

Chapitre 1

À la rencontre de Billy Blake

Grammaire

Be et *have* au présent
Le présent simple (1)

Fonctions

Indiquer son métier, son adresse
Dire où se trouve un objet
Indiquer le chemin

Vocabulaire

Mobilier
Adjectifs

ZOOM Le présent

Be

> Forme affirmative :

I am (I'm) – you are (you're)
He / she / it is (he's / she's / it's)
we are (we're) – you are – they are (they're)

> Forme interrogative :

am I? are you? is he / she / it?
are we? are you? are they?

> Formes négatives contractées :

are not = aren't – is not = isn't

Have (got)

> Forme affirmative :

I have got (I've got) – you have got (you've got)
he / she / it has got (he / she / it's got)
we have got (we've got) – you have got
they have got (they've got)

> Forme interrogative :

have I got? have you got? has he / she / it got?
have we got? have you got? have they got?

> Formes négatives contractées :

have not got = haven't got
has not got = hasn't got

Present simple (1)

> Forme affirmative :

I live – you live – he / she / it lives
we live – you live – they live

> Forme interrogative :

Do I / you / we / they live?
Does he / she / it live?

> Forme négative :

I / you / we / they don't live
He / she / it doesn't live.

Have peut également se conjuguer comme un verbe du présent simple :
we have - do you have? - I don't have

Reponses courtes

Yes, I am. / Yes, she is...
No, I'm not. / No, she isn't...
Yes, I have. / Yes, she has.
No, I haven't. / No, she hasn't.
Yes, I do. / Yes, she does.
No, I don't. / No, she doesn't.



First name: Billy
Surname: Blake
Age: forty (40)
Family: two sisters, no brothers
Nationality: British
Job: detective
Address: High Street – Oxford
Pets: two cats
Vehicles: bicycle, old car
Possession: haunted castle in Scotland
Hobbies: collecting stamps and postcards
Languages: English and German

Activité • 1

Répondre par des réponses courtes en utilisant les informations mentionnées ci-dessus.

1. Has Billy got a brother?

.....

2. Is he 20 years old?

.....

3. Is he British?

.....

4. Does he have a dog?

.....

5. Has he got a house in Ireland?

.....

6. Has he got a hobby?

.....

7. Does he have a stamp collection?

.....

8. Does he like postcards?

.....

9. Is Billy a policeman?

.....

10. Does he speak Italian?

.....

Activité • 2

Dire le contraire des phrases proposées.

Ex. : *This is Tom Smith. This isn't Tom Smith.*

1. Billy is Irish.

.....

2. He has two brothers.

.....

3. He is from London.

.....

4. Billy has got a castle in Oxford.

.....

5. He has a medal collection.

.....

6. His car is new.

.....

7. Billy lives in Liverpool.

.....

8. He likes dogs.

.....

9. He has a motorbike.

.....

10. He speaks Russian.

.....

Activité • 3

Mettre les phrases suivantes à la forme interrogative.

Ex. : *Billy is tired. Is Billy tired?*

1. Billy is tall.

.....

2. He has a new bicycle.

.....

3. He lives in High Street, Oxford.

.....

4. Billy has got five cats.

.....

5. He is a private detective.

.....

6. He has got an old car.

.....

7. He speaks German.

.....

8. He is twenty years old.

.....

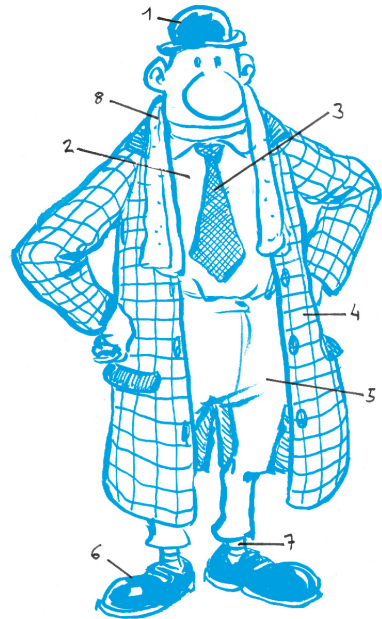
9. He has a flat in London.

.....

10. Billy likes his job.

.....

Activité • 4



Quels vêtements porte Billy ? Faire correspondre les noms des vêtements avec les numéros

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | → | Grey trousers |
| 2 | | Black shoes |
| 3 | | Black hat |
| 4 | | White shirt |
| 5 | | Check coat |
| 6 | | Striped socks |
| 7 | | Grey scarf |
| 8 | | Dark tie |

Activité • 5

Faire des phrases avec les mots proposés.

Ex. : *Billy / cold → Billy is cold.*

1. He / not rich.

.....

ASTUCE Be en anglais = avoir en Français

There is a stamp. = Il y a un timbre.
There are five men. = Il y a cinq hommes.
be 30 years old = avoir 30 ans
be hot / cold = avoir chaud / froid
be hungry / thirsty = avoir faim / soif
be lucky = avoir de la chance
be right / wrong = avoir raison / tort

PRATIQUE Donner son métier, son adresse

I'm an artist. = Je suis artiste.
He's a detective. = Il est détective
I live in York. = J'habite à York.

ZOOM Dire où

Where is Billy from? = D'où est Billy ?
Where do you live? = Où habites-tu ?
Where does she work? = Où travaille-t-elle ?
here = ici
there / over there = là / là-bas
in = dans, à
to = vers, à, en direction de
at = à
from = (en provenance) de
on = sur
under = sous
behind = derrière
against = contre
between = entre
in front of = devant
near = près de
next to = à côté de
over = par dessus
above = au dessus de
across = de l'autre côté
through = à travers
on the right / left of = à droite / gauche de
in the middle of = au milieu de
outside = à l'extérieur de
inside = à l'intérieur de

PRATIQUE Indiquer le chemin

It's on the right / left. = C'est à droite / gauche.
Turn right. = Tournez à droite.
Go straight on. = Allez tout droit.
Turn around. = Faites demi-tour.
It's the second left. = C'est la 2^e à gauche.
Go past... = Passez devant...
It's far from here. = C'est loin d'ici.

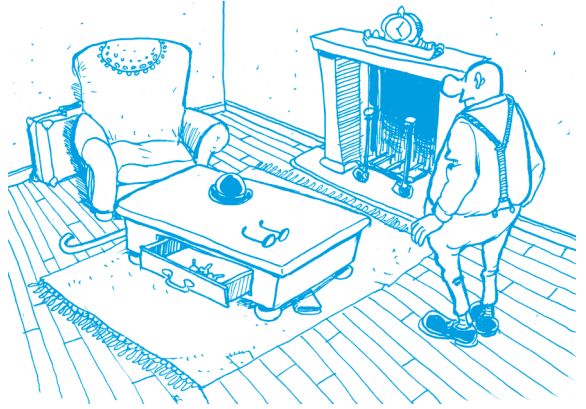
2. They / very thirsty.

3. You / wrong!

4. She / happy?

5. He / right.

Activité • 6



Demander à Billy où sont ses affaires en s'inspirant de l'exemple proposé.

Ex. : *suitcase?* → *Where is your suitcase?*

1. glasses?
2. hat?
3. passport?
4. walking stick?
5. keys?

Activité • 7

D'après l'illustration précédente indiquer si les phrases suivantes sont vraies (true = T) ou fausses (false = F). Les corriger si nécessaire.

Ex. : *The suitcase is on the table.* T F

The suitcase isn't on the table.

It's behind the armchair.

1. The glasses are on the coffee table.

2. The passport is to the left of the keys.

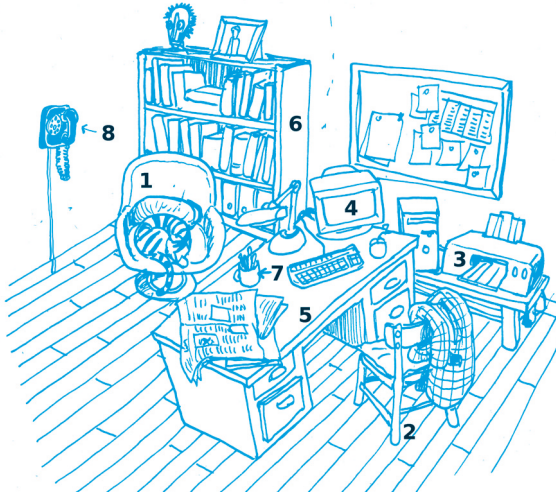
3. The walking stick is against the wall.

4. The keys are in the coffee table drawer.

4. There a mouse the computer.

5. There some pens the penholder.

Activité • 8



Relier les objets à leur nom anglais.

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

Activité • 9

Observer l'illustration précédente et décrire le bureau de Billy en complétant avec le mot qui convient.

Ex. : *There are books on the bookshelves.*

- There some newspapers on the of the desk.
- There a cat the armchair.
- There no paper the printer.

Activité • 10



Traduire les phrases suivantes.

- Ce n'est pas loin d'ici.
.....
- Allez tout droit.
.....
- Prenez la deuxième à gauche.
.....
- Passez devant la poste.
.....
- Traversez le parc.
.....
- Tournez à droite.
.....
- C'est sur la gauche,
.....
- entre le garage et le cinéma.
.....

Test récapitulatif

■ Entourer la bonne réponse.

1. Billy Blake ... English.
a. am b. is c. are
2. My passport is ... my pocket.
a. in b. on c. under
3. Billy ... a computer?
a. has / have b. does / got c. does / have
4. His books are ... his desk.
a. on b. in c. under
5. Turn ... and go straight
a. over / in b. at / under c. around / on

■ Répondre aux questions.

1. What's your name?
.....
2. Where do you live?
.....
3. Where do you come from?
.....
4. Where do you work?
.....
5. What are you wearing at the moment?
.....

■ Mettre le verbe à la forme négative.

1. Billy is sitting on a chair.
.....
2. He has a bicycle.
.....
3. I like English cheese.
.....
4. We are tired.
.....
5. The post office is far from here.
.....

Chapitre 2

Autour de Billy Blake

Grammaire

Les articles
This / that
These / those
L'impératif

Vocabulaire

Métiers

ZOOM Les articles

a / an

Ils s'utilisent avec un nom dénombrable.
A précède un **son** consonne et **an** un **son** voyelle.
Billy is a detective. = Billy est détective.
He works for an insurance company. = Il travaille pour une compagnie d'assurance.

the

The fait référence à un objet ou une personne déjà connus.
The mission is difficult. = La mission est difficile.
The local policemen know John Smith.
= Les policiers locaux connaissent John Smith.

On emploie **the** pour désigner un nom de pays comportant un nom commun.
Billy lives in the United Kingdom. = Billy vit au Royaume-Uni.

On dit « play **the** + instrument de musique ». *He plays the guitar.* = Il joue de la guitare.

Ø

Article zéro ou Ø précède les noms propres, les généralités, les notions, les repas, les aliments, la plupart des pays et les langues.
Ø people in Ø England know about Ø John Smith. = Les gens en Angleterre ont entendu parler de John Smith.

On dit « play + Ø + sport ». *John Smith plays Ø golf.* = John Smith joue au golf.

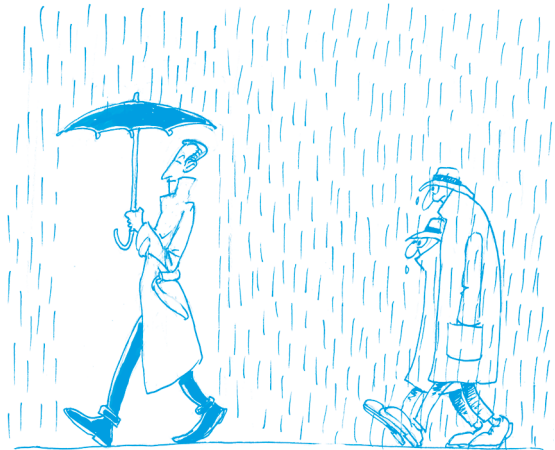
PRATIQUE Quelques métiers (I)

job = métier, emploi, profession
bank clerk = employé de banque
bus / taxi driver = chauffeur de bus / de taxi
employee = employé, salarié
engineer = ingénieur
farmer = agriculteur
firefighter = pompier
lawyer = avocat
manager = directeur
postman = facteur
shopkeeper = commerçant
teacher = enseignant

Activité • 1

A ou an ? Quel article convient pour chaque mot ?

1. child
2. artist
3. umbrella



4. MI6 agent
5. university
6. stamp
7. flower
8. house
9. hour
10. agent

Activité • 2

Compléter à l'aide de **a, an** ou **Ø**.

1. Billy is after criminal.
2. criminals are dangerous individuals.
3. John Smith is Englishman.
4. John Smith has houses around the world.
5. 008 is secret agent. He isn't very competent agent.