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## Langue Vivante Anglais Exercices de Grammaire

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## A. CONJUGAISON DES VERBES : NEGATION & INTERROGATION

### I. Mettre à la forme interrogative, puis à la forme négative (avec contractions)

1. Bill and Peter are on friendly terms. - 2. Her brother plays the piano. - 3. The policeman caught the thief. - 4. Patricia has been waiting for them for a long time. - 5. Their children can speak Italian. - 6. Your English friend would have understood the play. - 7. John has got a tape-recorder. - 8. His wife often goes to London. - 9. Their daughter is good at Maths. - 10. The audience has been disappointed. - 11. The neighbours have bought a new car.

### II. Mettre à la forme interro-négative (avec contractions)

1. She will be glad to see us. - 2. We should invite our cousins. - 3. You bought your camera in London. - 4. Jennifer looks like her mother. - 5. Everybody was surprised. - 6. Her husband did the cooking. - 7. Nancy always does her homework alone. - 8. You have met my wife. - 9. Their son would be glad to spend the year in the United States. - 10. The movie would have been too serious for the children.

### III. Répondre aux questions selon le modèle:

*Did he buy a book ? (a record) → No, he didn't (buy a book), he bought a record.*

1. Did he wear an overcoat? (a raincoat). - 2. Did they give her a watch? (a necklace). - 3. Did he catch a fish? (nothing). - 4. Did she tell the truth? (a lie). - 5. Did they teach the pupils two languages? (only one). - 6. Did he drink ginger-beer? (milk). - 7. Did you go to Cornwall? (the Isle of Wight). - 8. Did Charles Dickens write plays? (novels). - 9. Did he speak several foreign languages? (only English). - 10. Did Diana do the cooking? (the washing-up). - 11. Did you eat a hot dog? (a sandwich). - 12. Did you see John? (his wife). - 13. Did they leave this morning? (last night). - 14. Did he bring a bottle of Whisky? (a bottle of gin). - 15. Did she know everybody in the party? (only me).

## B. EMPLOIS IDIOMATIQUES DES AUXILIAIRES. « TAGS » & PHRASES ELLIPTIQUES.

### IV. Faire suivre les phrases suivantes de réponses elliptiques exprimant (a) l'approbation (« oui, c'est bien vrai »), (b) l'étonnement (« vraiment ? »).

1. He plays better than his brother. - 2. I'm good at languages. - 3. They were very angry. - 4. She's been lucky. - 5. You made a big mistake. - 6. She's as tall as her mother. - 7. It froze last night. - 8. Joan can make good cakes. - 9. Girls work harder than boys. - 10. The neighbours have got a new dog.

### V. Faire suivre les phrases de propositions elliptiques (a) et moi aussi, (b) et John aussi, (c) et les enfants aussi.

1. She found the play boring. - 2. She has been to Canada. - 3. Jack likes detective films. - 4. Judith will stay in London in July. - 5. You are keen on jazz. - 6. She plays chess. - 7. You've forgotten her birthday. - 8. She had a busy time. - 9. You've seen this play. - 10. You would be tired.

VI. Faire suivre du « question tag » (« n'est-ce pas ? ») les phrases suivantes :

1. You trust me. - 2. He made a fool of himself. - 3. We've lost our way. - 4. She didn't hear what we said. - 5. There's been an accident. - 6. There's enough tea for everybody. - 7. He doesn't drive well. - 8. That was a blunder. - 9. You and I are good friends. - 10. You've never seen a ballet. - 11. She has lunch at the canteen. - 12. He's never been to Russia in winter. - 13. You bought your umbrella at Woolworth's. - 14. Everybody knows who we are. - 15. They'd told you what to do.

VII. Traduire.

1. Nous étions en retard, et eux aussi. - 2. Il ne fume pas, et elle non plus. - 3. Tu n'aimes pas le chocolat ? - Bien sûr que si ! - 4. Ils regardent la télévision tous les soirs, pas moi. - 5. Si tu ne veux pas écouter ce concert, moi si. - 6. Nous déjeunons à la cantine, pas vous ? - 7. Wendy a acheté un nouveau parapluie. - Tiens, c'est vrai ! - 8. Vous n'êtes pas fatigué ? - Si. - 9. Il boit beaucoup de thé, et elle aussi. - 10. S'ils étaient à New York ils iraient au spectacle tous les soirs, moi pas.

C. PRESENT PROGRESSIF ET PRESENT SIMPLE.

VIII. Transformer les phrases suivantes selon le modèle :

*(Look), the boys are playing football (+ on Saturdays) → **The boys play football on Saturdays.***

1. Look, Dad is smoking his pipe (+ after lunch). - 2. Look, Mrs. Robinson is doing her shopping (+ every morning). - 3. Look, the neighbours are having tea in the garden (+ often). - 4. Listen, my sister is playing the flute (+ every evening). - 5. Look, it's raining (+ always on Sundays). - 6. Peter is going to the dentist's (+ twice a year). - 7. Listen, the neighbours are quarrelling (+ often). - 8. She is not working (+ on Saturdays). - 9. Mr. Webb is reading the evening paper (+ after tea). - 10. Mrs. Williams is driving to her office (+ every morning).

IX. Mettre les verbes au présent progressif ou au présent simple.

1. I ..... (to look) for my glasses. - You ..... (to wear) them! - 2. He ..... (to know) where the terrorists ... (to hide). - 3. Dad ... (to work) in the garden on Saturday afternoons. He ..... (to mow) the lawn now. - 4. I ..... (to agree + often) with you, but now I ..... (to think) you ..... (to make) a mistake. - 5. I ..... (to understand) what they ..... (to say) to each other. I ... (to know) what language they ... (to speak). - 6. He ..... (to walk +generally) very slowly, but today he ..... (to run) because he is late. - 7. T's half past 7, the Morgans ..... (to have) dinner. They ..... (to go + always) to bed early. - 8. The children are at the seaside, they ..... (to enjoy) their holidays, they ..... (to like) swimming. - 9. I ..... (think) a new civilization ..... (to be) born. - 10. Mrs. Smith ..... (to do negative) the shopping today, her husband ..... (to do + always) it on Saturdays.

D. PRETERITE, PRESENT PERFECT, PAST PERFECT.

X. Répondre affirmativement aux questions suivantes par des phrases complètes.

1. Did they fly to Ireland? - 2. Did you fall into the river? - 3. Did she speak to you? - 4. Did he hit the target? - 5. Did she feel happy? - 6. Did they wake up late? - 7. Did you hide behind the tree? - 8. Did you hurt your wrist? - 9. Did they swear to tell the truth? - 10. Did they seek shelter in the barn?

XI. Mettre le verbe au prétérit ou au present perfect.

1. I ..... this record at the HMV shop (to buy). - 2. Look! I ..... a new tie (to buy). - 3. She ..... in this school ten years ago (to teach). - 4. She ..... in this school for ten years, she likes it very much (to teach). - 5. They have a new dog, they ..... it for a week (to have). - 6. Ireland ..... a republic since 1922 (to be). - 7. The police ..... the murderer (to arrest + not yet). - 8. The police ..... the murderer last night (to arrest). - 9. I ..... this film (to see) when I ..... in Cardiff (to be). - 10. He ..... two accidents since the beginning of the year (to have), he ..... one last week (to have).

XII. Transformer les phrases selon le modèle suivant :

Ex : *I'm going to write a letter* (action prochaine) → *I've just written a letter* (action récente).

1. She's going to buy a new hat. - 2. I'm going to read "Jane Eyre". - 3. They're going to have lunch. - 4. They're going to break the news to him. - 5. I'm going to do the washing-up. - 6. We're going to invite the Robinsons. - 7. A new school is going to be built. - 8. They're going to close the shop. - 9. I'm going to finish my work. - 10. We're going to spend the weekend in the country.

E. L'IMPERATIF

XIII. Traduire:

1. Achetons le journal. - 2. N'oublie pas d'apporter ta raquette. - 3. Je vous en prie, reprenez des cerises. - 4. Venez voir ce que j'ai trouvé. - 5. Ne soyez pas si bêtes. - 6. Ne m'attendez pas. - 7. Puis-je emprunter votre dictionnaire? - Oui, je vous en prie. - 8. C'est l'anniversaire de ta sœur, faisons lui un cadeau. - 9. Ne fais pas trop de bruit. - 10. Ne lui parlons pas, faisons semblant de ne pas l'avoir vu.

F. LE PASSIF

XIV. Mettre au passif (exprimer le complément d'agent).

1. Barbara made this cake. - 2. The editor wrote the article. - 3. The Queen will open the exhibition. - 4. Did Bob break the window? - 5. Tobacconists sell stamps in France. - 6. John's friends will help him. - 7. Will the police arrest the murderer? - 8. I didn't make the mistake. - 9. Jennie does the cooking. - 10. Do many tourists visit your town?

XV. Mettre au passif (sous-entendre le complément d'agent).

1. They don't drink tea out of a glass. 2. We will remember their generosity. - 3. Has anybody helped you? - 4. They opened the Suez Canal in 1869. - 5. They speak four languages in Switzerland. - 6. Nobody ever found out the truth. - 7. Did they punish the boys? - 8. People will blame them. - 9. They

took us to the theatre every evening. 10. Nobody could answer the question. - 11. They will miss you. - 12. They were building a new school.

XVI. Mettre au passif en sous-entendant le complément d'agent, puis traduire<sup>1</sup> :

1. They told him to keep the secret. - 2. They said she was a witch. - 3. People had told me not to disturb him. - 4. Somebody has told me a lie told about you. - 5. People say he was a very precocious child. - 6. Nobody has told her that we were waiting for her. - 7. People had told them not to sit on the grass. - 8. Nobody will tell them where to go. - 9. People said he had committed suicide. - 10. They had told us not to take too much luggage. - 11. Nobody has ever heard him use bad language. - 12. Someone saw them break into the house. - 13. Has anybody heard them complain? - 14. Somebody saw you write some graffiti on the wall of the school. - 15. We heard somebody laugh in the audience.

**G. CONCORDANCE DES TEMPS, STYLE INDIRECT.**

XVII. Transformer les phrases selon le modèle.

Ex. *He says he doesn't understand.* → ***He said he didn't understand.***

1. She tells us she can't come with us. - 2. He says he hasn't made up his mind. - 3. I think it will be a great success. - 4. They don't know what happened. - 5. I imagine they're having a good time. - 6. They're ashamed of what they have done. - 7. She says in her letter that when she is in London she will go and see them. - 8. He often tells his friends that when he is 18 he will join the Navy. - 9. I realize we are making a mistake. 10. He swears he saw the accused come out of the house.

XVIII. Mettre au style indirect:

1. « Do you want to have a rest? », she asked us. - 2. "Don't be noisy", she said to the children. - 3. "What did you do after the match?", my father asked me. - 4. "I can't stay because my friends are waiting for me", Barbara said. - 5. "How long have you known each other?", John asked them. - 6. "Have you been waiting for me?", Ken asked his sister. - 7. "I'm sorry I'm late", she said. - 8. "Don't lie to me", she said to him. - 9. "Do you like my new dress?", she asked me. - 10. "I can't remember where I put my father's letter", Peter complained.

**H. LA PROPOSITION INFINITIVE.**

XIX. Construire des phrases avec « to want + proposition infinitive », suivant le modèle :

Ex. *You must come tomorrow (I...)* → ***I want you to come tomorrow.***

1. You must wait for us (We...). - 2. They must listen to me (I...). - 3. We must write to our friends more often (Our friends). - 4. We mustn't be late (The teacher...). - 5. I must buy my wife a gold watch (My wife...). - 6. They must learn German (Their parents ...). - 7. John must mow the lawn ( His

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<sup>1</sup> S. Berland-Delépine. « 200 exercices de grammaire anglaise avec corrigés » Ophrys, 1986.

father...). - 8. She must give up smoking (Her doctor...). - 9. You mustn't play in the kitchen (Your mother...). - 10. She must tell us the truth (We...).

## I. LE NOM.

### XX. Mettre au pluriel.

1. A watch, a bath, a mouth, a mouse, a house, a dish, a cloth, an ox, a fox, a birth, a church, a pass, a path. - 2. A toy, a hobby, a play, a key, a fly, a difficulty, a buoy, a lady. - 3. A photo, a hero, a Negro, a dynamo, a tomato, a ghetto, a commando. - 4. A wife, a roof, a leaf, a thief, a half, a safe, a knife, a loaf. - 5. A clergyman, a German, a boy-friend, a cherry-tart, a woman driver, a mother-in-law, a handshake, a baby-sitter, a barman, a fellow-traveller. - 6. Mr. Jones (pl: the...), Mr. Smith, Mr. Evans.

## J. L'ARTICLE DÉFINI.

### XXI. Ajouter l'article si c'est nécessaire :

1. .... French often think that .... Russian is a difficult language. - 2. Fred plays .... cricket better than he plays .... the piano. - 3. ....most people prefer ....cinema to ....classical music. - 4. ....Japanese have .... loveliest gardens in the world. - 5. I like .... coffee better than .... tea, but .... tea they drink in .... British Isles is very good. - 6. .... Prime Minister made an important speech in .... Parliament .... last week. - 7. .... cats are very fond of .... milk. - 8. Are .... relationships between .... Congress and .... President always good? - 9. He thinks ....Wales has .... best rugby team in .... British Isles. - 10. .... English believe in .... democracy and .... freedom of .... press. - 11. .... dinner will be at 8 tonight. I enjoyed .... lunch we had together on .... Fifth Avenue. - 12. .... engineers are better paid than .... teachers. - 13. Most of .... people I met in .... United States were very hospitable. - 14. .... man in .... street is not really interested in .... politics. - 15. We spent three weeks in .... Isle of Skye .... last summer. - 16. .... neighbours go to .... church on ....Sunday evenings. - 17. I like .... people to mind their own business. .... people who live on .... second floor are very inquisitive. - 18. Do you think .... men drive better than .... women? - 19. During .... war, .... King George VI was on friendly terms with .... Prime Minister. - 20. " .... RSPCA" means: .... Royal society for .... prevention of .... cruelty to .... animals. - 21. .... next week will be .... last week of .... holidays. - 22. Do .... Great Britain and .... United States speak .... same language? - 23. .... books are expensive. I borrowed .... book I'm reading from .... public library. - 24. .... French people and fond of .... good food, they say .... French cooking is .... best in .... world. - 25. .... English children don't go to .... school on .... Saturdays.

## K. COMPARATIFS & SUPERLATIFS.

### XXII. Construire des phrases suivant le modèle :

Ex. *Bob > Fred (tall) → Bob is taller than Fred. Fred isn't as tall as Fred.*

1. My luggage > yours (heavy). - 2. He > his wife (old). - 3. Our house > theirs (comfortable). - 4. Chinese > Esperanto (difficult) - 5. The United States > India (rich) - 6. Her results > her brother's (bad). - 7. A cricket ball > a golf ball (big). - 8. Thomas Hardy's novels > his poems (well-known). - 9. We > they (clever). - 10. She > he (good at languages).

XXIII. Construire des phrases suivant le modèle:

Ex. *We run fast (they)* → ***We run faster than they do.***

1. She drives well (he). - 2. I was pleased (she). - 3. They spoke loudly (we). - 4. We work hard (they). - 5. You are strong (he). - 6. He went far (she). - 7. She gets up early (he). - 8. She gets up early (her husband). - 9. They are bad at maths (we). - 10. He swims fast (his sister).

L. LES ADJECTIFS NUMERAUX.

XXIV. Lire et écrire les lettres les dates.

1. 1089 - 1346 - 1485 - 1572 - 1800
2. 1154 - 1666 - 1789 - 1893 - 1909.
3. 1270 - 1431 - 1547 - 1726 - 1914.
4. 1387 - 1602 - 1719 - 1848 - 1965.

XXV. Lire et écrire en faisant suivre de *th*, *nd* ou *rd* les nombres ordinaux correspondant à :

32 - 12 - 41 - 11 - 50 - 15 - 15 - 43 - 13 - 20 - 28 - 79 - 40 - 200 - 201 - 203 - 1,000.

M. ADVERBES, PREPOSITIONS ET CONJONCTIONS.

XXVI. Compléter les phrases par des prépositions :

1. He's ill, he's been ..... bed ..... a week. - 2. The teacher is not very pleased ..... our progress. - 3. It will soon be 12. - No, it's only 20 ..... my watch. - 4. I had to get used ..... getting up very early. - 5. It was very clever ..... him to succeed finding the solution so quickly. - 6. What are you trying to hide ..... us? - 7. They always blame me ..... whatever goes wrong. - 8. She won't leave here ..... next. - 9. What did she go ..... town .....? - 10. They all stared ..... him, some laughed ..... him. - 11. She's been waiting ..... you ..... 5 o'clock. - 12. What ..... having dinner ..... the Café Royal? - 13. The police are trying to determine who is responsible ..... the accident. - 14. .... the time we get .... Dover it will be raining. - 15. What's wrong ..... you? - 16. He is so interested ..... computers that he insisted ..... buying one. - 17. I don't object ..... lending him my bike, but I wish he had one ..... his own. - 18. They think French people spend too much money ..... food. - 19. We may go ..... a long

walk tomorrow, it will depend ..... the weather. Let's hope ..... the best. - 20. She reminded me ..... my promise to take her to the opera. - 21. The man was charged ..... High treason and sentenced ..... life imprisonment. - 22. I am looking forward ..... meeting your sister. - 23. Our son is good ..... maths, he is keen ..... on architecture. - 24. The neighbours are away ..... holiday, they won't be back ..... next month. - 25. The Royal Society ..... the prevention ..... cruelty ..... animals (ou: the R.S.P.C.A.). - 26. They prefer going to the canteen ..... cooking their own meals. - 27. Why are they angry ..... me? - 28. I met Barbara ..... my way ..... to the station. - 29. We had some difficulty ..... understanding what he meant. - 30. They tried to prevent her ..... marrying. - 31. Do you believe ..... ghosts. - 32. What are you accusing her .....? - 33. He fell ..... love ..... her and ask her to marry him. - 34. They were speaking ..... each other ..... a low voice. - 35. She stayed ..... us ..... a week ..... the holidays - 36. He doesn't approve ..... people working ..... Sundays. - 37. If you are thirsty, help yourself ..... some fruit juice. - 38. They threatened him ..... giving them the keys. - 39. I'll lend you the money ..... condition that you give it back to me ..... the end of the year. - 40. He didn't want to join the club, but they talked to him ..... joining it<sup>2</sup>.

## N. SITUER UNE ACTION DANS LE TEMPS

- Date, Fréquence, Durée.

### XXVII. Compléter les phrases avec *for* et *since* :

1. He has been in London ..... Christmas. - 2. We haven't seen the Robinsons ..... years. - 3. They have been playing bridge ..... for two hours. - 4. They have been playing bridge ..... two o'clock. - 5. Ireland has been a republic ..... 1922. - 6. I haven't smoked a cigarette ..... six weeks. - 7. He has been living in New York ..... he was twelve. - 8. We've been waiting for you ..... a quarter of an hour. - 9. We've been waiting for you ..... a quarter to twelve. - 10. She's been learning English ..... five years.

### XXVII. Poser des questions commençant par "how long", dont les réponses sont les phrases suivantes. Traduire les questions et les réponses :

1. We had to wait for an hour. - 2. They've known her for ten years. - 3. It takes him twenty minutes (to walk to the station). - 4. He had been asleep for half an hour. - 5. We'll be away for a month. - 6. She stayed in hospital for two weeks. - 7. He has been retired for two years. - 8. It will take them six months (to build the bridge). - 9. He's been dead for five years. - 10. He's going to speak for an hour.

<sup>2</sup> In S. Bertrand-Delépine. « 200 exercices de grammaire anglaise avec corrigés », p. 39. Ophrys, 1986.