

1

La nature des mots

Chaque **mot** a une place et un rôle précis dans la **phrase** selon ce que l'on veut dire. Apprendre à reconnaître la **nature des mots** est indispensable pour comprendre la construction d'une **phrase**.

They	lived	in	a	small	flat.
pronom personnel sujet	verbe au prétérit	préposition de lieu	article	adjectif	nom
	↓			↓	
	moteur, pièce principale			précision complémentaire	



Je m'entraîne

1 M. et Mme Smith ont déménagé. Surlignez le verbe au prétérit dans chaque phrase.

.../5

1. They lived in Manchester, but they wanted to live in the countryside.
2. They had a nice flat near Arndale.
3. They lived on the second floor.
4. The rent was too high.
5. They bought a house near Manchester last year.

2 Transport. Surlignez le verbe au présent dans chaque phrase.

.../5

1. Mr and Mrs Smith live in the suburbs of Manchester.
2. They get up at 6.30.
3. They go to work by train.
4. They never drive to work.
5. They get home at about 6 o'clock.



Je me teste

1 Semaine ordinaire. Indiquez le numéro correspondant à la nature des mots.

.../5

- 1. verbe • 2. auxiliaire • 3. nom • 4. article • 5. pronom
- 6. préposition • 7. adverbe • 8. adjectif possessif

Mr Smith	is	an	engineer.
.....

He	never	drives	to	his	office.
.....

His	wife	often	works	from	home.
.....

She	goes	to	the	gym	on	Mondays.
.....

They	do	the	shopping	on	Saturdays.
.....

2 Week-end. Remettez les mots en ordre.

.../3

1. mows / spring / Mr / in / lawn / the / Smith

.....

2. vegetables / Smith / grows / and / Mrs / flowers

.....




3. like / they / gardening / both

.....

2

Les relations entre les mots

Le montage d'un film permet au réalisateur d'effectuer des choix dans l'ordre des plans. En grammaire, on organise la phrase selon ce que l'on veut exprimer.

1	2	3
		
sujet	verbe	complément

Il est essentiel de reconnaître le rôle des mots au sein d'une phrase.

Mr and Mrs Smith	live	near Manchester.
sujet	verbe	complément

Si la phrase est plus complexe, il est important de repérer la phrase minimale.

Mr and Mrs Smith,	who lived in a flat,	bought	a house	in a village	last year.
sujet	proposition relative	verbe	compléments		



Je m'entraîne

1 Surlignez le verbe dans chaque phrase.

.../5

1. Mr and Mrs Smith are married.
2. They have two children.
3. They met twenty years ago.
4. They lived in a flat.
5. They bought a house last year.

2 Surlignez le sujet dans chaque phrase.

.../5

1. Mr Smith doesn't like driving.
2. He always travels by train.
3. His wife can sometimes work from home.
4. Their house is not far from the city centre.
5. They've got a beautiful garden and a swimming pool.

3 Surlignez le ou les compléments dans chaque phrase.

.../5

1. Mr and Mrs Smith lived in a busy street.
2. They rented a flat.
3. They sold the flat last year.
4. They moved to the country.
5. They enjoy living in the countryside.



Je me teste

1 Retrouvez la phrase minimale.

Barrez les éléments qui ne sont pas indispensables.

.../5

1. Mr and Mrs Smith, who lived in the city centre, decided to move to the countryside.
2. They had a nice flat with a balcony.
3. Mrs Smith liked to grow all kinds of flowers.
4. Last year, they bought a nice little house in a village, not far from the city centre.
5. They sold their three-bedroom flat.

2 Ajoutez le mot manquant dans chaque phrase.

.../5

like · enjoy · travel · works · work

1. Mr Smith, who is an engineer, doesn't driving.
2. He in the city centre.
3. Mrs Smith can from home.
4. She sometimes has to abroad.
5. They both living in the countryside.

3 Quelle est la nature grammaticale du mot manquant ?

.....

3

Les 3 formes

1 La forme affirmative

They	lived	in the city centre.
majuscule en début de phrase	verbe au prétérit simple	point en fin de phrase

2 La forme interrogative

Did	they	work	in the centre?
majuscule à l'auxiliaire en début de phrase	pronom sujet	verbe (base verbale)	point d'interrogation en fin de phrase

3 La forme négative

They	did not	work	yesterday.
majuscule en début de phrase	auxiliaire et négation	base verbale	point en fin de phrase



Je m'entraîne

1 De quelle forme s'agit-il ? Cochez la réponse correcte.

.../5

	affirmative	interrogative	négative
1. Where do you work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. My wife and I work in the city centre.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. We don't drive to work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. We travel by train.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. We enjoy relaxing at home.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Ajoutez la ponctuation et les majuscules dans chaque phrase.
Cochez le type de forme.

.../5

	affirmative	interrogative	négative
a. — excuse me what time is the next train please	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. — I don't know I think it's at 7.39	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a. — I have a meeting at 9 o'clock	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. — well you've got plenty of time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>