

A2

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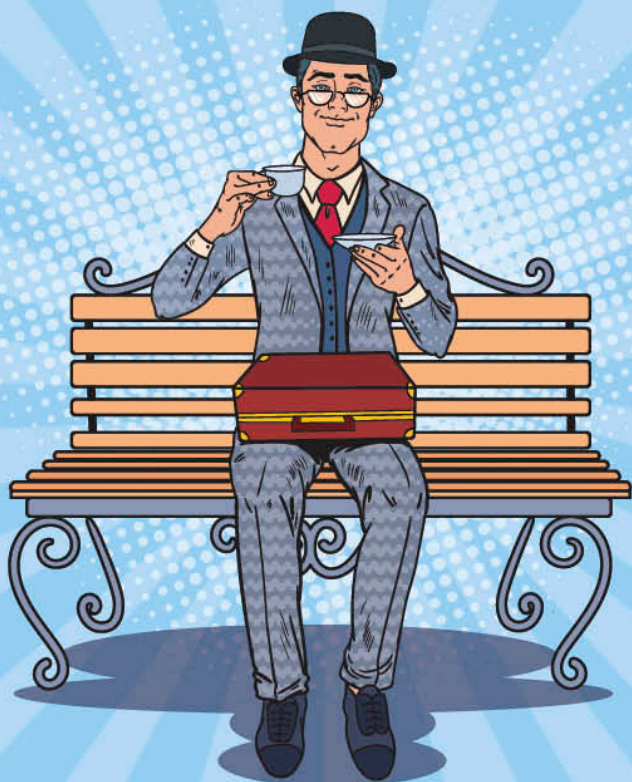
B1

B2

LA GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE EN SITUATION

Les règles de la grammaire

en contexte et par l'exemple



- ▶ Test de positionnement
- ▶ Rappels de cours
- ▶ Exercices d'entraînement
- ▶ 3 quiz bilan

ellipses

■ **Le verbe est singulier quand...**

- Le sujet est singulier (1)
- Les sujets sont coordonnés par autre chose que *and* et le sujet est singulier (2).
- Le sujet est précédé de *each* ou *every*, *someone*, *anybody*, *everybody*, *nobody*, *everything...* (3).
- Deux sujets singuliers renvoient à la même chose / personne ou une seule entité/ idée (4).
- Un nom collectif renvoie à un groupe (5).
- Après *the number of* (6).

Exemples

- *The boy **dances** well* (1)
- *The boy, as well as the girl, **dances** well* (2).
- *Everybody **is** here* (3).
- *Mary, my good friend and neighbour, **sings** well* (4).
- *Bread and butter **is** all she has for breakfast. Three years **is** a long time* (4).
- *The team **has** won* (5).
- *The number of people we need **is** thirteen* (6).

■ **Le verbe est pluriel quand...**

- Le sujet est pluriel (1).
- Les sujets sont coordonnés par *and* (2)
- Les sujets sont séparés par *both...and...* ; *both of them* (3).
- Un nom collectif renvoie aux membres du groupe (4).
- Après *a number of* (5).

- *The boys **dance** well* (1).
- *The boy and the girl **dance** well* (2).
- *Both the girl and the boy **dance** well* (3).
- *The police **are** coming* (4).
- *A number of people **have** come* (5).

■ **Cas particuliers**

- Quand les sujets sont connectés par *either... or* ou *neither ... nor*, le verbe s'accorde avec le nom le plus proche (1-2).
 - Avec *there* ou *here*, le verbe s'accorde avec le sujet placé après (3).
 - Certains noms ont une forme plurielle mais sont singuliers (*news* et les mots se terminant en *-ics* : *physics*, *economics*, *crossroads*, *ethics*, *mathematics*, *politics*, *the United States...*). Le verbe est singulier (4).
 - Certains noms sans « s » ont un verbe pluriel : *people*, *cattle*, *fish* (5).
 - Certains mots ont la même forme au singulier et au pluriel (*series*, *means*, *species...*) (6).
- *Either the boy or the girls **sing** well* (1).
 - *Either the boys or the girl **sings** well* (2).
 - *There **is** one boy and there **are** two girls* (3).
 - *Mathematics **is** difficult* (4).
 - *The cattle **are** grazing. People **are** gathered around the bus* (5).
 - *The series **was/were** really great* (6).

France closes dozens of swimming pools over soaring energy costs

French sports and education groups have expressed outrage at the closure of around 30 swimming pools, as surging heating costs have made them no longer viable.

“These closures directly impact all children and adults who won’t be able to learn to swim,” the French Swimming Federation (FFN) said in a statement, demanding the pools’ “immediate” reopening.

Vert Marine, which operates pools and ice rinks across France, said Monday that its annual energy bill has jumped to 100 million euros from 15 million euros—a figure it said equals “the company’s entire annual revenue”.

For the company, “the government, as well as local authorities, has to make the right decisions to get back to acceptable energy costs”.

But local governments are themselves struggling to meet surging bills, which have doubled in some places, according to France Urbaine, a federation of large towns and cities.

Since pool closures during the coronavirus crisis, there have already been a generation of 800,000 school pupils who are unable to learn to swim.

Neither local authorities nor the sports ministry denies the importance of swimming as a way of preventing accidental drownings. “Balancing the books for private companies that manage some pools shouldn’t come before the public interest,” the physical education union SNEP said. Many of France’s pools and ice rinks are old, and the government has planned to set up a working group on saving energy to study them.

Adapted from France 24 – 07/09/2022

1 Identifiez le sujet du verbe principal dans les phrases suivantes.

- These closures directly impact all children and adults.
- Its annual energy bill has jumped to 100 million euros.
- Local governments are struggling to meet surging bills, which have doubled.
- A figure it said equals “the company’s entire annual revenue”.
- Balancing the books for private companies that manage some pools shouldn’t come before the public interest.

2 Justifiez l’accord sujet-verbe dans ces phrases.

- The government, as well as local authorities, has to make the right decisions.
- Neither local authorities nor the sports ministry denies the importance of swimming.
- There have already been a generation of 800,000 school pupils.

3 Mettez les verbes à la forme correcte.

- The pool, as well as the rink, (have) closed.
- Neither the pools nor the rink (be) old.

1 Identifiez le sujet du verbe principal dans les phrases suivantes.

- The letters you posted were wrongly addressed.
- The cake my parents are making smells delicious.
- The woman they were supposed to meet has phoned to say she couldn't come.
- There is a girl sitting there.
- My neighbours, whom I met last week, have just moved in.

2 Déterminez si les sujets des phrases de l'exercice précédent sont singuliers ou pluriels. Puis mettez les sujets singuliers au pluriel et inversement et procédez aux changements nécessaires pour le verbe.

Ex. : *The bus on which there were my colleagues has just arrived.*

Sujet : *The bus* > singulier. *The buses on which there were my colleagues have just arrived.*

3 Choisissez la forme correcte.

- Every photo I take **is/are** printed out.
- The number of students attending the conference **is/are** still unknown.
- Only one of the thieves **has/have** been arrested.
- Both Mary and Lucy **has/have** forgotten to come.
- A certain number of workers **is/are** on strike.

4 Indiquez si le verbe doit être singulier ou pluriel, puis conjuguez-le au présent.

- The team (to win) every time.
- Three years (to be) very long.
- Everybody (to sing) well.
- Neither the students nor the teacher (to be) satisfied.
- Mary, as well as her husband, (to take) the bus.
- Both the girl and the boy (to have) good results.
- Either the president or the ministers (to address) the citizens every week.

5 Choisissez la forme qui convient.

- The books we bought **was/were** very expensive.
- The children **is/are** getting ready for school.
- Neither my parents nor my brother **has/have** called.
- The president, as well as his wife, **has/have** been shocked.
- The team **has/have** been successful thanks to collective efforts.
- Either my sister or my brothers **likes/like** music.
- A great number of pupils **has/have** passed their exams.

6 Indiquez si les phrases sont justes, sinon corrigez-les.

- The series we saw last year has won many prizes.
- The United States have often been considered as a superpower.
- There are a lot of traffic at peak hours.
- Physics is not my favourite subject.
- Neither my neighbours nor my parents has come.
- Many species has already disappeared.

La grammaire en situation

Corrigés p. 243

À partir des tableaux suivants, faites un maximum de phrases pour présenter votre famille. Attention aux accords sujet-verbe.

Ex. : *My sister needs a new front wheel.*

My parents	Tom and I	We
I	Her cats	She
My brother	My bicycle	He
My sister	My uncle Oliver	My aunt and my uncle

watch	play	drink
sing	need	give
sings	needs	watches
plays	drinks	gives

baseball on Saturdays together on their sofa.	football every weekend with our friends	a lot of water with their lunch.
pop songs in my school music class.	special cat food from the veterinarian.	our parents handmade gifts on their birthdays.
his favourite songs in the shower.	a new front wheel.	a lot of films with their friends.
computer games with his brother.	milk before she goes to bed.	all his nephews and nieces presents at Christmas.

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Expressions utiles

Front wheel : roue avant

Handmade : artisanal

Nephew : neveu



Les adjectifs

- Ils sont **invariables** (pas de S au pluriel) et se placent **avant le nom**.
- Voici l'**ordre** dans lequel placer les adjectifs lorsqu'il y en a plusieurs qui précèdent le nom :

Opinion + size + shape + temperature + age + colour + origin + material + usage
+ NOUN

Opinion	Size	Shape	Temperature	Age
<i>Good, bad, interesting,</i>	<i>big, small, large, long</i>	<i>round, square</i>	<i>hot, cold, warm</i>	<i>young, old</i>
Colour	Origin	Material	Usage	Noun
<i>blue, pink, dark, light</i>	<i>French, Italian</i>	<i>cotton, woollen</i>	<i>riding, living</i>	<i>car, people</i>

- Lorsque les adjectifs sont attributs (placés après les verbes d'état comme *be*), on met en général la conjonction "and" avant le dernier adjectif (*It is a big and beautiful house*).
- Certains adjectifs sont toujours attributs et **se placent après le verbe**.
Quelques exemples : *afraid* (effrayé), *alive* (en vie), *awake* (éveillé), *aware* (conscient), *cross* (en colère), *ill* (malade), *glad* (ravi).
Il faut recourir à leurs synonymes pour dire la même chose en utilisant un adjectif épithète. *This girl is afraid* est synonyme de *A frightened girl*.
- **Avec un superlatif**, il faut faire attention à bien placer l'adjectif avant le nom.
Ex. : C'est la voiture la plus rapide que j'ai jamais conduite : *It is the fastest car I have ever driven*.
- **Les terminaisons les plus courantes des adjectifs :**

-ate, -ant, -ous/ious, -al, -ing, -ed, -able, -ible, -ish, -ile, -y, -ic, -ical, -ial, -ory/ary, -wide, -free, -less, -ive, -ful, -like, -er, -est, -while, -esque.

Certains mots se terminant par « *ly* » sont des adjectifs et non des adverbes : *Timely, early, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, costly, silly, lovely, ugly, deadly, cowardly, lively, likely, unlikely, leisurely, manly, womanly, beastly, princely, scholarly, kingly, brotherly*. Les termes *weekly, daily, monthly, yearly* sont adverbes quand ils sont en fin de phrase.



Les adjectifs et noms composés

- Les **adjectifs composés** (*compound adjectives*) désignent les **adjectifs construits à partir de 2 mots distincts**, voire plus.

Attention : ce n'est pas parce que plusieurs adjectifs s'enchaînent qu'ils forment un adjectif composé ! Avec un adjectif composé, les différents éléments le constituant forment **une seule et même idée**, tandis qu'un enchaînement d'adjectifs traduit plusieurs précisions différentes. Les adjectifs sont invariables, y compris dans le cas d'un adjectif composé. Ainsi, on dira: a *twelve-year-old boy*, sans "s" à "year".

- Les **noms composés** (*compound nouns*) : la première partie nous renseigne sur le type d'objet ou de personne ou sa fonction (nom + nom, nom + verbe, nom + adverbe, verbe + nom, verbe + adverbe, adjectif + nom, adjectif + verbe, adverbe + nom, adverbe + verbe). La deuxième partie identifie l'objet ou la personne en question (*policeman, boyfriend, greenhouse, dry-cleaning, dining-table*).

Adverbe + participe passé ou nom + ed	Adjectif + participe présent (verbe + ing)	Nom + participe passé
a <i>well-known</i> writer a <i>brightly-lit</i> room <i>deeply-rooted</i> traditions a <i>well-mannered</i> girl	a <i>good-looking</i> boy a <i>free-standing</i> tower	a <i>tongue-tied</i> boy a <i>sun-dried</i> fruit
Adjectif + participe passé ou nom + ed	Nom + adjectif	Adjectif + nom
a <i>short-sighted</i> man a <i>long-haired</i> lady	a <i>world-famous</i> singer	a <i>last-minute</i> solution <i>deep-sea</i> diving
Nom + nom		
a <i>part-time</i> job		

Voici quelques **exemples de transformations** :

- A representative from the International Monetary Fund > *An International Monetary Fund representative*
- The month dedicated to the prevention of injury in childhood > *The childhood injury prevention month*
- Inequalities that have existed for a long time and are deeply rooted > *Long-lasting deeply-rooted inequalities*
- A budget which is based on the means rather than on the results > *A means-based rather than results-based budget.*

Sound Supreme 4 review: tremendous noise-cancelling headphones

Supremely comfortable, feature-packed Bluetooth cans sound brilliant with 60-hour battery life.

They are equipped with effective noise-cancelling systems that can significantly reduce rumbles, fan and road noise, and do a reasonable job on higher-pitched tones such as voices or keyboard taps in an office.

If you want some high-end noise-cancelling headphones, the Supreme 4 are worth every penny.

With its fantastic sound, effective noise-cancelling, and 60-hour battery life, it is highly comfortable. Added to Bluetooth 5.2 with aptX Adaptive and multipoint, USB-C charging and audio, you will appreciate its great controls, top voice quality, and good cross-platform app. On the other hand, you might regret its less standout design than its predecessors and its high price.

1 Relevez les adjectifs et noms composés.

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2 Classez-les dans les catégories suivantes.

Nom + verbe en -ing :

Adjectif + participe passé :

Nom + participe passé :

Nombre + nom :

Adjectif + nom :

Nom + nom :

Verbe + préposition :

3 Décomposez les termes suivants pour en trouver le sens.

a. Feature-packed:

b. Noise-cancelling:

c. 60-hour battery life:

4 Relevez les adjectifs faisant référence à la qualité du produit.

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5 Relevez les adverbes servant à nuancer les adjectifs.

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6 Remplacez les blancs par des termes du texte.

Plusieurs réponses sont possibles.

a. One of the features is its performance.

b. It is particularly at reducing surrounding noise.

c. It is a product equipped with equipment.

1 Mettez les mots dans l'ordre.

- a. book ▫ interesting ▫ small ▫ Spanish
- b. picture ▫ modern ▫ ugly ▫ rectangular
- c. old ▫ boring ▫ opinion ▫ American
- d. apple ▫ ripe ▫ green ▫ delicious
- e. suit ▫ woollen ▫ large ▫ black
- f. beautiful ▫ brick ▫ house ▫ small
- g. German ▫ magazine ▫ old ▫ strange
- h. cap ▫ cotton ▫ funny ▫ green

2 Choisissez la réponse adéquate.

- a. Jack is a student (**clear-sighted/clearing-sight**).
- b. This is a girl (**well-behaved/well-behaving**).
- c. Are you wearing a dress (**home-making/home-made**)?
- d. It is a tower (**100-feet/100-foot**).
- e. He has to make a decision (**heart-breaking/heart-broken**).
- f. He bought a book (**40-pages/40-page**).

3 Complétez ces phrases à l'aide d'un adjectif composé.

- a. This boy has green eyes. This is a boy.
- b. Nadal plays tennis with his left hand. He is a player.
- c. My cousin has curly hair. She is
- d. It is a story that never ends. It is a story.
- e. My neighbour is Mexican and he is 35. My neighbour is a Mexican.
- f. He wears shirts with short sleeves. He wears shirts.

4 Transformez les phrases suivantes afin d'obtenir un adjectif ou un nom composé.

- a. Jim is a boy who looks good. This is a
- b. This film lasts long. This is a
- c. A subject that people know well is a
- d. Models are women with long legs. Models are
- e. Shakespeare is a writer that is famous all over the world.
Shakespeare is a
- f. This tennis player plays with his right hand. This is a
- g. He found a solution that saves time. He found a
- h. If a film breaks your heart, you are because
it is

5 Traduisez les expressions suivantes en utilisant des adjectifs composés.

- a. Une maladie liée au tabac. >
- b. Un homme d'âge moyen. >
- c. Une femme myope. >
- d. Une librairie d'occasion. >
- e. Une femme aux talons aiguilles. >