ENGLISH EXERCISE

Connaissances : lexique des types de textes, formules introductives,

Compétences : lire : savoir se repérer dans le document et cibler l’information nécessaire

écrire : savoir présenter un texte en anglais en rédigeant des phrases simples reliées par des connecteurs élémentaires

Consigne : En vous aidant de votre cahier (partie méthodologie, fiche « présenter un texte en anglais ») présentez les textes suivants en anglais en écrivant sur les pointillés. (Indiquez seulement le type de texte et les sources).

1. The Glutton

Oh Molly, Molly, Molly

I’ve eaten too much pie

I’ve eaten too much custard

I think I’m going to die

Just one more plate of jelly

Before I pass away

Another glass of lemondade

And then no more I say !

Perhaps just one banana

And one more lollipop

A little slice of Eccles cake

And then I’ll have to stop !

So now one more one more Goodbye

And one more slice of ham

And now goodbye forever

But first some bread and jam

So now I die, goodbye again,

But pass the Stilton cheese

And as I slowly pass away

Just one more dinner please.

*A Children Treasury of Milligan : Classic stories and poems,* Spike Milligan, 1999

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2.

JULIET

O Romeo, Romeo ! wherefore art thou Romeo ?

Deny the father and refuse thy name ;

Or, if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,

And I’ll no longer be a Capulet.

ROMEO

Shall I hear more or shall I speak at this ?

JULIET

˜Tis but thy name that is my enemy ;

Thou art thyself, though not a Montague.

What’s a Montague ? it is not hand, nor foot,

Nor arm, nor face, nor any other part

Belonging to a man. O, be some other name !

What’s in a name ? that which we call a rose

By any other name would smell as sweet ;

So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call’d,

Retain that dear perfection which he owes

Without that title. Romeo, doff my name,

And for that name which is not part of thee

Take all myself.

ROMEO

I take thee at my word :

Call me but love, and I’ll be new baptized ;

Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

*Romeo and Juliet*, *Act 2 Scene 2 (The Balcony Scene)*, William Shakespeare, 1597

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ENGLISH EXERCISE

Le présent en BE + V-ing

Imaginez les situations suivantes et dites ce que font les personnages. (Utilisez d’abord vos connaissances et votre cahier avant de chercher dans un dictionnaire. Ecrivez sur les pointillés)

1. It’s 3 a.m on Sunday. You’re in your bedroom. What are you doing ?

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1. Your parents are with some friends at the restaurant. What are they doing ?

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1. Your teachers are in their office with books, sheets, computers and pencils. What are they doing ?

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1. Maya is in a bakery. What is she doing ?

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1. Steve is at the British Museum. What is he doing ?

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1. M’Bapé, Neymar, Ronaldo and Messi are in a stadium with some friends. What are they doing ?

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1. It’s 8 p.m. What are you doing ?

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1. It’s Thanksgiving Day. Donald Trump is at the White House in front of a living turkey. What is he doing ?

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1. Jenny is at the library. What is she doing ?

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ENGLISH EXERCISE

Le prétérit

Lisez le texte suivant et à l’aide de votre cahier (partie grammaire) mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au prétérit. Les verbes avec un astérisque sont réguliers.

Puis rangez tous les verbes se terminant par –ed au prétérit dans le tableau en fonction de leur prononciation (aidez-vous encore de votre cahier et de sa partie « prononciation »).

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST

Once upon a time there (be)………….. a rich merchant, who (had) three daughters. They (live\*)…………. in a very fine house in a beautiful city, and (had)………….. many servants to wait upon them. All their food (be)…………… served on gold and silver dishes, and their gowns (be)…………… made of the richest stuff sewn with jewels. The two eldest (be)……………… called Marigold and Dressalinda. Never a day (pass\*)………………. but these two (go)…………… out to some feast; but Beauty, the youngest, (love\*)……………. to stay at home and keep her old father company. Now, it (happen\*)………………. that misfortune (come)……………… upon the merchant. His ships (be)…………… wrecked, and in one day he (find)……………… that he (be)……………… no longer the richest merchant in the city, but a very poor man. He still (have)…………….. a little house in the country, and to this he (retire\*)……………….. His three daughters, of course, (go)………………. with him. Marigold and Dressalinda (be)……………….. very cross to think that they (lose)……………… all their money, and after being so rich, they must now live in a miserable cottage. But Beauty's only thought (be)………….. to cheer her old father, and while her two sisters (sit)………………….. on wooden chairs and (cry\*)……………… and (bewail\*)…………………… themselves, Beauty (get)………………. the supper ready, because the merchant (be)……………. now so poor that he could not even keep a servant. And so it (go) on. The two eldest sisters would do nothing, while Beauty (sweep)……………. the floors and (wash\*)…………… the dishes, and (do)………… her best to make the poor cottage pleasant. They (lead)………….. their sister a dreadful life too, with their complaints, they (refuse\*)……………………. to do anything themselves, but they (say)……… that everything she (do)…………. (be)……………… done wrong. But Beauty (accept\*)………… all their unkindness patiently, for her father's sake. In this way a whole year (go)……………. by, and then one day a letter (come)………… for the merchant. He (hasten\*)…………….. to find his daughters, because he (be)……………. anxious to tell them the good news contained in the letter. "My dear children," he (say)……………, "at last our luck has turned. One of the ships (come)………………. safely home to port, I will set out at once to claim my ship. And now tell me, girls, what shall I bring you when I come back ?" "A hundred pounds," (say)…………….. Marigold,. "I want a new silk dress," (say)………………. Dressalinda, "an apple-green one, sewn with seed-pearls, and green shoes with red heels, and a necklace of emeralds, and a box of gloves." "And what shall I bring for you, my Beauty?" (ask\*)………………. the father, as his little daughter (help\*)……………. him to put on his cloak. "Oh, bring me a rose," (say)…………. Beauty hastily. Her father (kiss\*)…………….. her fondly, and (set) out.

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