

# Le groupe verbal

## 1 Les verbes à particules et les verbes prépositionnels

1. He has not answered my letter yet.
2. He is looking for his keys.
3. He lacks courage.
4. Yesterday, we waited for a taxi for 20 minutes.
5. Have you phoned Judith?
6. What do you think of that?
7. I've thought about what you said.
8. She remembers him.
9. Do you trust him (her)?

2. 1. She plays the violin beautifully.
2. What are you staring at?
3. He entered the room without knocking.
4. You have not dealt with the subject.
5. Do you need a dictionary?
6. I have enough money to pay for the meal.
7. We will discuss this matter later on.

3. 1. go away 2. took off 3. take (your passport) along 4. get (my money) back 5. put on 6. eat out 7. move along 8. do (the kitchen) over 9. given up 10. come around (ou round)

4. 1. call in (s'arrêter à) 2. called off (ammuler) 3. carry on (continuer) 4. cut down (réduire) 5. ended up (finir par) 6. getting along (ou on) (s'entendre avec) 7. hang around (trainer) 8. put off (remettre à plus tard) 9. running out (manquer) 10. turn (me) on ("brancher", plaie à)

5. 1. broken out 2. carried out 3. got about 4. got through 5. turned down 6. burst in 7. worn off 8. turned out

## 2 Les verbes be, have, do

6. 1. That is/he has 2. He has had/at Paul's/ it is 3. It has 4. she is 5. What is/she is 6. He has 7. He is

7. 1. Did you have 2. she has not got (ou hasn't got/does not have/doesn't have) 3. I have never had 4. they had 5. Have you really got (ou Do you really have)/I have

got to (ou have to) 6. I do not usually have 7. we did not have to 8. I have had 9. we did not have 10. we have got (ou we have)/we do not have

8. 1. He will be fourteen in December.
2. You ought to be ashamed.
3. He has (got) blue eyes.
4. Are you hungry or thirsty?
5. We had a lot of visitors last summer.
6. Will you have some more?
7. Did you have a good time?
8. They are the same age.
9. I've got (ou have) everything I need.
10. How tall (ou high) is it?

9. 1. I've done it for years 2. There is - there are 3. they had not seen each other for years 4. It has been a long time since 5. Twenty years ago tonight 6. There were - there were 7. 52 years ago 8. a hundred years

1. Je ne suis pas une débutante ; il y a des années que je le fais. 2. Gagner est un mot important. Il y a un individu qui arrive à faire ce qu'il voulait et il y en a des centaines de milliers qui échouent. 3. A présent, ils avaient vingt ans et il y avait des années qu'ils ne s'étaient pas vus. 4. Il y a longtemps que tu n'es pas venu en ville. 5. Il y a vingt ans ce soir, je dînais ici avec mon ami. 6. L'immeuble grouillait de chats. Il y avait même quelques chiens... Il y a eu beaucoup de plaintes. 7. Il y a 52 ans, j'ai trouvé un sac plein d'argent. J'ai pris ce sac et je m'en suis servi pour gagner plus d'argent. 8. Il n'y a que cent ans que cette école existe.

10. 1. There is an Indian restaurant in my street. I had dinner there three days ago.
2. "When did you last see your mother?" "Almost two years ago."

3. He has been an M.P. for 28 years.
4. "How long is it (ou has it been) since you last visited London?" (ou "When did you last visit London?") "Five or six years."
5. It is 9,000 km from Paris to San Francisco.
6. I have known him for eight years.
7. How far is it to the next bus stop?
8. Twenty years ago it was different.

11. 1. I guess I did 2. don't you - I do 3. we did 4. you did, did you 5. didn't you 6. please do 7. do you 8. didn't you 9. did you 10. I really don't

12. 1. I told you, didn't I? (ou I did tell you, didn't I?)
2. You don't know the man, I do.
3. "I could get a better job." "I doubt that."
4. "You do? Why?"
5. "He lives here now." "Does he? I didn't know that."
6. "He told me something about you." "He did? What was that?"
7. "I do not understand why he came so early. Do you?"
8. We know where it is. Do you?

## 3 Le présent

13. runs • works • pays • lies • cries • catches • laughs • goes • hurries • passes • relaxes

14. 1. What time does she get up? 2. Is it raining (very hard)? 3. What are you reading? 4. Does she agree (with me)? 5. Do you like sweets? 6. When is he coming back? 7. When does she leave home every day? 8. What do they do? 9. Does she know him? 10. What are you waiting for?

15. 1. am I dreaming? 2. dream - love 3. is having 4. look - are you thinking 5. Are you writing - I always write 6. is coming - do you want 7. is coming up, thinks 8. say - frightens - are not being 9. don't have - we do - do they - are you talking about - have - you're coming - are not trekking 10. look - are you looking for - I'm not actually looking for - I'm passing through

## 13 présent simple

1. énoncer une caractéristique :
- weighs 2. is 8. am sorry
- relater des actions successives :
- begin 7. ties - rises - yawns - begins - stops - looks down - shakes...

- décrire une habitude :
- 3. do you shop 11. say - say
- décrire une scène à la manière d'une indication scénique :
- 6. he sits
- avec un verbe peu compatible avec *be* + *V-ing* :
- 5. don't like 6. reckon 8. doesn't matter
- 10. don't care, doesn't bother - don't know

## présent en *be* + *V-ing*

- décrire une action en cours de déroulement :
- 4. is falling - is dropping 5. are you asking
- 6. he's thinking - I'm thinking 11. you're all being
- exprimer un point de vue déplétatif :
- 8. I'm always doing 11. You're always saying
- annoncer la réalisation d'une action déjà envisagée :
- 2. I am just going 9. is speaking.

17. 1. I'm not cooking today.
2. I'm thinking about moving to London.

3. What I'm trying to say is that you can't come back here.
4. If I don't do it now, it won't be ready tonight.
5. You both need a break. Why don't you go away?
6. I thought I'd better tell you. I'm going away. I feel like a change.
7. "Does your mother agree?" "Yes, she does."
8. "This is Patrick. How are you?" "Patrick!" "I hope I'm not disturbing you."
9. "He'll be looked after, don't worry." "Are you telling me he's not well?"
10. Every night he tells the kids a story and then goes to bed.

## 4 Le prétérit

18. 1. I saw 2. Did you fly 3. She taught 4. She did not think 5. I thought 6. He lost 7. I sent 8. Why did you send 9. He did not sleep 10. He laid 11. Why did you lie 12. He lay 13. He fell 14. She felt 15. He brought 16. did they buy 17. It meant 18. She led.

- 22** 1. À 18 ans, j'ai décidé d'étudier la médecine.  
 2. Que devrais-je dire si l'on me demandait quand je l'ai vu pour la dernière fois ?  
 3. Il lui parla (parlait) comme si c'était un bébé.  
 4. Que se passerait-il si j'y allais ?  
 5. Elle arrêta de travailler de bonne heure, dit qu'elle avait mal à la tête, fit sa valise et prit la route.  
 6. Le mieux serait que tu en discutes avec elle.  
 7. J'aimerais beaucoup mieux que tu ne lui racontes pas.  
 8. Si seulement j'avais leur âge tout en sachant ce que je sais maintenant.  
 9. Assis à côté d'elle, Adam secoua la tête. Il était grand, brun. Elle pensa qu'il ressemblait à l'un de ces hommes parfaits des publicités de magazine.

**23** 1. I was thinking 2. were enjoying – was Beck did not know what she was talking about – she persisted – he ran off – was annoying 4. I was asking 5. happened – was going – had – was following – turned around – never saw 6. were you doing *ou* did you do (What were you doing? *Que faisais-tu ?* What did you do? *Qu'as-tu fait ?*) – came in.

**24** Mr James S. killed his wife in a dream last night. He dreamed (ou dreamt) that his daughter who was sleeping in the same room was being attacked by assassins and he fired on them, with the result that he killed his wife.

Yesterday Mr S., his wife and their two daughters went to bed as usual about 10. Towards midnight Mr S. thought he heard the window open. Turning over, he saw two masked men enter the room with knives. One went and stood over the daughter. In frantic terror Mr S. fired the pistol which he was clutching in his hand beneath the pillow. Switching on the light he saw that blood was trickling from his wife's head. He then realized he had been dreaming but his wife was dead.

- 25** 1. She was 28 and she was going to conquer the world.  
 2. She didn't know what they were looking for.  
 3. He asked if she knew who the keys belonged to.  
 4. He didn't only want to please her.  
 5. The children were not listening, they were too busy watching the match.  
 6. Every evening after work he would go (ou he used to go) and see her (ou he went to see her); he would tell her about his day at work; she would pretend that she was listening.  
 7. It was a lovely morning. She looked around: the dew was shining on the grass, the birds were singing.  
 8. When the waves were breaking, Jimmy was always at the beach. He liked to surf.

## 5 Le present perfect

**23** 1. have you been 2. She has caught 3. I haven't heard 4. He has forgotten 5. They have just gone 6. She has spent 7. Have you spoken 8. Have you thought 9. She has wept 10. We haven't paid

**24** 1. I have been reading 2. Have you been smoking? 3. They have been fishing 4. We have been waiting 5. have they been looking 6. have you been doing? 7. He has been sleeping 8. have you been wearing 9. I have been shopping 10. I have been asking

**25** 1. (for) Je le connais depuis huit ans.  
 2. (for) Il a voyagé pendant six mois en Australie.

3. (since) Cela fait longtemps qu'il a joué cette sonate.  
 4. (since) Sont-ils vraiment ici depuis lundi ?  
 5. (since) Je ne les ai pas vus depuis la naissance de leur fils.  
 6. (for) Est-ce que je peux laisser ça ici pendant quelques heures ?  
 7. (since) Depuis quand regardes-tu la télévision ?  
 8. (for) Elle est mariée depuis deux ans.  
 9. (since) Ça fait vingt ans qu'elle est morte.  
 10. (for) Je l'aimerais toujours.

**26** 1. I have been stuck [...] for seven years  
 2. He has been known [...] since a teenager  
 3. [...] who's been doing this for a while.  
 4. It had been raining for ten days 5. Since 2000 [...] has won 6. has tripled since 1991  
 7. had been wandering [...] for nearly an hour 8. has happened [...] since he turned 9. Since July 1st [...] have been having (ou have had).

**27** 1. He has been awake for three hours.  
 2. He has been awake since three (in the afternoon).  
 3. He has been at sea for more than six weeks.  
 4. She has been a professor of economics at Oxford since 2004.  
 5. We haven't been paid for (ou in) five weeks.

6. "How long have you been doing this?"  
 "Since I left university nine years ago."  
 7. A whole year has passed since they came back.

8. I've been trying to open this door for 45 (forty-five) minutes.  
 9. Her (ou His) novel has been a bestseller for nearly a year.  
 10. The garden had been neglected for years when we bought it.

**28** 1. You've been phoning for ages. Haven't you nearly finished?  
 2. "You look exhausted." "Yes, I've been jogging and I've not run for (ou in) years."  
 3. What have you been doing? I've been waiting for you for hours.  
 4. Have you already done your homework? I've been working for hours and I've not finished yet.

**29** 1. He has been sleeping 2. He has slept 3. I have ever slept 4. I have taught – have never met 5. I have been teaching (ou I have taught) 6. Have you smoked 7. Have you been smoking? 8. He has painted 9. she has been painting 10. He has drunk

**30** 1. What have you been doing 2. I have not laughed 3. I have been trying – I have hardly said 4. I have never seen (américain : I never saw) – hasn't happened 5. have been

found – have been making – have been making – has been growing

## 6 Le past perfect

**31** 1. He had never seen 2. she moved – she had planned 3. she had gone 4. they talked – they had visited – never seemed 5. she had cried – she began 6. she behaved – had changed 7. he had forgotten 8. she was – Had he forgotten? 9. She took – she had expected

**32** 1. A Chicago judge today granted divorce to Mr R. on the grounds of his wife's silence. The plaintiff informed the Court that, although his wife had lived in his house, she had not spoken to him for eighteen years. He declared that it was like living with a ghost. He had consulted physicians in the effort to get her to talk but it was impossible to surprise her into uttering a word.

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

3. I went back to Oxford recently. I had not been back since we all left, almost twenty years ago. I was surprised to see how little the city had changed. Although there were new buildings everywhere and the main crossroads had been widened, the main landmarks remained in place.

**33** 1. I had gone – there was – I passed – she was smiling – there was – I stood – came 2. stopped – stared – needed – had needed 3. she was standing – he began – she hadn't had time

4. she looked – sniffed – it was – she had missed (*ou* had been missing) – she had thought of – had been (*ou* was)  
 5. cheated – crash-landed – had been filming (*ou* had filmed) – had

**EX 1.** She pushed open the door. Women were sitting at the table. She saw her mother among them. In five years her hair had gone grey and she looked very old. Everyone stopped what they were doing.

2. "What happened?" "A massive heart attack. He'd had two or three warnings before but..." [...] She touched her chest. "And he'd been having these pains in the upper arm. I told him to take his tablets. And off he went to open the bar. The next time I saw him he was dead."

## 7 Les formes verbales : synthèse

**EX 1.** "I am going out. Do you want anything?" "Pleased to meet you, Sandy. Where do you come from?" "I come from Maryville. How long have you been here?" "I've just only arrived." 3. Does he know what we are talking about? 4. What are you four plotting? 5. The bus leaves at half past ten. 6. "Your report is a disgrace." "It's not fair. I'm trying hard (*ou* I've been trying hard), really." 7. He has been running this restaurant for more than twenty years. 8. It's the first time she has kissed him. 9. "Wake up! It's the day I've been waiting for. Come on, get up!" "What is it? I'm sleeping!" 10. The jeans market is shrinking. Jeans sales have slumped by more than three million pairs in the year to May. Yet, denim remains fashionable – as long as it's used for anything but jeans. Whether it is hip or nostalgic its appeal is universal.

**EX 2.** 1. What happens when the doors are shut?  
 2. What's all this noise? What's happening?  
 3. "Did you hear the phone?" "Yes, I'm coming."  
 4. I have used this pen for years.

5. He bought his ticket this morning: he's flying to London this afternoon.  
 6. It's the first time I have been away from her.

7. You're always sleeping!  
 8. How long has he been sitting here?  
 9. This is a problem that has been creeping up on us for years.  
 10. Have you been working all that time?

**EX 3.** 1. What about last night, did you sleep at all?  
 2. You didn't listen to what he said.  
 3. We went there three years ago.  
 4. "How many comedies did Shakespeare write?" "I don't know, but I've read them all."  
 5. I've been walking too fast, that's why I'm tired.

6. You're shaking. How many coffees have you had?  
 7. You never came back home once in five years.  
 8. "Why did you accept?" "I couldn't say no." "What have you done to this knife? The blade is twisted."  
 10. "We were just about to start without you." "Sorry, I got lost."

**EX 4.** 1. works 2. worked 3. has been working 4. has worked (*ou* has been working) 5. is working 6. does not work 7. did not work 8. has never worked  
 9. has written 10. wrote 11. has been writing 12. writes

## EX 5 verbes au prétérit

She once said... : once implique que la déclaration appartient au passé.  
 She was born in Illinois in 1935... : le fait est révolu.  
 she attended the University of Ottawa... : fait révolu, elle n'est plus étudiante.  
 ... settled in Canada in 1957... : fait révolu.  
 I always wanted... : volonté située dans le passé ; maintenant, elle est bien écrivain.  
 it seemed impossible... : impression passée, coupée du présent  
 She was awarded... : fait appartenant au passé.  
 was published in 1993 : fait révolu

I wanted : fait révolu  
 Before they were : before implique un fait révolu, coupé du présent.

## verbes au présent perfect

Has become : bilan dans le présent.  
 She has lived there since that date : action commencée dans le passé qui continue dans le présent (rôle de *since that date*); traduction en français : « elle y habite ».

I have written : bilan dans le présent.  
 has written : c'est le résultat présent qui importe.  
 has always meant : action commencée dans le passé qui continue dans le présent (rôle de *always* : toujours, y compris au moment présent).  
 This change has had : bilan dans le présent.  
 they have had : bilan dans le présent.

**EX 6.** 1. Have you tasted 2. invented – mixed – taught – has become 3. has been electrocuted – was found – touched – was electrocuted 4. happened – met – swapped – I have not heard – she has not heard 5. gave – has stepped 6. has been 7. said – 've made 8. have never had (*américain*) : I never had) – saw

**EX 7.** 1. changed – lost – slid 2. has created – became – told 3. have completed – have come – belonged – abandoned – was enveloped

**EX 8.** 1. taught – met – fell 2. read 3. have known 4. thought – had forgotten 5. laid – left 6. have never ridden 7. lay down 8. fell – broke 9. have you run 10. has caught

**EX 9.** 1. lose 2. understood 3. choose 4. rung 5. brought 6. didn't think 7. set (*ou* began) 8. does the sun rise? 9. found 10. wrote this letter

**EX 10.** 1. someone tells – the world is going – I simply don't believe 2. have you had – do you have – I have never done – I have kept – I have done 3. you did not live – I brought – I came 4. was not becoming 5. we are having – don't you come

**EX 11.** 1. do you know – I have been saying – do you understand 2. I have told you – you were not paying 3. she died 4. I saw – he had been fighting 5. I had known 6. have been saying – it has certainly been true 7. they picked up – he was carrying – they had never seen 8. you turned – (you) went – I haven't finished – you haven't been working – you have been reading – you have been doing 9. I had been staying 10. he was going

## 8 Le passif

**EX 12.** 1. start – do not finish 2. are offered 3. is taken

4. are being neglected – is pressing – are being overlooked – are opting

5. was built – was remodeled – was partially destroyed – was acquired – operated – it was sold 6. occurred – were killed – were carried – were buried

7. have spent 8. has been recorded 9. has largely replaced 10. it has often been said – have been written 11. has not changed

12. will be found 13. will come 14. may be easier said than done 15. may well not close 16. we will send – will be sent – must be placed 17. will give – can be included 18. can the suburbs be blamed 19. can we make 20. be taught

**EX 13.** 1. The concert was sponsored... was being transmitted... *Le concert était parainé... était retransmis en direct...*

2. according to how much attention is paid to them... *selon l'attention qu'on leur prête.*  
 3. children... are cared for... I was asked... *on s'occupe des enfants... on m'a demandé...*  
 4. are spread all over the island... *partout sur l'île se trouvent...* (*ou il y a... on trouve...*)

5. The washing must be done. *Il faut que la lessive soit faite.*

6. is seldom used... *s'emploie rarement...*

7. are collected... are to be sold... *sont récoltés... se vendront...* (*ou sont destinés à la vente*)

8. lots of things to be done... *beaucoup à faire.*

9. *Attention !* was born *n'est pas un passif*. She was born *se traduit par « Elle est née... »*, *surtout pas par « Elle était née... »*  
10. need to be played with and talked to... *ont besoin qu'on joue avec eux et qu'on leur parle*.

48 1. Our programme will be watched by millions of viewers. 2. They must be made acceptable. 3. The Admiral's Cup was instituted in 1957 by the Royal Ocean Racing Club. 4. ... but he was obeyed by everyone. 5. ... most of the tea was being brought back by steamers. 6. He had been told about them by his father. 7. Those who arrive first will be greeted by the president. 8. Several experiments in that field have been carried out by scientists. 9. In the modern world, magic has been replaced by technology. 10. Who was it written by?

49 1. I am told there will be... 2. *Transposition peu souhaitable*. 3. The park gates will be opened... They are usually locked... 4. *Transposition peu souhaitable*. 5. Goods were regularly being stolen... 6. *Transposition peu souhaitable*. 7. The news of the strike had been announced... 8. *Transposition peu souhaitable*. 9. If every house was painted... the balance of nature would seriously be disturbed.

50 1. People under 16 are not admitted. 2. Yes, it was built in 1880. 3. The plane was delayed. 4. He ought to be locked up. 5. He is sure he can solve the problem. 6. I do not agree. 7. She was not offered the job. (ou She hasn't been offered the job.) 8. His colleagues gave him a TV set when he retired. 9. Yes, he was an English painter who was recognized as a revolutionary genius, made his name with painting seascapes and has left some three hundred paintings.  
51 1. Education is acknowledged to be... 2. Frank Lloyd Wright is considered to have been... 3. Chicago is known to be... 4. The

man... is understood to have been... 5. He was later reported to be dismayed (ou to have been dismayed)... 6. She is believed to have paid... 7. The couple are (ou is) believed to have suffered... 8. This gold nugget is expected to fetch...

52 1. ethnic minorities are still discriminated against. 2. They are not properly looked after. 3. A visa has to be applied for... 4. he was shouted down... 5. the conflict has been put an end to. 6. "It is being looked into..." 7. She was lost sight of... 8. are disappointed of... 9. can only be guessed at. 10. are often referred to...

### 9 Le renvoi à l'avenir et le conditionnel

53 1. will occur. 2. is going to come - will find out. 3. Is he coming? 4. is staying. 5. I'll keep. 6. I'll probably see. 7. I'll sell - will buy. 8. are going to be.

54 1. We will know tonight. [simple prediction]  
2. He's leaving in a few days. [projet personnel]  
3. It's easy, I'll show you. [décision prise sur-le-champ]  
4. "What would you like to drink?" "I'll have tea." [décision prise sur-le-champ]  
5. I'll believe it when I see it. [simple prediction]  
6. "Can you come on Sunday?" "I'm afraid I can't. I'm going to the theatre." [projet]  
7. He's not going to retire now, he's got too much to do. [intention]  
8. Well, I'll tell you what we are going to do (ou what we'll do). [décision prise sur-le-champ]  
9. The show is about to start. [événement imminent]  
10. I'm not going to watch the match, I've got work. [intention]  
55 1. will have seen. 2. it will reach. 3. they'll be discussing. 4. will you be moving out. 5. you'll be wanting (ou you will want). 6. you will have left. 7. you will be spending (ou you will spend). 8. will look. 9. will have lost

56 1. What would you do? 2. I wouldn't worry. 3. What would he have told? 4. They would be glad. 5. that wouldn't be. 6. she might have succeeded. 7. I could do. 8. I would not accept. 9. I should imagine (ou have imagined). 10. she couldn't live.

### 10 Les modaux

57 très certain  
(/U) 6. Le téléphone sonna. "C'est sans doute pour moi !" dit-il.  
très probable  
(must) 2. Il devait y avoir quelqu'un d'autre (qu'eux) pour conduire la voiture.  
(must) 8. Il doit y avoir de meilleures chansons (à chanter) que celle-ci.  
(should) 10. Elle devrait être de retour dans quelques minutes.  
(may) 4. Il se peut qu'elle ait été responsable de l'accident.  
incertain

(might) 1. Ça pourrait être une bonne idée.  
(might) 3. J'ai pensé que vous aimeriez peut-être voir les enfants avant qu'ils n'aillent se coucher.  
(might) 7. Il se pourrait qu'il devienne célèbre un jour.  
imaginable  
(could) 5. Il se pourrait bien qu'il gagne un millier de dollars.  
difficilement imaginable  
(couldn't) 11. Ça ne pourrait pas arriver de nouveau.  
impossible  
(can't) 9. Ce n'est pas possible qu'il soit mort !  
58 must  
1. a) You must be joking.  
b) He must have been lying.  
may  
2. a) You may be surprised.  
b) He may have given her a diamond ring.

might  
3. a) We might never see each other again.  
b) She might be waiting for us at the airport.  
can/can't  
4. a) She can't be as old as...  
b) She can't be sleeping...  
c) I can't have lost his address.

should  
5. a) He should speak English fluently...  
b) They should have arrived now.

59 1. She might become a vet. 2. There must be another solution. 3. "You think he could be gone a month?" "He might." 4. She may not like this idea. 5. He must be three or four years younger than her. 6. That must have happened just before the war. 7. It could be very embarrassing if people saw us together. 8. One might have thought he was drunk. 9. Why have you thrown (ou did you throw) these clothes away? Somebody might have wanted them.

60 1. (could) J'aimerais pouvoir rester ici pour toujours.  
2. (would) Je veux t'expliquer si seulement tu voulais m'écouter.  
3. (can) Interflora a lancé un site Internet qui vous donne la possibilité d'envoyer des fleurs de votre travail sans même décrocher le téléphone.  
4. (will) Cette chemise blanche classique est indémoudable.  
5. (can) Ici, vous pouvez tout acheter, des huîtres aux cigares !  
6. (will - can) Les ours sont essentiellement végétariens mais ils mangent toute viande qu'ils peuvent attraper ou trouver.  
7. (can't) Ce que je ne peux pas supporter, c'est l'idée qu'il n'a cessé de mentir pendant toutes ces années.  
8. (will) Tu veux bien me rendre un service ?  
9. (would) James Dean était son héros à ce moment-là. Elle gardait toutes les photos des magazines et les accrochait aux murs de sa chambre.  
10. (will) Viens avec moi, tu veux bien ?