in 1935, she attended the University of Ottawa and settled in Canada in 1957. She has lived there since that date.

"I guess I always wanted to be a writer," she says, "but it seemed impossible, like being a movie star."

She was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for *The Stone Diaries* which was published in 1993. *Larry's Party*, her latest novel, is likely to be widely successful. "I wanted to write about a man," she says, "I have written about men before but not, I think, very thoroughly or very well."

Carol Shields, in *Larry's Party*, has written a novel that examines a cultural revolution. "I think the biggest change of the millennium is the emergence of women as whole people. This is what feminism has always meant to me, just that women are wholly human. Before they were half beings. This change has had a tremendous impact on men – they have had to redefine what it means to be masculine."

Adapted from *The Good Book Guide*, October 1998. D.R.

40 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit ou au présent perfect.

1. (taste/you) this new snack yet? It's delicious.
2. It wasn't the Americans who (invent) ice-cream. In 200 B.C. Chinese peasants (mix) snow with milk and rice and they (teach) the art of ice-cream making to the Indians. Ice-cream (become) now a part of the staple diet all over the world.
3. An eleven-year old boy (be electrocuted) at a sea-side amusement arcade. His body (be found) behind a machine. Police say that he (touch) the wires at the back of the machine and (be electrocuted).
4. It just (happen) when we (meet) at a club. We (swap: *échanger*) telephone numbers but I (not hear) from her since and she (not hear) from me.
5. Charleston, the city that (give) its name to a dance (step) into the limelight again.
6. The general tendency of industrialisation (be) to replace human skill by the skill of machines.
7. "Well, friends," the captain (say), "it seems we (make) it."
8. "Is your eyesight good?"
"I (never have) to wear spectacles."
"So, you have no doubt that the man you (see) that night is the prisoner?"

41 Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au prétérit ou au présent perfect.

1. Between 1914 and 1991 the world (change) more profoundly and more violently than at any time in history.
The history of the 20 years after 1973 is that of a world which (lose) its bearings and (slide) into instability and crisis.
2. "Bill Clinton says he (create) 11 million new jobs since he (become) president," a police officer in Annapolis, Maryland, (tell) me sarcastically in the autumn of 1996. "Sure he has. I have four of them."

Gavin Esler, *The United States of Anger*.

3. The members of the scientific mission from Madrid (complete) their examination of the skeleton of the dinosaur discovered near Tetuan. They (come) to the conclusion that the remains are not those of a dinosaur at all. The mysterious "reptile" is a hay-making machine which (belong) to a Spanish farmer who (abandon) his property in 1917 during the Rifi war. The agricultural machinery (be enveloped) in a landslide caused by the heavy rains of that winter.

The Times, 30.1.1930.

Maîtriser les formes verbales

42 Complétez les phrases avec la forme verbale appropriée : prétérit ou participe passé.

1. She (teach) English for two years and then decided to immigrate to Australia. There, she (meet) a surfer and (fall) in love with him.
2. When I was a kid I (read) a chapter of that book every night.
3. I have (know) him for years.
4. I (think) you had (forget) him.
5. He (lay) his attaché case on the desk and (leave).
6. I have never (ride) a camel.
7. She often (lie down) after lunch.
8. He (fall) downstairs and (break) his arm.
9. Have you (run) a business before?
10. He has (catch) a cold.

43 Complétez la traduction anglaise avec la forme verbale qui convient.

1. Combien d'argent a-t-il perdu ? *How much money did he ...?*
2. As-tu compris ? *Have you ...?*
3. Que vas-tu choisir ? *What are you going to ...?*
4. Est-ce que la cloche a sonné ? *Has the bell ...?*
5. Il m'a apporté des fleurs. *He has ... me flowers.*
6. Il n'en a pas pensé grand-chose. *He ... much of it.*
7. Il se mit aussitôt au travail. *He ... to work at once.*
8. À quelle heure le soleil se lève-t-il ? *What time ...?*
9. Est-ce que tu as retrouvé ton porte-monnaie ? *Have you ... your wallet?*
10. Qui a écrit cette lettre ? *Who ...?*

44 Conjuguez le verbe entre parenthèses au temps et à la forme indiqués (forme affirmative + ; forme négative - ; forme interrogative ?).

1. Every time someone (**tell** + : présent) me the world (**go** + : présent en *be* + *V-ing*) to end I simply (**believe** - : présent) it.
2. "What experience (**have** ? : *present perfect*) you and (**have** ? : *present*) you references?" "I (never **do** + : *present perfect*) anything quite like this before but I (**keep** + : *present perfect*) house for my mother for quite a time and I (**do** + : *present perfect*) quite a lot of cooking for dinner parties.
3. I wish you (**live** - : *prétérit*) in such a mess. And by the way where are all the books I (**bring** + : *prétérit*) you last time I (**come** + : *prétérit*)?
4. I wish everything (**become** - : *prétérit* en *be* + *V-ing*) so complicated.
5. We (**have** + : *présent* en *be* + *V-ing*) a wonderful time here. Why (you **come** - ? : *présent*) over and spend the weekend with us?

45 Conjuguez le verbe entre parenthèses au temps et à la forme indiqués (forme affirmative + ; forme négative - ; forme interrogative ?).

1. (you **know** ? : *présent*) what I (**say** + : *present perfect* en *be* + *V-ing*)? (you **understand** ? : *présent*)?
2. I (**tell** + : *present perfect*) you what you live for. You (**pay** - : *prétérit* en *be* + *V-ing*) attention. You live for the sake of living.
3. Miss M. was 82 when she (**die** + : *prétérit*).
4. I (**see** + : *prétérit*) at once he (**fight** + : *past perfect* en *be* + *V-ing*) for he had a black eye.
5. If I (**know** + : *past perfect*) I never would have gone.

6. People (**say** + : *present perfect* en *be* + *V-ing*) for years that the South-west is the new frontier in America. It certainly (**be** + : *present perfect*) true for me.

7. They (**pick up** + : *prétérit*) a hitchhiker. He (**carry** + : *prétérit* en *be* + *V-ing*) a sack of tomatoes. They never (**see** + : *past perfect*) a man so happy to get a ride.

8. "It's time you (**turn** + : *prétérit*) out your light and (**go** + : *prétérit*) to sleep." "I (**finish** - : *present perfect*) my English yet." "What? I bet you (**work** - : *present perfect* en *be* + *V-ing*). You (**read** + : *present perfect* en *be* + *V-ing*) that Sears Roebuck catalogue. That's what you (**do** + : *present perfect* en *be* + *V-ing*)"

9. If I (**stay** + : *past perfect* en *be* + *V-ing*) for a long time, he wouldn't have been so friendly.

10. In 2007 they told him he (**go** + : *prétérit* en *be* + *V-ing*) blind.

Formes du passif

§ 78

46 Employez le verbe entre parenthèses à l'actif ou au passif, au temps demandé.

Présent

1. In the United States, most schools (start) at 8 every morning and classes (not finish) until 3 or 4 in the afternoon.
2. Many sports that in other countries (offer) by private clubs are available to American students at no cost.
3. Each year the SAT (*Scholastic Aptitude Test*) (take) by more than two million students.

Présent en be + V-ing

4. "Gifted children throughout Britain (neglect) by schools," the director of the National Association for gifted children recently declared. The association (press) the education minister to publish a report on the subject. It is also concerned that gifted children (overlook). Many parents of such children (opt) for private education.

Prétérit

5. This store (build) in 1899. It (remodel) in 1904 after it (partially destroy) by a fire. The north portion (acquire) in 1906. The first owner's son (operate) the business until 1977 when it (sell).
6. The greatest tragedy of the Gold Rush (occur) in 1898 when over 60 men (kill) in a snowslide. They (carry) back down the trail and (bury) near Dyea.

Present perfect

7. These researchers (spend) years studying children who are exceptionally gifted in mathematics.
8. This song (record) in almost every country on the planet.
9. English (largely replace) French as the language of diplomacy.
10. It (often say) that the best national anthems (write) by amateur musicians.
11. For many Burmese tribes life (not change) for centuries.

Modal + verbe à l'actif ou au passif

12. Means of purifying the air will (find) before life becomes unlivable.
13. Science will (come) up with a solution.
14. This may (easier say) than (do).

15. If you start at midday you may well (not close) the book until midnight.

16. For an extra £ 1 we will (send) your parcel by first class post. For an extra £ 10 your parcel will (send) "next day delivery" but orders must (place) by 1 p.m.

17. Our brochure will (give) more detailed information than can (include) here.

18. Can the suburbs (blame) for draining the life out of our cities?

19. How can we (make) our cities more civilised?

20. Children should (teach) to speak the truth.

47 Soulignez les formes passives, puis traduisez-les.

1. The concert was sponsored by the European Broadcasting Union and was being transmitted live to about twenty countries.

2. Things are simple or complex according to how much attention is paid to them.

3. For the past twenty years I have been a nurse manager of Ward 6 where children with chronic diseases are cared for. Three months ago I was asked to take over an additional ward.

4. Hotels and guesthouses are spread all over the island.

5. The baby must be in bed. And asleep. The washing must be done. And the dishes and God knows what.

6. This word is seldom used in contemporary English.

7. These nests (*ces nids*) are collected at great risk and are to be sold at £ 1,000 a kilogram for birds-nest soup.

8. There remain lots of things to be done.

9. She was born in 1990.

10. Children need to be played with and talked to.

Emplois du passif

§ 79-83

48 Transposez ces phrases au passif en prenant pour sujet l'élément en gras.

EXEMPLE : They have changed **the date**. ▷ The date has been changed.

1. Millions of viewers will watch **our programme**.

2. We must make **them** acceptable.

3. The Royal Ocean Racing Club instituted **the Admiral's Cup** in 1957.

4. He rarely punished anyone but everyone obeyed **him**.

- The last time the Cutty Sark carried tea from China was in 1877 and by then the steamers were bringing back **most of the tea**.
- His father had told **him** about them.
- The president will greet **those who arrive first**.
- Scientists at the University of Ottawa have carried out **several experiments in that field**.
- In the modern world technology has replaced **magic**.
- Who wrote **it**?

49 **Transposez ces phrases au passif lorsque c'est souhaitable pour mettre l'objet de l'action en valeur.**

- People tell me there will be a delay of six weeks.
- A visitor will bring you good news.
- They will open the park gates at 5 a.m. They usually lock them at night.
- The inhabitants of the village gave money and young people offered to work.
- Thieves were regularly stealing goods from his shop. So he set a trap.
- The ball hit the batsman on the leg, on his trouser pocket.
- They had announced the news of the strike on April 30th.
- A group of nature lovers are trying to persuade the paint manufacturers not to continue making paint which contains insecticide.
- If people painted every house with insecticide paint, it would seriously disturb the balance of nature.

50 **Répondez aux énoncés en employant une forme active ou passive du verbe entre parenthèses, conjugué au temps qui convient.**

EXEMPLE : "Why didn't she come?" "She (not invite)" ▷ "She was not invited."

- "Why couldn't she get into the pub?" "People under 16 (not admit)."
- "Is this house very old?" "Yes, it (build) in 1880."
- "Why are you so late?" "The plane (delay)."
- "Is he a dangerous maniac?" "Yes, he ought to (lock up)."
- "Why is he so optimistic?" "He is sure he can (solve the problem)."
- "He should be sentenced for life, right?" "I (not agree)."
- "Why is she so upset?" "She (not offer the job)."
- "Why is he so happy?" "His colleagues (give) him a TV set when he retired."

- "Do you know William Turner?" "Yes, he was an English painter who (recognize) as a revolutionary genius, (make) his name with painting seascapes and (leave) some three hundred paintings."

51 **Transformez ces phrases suivant le modèle.**

EXEMPLE : It is said that he drinks champagne at breakfast.
▷ He is said to drink champagne at breakfast.

- It is acknowledged that education is the prime purpose of maintaining the national museums.
- It is considered that Frank Lloyd Wright was the greatest American architect of the 20th century.
- It is known that Chicago is the birthplace of the first skyscrapers.
- It is understood that the man, who will be questioned by police today, has been a member of the Gun Club for the last five years.
- It was reported later that he was dismayed at the circumstances in which he was interviewed.
- It is believed that she paid £ 350 to get a ticket.
- It is believed that the couple suffered domestic problems recently.
- It is expected that this gold nugget will fetch around £ 200,000 at auction.

52 **Complétez ces phrases en utilisant les verbes proposés à la forme et au temps voulus.**

put an end to • lose sight of • guess at • discriminate against • look into • disapprove of • look after • refer to • apply for • shout down
1. In some countries ethnic minorities ... still ...
2. Those children are untidy. They ... not properly ...
3. A visa has to ... six months before departure.

- Yesterday at the meeting he ... by the crowd.
- They have signed an agreement: at long last (*enfin*) the conflict ...
- "What of his complaint?" "It ... but it's likely to last for a while."
- She ... two years ago and nobody has heard of her ever since.
- Western-style values and culture ... by the New Age Movement.
- There were 40 people employed but details of the construction can only ...
- The two towers of the Marina City in Chicago are often ... as the "Corn Cobs".

Le renvoi à l'avenir

§ 84-90

53 Choisissez l'expression appropriée pour compléter ces phrases.

- There's something ominous about being 65 years old. Suddenly, old age is not a phenomenon which ... ; it has occurred.
 - is occurring • will occur • is going to occur
- "The day ...," he prophesied, "when you ... you aren't as smart as you think you are."
 - will come - are going to find out • is going to come - find out
 - is going to come - will find out
- "So, we're all going now, and what about Uncle Jim? ... he ... too?" she asked.
 - is he going to come • is he about to come • is he coming
- "No, he ... at the farm."
 - will stay • is staying • is going to stay
- "He ... the place going."
 - 'll keep • is keeping • is going to keep
- I ... you before Thursday but if you can't make it, can you call me up?
 - 'll probably see • am probably going to see • am probably seeing
- I ... anything you ...
 - am going to sell - are buying • 'll sell - will buy • will sell - are going to buy
- I'm warning you. You ... out of a job if you don't wake up!
 - will be • are • are going to be

54 Traduisez.

- Nous saurons ce soir.
- Il part dans quelques jours.
- C'est facile, je vais te montrer.
- « Qu'est-ce que vous voulez boire ? - Je prendrai du thé. »
- J'y croirai lorsque je le verrai.
- « Est-ce que tu peux venir dimanche ? - Désolée, je ne peux pas, je vais au théâtre. »
- Il n'a pas l'intention de prendre sa retraite (*retire*) maintenant, il a trop à faire.

- Bon, je vais vous dire ce que nous allons faire.
- Le spectacle va commencer.
- Je ne vais pas regarder le match, j'ai du travail.

55 Complétez les phrases en employant *will + V*, *will have + participe passé* ou *will be + V-ing*.

- By the end of the month around 800,000 people (see) the sensational exhibition.
- "Having this exhibition at Gatwick Airport is fantastic because it (reach) all sorts of people," the organizer said.
- This was one of the most popular programmes on television. "They (discuss) this story line in every pub, office, and factory in Britain tomorrow," he said.
- I wanted to know. When (move out/you)?
- Shopping with Eurostar is so easy that you (want) to repeat the experience, we can guarantee it.
- It made me think how lovely it would be if you could preserve your memories in a book so that you (leave) your mark in the world.
- I could give you some money for the time and trouble you (spend) on our project.
- With our new facial cream your complexion (look) smoother in one day, seem younger in just one week.
- In the time it takes you to read this paragraph another three vulnerable youngsters (lose) their lives.

Le conditionnel

§ 96-100

56 Complétez ces phrases en mettant le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme appropriée du conditionnel.

- What (do/you) if I left you?
- If I were you, I (not worry) about the future.
- What (tell/he) her if she had asked?
- They (be) glad if you could come.
- Supposing it rained that (not be) much fun.
- If she had followed his advice she (may succeed).
- I'm thirsty. I (can do) with a cup of tea.
- It's up to you but I (not accept) his invitation.
- I (imagine) you were glad to hear from him.
- She thought she (cannot live) without him.