



Grammar checkpoint exercices

→ Pour exprimer un lien de parenté ou la possession

Le génitif

- Le possesseur est placé avant le nom.

Il est relié à l'objet ou à la personne qu'il définit par «'s» : c'est la marque du génitif.



It's a cat.



It's Tim's cat.



Tim is Sarah's brother.

- Le lien est uniquement l'apostrophe.

My parents' dog → possesseur = nom au pluriel terminé en s

Charles's dog → possesseur = nom propre terminé en s

Les déterminants possessifs

Is it your dog?



Yes, it's my dog.

The Queen has got three dogs: her dogs are corgis.

Prince Charles has got a dog too: his dog is a Labrador.

- Si le possesseur est masculin → **his**
- Si le possesseur est féminin → **her**
- S'il y a plusieurs possesseurs (pluriel) : → **their**

1 Do you like their hats?



a.

I like... / I don't like...



b.



c.

2 Say who is related to Peter and Jane.

- Paul is his father.
- Mary is his mother.
- Max is his brother.
- John is her brother.

3 Complete with my, your, his or her. Who is it?

"Hello! (...) name is ? . (...) brother has got two children. (...) wife is beautiful. She's got a sister: (...) name is Pippa. What about you? What's (...) name?"

① Exercise 1 :

-
-
-

② Exercise 2

- Paul is (le père de Peter)
- Mary is (la mère de Peter)
- Max is (le frère de Peter)
- John is (Le frère de Jane)

③ Exercise 3. Who is it?

"Hello (mon) name is"

..... (mon) brother hasn't got two children. He has got three children now.

..... (sa femme) wife is beautiful. She's got a sister: (son nom) name is Pippa.

What about you? What's (ton) name?"

Who is it?

→ Pour décrire une personne



L'adjectif

• L'adjectif est **invariable** en anglais.

*James is **tall**. Susan is **tall**. They are **tall**.*

• L'adjectif est **toujours placé avant le nom**.

*Susan has got a **round** face.*

4 Reorder the words to make Mike's portrait.

- a. not / Mike / tall / is / very b. face / got / he / a / has / square
c. hair / Mike / is / short / 's d. is / nose / big / his

- 4 a. b.
c. d.

→ Pour parler de ce que quelqu'un est capable de faire ou non

Can

Pour dire ce qu'on est **capable** de faire, on utilise l'auxiliaire **can**.

→ **CAN + base verbale** (action)

*Amelia's grandfather **can** run very fast, but he **can't** cook.*

Can't

Pour dire ce qu'on n'est **pas capable** de faire, on utilise la forme négative.

→ **CAN'T + base verbale** (action)

5 What are their talents?

- a. My sister / play tennis b. My teacher / speak English c. My friend / speak Italian d. Usain Bolt / run fast

5 What are their talents?

- a. b.
c. d.

→ Pour parler de ses goûts ou de ceux de quelqu'un



À la forme affirmative

- Like + nom / V ing
→ Likes + nom / V ing
(3^e pers. du singulier)

I like sports. My sister likes listening to music.

Like

À la forme négative

- Don't like + nom / V ing
→ Doesn't like + nom / V ing
(3^e pers. du singulier)

I don't like tennis. My sister doesn't like videogames.



6 Read what Millie says. Imagine she talks about Oliver.

- a. I play basketball on Saturdays. c. I don't like pop music.
b. I visit my grandparents on weekends. d. I love going to the cinema.

- 6 a.
b.
c.
d.

Le présent simple

Pour présenter quelqu'un

Amelia and Oliver live in a big house.

► Forme affirmative

I / you / we / they + **verb**
he / she / it + **verb-s**

He **does** the shopping.
She **takes** Morph out.

► Forme négative

I / you / we / they + **don't**
he / she / it + **doesn't**

He **doesn't like** shopping.

Pour parler de ses habitudes

Does Oliver tidy his room?
No, he **doesn't**.

Attention à la terminaison en -s à la 3^e personne du singulier.

► Forme interrogative et réponses courtes

Do + I / you / we / they + ...?

Do you like music?
Yes, I **do**.
No, I **don't**.

Pour parler de ses goûts

Do you like music, Mrs Jones?
Yes, I **do**.



Does + he / she + **BV**?

Does she live in Liverpool?
Yes, she **does**.
No, she **doesn't**.

① Scrambled sentences: put the words back into the right order.

- a. the Joneses / you / know / Do / ?
- b. powers / They / have / super
- c. doesn't / cooking / like / Mrs Jones
- d. pet / Morph / ordinary / an / isn't

② Answer the following questions about your family life.

- a. Does your brother tidy his room every day?
- b. Do you watch TV in the morning before school?

- c. Do your parents play games online?
- d. Do you do your homework in your bedroom?

③ Complete the paragraph about Mike.

Mike (*get up*) at 7:30 and he (*go*) to school on his bike.

He (*not / have*) school lunch so he (*take*) a lunch box.

He (*not / go*) home for lunch.

He (*play*) an instrument in the school band.

④ Write the same paragraph about you.

- ① a.
b.
c.
d.

- ② a.
b.
c.
d.

- ③
.....
.....
.....

My grammar

LE PRÉSENT SIMPLE

- Observe ces phrases.
 - a. She **gets up** at 7 am, but she **doesn't get up** at 7 on Sunday.
 - b. She **doesn't have** a dog at home.
 - c. She **lives** in Dublin.
 - d. She **washes** her face every day.
- Quelles phrases parlent d'habitudes ?
- Quelles phrases parlent des caractéristiques les plus permanentes du sujet ?
- Complète ces tableaux avec la forme qui convient.

FORME AFFIRMATIVE		
I/You	get up	at 7:00.
He/She		
We/They		

FORME AFFIRMATIVE		
I/You	wash	my face.
He/She		his/her face.
We/They		our/their faces.

FORME NÉGATIVE		
I/You	don't get up	at 7:00.
He/She		
We/They		

FORME NÉGATIVE		
I/You	don't wash	my face.
He/She		his/her face.
We/They		our/their faces.

- Observe les verbes **get** et **wash** à la 3^e personne du singulier. Complète la règle.

La 3^e personne du singulier du présent simple porte un final.
 Si la base verbale se termine par **-o**, **-s**, **-z**, **-ch** ou **-sh**, on ajoute un avant le final.

- Observe ces questions.
 - a. **Do you get up** at 8?
 - b. **Does she make** her bed every day?
- Complète ce tableau avec les formes qui conviennent.
Souligne en bleu les questions et en vert les réponses.

FORME INTERROGATIVE			RÉPONSES BRÈVES					
			AFFIRMATIVES			NÉGATIVES		
	I/you	leave home at 8?	Yes,	I/you		No,	I/you	
	he/she			he/she			he/she	
	we/they			we/they			we/they	

Comme tu as pu le constater, il faut un nouvel auxiliaire pour fabriquer les énoncés négatifs * et interrogatifs. Il s'agit de sauf à la 3^e personne du singulier où on utilise



Grammar checkpoint exercises



PRESENT SIMPLE					
Affirmative +		Negative -		Interrogative ?	
I	write	I	don't sing	Do	I run?
You	write	You	don't sing	Do	you run?
He, she, it	<i>writes</i>	He, she, it	<i>doesn't sing</i>	<i>Does</i>	he, she, it run?
We	write	We	don't sing	Do	we run?
You	write	You	don't sing	Do	you run?
They	write	They	don't sing	Do	they run?

❖ Affirmative form +

- I _____ very high. (jump)
- Sally _____ apples. (like)
- They _____ the dishes in the evenings. (wash)
- Ron and Mike _____ milk every day. (drink)
- He _____ his dog in the mornings. (walk)
- It _____ in Denmark every autumn. (rain)
- The boys _____ football in their break. (play)
- We _____ to eat candies. (love)
- The teacher _____ hard. (work)



❖ Negative form: don't or doesn't -

- Linda _____ walk to school.
- She _____ have a bike.
- We _____ travel very often.
- Cats _____ like water.
- I _____ have a snake.
- Jim and Tom _____ play with dolls.
- My friends _____ watch much TV.
- The sun _____ come out at night.
- Steven _____ eat broccoli.
- I _____ write letters.
- They _____ live in England.
- Sandy _____ drink apple juice.

❖ Complete the questions.

- _____ Arthur play the guitar?
- _____ she have to do all her homework?
- _____ they play in the school every break.
- _____ the teacher like cookies?
- _____ Betty and Caroline ride horses?
- _____ she help her mother at home?
- _____ Patricia like to talk on the phone?
- _____ the family go to the movies once a month?
- _____ all dogs have tails?
- _____ Italians eat pizza?
- _____ she go to bed early?



❖ Choose the correct form

- The supermarket ____ at 9:00 pm.
a. close b. closes
- My phone ____ very often.
a. rings b. ring
- That dress ____ too much money.
a. cost b. costs
- Sam ____ English and French.
a. speaks b. speak
- The food ____ very good.
a. taste b. tastes
- My sister ____ at 6:30 am.
a. wake up b. wakes up
- I ____ my grandmother once a week.
a. visit b. visits
- He ____ many hours every day.
a. works b. work

