

C O r r i g é s

Chapitre 1

Activité • 1

1. No, he hasn't.
2. No, he isn't.
3. Yes, he is.
4. No, he doesn't.
5. No, he hasn't.
6. Yes, he has.
7. Yes, he does.
8. Yes, he does.
9. No, he isn't.
10. No, he doesn't.

Activité • 2

1. Billy isn't Irish.
2. Billy doesn't have two brothers.
3. He isn't from London.
4. He hasn't got a castle in Oxford.
5. He doesn't have a medal collection.
6. His car isn't new.
7. Billy doesn't live in Liverpool.
8. He doesn't like dogs.
9. He doesn't have a motorbike.
10. He doesn't speak Russian.

Activité • 3

1. Is Billy tall?
2. Does he have a new bicycle?
3. Does he live in High Street, Oxford?
4. Has he got five cats?
5. Is he a private detective?
6. Has he got an old car?
7. Does he speak German?
8. Is he twenty years old?
9. Does he have a flat in London?
10. Does Billy like his job?

Activité • 4

1. black hat
2. white shirt
3. dark tie
4. check coat
5. grey trousers
6. black shoes
7. striped socks
8. grey scarf

Activité • 5

1. He isn't rich.
2. They are very thirsty.
3. You are wrong!
4. Is she happy?
5. He is right.

Activité • 6

1. Where are your glasses?
2. Where's your hat?
3. Where's your passport?
4. Where's your walking stick?
5. Where are your keys?

Activité • 7

1. **TRUE** – The glasses are on the coffee table.
2. **FALSE** – The passport isn't to the left of the keys. It's under the table.
3. **FALSE** – The walking stick isn't against the wall. It's between the armchair and the coffee table.
4. **TRUE** – The keys are in the coffee table drawer.

Activité • 8

1. armchair
2. chair
3. printer
4. computer
5. desk
6. bookshelf
7. pens
8. telephone

Activité 9

1. There **are** some newspapers on the **left** of the desk.
2. There **is** a cat **in** the armchair.
3. There **is** no paper **in** the printer.
4. There **is** a mouse **near** the computer.
5. There **are** some pens **in** the penholder.

Activité 10

1. It's not far from here.
2. Go straight on. / Go straight ahead.
3. Take the second on the left.
4. Pass the post office.
5. Go through the park.
6. Turn right.
7. It's on the left,...
8. ... between the garage and the cinema.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. b. Billy Blake **is** English.
2. a. My passport is **in** my pocket.
3. c. **Does** Billy **have** a computer?
4. a. His books are **on** his desk.
5. c. Turn **around** and go straight **on**.

Répondre aux questions.

1. My name is...
2. I live in...
3. I come from...
4. I work in...
5. I'm wearing...

Mettre le verbe à la forme négative.

1. Billy **isn't sitting** on a chair.
2. He **doesn't have** a bicycle.
3. I **don't like** English cheese.
4. We **aren't** tired.
5. The post office **isn't** far from here.

Chapitre 2

Activité 1

1. **a** child
2. **an** artist
3. **an** umbrella
4. **an** MI6 agent
5. **a** university
6. **a** stamp
7. **a** flower
8. **a** house
9. **an** hour (le h de *hour* est muet)
10. **an** agent

Activité 2

1. Billy is after **a** criminal.
2. **Ø** criminals are **Ø** dangerous individuals.
3. John Smith is **an** Englishman.
4. John Smith has **Ø** houses around the world.
5. 008 is **a** secret agent. He isn't **a** very competent agent.
6. 009 is from **an** aristocratic family.
7. 008 and 009 are **an** odd couple.
8. It's **an** exciting mission for Billy Blake.
9. Billy likes **Ø** challenging missions.
10. They all are **Ø** British citizens.

Activité 3

1. Billy Blake lives in **the** South of **Ø** England.
2. He likes **Ø** fast cars.
3. Two secret agents are also on **the** case. They work for **the** British government.
4. **The** MI6 agents who are following John Smith are called 008 and 009.
5. 009 drinks **Ø** tea for **Ø** breakfast.
6. 008 prefers **Ø** hot chocolate in **the** morning.
7. John Smith has a passion for **Ø** diamonds.
8. John Smith plays **the** piano.
9. **The** law prohibits **Ø** crime.
10. Billy Blake likes **Ø** trips around **the** world.

Activité 4

1. engineer
2. firefighter
3. shopkeeper
4. manager
5. postman
6. lawyer
7. teacher
8. employee

Activité 5

1. **Ø** lawyers defend **Ø** criminals and **Ø** victims.
2. John Smith is **a** famous thief all over **the** world.
3. 008 and 009 are **Ø** MI6 agents.
4. Billy likes **Ø** classical music and **Ø** jazz.
5. 009 plays **Ø** cricket.
6. 008 plays **the** guitar very badly.
7. Has John Smith got **Ø** friends in **the** United States?
8. Billy looks at **the** stars in **the** sky at **Ø** night.

Activité 6

1. **These** are 008 and 009.
2. What is **that** terrible noise?
3. Listen to **this**:...
4. Now, **that's** incredible!
5. Are **these** your diamonds, Mr Smith?
6. **This** way, please!
7. **Those** accusations are ridiculous!
8. Who are **those** two men over there?

Activité 7

1. librarian
2. computer engineer
3. farmer
4. nurse
5. postman
6. plumber
7. judge
8. accountant
9. vet
10. Member of Parliament (MP)

Activité 8

A7	K13
B11	L17
C20	M8
D15	N12
E14	O4
F16	P19
G9	Q6
H18	R2
I1	S10
J3	T5

Activité 9

1. Call me soon!
2. Don't tell him!
3. Let's follow John Smith!
4. Don't take that bus!
5. Get dressed quickly!
6. Catch him!
7. Listen to me!
8. Hurry up!
9. Let's not panic!
10. Don't forget our appointment!

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. c. 008 and 009 are **Ø** British citizens.
2. a. John Smith is **a** famous thief.
3. b. **These** documents belong to the police.
4. c. **Don't touch** that!
5. b. Billy Blake doesn't work for **the** police.
6. b. **Let's not go** there.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. Nelly Blake is a nurse.
2. What's your job?
3. Don't choose this / that career!
4. Let's go and see this / that judge!
5. Cheer up! Let's be strong!
6. Sit up straight and don't be rude!

Chapitre 3

Activité 1

1. **These men are** dangerous
2. There **are sheep** in the meadow.
3. **Secret agents have** very active **lives**.
4. Billy keeps his **books** on the **shelves**.
5. **Those are** white **mice**.
6. There **are leaves** on the ground.
7. The **children are** in the garden.
8. My **feet hurt**.

Activité 2

1. Billy is a **famous** detective.
2. John is a **rich** thief.
3. 008 isn't a very **clever** agent.
4. Billy is a very **patient** man.
5. These two **British** agents are after John Smith.
6. Billy Blake likes **exciting** missions.
7. This is an **extraordinary** case.
8. **Honest** people are rare nowadays.

Activité 3

1. Two tall men are (standing) in front of / outside the insurance company.
2. John Smith likes fast cars.
3. 008 wants a big salad for lunch.
4. 009 likes fresh fruit.
5. Good food is expensive.
6. John Smith drinks strong tea for breakfast.
7. 008 is wearing red trousers and a yellow jacket.
8. John Smith knows famous thieves.

Activité 4

1. lunch
2. honey
3. mustard
4. pastries
5. vegetables
6. breakfast

Activité 5

1. **vrai** (foot, tooth)
2. **faux** (man, woman, child)
3. **faux** (ex. : "*someone famous*". Mais les adjectifs épithètes se placent toujours devant le nom.)
4. **vrai**
5. **vrai** (ex. : "*those happy days*")
6. **faux** (ex. : "*something strange*".)

Activité 6

1. **Where** are 008 and 009?
2. **What** is that terrible noise?
3. **Whose** children are those?
4. **Why** is John Smith a thief?
5. **What** is Billy wearing?
6. **Which** pastry do you want? The chocolate one or the strawberry one?
7. **What** time is it?
8. **When** do they serve lunch?

Activité 7

1. How **old** is this building?
2. How **long** is the flight to New York?
3. How **far** is the airport from here?
4. How **often** is Billy Blake on a mission?
5. How **tired** is he after a mission?
6. How **rich** is John Smith?
7. How **much** is that suitcase?
8. How **many** brothers does Billy have?
9. How **deep** is that swimming-pool?
10. How **well** does John Smith speak Italian?

Activité 8

1. What is Billy's job? / What does Billy do (for a living)?
2. What time is it?
3. Why is 008 cold?
4. How far is the railway station?

5. Who is that woman?
6. Where is John Smith?
7. How many houses has John Smith got?
8. How old is 009?

Activité 9

1. We see with our **eyes**.
2. We smell with our **nose**.
3. We hear with our **ears**.
4. We eat with our **mouth**.
5. We chew with our **teeth**.
6. We walk with our **legs**.
7. We wear shoes on our **feet**.
8. We wear watches on our **wrist**.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. c. John Smith is **an English thief**.
2. b. **Why** are you sad?
3. a. Many **people** know him.
4. c. **How** long is it?
5. c. **Whose** key is this?

Traduire les phrases suivantes.

1. He likes beautiful books.
2. I have an exciting life / a thrilling life.
3. She has got green eyes.
4. How tall are you?
5. How much is it?

Chapitre 4

Activité 1

1. **3 p.m.** (three o'clock in the afternoon)
2. **8.30 p.m.** (half past eight in the evening)
3. **5.15 p.m.** (a quarter past five in the afternoon)
4. **5.45 a.m.** (a quarter to six in the morning)
5. **7.50 a.m.** (ten to eight in the morning)
6. **2.20 a.m.** (twenty past two in the morning)
7. **10.20 p.m.** (twenty past ten in the evening)

Activité 2

1. John Smith **gets up** at seven o'clock.
2. He **works at the office** from nine to twelve.
3. He **swims** from noon to one.
4. He **has lunch** between one and two.
5. He **attends meetings** from two to five.
6. After five he **stays at home**.
7. At about six p.m. he **phones his friends**.
8. He **goes to the restaurant** at half past seven.
9. He **goes to bed** at eleven p.m.

Activité 3

1. No, he doesn't. He works in his office.
2. Yes, he does. He has lunch at one.
3. No, he doesn't. He goes to bed late, at 11 p.m.
4. Yes, he does. He eats at the restaurant in the evening.

Activité 4

1. **They** are Irish.
2. Do you like **it**?
3. Come with **us**!
4. John Smith often sees **her**.
5. **It** is on.
6. Who knows **them**?
7. Call **him**!
8. I always go out with **them**.
9. **We** live in Oxford.

Activité 5

1. Billy is looking for clues.
2. Billy is following a suspect in the street.
3. Billy is making a phone call.
4. Billy is hiding behind a newspaper.
5. Billy is listening to a conversation.
6. Billy is spying on a man.
7. Billy is asking the receptionist questions.
8. Billy is writing some notes.

Activité 6

1. The taxi **isn't going** at full speed.
2. John Smith and Billy Blake **aren't talking** together.
3. **I'm not writing** a report.
4. You **aren't telling** me the truth.
5. The police **aren't helping** Billy Blake.
6. We **aren't working** on the case.
7. The receptionist **isn't answering** questions.
8. Billy Blake **isn't taking** notes.

Activité 7

1. Billy Blake **loves** chocolate.
2. Billy **hates** criminals.
3. Billy **doesn't like / dislikes** traffic jams.
4. Billy **is keen on / likes** sunny days.
5. Billy **hates** snakes.
6. Billy **is keen on / likes** his neighbours.

Activité 8

1. Billy Blake **can hear** a noise.
2. I **can't see** you.
3. Billy Blake **can hear** footsteps in the stairs.
4. I **can smell / can taste** arsenic in my drink.
5. He **can smell** a strong perfume.
6. I **can see** footprints in the snow.
7. He **can see / can hear** a plane in the sky.
8. I **can feel** something soft.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. b. Billy **is following** him.
2. a. Where is he **hiding**?
3. b. It's **eight** o'clock.
4. c. I like **him**.
5. a. John **can't hear** Billy on the phone.
6. b. I'm fond **of** investigations.

Traduire les phrases suivantes.

1. What time do you have lunch?
2. He never goes to the cinema.
3. What do you think of them?
4. I don't agree with him.

Chapitre 5

Révisions grammaticales

1 • Les pronoms personnels

sujet	complément
I	me
you	you
he / she / it	him / her / it
we	us
you	you
they	them

2 • Les adjectifs

En anglais, les adjectifs sont **invariables**.

Les adjectifs **épithètes** se placent toujours avant le **nom** et toujours **après** *something, someone, somewhere*.

3 • Le présent simple

L'auxiliaire utilisé pour les formes interrogative et négative du présent simple est **do**.

On emploie le présent simple pour faire référence à une **vérité** générale, préciser un **horaire** ou exprimer une **opinion**.

4 • Les démonstratifs

Le pluriel de this est **these**.

Le pluriel de that est **those**.

– On emploie **this** pour indiquer une proximité ;

– on emploie **that** pour reprendre un élément déjà évoqué ;

– on emploie **this** pour présenter un élément nouveau ;

– on emploie **that** pour exprimer une nuance de rejet.

5 • Les adverbes de fréquence

Les adverbes de fréquence se placent **devant** le verbe mais **après** *be*.

6 • Les articles

On utilise **a** ou **an** devant un nom dénombrable. On utilise **a** devant un son consonne et **an** devant un son voyelle.

On utilise **Ø** devant les généralités, les notions, les repas, les aliments, les noms propres, la plupart des pays et les langues.

On utilise **the** avec un objet ou une personne déjà évoqués ou connus de tous et devant les noms de pays comportant un nom commun.

7 • Have au présent

Have a deux formes au présent. On peut dire :

« *I have a red car* » ou « *I've got a red car* ».

« *Have you got a cat?* » ou « *Do you have a cat?* »

« *They don't have a boat* » ou « *They haven't got a boat* ».

8 • Be au présent

Be conjugué au présent a trois formes différentes : **am**, **are**, et **is**.

Les deux formes qui se contractent dans une phrase négative sont **are** et **is**.

9 • Be ou have ?

a. *be. I am fifty years old.*

b. *be. She's a dentist.*

c. *be. We're cold.*

d. *be. There is a lot of snow.*

e. *be. You are lucky!*

f. *have. Have you got the time?*

g. *be. It's hot.*

h. *have. He has got a cold.*

i. *be. I am thirsty.*

j. *have. They have three children.*

10 • Les pronoms interrogatifs

a. *who?*

b. *whose?*

c. *what?*

d. *when?*

e. *which?*

f. *how?*

g. *why?*

h. *where?*

11 • Les questions en how

Le pronom interrogatif *how* peut s'utiliser avec des **adjectifs** et des **adverbes** pour en questionner le **degré**.

a. *how old?*

b. *how far?*

c. *how long?*

d. *how often?*

e. *how much?*

f. *how many?*

g. *how tall?*

12 • Le présent be + V-ing

Le présent *be + V-ing* s'appelle aussi présent **progressif** ou **continu**. Il se forme avec l'auxiliaire *be* conjugué au **présent** suivi du **verbe** à la forme **-ing**.

On l'emploie pour faire référence à une action en **cours**, une action **future** certaine ou pour faire un **commentaire**.

La forme -ing n'est pas compatible avec les verbes de **perceptions** involontaires, **sentiments** et opinions, et les verbes d'activités **mentales**.

13 • L'impératif

L'impératif se construit avec la **base** verbale.

À la 1^{re} personne du pluriel, on utilise **let's** devant l'**infinitif** sans *to*.

À la forme négative, on fait précéder le verbe de **don't** aux deuxièmes personnes du singulier et du pluriel et de **let's not** à la première personne du pluriel.

14 • Les prépositions spatiales

a. *under*

b. *outside*

c. *on the left of*

d. *behind*

e. *from*

15 • Les pluriels irréguliers

a. *Ir. - mice*

b. *R. - doors*

c. *Ir. - women*

d. *Ir. - knives*

e. *R. - prices*

f. *R. - glasses*

g. *Ir. - shelves*

h. *Ir. - lives*

i. *Ir. - sheep*

j. *R. - tables*

k. *Ir. - teeth*

l. *Ir. - children*

16 • Traduction de « il y a »

Pour décrire ce que l'on voit, on emploie *there* suivi du verbe ***be***. Ce verbe **s'accorde** en nombre en fonction du **sujet / mot / nom / groupe nominal** qui le suit.

There's / There is a secret agent under the table.

There are two policemen behind the door.

There is a bottle of milk in the fridge.

There are a lot of people in the street.

There are beautiful flowers in the garden.

Révisions lexicales

1 • Les métiers

- a. I am **a** detective.
- b. John is **a** thief.
- c. 008 and 009 are **Ø (secret)** agents.
- d. What's your **job**? What do you **do**?
- e. She's **an** employee.
- f. He is a bus **driver**.
- g. She's a computer **engineer**.
- h. My neighbours are bank **clerks**.
- i. John is waiting for a letter, he is waiting for the **postman**.

2 • Le corps humain

Illustration 1

- a. head
- b. face
- c. nose
- d. eye
- e. ear
- f. neck
- g. mouth
- h. teeth
- i. hair

Illustration 2

- a. shoulders
- b. arm
- c. elbow
- d. hand
- e. leg
- f. knee
- g. foot

Chapitre 6

Activité 1

1. December the fifteenth twenty twenty-five
2. February the twentieth nineteen sixty-four
3. September the seventeenth nineteen eight-six
4. March the first seventeen fifty-four
5. July the ninth eighteen sixty-seven
6. January the thirty-first two thousand (and) one
7. May the twenty-third twenty twelve
8. April the twelfth fifteen fifteen
9. August the eighth nineteen ninety-eight
10. June the eleventh twenty fifty

Activité 2

1. I'm not working this weekend.
2. I'm sleeping in on Sunday.
3. I'm not thinking about work for two days.
4. I'm spending the day at the beach tomorrow.
5. I'm not dieting this weekend.
6. I'm going to the restaurant tomorrow.

Activité 3

1. The Whistler exhibition starts tomorrow at 9 am.
2. The guided tour begins at 9.30 on Sunday.
3. The Brighton Festival lasts until 8 pm next Monday.
4. The concert finishes at 11 pm on Sunday night.

Activité 4

1. b.
2. e.
3. c.
4. a.
5. d.

Activité 5

1. It's two o'clock **in** the morning.
2. The museum opens **at** 10 am.
3. The exhibition lasts **until** May 3rd.
4. We're open **from** Monday to Saturday.
5. Billy Blake is leaving **on** Monday.
6. The Festival takes place **in** May.
7. What is happening **on** Tuesday?
8. My train arrives **at** 4 pm.
9. The museum is closed **until** next Thursday.
10. You can call me **in** the evening.

Activité 6

1. **tea**: indénombrable
2. **secret agent**: dénombrable
3. **metal**: indénombrable
4. **bicycle**: dénombrable
5. **name**: dénombrable
6. **tree**: dénombrable
7. **money**: indénombrable
8. **weather**: indénombrable
9. **furniture**: indénombrable
10. **cow**: dénombrable

Activité 7

1. Il y a beaucoup de touristes ici aujourd'hui.
2. Il connaît quelques bons restaurants à Brighton
3. Je passe deux (ou trois) jours ici.
4. J'ai besoin de ce renseignement.
5. Il aime son thé avec un nuage de lait.
6. J'ai des tas de rapports à écrire.
7. Des milliers de personnes visitent ce musée tous les ans.
8. « Ajoutez une pincée de sel. »

Activité 8

1. Is there **much** noise in Brighton at night?
2. Does Billy have **many** friends in this city?
3. There isn't **much** wind on the beach today.
4. **Many** people enjoy the Brighton Festival every year.

5. Billy doesn't have **much** free time in general.
6. How **many** museums are there in Brighton?
7. There are **many** little streets in Brighton.
8. Billy can't spend **many** days away from his work.

Activité 9

1. Billy only has **a little** money to spend in Brighton.
2. Billy wants to buy **a few** souvenirs.
3. Brighton is a nice city to stay in for **a few** days.
4. Can you give me **a little** information about the festival?
5. Billy always takes **a few** photos when he's on holiday.
6. Billy enjoys **a little** tea at five o'clock.
7. There are **a few** problems with Billy's hotel room.
8. **A few** shops are open on Sundays.
9. I need **a little** advice, please.
10. Billy is planning to send **a few** postcards to his family.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse

1. a. Billy speaks **a little** French.
2. c. March **3rd**
3. c. I arrive **at** 6 o'clock **on** Monday.
4. b. I read **a few** detective novels.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. What time do you have lunch tomorrow? / What time are you having lunch tomorrow?
2. Do you have a few pictures of Brighton?
3. 008 has a lot of / a great deal of work to do.
4. His plane takes off / is taking off at 5 pm on Wednesday.

Chapitre 7

Activité 1

1. He's not going to buy an economy class ticket.
2. He's going to pay cash.
3. What is he going to do now?
4. I'm going to follow him everywhere.

Activité 2

1. **At** 8.30.
2. No, 8.30 **in** the evening.
3. He's leaving **on the** 15th
4. **For** three months.
5. **On** 17th September.
6. **At** 7.45 **in** the morning.

Activité 3

Monday – Tuesday – Wednesday
– Thursday – Friday – Saturday – Sunday

January – February – March – April – June – July – August – September – October – November – December.

Activité 4

1. What is this strange man going to do?
2. Where is he going to take his plane?
3. I'm not going to walk to the airport.
4. I'm probably going to rent / hire a car.
5. I'm going to buy a plane ticket.
6. Am I going to take a single or a return ticket?
7. I hope the plane is not going to be delayed.

Activité 5

1. **True** – He wants to visit 008.
2. **False** – He doesn't plan to buy a mask. He plans to buy a gun.
3. **False** – He isn't going to find a map of London. He's determined to buy a map of the Tube.
4. **False** – He isn't going to meet Billy Blake at the restaurant. He hopes to meet 009 at the restaurant.
5. **True** – He would like to take 009 to the antique dealer.

Activité 6

1. We want to finish the job as soon as possible.
2. How often do you hope to contact 008 next month?
3. Do you intend to take pictures?
4. I am determined to catch Mr P very soon.
5. We don't want to lose his trace.
6. I'd like to talk about that later.

Activité 7

1. Billy intends to stay at the hotel **for** two weeks.
2. He's determined to take pictures of 008 **during** his stay in London.
3. He plans to work on his report **during** lunch.
4. He would like to take a nap **for** twenty minutes.
5. He hopes to relax **during** his spare time.
6. He wants to travel to Greece **for** a week.

Activité 8

2. bridge
3. post office
4. police station
5. shops
6. restaurant
7. bank

Activité 9

1. next week – **f.** la semaine prochaine
2. later – **d.** plus tard
3. soon – **j.** bientôt.
4. today – **b.** aujourd'hui
5. next month – **i.** le mois prochain.
6. at once – **g.** tout de suite
7. tomorrow – **a.** demain
8. as soon as possible – **h.** dès que possible
9. immediately – **e.** immédiatement
10. next year – **c.** l'année prochaine

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. b. John Smith **is going to** meet 008.
2. c. He is waiting for him at the **post** office.
3. a. How **often** does he travel? Every week?
4. b. What do you **intend** to do?
5. c. I'm leaving on **Monday**.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. He's going to leave as soon as possible.
2. Pass the (railway) station and turn right after the bank.
3. He's going to stay there for a month.
4. I don't want to go to the cinema tonight.
5. What would you like to do on your birthday?

Chapitre 8

Activité 1

1. I think John Smith will meet 008 at Tower Bridge.
2. I'm sure he won't pass Big Ben on his way to Tower Bridge.
3. Will they exchange documents near Buckingham Palace?
4. Will 008 wait for John Smith outside St Paul's Cathedral?
5. I don't know if John Smith will take a bus to Trafalgar Square.
6. I suspect 008 will take the Eurostar to France.

Activité 2

1. John Smith has a gun. It's **John Smith's gun**.
2. 008 is wearing sunglasses. 008 has sunglasses. They're **008's sunglasses**.
3. 009 is carrying an umbrella. 009 has an umbrella. It's **009's umbrella**.
4. Queen Elizabeth has got a very nice handbag. It's **Queen Elizabeth's handbag**.
5. Billy Blake is using a cell phone. Billy has a cell phone. It's **Billy Blake's cell phone**.
6. Those spies are driving fast cars. Those spies have fast cars. They're **the spies' fast cars**.

Activité 3

1. Billy Blake will take pictures / photos as soon as he sees 009.
2. John Smith will phone 008 and 009 when he arrives in London.
3. Billy Blake will write his report once he has all the details.
4. 009 will be in South Africa while 008 is in Australia.

5. I will follow them until I solve the case.
6. Billy Blake will stay in London as long as John Smith is there.
7. 008 will contact John Smith before 009 leaves for South Africa.

Activité 4

1. I'm **his** uncle.
2. **Her** house attracts tourists.
3. **Their** mission will be hard.
4. **His** car is very fast.
5. Where does **his** travel agent work?
6. Billy Blake is not staying at **her** flat in London.

Activité 5

1. Is this **yours** or **mine**?
2. I think these are **hers**.
3. These footprints are **theirs**.
4. Who will bring **ours**?
5. I'm going to steal **his**.

Activité 6

1. It's **his aunt's**.
2. They're **my sister's**.
3. They're **008 and 009's**.
4. It's **his partner's**.
5. It's **John Smith's**.

Activité 7

1. He is **tired**.
2. He is **bored**.
3. It's not **amusing**.
4. It is **exciting**.
5. He is **interested** in history.

Activité 8

1. Will you drink red wine?
2. Do you have a reservation?
3. Are you ready to order?
4. Would you like a coffee?
5. What would you like for dessert? / What will you have for dessert?
6. Is the coffee for you?

Activité 9

1. Vrai
2. Faux
3. Faux
4. Vrai
5. Vrai (ex. : "These men's mission is hard.")
6. Faux

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. c. I'd like to see **Billy's mother**.
2. a. **Whose** shoes are these?
3. c. 009 is **excited** to see 008.
4. b. I like Billy Blake's **old car**.
5. a. These **men's** passports are fake.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. Whose bags are these?
2. They're ours, not theirs.
3. I'll call you as soon as he arrives.
4. 'Would you like a tea?' 'Yes, please.'
5. This is a boring film.

Chapitre 9

Activité 1

1. 008 can't stay in the sun very long.
2. 009 can have access to secret data.
3. Billy Blake can work 20 hours a day.
4. John Smith can't wait to meet 009.
5. Can they find the stolen diamond?

Activité 2

1. **Can / Could** you tell me the way to Johannesburg?
2. **Can / Could / May** I borrow your compass?
3. **Can / Could / Will / Would** you teach me a little Afrikaans?
4. **Can / Could / May** I speak with Dr Bungu?
5. **Can / Could / Will / Would** you take me to Pretoria National Zoo?

Activité 3

1. Compétence.
2. Impossibilité.
3. Permission.
4. Incompétence.
5. Possibilité.
6. Incapacité.

Activité 4

1. Excusez-moi, pouvez-vous m'indiquer le chemin du zoo s'il vous plaît ?
2. John Smith n'en croit pas ses oreilles.
3. Pourrions-nous vous poser une question ?
4. 009 est capable de / peut se lever très tôt le matin quand il a une mission.
5. Vous n'avez pas le droit de / Vous ne pouvez pas rouler à droite en Afrique du sud.
6. Vous ne pouvez pas dire que John Smith est innocent !

Activité 5

1. John Smith can be arrested but he couldn't care less.
2. Billy Blake can't wait to visit the diamond mine.

3. There are enormous / huge diamonds, Billy Blake can't believe his eyes.
4. 008 can't help thinking that his mission is going to be difficult.
5. It's very hot in South Africa and 008 and 009 can't stand / can't bear the heat.
6. Billy Blake is tired. He could do with a cup of tea.

Activité 6

1. 008 is **not as experienced as** 009.
2. Billy Blake's sister is **not as rich as** her brother.
3. 009's car is **not as fast as** John's car.
4. Billy Blake is **not as thin as** when he was younger.
5. The United Kingdom is **not as big as** South Africa.
6. Antelope are **not as strong as** buffalos.

Activité 7

1. This mission is **more exciting than** the last one.
2. Billy Blake is **busier than** John Smith.
3. South Africa is **hotter than** Scotland.
4. 008 isn't a **better agent** than 009.
5. The solution is **simpler than / more simple than** Billy Blake thinks.
6. A safari is **more exciting than** a visit to the zoo.
7. The situation is **worse than** John Smith imagines.

Activité 8

1. The ring is **not as expensive as** the crown. / The ring is **less expensive than** the crown. / The crown is **more expensive than** the ring.
2. 008 is **not as clever as** 009. / 008 is **less clever than** 009. / 009 is **cleverer than** 008. / 009 is **more clever than** 008.
3. Billy Blake is **not as slim as** John Smith. / Billy Blake is **less slim than** John Smith. / John Smith is **slimmer than** Billy Blake.

Activité 9

1. John Smith is **more** tired than 008.
2. This mission is more exciting **than** the last one.
3. 008's car isn't **as fast as** John Smith's.
4. The museum is **less** popular **than** the zoo.
5. Billy Blake is not **as young as** John Smith.
6. Billy Blake is **more** determined **than** ever to arrest John Smith.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. b. c. **May / Could** I borrow your computer?
2. a. **May** I see your passport?
3. a. b. c. **Will / Would / Could** you hurry, please?
4. c. Billy Blake **can** speak a little Zulu.
5. a. b. Diamond rings **are** very expensive. / Diamond rings **can be** very expensive.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. 009 is more courageous than 008. / 009 is braver than 008.
2. Billy can't wait to go (back) home.
3. May I go with you?
4. '008 is stupid!' 'I couldn't agree more.'
5. There are worse things than that!

Chapitre 10

Révisions grammaticales

1 • L'expression du futur

- a. présent be + V-ing : Billy **isn't working**
- b. going to : he's **going to** take a trip
- c. présent simple : his plane **leaves**
- d. will : he **will spend** / he'll **be back**

Dans les subordonnées de temps à sens futur introduites par : **when** – **as soon as** – **while** – **once** – **as long as** – **before** – **after** on emploie toujours un **présent simple**.

2 • L'intention

Vrai – Plan peut s'employer indifféremment au présent simple ou au présent be+V-ing.

Faux – Pour dire qu'on a l'intention de faire quelque chose on emploie **intend**.

Vrai – La forme **going to** permet également d'exprimer une intention.

Faux – **I'd like to** est la forme contractée de **I would like to**.

3 • Les dénombrables

Les dénombrables sont **compatibles** avec les indications **chiffrées**. Ils ont un singulier.

Au pluriel, ils sont compatibles avec :

many = beaucoup de

few = peu de

a few = quelques

Dans les phrases **affirmatives** on remplace **much** par **a lot of** ou **lots of**.

4 • Les indénombrables

Les indénombrables sont **incompatibles** avec les indications chiffrées. Ils sont soit au **singulier** (milk, work...), soit au **pluriel** (pyjamas, trousers...).

Au singulier, ils sont compatibles avec :

much = beaucoup de

little = peu de

a little = un peu de

5 • Les expressions de la quantité

A piece of signifie « **un morceau de** » et quantifie des mots tels que **advice, furniture, information, news** (**indénombrables** singulier).

Expressions:

- a. a couple of days
- b. a pair of shoes
- c. a dozen of eggs
- d. dozens of newspapers
- e. heaps of leaves
- f. hundreds of passengers
- g. thousands of spectators
- h. millions of tourists

6 • Durée et fréquence

How **long** are you going to follow him? = Pendant combien de temps allez-vous le suivre ?

How **often** are you on holiday? = Vous êtes en vacances tous les combien ?

For indique une durée complète.

During indique un moment spécifique durant une période donnée.

7 • La possession

possesseur + **'s** + possession

possesseurs + **'** + possession

Pour les pluriels **irréguliers** qui ne se terminent pas par "s", on emploie "'s", par exemple : *the childrens' toys*.

8 • Les adjectifs qualificatifs

Les adjectifs qualificatifs sont **invariables**.

Les adjectifs **épithètes** se placent toujours devant le nom qu'ils qualifient.

9 • Adjectifs et pronoms possessifs

adjectifs	pronoms
my	mine
your	yours
his / her / its	His / hers / pas de pronom pour le neutre
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

10 • Can

1. Billy **can** write very quickly. **capacité**
2. 008 **can't** speak French. **compétence**
3. Can John come in? **permission**
4. 008 and 009 **can't** follow John. **possibilité / impossibilité**

- a. I **can't** believe my ears.
- b. Il sait jouer du piano et de la guitare.
- c. She **can't** stand / She **can't** bear that noise.
- d. Ils s'en moquent royalement.
- e. I **could** do with a few days off.
- f. We **couldn't** agree more.
- g. Billy **can't** help thinking that he will arrest John in a few days.

11 • La comparaison

Comparaison **d'égalité** : 'as + adjectif + as'

Comparaison **d'infériorité** : 'not as + adjectif + as' (ou '**less** + adjectif + **than**')

Comparaison **de supériorité** : '**adjectif court** + **-er** + **than**' et '**more** + adjectif long + **than**'

Les irréguliers :

good -> **better**

bad -> **worse**

far -> **further**

Révisions lexicales

1 • Nombres et dates :

1. Billy will go to the United States **in May**.
2. What's the date today? **What date is it today?**
3. Let's invite him **on Wednesday!**
4. John can arrive **on April 21st**.
5. 009 must get up early **on Thursday**.
6. 008 thinks today is **Tuesday 13th December** / Tuesday December, 13th.

2 • Les transports

1. I'd like a single **ticket** to London, please.
2. Yes, of course. Will you go by **train** or by **plane**?

3. I'm airsick, so I'll go by **train**.
4. Are you travelling **first** or **second** class?
5. I've got plenty of money, I'll travel **first** class! I must be on time, I hope the **train** won't be **delayed**.

3 • Au restaurant

1. A **table** for five, please.
2. Are you **ready** to **order**?
3. **Enjoy** your **meal**.
4. What do you **recommend** tonight?

4 • Quelques quantités

1. a bunch of flowers
2. five lumps of sugar
3. a slice of bread
4. a loaf of bread
5. drops of wine

5 • Londres, les incontournables

1. Tower Bridge
2. Big Ben
3. Buckingham Palace
4. Saint Paul's Cathedral
5. Trafalgar Square

6 • En ville

1. a bridge
2. a pedestrian crossing
3. a pavement
4. a traffic light
5. a hospital

Chapitre 11

Activité 1

1. **You mustn't forget** your snow boots.
2. **You must answer** the phone.
3. **You mustn't make** that noise.
4. **We must ignore** him.
5. **We mustn't panic**.
6. **We must run** away.
7. **They must call** me immediately.
8. **You must get** some wood for the fire.

Activité 2

1. Call me when you arrive at your hotel in Canada!
2. Don't worry! We'll manage.
3. Let's contact John Smith.
4. Let's not talk too loud!
5. Find some water!
6. Don't be too impatient!

Activité 3

1. Il faut que vous m'appeliez dès que vous voyez John Smith
2. Il ne faut pas vous garer ici. C'est interdit.
3. Il faut que nous informions John Smith immédiatement.
4. Il ne faut pas que nous marchions sur l'herbe.
5. Il faut que nous trouvions la sortie rapidement.
6. Il ne faut pas que tu sois trop impatient.
7. Il faut que nous restions calmes, tout va bien.
8. Il faut que nous trouvions un autre hôtel dès que possible.

Activité 4

No dogs allowed. / Dogs not allowed.
No smoking.
No entry.
Keep off the grass.

Activité 5

1. sadder (than) – the saddest
2. lovelier (than) – the loveliest // more lovely (than) – the most lovely
3. simpler (than) – the simplest // more simple (than) – the most simple
4. more specific (than) – the most specific
5. more dangerous (than) – the most dangerous
6. further (than) – the furthest
7. hotter (than) – the hottest
8. cleaner (than) – the cleanest
9. better (than) – the best

Activité 6

1. Billy Blake is **the fattest**.
2. Canada is **the coldest**.
3. This hotel is **the most comfortable**.
4. John Smith is **the most intelligent**.
5. That food is **the best**.
6. Billy Blake is **the most bored**.
7. This snow storm is **the worst**.
8. John Smith is **the most difficult** to arrest.

Activité 7

1. This is the most exciting investigation **of** my life!
2. What is the coldest region **on** Earth?
3. The Mackenzie is the longest river **in** Canada.
4. Toronto is the most populated **of** all the Canadian cities.
5. Billy Blake is the brightest detective **in** Britain.
6. The Canadian Museum of Civilization is the most visited museum **in** the country.
7. What is the most typical dish **in** Quebec?

Activité 8

1. It will be rainy and windy in Quebec tomorrow.
2. It will be snowy and foggy in Ontario tomorrow.
3. It will be hot and stormy tomorrow in British Columbia.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. c. **Don't** turn left.
2. a. I must **help** him.
3. c. We will **have to** leave tonight.
4. c. 009 is my **best** friend.
5. b. It's **foggy** today.
6. c. **What** is the weather like?

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. These are the most courageous secret agents.
2. Billy Blake must write his report.
3. Come tomorrow. It's an order!
4. You must stay here.
5. This country is the coldest in the world.
6. What is Billy's worst mission?

Chapitre 12

Activité 1

1. It was cold yesterday!
2. Billy Blake didn't drink soda.
3. He answered the phone when it rang.
4. What time was your plane?
5. They never made any mistakes.
6. We didn't understand what was going on.
7. When did you contact your supervisor?
8. 008 didn't like American food.

Activité 2

1. approached /t/
2. called /d/
3. imagined /d/
4. contacted /éd/
5. impressed /t/
6. managed /d/
7. inserted /éd/
8. judged /d/
9. investigated /éd/
10. reached /t/

Activité 3

1. **What did** Billy Blake **do** on Monday?
2. **What did** 008 and 009 **visit**?
3. **Who did** John Smith **call** at 5 a.m.?
4. **Where did** Billy Blake **have** a walk?
5. **What was** the weather like last week?

Activité 4

1. Billy Blake arrived three days ago.
2. There are many shops / stores in New York.
3. There are beautiful jewels at Tiffany's.
4. There are many / a lot of tourists near Ground Zero.
5. John Smith came to New York a year ago.
6. It happened a moment ago / a little while ago.

7. The first settlers arrived in America a long time ago.
8. 008 and 009 visited the Guggenheim Museum two weeks ago.

Activité 5

1. There weren't **any** witnesses when Tiffany's was burgled.
2. 008 bought **some** souvenirs when he went to Liberty Island.
3. John Smith didn't steal just **any** jewellery.
4. Billy Blake saw **some** suspicious-looking people near the Rockefeller Center.
5. There was **no** wind on the Brooklyn Bridge that day.
6. **Some** people are afraid to take the subway at night in New York.

Activité 6

1. There **weren't any** tourists yesterday in Times Square.
2. John Smith **didn't spend any** money at Tiffany's.
3. 008 and 009 **didn't call any** contacts when they stayed in New York.
4. Billy **didn't buy any** souvenirs when he was on Fifth Avenue.
5. 008 and 009 **didn't see any** shows on Broadway.
6. There **weren't any** trains at Grand Central Terminal.

Activité 7

1. Were there any tourists in Times Square yesterday?
2. Did John Smith spend any money at Tiffany's?
3. Did 008 and 009 call any contacts when they stayed in New York?
4. Did Billy buy any souvenirs when he was on Fifth Avenue?
5. Did 008 and 009 see any shows on Broadway?
6. Were there any trains at Grand Central Terminal?

Activité 8

1. John Smith went somewhere last night.
2. He met someone / somebody.
3. He said nothing / He didn't say anything about the burglary.
4. No one / Nobody saw them together.
5. Did they go anywhere afterwards?
6. Suddenly something frightened / scared them.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. b. Billy Blake **didn't go out** last night.
2. b. /t/.
3. c. Who **did you see**?
4. a. We arrived in New York **two days ago**.
5. a. 008 lost his gun **somewhere** in Central Park.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. I came here two weeks ago.
2. John didn't talk to anybody / anyone. / John talked to nobody / no one.
3. 009 didn't forget anything. / 009 forgot nothing.
4. Did they have any time to do some shopping at Macy's?
5. What was the weather like last week?

Chapitre 13

Activité 1

1. If John Smith **flies** to Chicago, I **will follow** / 'I'll follow him.
2. If I **see** him, I **will let** / 'I'll let you know.
3. Billy **will be** happy **if** he **finds** time to go to the Art Institute of Chicago.
4. **Answer** the phone **if** it **rings** while I'm away.
5. If John Smith **asks** you who you are, **don't tell** him!
6. 008 and 009 **will go** to Las Vegas **if** they **solve** the case.

Activité 2

1. You mustn't leave **unless** you ask permission
2. Send him a report **if ever** / **in case** something new happens.
3. You won't be in danger **provided that** / **on condition that** you follow my instructions.
4. **If ever** / **In case** 008 and 009 catch John Smith, they will be delighted.
5. Billy won't be satisfied **unless** John Smith goes to prison.
6. I'll lend you my car **provided that** / **on condition that** you don't damage it.

Activité 3

1. If John Smith **flew** out Chicago, I **would follow** / 'd follow him.
2. If I **saw** him at the Chicago Botanic Garden, I **would let** / 'd let you know.
3. Billy **would be** happy **if** he **found** time to go shopping on Michigan Avenue.
4. **Answer** the phone **if ever** it rang.
5. **If ever** John Smith **asked** you who you are, **don't tell** him!
6. 008 and 009 **would go** to Las Vegas **if** they **solved** the case.

Activité 4

1. It **may** be hot in Chicago tomorrow. / It's **likely to** be hot in Chicago tomorrow.

2. John Smith **might not** stay long in Chicago. / John Smith **probably won't** stay long in Chicago. / John Smith is **unlikely to** stay long in Chicago.
3. Billy **can't be** the only detective after John Smith.
4. John Smith is **likely to** commit a burglary in Chicago. / John Smith **may** commit a burglary in Chicago.
5. 008 and 009 are **very likely not to** catch John Smith in Chicago. / I **bet** 008 and 009 **won't** catch John Smith in Chicago. / **Chances are** 008 and 009 **won't** catch John Smith in Chicago.

Activité 5

1. non
2. Oui. Inversion possible : "if he has the time John Smith will call his many girlfriends."
3. Oui. Inversion possible : "if they could, 009 and 008 would take a break."
4. Oui. Inversion possible : "if it was possible, Billy would fly back home".
5. Non
6. Non

Activité 6

1. oui. "If Chicago **were** nearer, I would go there more often."
2. oui. "If I **were** able to help you, I would do it."
3. non
4. non
5. oui. "John Smith would go for a swim in Lake Michigan if the water **were** warm."

Activité 7

1. If Billy **learnt** / **learned** that John Smith is / was Al Capone's great grandson, he **wouldn't be** surprised
2. If the weather **was** / **were** nice today, Billy **would take** a walk through Grant Park.

3. If I **caught** John Smith, I **would get** a reward.
4. There **would be** less crime **if** people **obeyed** the law.
5. If John Smith **was** arrested, he **would be** prosecuted.
6. If Billy **found** John's fingerprints, he **would have** more evidence to support his case.
7. If there **was** / **were** a trial, the media **would cover** it.

Activité 8

1. A **lawyer** defends you in a court of justice.
2. The **judge** will decide if the accused is **guilty** or not.
3. They found **clues** at the scene of the crime.
4. If John Smith is guilty he will go to **prison**.
5. Offenders break the **law**.
6. The police decided not to follow that **lead**.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. c. If you **arrive** early, wait for us.
2. b. It **is likely** to snow.
3. c. I will talk to 009 if I **see** him.
4. b. If I **were** you I would stop.
5. a. John Smith **may** not be in Chicago.
6. c. If I **could**, I **would**.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. What would I do if I found John Smith?
2. If ever you see him, don't follow him!
3. We might find new clues.
4. John can't be far.

Chapitre 14

Activité 1

1. While John Smith **was stealing** jewellery, 008 and 009 **were having** lunch.
2. What **was** John Smith **doing** yesterday afternoon? / What **did** John Smith **do** yesterday afternoon?
3. I **was wondering** if you **had** any banknotes for me.
4. 008 and 009 **didn't understand** what **was going** on.
5. That **was** a stupid idea! What **were** you **thinking**?
6. Billy Blake **was reading** the newspaper when somebody **asked** him the time.
7. 008 **was drinking** his soda when he **saw** somebody he **knew**.
8. John Smith **was hoping** that 008 and 009 **would forget** to follow him.

Activité 2

1. Who does Billy Blake call every day?
2. Who burgled Tiffany's yesterday?
3. Who will go to Staten Island?
4. Who was John Smith paying?
5. Who came to see John Smith?
6. Who likes listening to music?

Activité 3

1. *luggage*: **indénombrable**
2. *bagels*: **dénombrable**
3. *furniture*: **indénombrable**
4. *tea*: **indénombrable**
5. *shops*: **dénombrable**
6. *clothes*: **indénombrable**
7. *cab*: **dénombrable**
8. *glasses*: **indénombrable**

Activité 4

1. Did you have any luggage?
2. John Smith intended to burgle / rob three other banks.
3. John Smith had a lot of / plenty of banknotes in his pockets.
4. Did he take the stairs or the lift?
5. The taxi / cab driver had grey hair.
6. 009 gave 008 four pieces of advice.

Activité 5

1. John Smith can't stay in NYC. **Too many** people know him.
2. Billy Blake bought **so many** books at the museum that he couldn't see John.
3. 008 spent **so much** time watching TV yesterday that he missed his train.
4. John Smith has committed **so many** crimes that Interpol and Scotland Yard are after him.
5. 008 had a stomach ache because he ate **too many** burgers and drank **too much** soda.
6. There was **so much** wind on Fifth Avenue that day that few people went out.
7. **So many** people are afraid to walk in the streets at night in New York that the city sometimes looks empty.
8. **So many** policemen are chasing after John Smith in New York that he is likely to be arrested.

Activité 6

1. **How much** is a first-class ticket to Los Angeles?
2. **How many** books did Billy Blake buy?
3. **How much** beer did 008 and 009 drink last night?
4. **How much** did John Smith's watch cost?
5. **How many** stars do they expect to see in Hollywood?
6. **How many** secret agents are following John Smith?

Activité 7

1. There were **too many** people at the travel agency so John Smith bought his ticket at the airport.
2. There were **so many** people in the street that Billy Blake wasn't able to follow John Smith.
3. 008 and 009 have **so many** souvenirs that they can't pack them all.
4. There's **too much** noise in this restaurant. Let's go somewhere else!

5. 008 and 009 are tired because they have **too many** things to do.
6. 008 and 009 drank **so much** beer last night that they overslept.

Activité 8

1. *tap*: **GB**
2. *sidewalk*: **US**
3. *bill*: **GB**
4. *movie theatre*: **US**
5. *gas*: **US**
6. *railway station*: **GB**
7. *fall*: **US**
8. *pavement*: **GB**
9. *banknotes*: **GB**
10. *parking lot*: **US**

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. c. I **was wondering** if he could help me.
2. a. Let me give you **some advice**.
3. b. Who **followed** you?
4. a. How **many** days did he spend there?
5. c. 008 has **a lot of** work to.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. I was following him when he suddenly disappeared.
2. Take the suitcases, I will carry the bags.
3. I lost my luggage.
4. What were you thinking?
5. Why did he buy so many books?

Révisions grammaticales

1 • L'expression du passé

a. John Smith decided to fly to Chicago last Wednesday. As usual he travelled first class. Before he sat down in his seat, he looked around. Two familiar-looking men were sitting behind him. He couldn't say who they were. He wondered where he knew them from. Did he meet them in Canada or in England? Did he know them personally? Might they know anything about his illegal activities? John Smith was having serious doubts and was getting nervous. He would have to be careful if ever they talked to him.

John sat down and made himself comfortable. The flight attendant asked him if he wanted to drink something. "No, thank you", he replied. He was afraid the drink might be poisoned.

Meanwhile, 008 and 009 were enjoying their comfortable seats. They were travelling first-class for the first time. Everything seemed so wonderful! If they could afford it, they would fly like this all the time but secret agents are not all as rich as James Bond...

b.

/d/	/t/	/éd/
<i>travelled</i>	<i>looked</i>	<i>decided</i>
<i>wondered</i>	<i>asked</i>	<i>wanted</i>
<i>replied</i>		
<i>seemed</i>		

c. Prétérît Be + V-ing :

were sitting
was having
was getting
were enjoying
were travelling

d. Le prétérît s'emploie pour évoquer un fait **passé, révolu, daté**.

Les verbes réguliers se terminent par -ed à la forme **affirmative**.

Les formes négative et interrogative se construisent avec l'auxiliaire **did**. Il y a deux formes de be au prétérît, **was** pour les première et troisième personnes du singulier et **were** pour toutes les autres.

e. Le prétérît « be + v-ing » s'emploie pour évoquer une action passée vue dans son **déroulement**.

f. Formes interrogative et négative :

1. **Did** he **fly** to Chicago? / He **didn't fly** to Chicago.
2. **Were** 008 and 009 on the same flight? / 008 and 009 **weren't** on the same flight.
3. **Were** they **sitting** behind John Smith? / They **weren't sitting** behind John Smith.
4. **Did** he **meet** them in England? / He **didn't meet** them in England.
5. **Was** John Smith **getting** nervous? / John Smith **wasn't getting** nervous.
6. **Did** Billy **miss** his plane? / Billy **didn't miss** his plane.

2 • Le conditionnel

a. Conditionnel 1 ou 2 :

1. *If Billy had... could read :* **conditionnel 2**
2. *Will call... if he arrives :* **conditionnel 1**
3. *Will give... if it goes :* **conditionnel 1**
4. *We would... if we could see :* **conditionnel 2**
5. *If they wanted... they would try harder :* **conditionnel 2**
6. *Billy will get... if he catches :* **conditionnel 1**

b. Mots ou expressions proposés :

1. If I **had to** choose, I would buy this house.
2. I wouldn't hesitate to do it if I **could**, but I can't.
3. Billy **will** buy his mother a souvenir if he finds something nice.
4. If John Smith became violent, Billy **would have to** use his gun.
5. It **would** be nice if there were no criminals in the world.
6. If 008 didn't have so much work, he **would be able to** take a long Holiday.

c. Expressions :

1. E
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A

3 • Obligation et interdiction

a. **Must** utilisé devant une base verbale, permet d'exprimer une **obligation** forte.

Must se traduit souvent par le verbe **devoir** ou par l'expression « il **faut** (absolument) que ».

b. Phrases interrogatives :

1. *Must Billy catch John?*
2. *Must John be careful?*
3. *Must 008 drive more safely?*
4. *Must 009 try to be patient?*

c. L'impératif :

L'impératif se conjugue aux trois personnes suivantes : **deuxièmes personnes du singulier et du pluriel et première personne du pluriel**.

d. Forme négative :

1. *Don't open the door!*
2. *Let's not take a break!*
3. *Don't stay in the car!*
4. *Don't move!*
5. *Let's not give up!*
6. *Let's not act quickly!*

e. Expressions :

1. E
2. G
3. D
4. C
5. F
6. H
7. B
8. A

f. Expressions :

1. *Dogs not **allowed**!*
2. *Keep **off** the grass!*
3. *No **way** out = **no** exit*
4. *Do not **feed** the animals.*
5. *Staff **only**.*
6. ***Stick** no bills.*

4 • Le superlatif

a. On construit le **superlatif d'infériorité** à l'aide de **the least** + adjectif.

Les deux manières de construire le **superlatif de supériorité** sont :

the + adjectif **court** + -est

the most + adjectif **long**

Les adjectifs courts en **-ed** et en **-ing** ne prennent pas la terminaison -est.

b. Superlatifs de supériorité :

1. fast: **the fastest**
2. beautiful: **the most beautiful**
3. tiring: **the most tiring**
4. good: **the best**
5. cold: **the coldest**
6. expensive: **the most expensive**

7. bad: **the worst**
8. bored: **the most bored**
9. far: **the furthest**
10. interesting: **the most interesting**

c. Prépositions :

1. It's the tallest building **in** the world.
2. He has the nicest office **on** the top floor.
3. It wasn't the happiest day **of** John's life.
4. His car is the fastest **of** them all.
5. 008 was the worst pupil **at** / **in** his school.
6. It's the coldest day **of** the year.

5 • Dénombrables et indénombrables

Les **dénombrables** sont des mots désignant des choses que l'on peut compter. Les **indénombrables** sont **incompatibles** avec les indications chiffrées.

Pour quantifier certains indénombrables, on utilise l'expression **a piece of**.

6 • Much, many et a lot of

a. Many est suivi de mots dénombrables. **A lot of** est compatible avec les dénombrables et les indénombrables.

« Trop de » se traduit par **too much** / **too many**, et « tant de » par **so much** / **so many**.

Pour demander « combien, quelle quantité ? », on utilise « **how much** ou **how many** ? ».

b. Much ou many :

1. How **much** money does Billy earn?
2. John Smith has **many** girlfriends.
3. Billy has so **much** work that he sleeps very little
4. A secret agent can never have too **much** information.
5. **Many** people admire John Smith.
6. John intends to visit **many** places.

7 • Some, any et no

a. Some, any et no sont suivis d'un nom dénombrable ou **indénombrable**.

Lorsque la chose évoquée existe, on utilise **some**.

Lorsque la chose évoquée n'existe pas, on utilise **no** / **not... any**.

Lorsque la chose évoquée est n'importe quelle chose, on utilise **any**

b. Traduire :

1. Would you like some coffee?
2. I have no idea. / I don't have any idea.
3. Do you have any questions?
4. 008 has no patience. / 008 doesn't have any patience.
5. I have some interesting leads.
6. John Smith never drinks any water.
7. Could I have some champagne, please?
8. No criminal is as famous as John Smith

Révisions lexicales

1 • La météo

1. What was the weather **like** last week?
2. It often **snows** / **rains** in winter.
3. Autumn is a **rainy** / **windy** season.
4. Because of the **heat wave** there is an increased risk of fires.
5. It is -6 °C. It's **freezing**.
6. The **weather** is nice today. The sky is blue and the sun is **shining**.
7. Let's take a jumper. It's a bit **chilly** / **cold** this morning.

2 • Vocabulaire GB/US

1. Movies / theatre
2. Sidewalk
3. Faucet
4. Parking lot
5. Railroad
6. Zip code
7. Busy
8. Fall
9. Candies

3 • mémoire et souvenirs

1. He has a very bad memory.
2. Where was I?
3. Do you remember?
4. It's on the tip of my tongue.
5. Please remind us to do it.

Chapitre 16

Activité 1

1. How **about** following John Smith all night in Hollywood?
2. **Why** don't they stop ruining my mission?
3. I **suggest** taking pictures of John Smith on Rodeo Drive.
4. I think we **should** be more discreet.
5. **Shall** we wear shorts and tee-shirts instead?
6. What **about** taking a break?
7. **Shall** we rent a car?
8. Why **don't** they leave me alone?
9. I **suggest** you try this new cocktail.
10. **Shall** I ask this actress an autograph?

Activité 2

1. film making
2. musician
3. photographer
4. literature
5. Academy Award ceremony
6. painter
7. museum
8. fashion show
9. music
10. poet

Activité 3

1. actress
2. painter
3. composer / musician
4. fashion designer
5. photographer
6. writer / novelist
7. poet and novelist
8. artist, painter, film-maker, photographer, writer, etc.

Activité 4

1. John Smith avoids **walking** in dark alleys.
2. He started **working / to work** on his next burglary at eleven o'clock last night.

3. He goes **jogging** every morning.
4. He considered **leaving** yesterday and then decided **to stay** one more day.
5. He doesn't mind **working** late at night.
6. He spent time **making** phone calls.
7. He decided **not to go shopping** yesterday when it started **raining / to rain**.
8. He wanted **to take** a walk but he had **to finish writing** his e-mails first.
9. He put off **seeing** an exhibition.
10. He loves **playing** golf.

Activité 5

1. I'm **thinking of calling** 008 tonight.
2. 008 wanted to **talk** 009 **into leaving**.
3. 009 **talked** 008 **out of leaving**.
4. John Smith **went on / carried on / kept on watching** TV.
5. Billy Blake **looks forward to / is looking forward to arresting** John Smith.

Activité 6

1. Billy doesn't **mind** working late.
2. I was bored and he **suggested** going to the cinema.
3. I can't **prevent** John Smith from leaving.
4. 008 and 009 **looked into** buying a first class ticket to Dallas but it was too expensive.
5. When John Smith is in LA, he **spends** several hours a day shopping.
6. 008 **gave up** smoking two years ago.
7. John Smith **enjoys** walking on the beach.
8. Billy Blake is trying to lose weight so he **avoids** eating caloric food.
9. 009 **hates** waiting for 008 all the time. It's exasperating.

Activité 7

Verbe	+ to + infinitif	+ v-ing
1. start	✓	✓
2. avoid		✓
3. finish		✓
4. want	✓	
5. prefer	✓	✓
6. go on		✓
7. refuse	✓	
8. consider		✓
9. hate	✓	✓
10. decide	✓	

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. a. Why don't we **go** to the cinema?
2. c. I think you **should be** more polite.
3. a. John will never **give up** valuable jewellery.
4. b. He avoided **spending** time in museums.
5. a. I prevented her **from falling** down the stairs.

Traduire les phrases suivantes

1. Ian Fleming is the English author who wrote James Bond.
2. How about going to see the new James Bond (film / movie)? / Shall we go and see the new James Bond (film / movie)?
3. John hates losing money.
4. He enjoys spending other people's money.
5. Why doesn't he go to bed before midnight?

Chapitre 17

Activité 1

1. The first Polynesians were **guided** to Hawaii by the stars.
2. Hawaii's economy was **controlled** by American Colonists in the late 19th century.
3. Hawaii was **annexed** by the US in 1898.
4. When was this ticket to Honolulu **sold**?
5. A letter will be **sent** to 008 and 009 tomorrow.
6. Billy was **told** that John Smith would stay for a few days.
7. Nobody was **hurt** during the robbery.
8. John Smith can never be **recognized**.

Activité 2

1. Their room was reserved three weeks ago.
2. Lunch is served between 11.30 and 2.30 every day.
3. Rooms are cleaned every morning at the Honolulu hotel.
4. Can luggage be left at reception?
5. Restaurant reservations must be made 24 hours in advance.
6. A fishing competition will be organised / is going to be organised next week.
7. A prize will be given to the winner of the competition.
8. Participants are requested to register today.

Activité 3

1. 008 and 009 are asked to fly to Hawaii by the government.
2. John Smith will be followed by Billy Blake.
3. A car will be hired for Billy Blake by the insurance company.
4. A reservation was made by John Smith in a hotel in Honolulu.
5. A bank is certainly going to be robbed by John Smith in Hawaii.
6. Their next step is being planned by 008 and 009.

7. A surfboard is being bought by 008 for a competition.
8. John Smith was filmed by Billy Blake at the surfing competition.

Activité 4

1. F. – Vas-y
2. J.
3. F. – Je suis aux anges.
4. F. – Tiens bon !
5. F. – Montre-leur de quoi tu es capable.

Activité 5

1. Billy's **aim / goal / objective** is to catch John Smith.
2. Billy is working hard (**in order**) **to** catch John Smith.
3. 008 and 009 are hurrying (**in order**) **not to** miss their bus.
4. Billy's company must reach its financial **targets / objectives**.
5. 008 and 009 were playing football on the beach. 008 scored a **goal**.
6. John is hiding (**in order**) **not to** get caught.
7. John's main **goal / objective** in life is to make easy money.
8. **In order not to** get too tired, 008 and 009 decided to stop playing football and went fishing.

Activité 6

1. 008 and 009 had to go inside **because / because of** the rain.
2. 008 and 009 had to go inside **since** / **so** it was raining.
3. **As a result / as a result of** the rain, they had to go inside.
4. John Smith needs more cash, **that's why** / **then** he needs to rob a few banks.
5. John's lifestyle is the **cause** / **consequence** of his problems with the police.
6. What is John's **effect** / **motive** for robbing banks?

7. John Smith is fed up with 008 and 009 **as / because** of they keep following him.
8. Billy's last attempt to catch John Smith **resulted in** / **resulted from** a total failure.
9. **Consequently / As** Billy earns very little money, he doesn't travel first class.
10. If Billy doesn't catch John Smith this time, **since / then** he'll have go on following him round the world.

Activité 7

1. courageous
2. funny
3. intolerant
4. shy
5. impolite
6. optimistic
7. hard-working
8. warm
9. stupid
10. boring

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. c. The reservation **was made** in May.
2. b. Will 008 **be invited** to the party?
3. c. What time is John **expected to** arrive?
4. a. Hold **on**! I'm coming.
5. b. Don't give **up**! Cheer **up**!
6. a. **Good** job! **Well** done!

Traduire les phrases suivantes.

1. Thanks to John Smith, Billy Blake is travelling round the world.
2. Billy is very nice but he is very shy.
3. It is often thought that 008 is an idiot / a cretin.
4. Be more open-minded and tolerant!
5. Don't worry! Be happy!

Chapitre 18

Activité 1

1. I have found my keys.
2. They have already met.
3. He has had an accident.
4. They have missed their flight.
5. He has been there before.
6. He has always wanted to see it.
7. He has never seen one in his life.
8. They have heard about it.

Activité 2

1. Billy has written 17 reports this year.
2. 008 and 009 have had three arguments this morning.
3. John Smith has been at the Sydney Opera House three times this week.
4. John has read two hilarious comic strips this morning.
5. Billy Blake has bought six bottles of Australian wine for his friends this week.
6. 008 and 009 have investigated five times together.

Activité 3

1. 008 and 009 have known each other since they were ten / ten years old.
2. Billy has been in Australia for a few hours.
3. "Where is he?" "He's gone to Sydney."
4. 008 has forgotten the time of his appointment.
5. 009 has never seen a kangaroo in his life.
6. Billy Blake has just finished his report.
7. Have you ever seen Ayers Rock?
8. The Aborigines have lived in Australia for 40,000 years.
9. They haven't been to Canberra yet.
10. Billy has taken 200 photos since the beginning of the week.

Activité 4

1. Billy **has not caught** John Smith yet. / Billy **hasn't caught** John Smith yet.
2. John's plane **arrived** five minutes ago.
3. The Sydney Opera House **was built** from 1956 to 1973.
4. Billy **has** never **travelled** so much so far.
5. When **did** John Smith **decide** to go to Australia?
6. In 1875, British explorer Ernest Giles **became** the first explorer to cross the Great Victoria Desert.

Activité 5

1. 008 and 009 have worked for the government **for** many years.
2. 008 has known 009 **since** 1978.
3. 008 has wanted to become a secret agent **since** he was a little boy.
4. Billy Blake has had exciting missions **for** years.
5. Billy Blake has made seven phone calls **since** five o'clock this morning.
6. The hotel manager has owned the place **for** fifteen years.
7. This winemaker has been in business **since** 1950.
8. John Smith has been up **since** six o'clock this morning.

Activité 6

1. Vous ne l'avez **toujours** pas arrêté.
2. Il est **toujours** en retard.
3. Je n'y ai pas **encore** songé / réfléchi.
4. Nous y sommes **déjà** allés auparavant.
5. John Smith ne sera **jamais** un homme pauvre.
6. 008 a **toujours** été lent.
7. Avez-vous **déjà** mangé du kangourou ?
8. Non mais j'ai **déjà** mangé de l'autruche.

9. John Smith nous a **encore** échappé !
10. L'Australie est le pays le plus fascinant que j'aie **jamais** vu.

Activité 7

1. I don't know this man. I've **never** seen him before.
2. John has **already** stolen millions of pounds.
3. Billy is **always** on the move, **never** in the same place twice.
4. I'd like to see tropical fish **again**.
5. John Smith hasn't been arrested **yet**.
6. 008 and 009 **still** need to improve their investigating techniques.
7. People **always** mistake Sydney for the capital of Australia, which is Canberra.
8. What? You **already** knew that?
9. Has John Smith **ever** told the truth about himself?
10. That was a horrible experience. I will **never** do it **again**!

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. b. Billy has **left** his wallet at the hotel.
2. c. John Smith hasn't **been** caught in the act yet.
3. a. 008 and 009 **haven't** heard about the Great Barrier Reef.
4. c. Where have you **been** all this time?
5. b. "Mr Smith isn't in. He's **gone** to Australia."

Traduire les phrases suivantes.

1. Billy Blake has already visited a lot of countries.
2. John Smith has never had a normal job.
3. They've forgotten to call their boss again.
4. John has always loved travelling / to travel.
5. John has already travelled round the world three times.

Chapitre 19

Activité 1

1. John Smith always says he wants to be rich: → discours rapporté
→ discours direct : "I want to be rich".
2. John Smith is said to be extremely rich: → discours rapporté → discours direct : "John Smith is extremely rich".
3. John is wondering if he the richest man in the world:
→ discours rapporté → discours direct : "Am I the richest man in the world?".
4. 008 is tired and wants to have a rest: → pas au discours rapporté
5. 008 is tired and wants to know if he can have a rest: → discours rapporté → discours direct : "Can I have a rest?".

Activité 2

1. Billy says (that) he's finally going to catch John Smith.
2. 009 thinks (that) his colleague is a complete idiot.
3. John wants to know what these two secret agents are doing.
4. John says (that) he's looking forward to seeing his girlfriends.
5. 008 says (that) it's really nice to be back in England.
6. 008 wants to know if it will be cold tomorrow in London.
7. 008 and 009 say they enjoyed their stay in Australia.
8. Billy wants to know if he'll get a reward if he arrests John Smith.
9. Billy thinks (that) John Smith should be in prison.
10. John Smith says (that) there is a mistake and that he is innocent.

Activité 3

1. Billy was frustrated when he went to Russia because he couldn't read the **Russian** newspapers.
2. Billy's favourite girlfriend is from Japan. She's **Japanese**.
3. 008 thinks everybody in Cardiff speaks **Welsh / English**.
4. The **Germans / The Japanese** lost the Second World War.
5. One of Billy's schoolteachers was from Madrid. He was **Spanish**.
6. John Smith likes sipping at all the different kinds of whisky: **Irish, Scottish, Canadian** and **American**.

7. Pizza is 008 and 009's favourite **Italian** dish.
8. Winston Churchill was a typical **Englishman / Briton**. Charles de Gaulle was a typical **Frenchman**.
9. Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated on March 17 in **Ireland** as a national holiday.
10. What Billy liked best when he was in **Australia** was Sydney Opera House.

Activité 4

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. f | 6. g |
| 2. a | 7. d |
| 3. j | 8. c |
| 4. b | 9. e |
| 5. h | 10. i |

Activité 5

coin = **corner**
nouvelle = **news** (la nouvelle qu'on apprend), **short story** (forme littéraire)
injurier = **insult**
huile = **oil**
pièce = **room** (dans une maison), **coin** (monnaie)
achever = **finish**
rester = **stay**
anxieux = **nervous**
college = **secondary school / junior high school**
issue = **exit**

Activité 6

1. En fait, John Smith n'est jamais allé à l'université.
2. Billy est impatient d'atteindre son objectif.
3. 009 faisait semblant de lire un roman à la bibliothèque.
4. John Smith finira par être attrapé et Billy pourra se reposer.
5. 008 est beaucoup plus sensible que sensé.

Activité 7

1. He is John's **brother-in-law**.
2. Paul is John's **nephew**.
3. Miranda is John's **niece**.
4. Edward is John's **father**.
5. Sarah is John's **stepsister**.
6. Elizabeth is John's **stepmother**.
7. Keith is John's **uncle**.

8. Henry is John's **grandfather**.
9. Hyacinth is John's **aunt**.
10. Harriet is John's **grandmother**.

Activité 8

1. Billy's grandmother had three sisters. The oldest / eldest was married to an American, the youngest was married to a Scot and the third one was single.
2. 008 has two sisters and three stepbrothers. He likes his stepmother. He doesn't really like his stepfather. His grandparents are Welsh but 008 has never been to Wales.
3. 009 is married to an Italian woman. He met her in Germany. She was staying at her cousins'. 009 and his wife have two children, a son and a daughter.
4. John Smith would like to marry his Japanese girlfriend. But he's now in prison. That's why she has gone back to Japan. She now lives with her parents and her grandparents.

Test récapitulatif

Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. a. En anglais le mot **library** signifie **bibliothèque**
2. b. Le mot français "pièce de monnaie" se traduit en anglais par **coin**.
3. b. Le beau-père par alliance est **father-in-law**.
4. a. "Billy wants to know **when** he will get his reward" et b. "Billy wants to know **if** he will get his reward."
5. c. "008 **wants to know** who John Smith really is."

Traduire les phrases suivantes.

1. Billy (has) prevented John from robbing another bank.
2. Because of the rain, 008 fell on the pavement and injured / hurt himself.
3. John Smith is anxious to escape from the prison.
4. Billy wants to have a rest. He's going to stay at home and read a few good novels.
5. John Smith wants to know if they serve champagne with the meals in prison.

Révisions grammaticales

1 • L'expression de la suggestion

a. On emploie *shall* avec *I* et *we* dans les **questions**.

On fait suivre **how** *about* / **what** *about* d'un verbe à la forme **-ing**.

On exprime aussi la suggestion à l'aide de **why don't you** / *we* / *they* ?

On peut également prodiguer des conseils en utilisant *I think you / he / she / we / they* **should**.

b. Traduire

1. Shall we arrest John Smith? / How / What about arresting John Smith? / Why don't we arrest John Smith? / I suggest we arrest John Smith. / I think we should arrest John Smith.
2. I suggest John Smith goes to prison.
3. I think you should be more careful. / How / What about being more careful?
4. Why don't we call the police? / I think we should call the police. / How / What about calling the police? / I suggest we call the police. / Shall we call the police?

2 • Verbe + V-ing ou Verbe + to

a. Les verbes *like*, *love*, *hate*, *prefer*, *start*, *begin*, *continue* peuvent être suivis de **to + infinitif** ou **d'un verbe à la forme -ing**.

Lorsque les verbes *start* ou *begin* sont au présent *be* + **-ing**, ils sont suivis de **to + infinitif**.

b. Compléter :

1. John Smith avoids **talking** to the other prisoners.
2. He intends **to escape** very soon.
3. For the first time in his life, he would **like to go shopping**.
4. He's considering **marrying** his Japanese girlfriend.
5. He's thinking of **having** five children.
6. He's starting **to feel** bored in prison.

3 • Le passif

a. Le passif met en valeur la personne ou la chose sur laquelle **l'action s'exerce**.

On construit le passif de la manière suivante :

sujet + be (conjugué) + **participe passé** du verbe de l'action (+ **by** + agent).

On n'indique pas toujours **l'agent**.

Le passif s'emploie à **tous les temps**.

On emploie souvent la forme passive en anglais pour traduire le **on** français.

b. Forme passive

1. John **was arrested** on February 10th.
2. Billy **was rewarded** on the same day.
3. 008 and 009 **were congratulated** by their supervisor.
4. Billy **has been invited** / **was invited** / **will be invited** to Buckingham Palace by the Queen.
5. 008 and 009 **have been promoted** / **were promoted** / **will be promoted**.
6. John **was judged** two years later.
7. Billy **was interviewed** by the media.
8. John Smith's adventures **are going to be turned** / **will be turned** into a book.
9. John **is admired** by a lot of women all over the world.
10. Billy Blake **is envied** by a lot of detectives.

4 • Le but

1. Billy worked hard (**in order**) to become a good detective.
2. His main **objective** / **goal** has always been to arrest criminals.
3. John Smith had to be very careful (**in order**) **not to** be arrested.

5 • La cause

1. **Thanks to** Billy, John Smith is now in prison.
2. I have never understood John's real **motives**.
3. **As** / **Since** John is in prison, Billy can rest / relax.

6 • La conséquence

1. John made a mistake. **As a result**, he was arrested.
2. John Smith is in prison. **That's why** his girlfriend has gone back to Japan.
3. **As a result of** this arrest, Billy was interviewed by the press.

7 • Le present perfect simple

a. Le *present perfect simple* marque un **lien** entre l'action exprimée par le verbe et le **présent**.

Il permet de faire le **bilan** de ce qui est accompli dans le présent

On l'emploie aussi pour dresser un bilan du **nombre** de choses **accomplies**.

On l'utilise également quand l'indication temporelle fait référence à une **période** qui n'est **pas terminée**.

b. Traduire

1. Have you ever met John Smith?
2. John Smith has already written his memoirs.
3. 008 and 009 have just left on a new mission.
4. Billy has always wanted to be a detective.
5. Billy has arrested ten famous criminals since 1999.
6. Billy hasn't received his reward yet.
7. John Smith has known his girlfriend for two years.
8. John Smith has never been to Japan.
9. The British government has just learnt that John Smith has been arrested.
10. 008 has never been promoted in his life.

8 • Gone et been

Billy's **gone** on a journey. (Billy est parti en voyage, il n'est pas là.)

Billy's **been** to New York. (Billy est allé à New York, il est revenu avec des souvenirs qu'il a posés sur sa table.)

9 • For et since

For introduit **une durée**.

Since introduit **un point de départ**.

10 • Le discours rapporté au présent

a. Pour rapporter les paroles de quelqu'un, on emploie souvent des verbes tels que :

pour les affirmations : **say, think** suivis de **that** ou de **rien**.

pour les questions : **want to know** suivi de **if** ou de **tout pronom interrogatif**.

b. Dialogue :

Billy: "Where do you live? Who are you working for?"

John: "I live here and there. I am working for nobody but myself."

"I am ready to get a regular job if I don't go to prison."

Billy: "I suggest you give more serious answers. I also advise you to behave in the future if you really want to get married and have five children..."

John: "Thank you very much for your advice. I promise I will try to become honest."

Révisions lexicales

1 • Arts et artistes

1. *aiinngtp* : **painting**
2. *aeiulrrt* : **literature**
3. *eoocmpsr* : **composer**
4. *eirrtv* : **writer**
5. *eiolnstv* : **novelist**
6. *aecrsst* : **actress**
7. *aeooghpprrt* : **photographer**
8. *eiiobhntx* : **exhibition**
9. *aiioofhnnssw* : **fashion show**
10. *aaeygllrrt* : **art gallery**

2 • Humeurs et traits de personnalité

1. *bold* ≠ **fearful**
2. *courageous* ≠ **cowardly**
3. *easy going* ≠ **strict**
4. *funny* ≠ **boring**
5. *generous* ≠ **selfish**
6. *good-tempered* ≠ **bad-tempered**
7. *happy* ≠ **sad**
8. *hardworking* ≠ **lazy**
9. *shy* ≠ **outgoing**
10. *warm* ≠ **cold**

B • Famille et relations

		N	E	P	H	E	W			R	
				A						E	
			F	R	I	E	N	D		L	
			E					A		A	
		W		N				U		T	
	S	I	S	T	E	R		G		I	
		F		S				H		V	
		E				F	A	T	H	E	R
				C				E		S	
		B	R	O	T	H	E	R			H
M				U					P		U
A	U	N	T	S		I	N	L	A	W	S
T				I		I		L		B	
E			U	N	C	L	E			A	
S						C		S	O	N	
				M	O	T	H	E	R		D