

Corrigés des exercices de Grammaire explicative de l'anglais, 5^e édition

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Section 1 – Corrigés des exercices 1. Auxiliaires et verbes

Exercice A

1. am (verb *be*, 1st pers S), has mentioned (HAVE-S + -EN, verb MENTION)
2. suppose (present), could have been joking (CAN -ED, HAVE + -EN, BE + -ING, verb JOKE), didn't sound (DO-ED, verb SOUND)
3. said (verb SAY + -ED), was (BE + -ED + -S), has been (HAVE-S + -EN, verb BE)
4. think (BV), hadn't broken (HAVE-ED + -EN, verb BREAK, + NEG), might have met (MAY -ED, HAVE + -EN, verb MEET)
5. is being renovated (BE-S + ING, BE + EN, verb RENOVATE), can't go (CAN, verb GO + NEG), has been being renovated (HAVE-S + -EN, BE + -ING, BE + -EN, verb RENOVATE), can remember (can, verb remember), should be REOPENING (SHALL -ED, BE + -ING, VERB REOPEN)
6. can have been expected (CAN, HAVE + -EN, BE + -EN, verb EXPECT), said (SAY -ED), has been studying (HAVE -S + -EN, BE + -ING, verb STUDY)

Exercice B

1. If he had told me the price, I would have brought more money. *S'il m'avait dit le prix, j'aurais apporté plus d'argent.*
2. If you would tell me a little more, I would be grateful. *Si vous vouliez bien m'en dire un peu plus, je vous en serais reconnaissant(e).*
3. She has left, but she may call later. *Elle est partie, mais il se peut qu'elle repasse plus tard.*
4. Phil has an idea we should stop and he is right. *Phil pense que nous devrions nous arrêter et il a raison.*
5. Obviously, she is the right person to talk to about it. *C'est évidemment à elle qu'il faut en parler.*
6. She has the right to a career, just like her husband. *Elle a le droit de poursuivre une carrière, tout comme son mari.*
7. The car is being serviced, you cannot use it today. *La voiture est en révision, tu ne peux pas t'en servir aujourd'hui.*
8. The car has been serviced, we can take that trip south. *On a fait réviser la voiture, on va pouvoir faire ce voyage vers le Midi.*
9. He would be surprised if the plan succeeded. *Il serait étonné si le projet réussissait.*
10. He had been surprised by the violence of the reactions. *La violence des réactions l'avait surpris.*
11. Phil is being stubborn, he won't listen to a word I say. *Phil s'entête, il refuse de m'écouter.*
12. Phil has been stubborn and the talks have failed. *Phil s'est entêté, et les pourparlers ont échoué.*

Exercise C

1. may not have heard, might have been speaking
2. Where can that child have been hiding
3. should not have told, could be working
4. could have won, had not been chatting
5. will not be meeting
6. has been told
7. must have got in
8. might have been run over

Exercise E

1. hasn't he? 2. aren't I? 3. don't I? 4. wouldn't you? 5. hadn't I? 6. have they? 7. didn't they? 8. didn't he? 9. do we? 10. didn't they? 11. is there? 12. don't they? 13. do they? 14. can it? 15. shall we?

Exercise H

1. 'Peter is an architect and so is his wife.' 'Is she?'
2. No one rang up, did they?
3. 'I don't like the way he talks to people he doesn't know.' 'I do. I find it amusing.'
4. Nettles grow in moist soil, don't they?
5. 'Who would rather go to the pictures?' 'We would.'
6. 'Ferdinand has forgotten to buy fruit juice again.' 'Has he?' ou 'He has?'
7. They don't watch TV very often, and neither do their children actually.
8. 'I wonder if the murderer has finally been found.' 'I'm sure he has since there were fingerprints on the knife.'

2. BE, HAVE et GET

Exercise B

1. 'How high is your wardrobe?' 'I think it's 2.1 metres high.'
2. He is having problems at the moment.
3. How much is that dictionary?
4. He was much better this morning.
5. How many passengers were there on that bus?
6. You're lucky not to get a ticket, you're parked on a double line.
7. What was the weather like when you were in Scotland? It was awful, wasn't it? Here, we had rain for a whole fortnight.
8. I'm fed up with all that noise.
9. There don't seem to be any problems.
10. How far is it from here to the station? It's a good two kilometres, isn't it?
11. There seems to be a lot of traffic tonight.

Exercise C

L'ajout de *GOt* est possible dans les phrases 1, 2, 4, 5 et 7.

3. Types de phrases

Exercise A

1. How much did their baby weigh at birth?
2. How often does he have a complete medical check-up?
3. What has Stephen been doing all afternoon?
4. How soon will you give me your reply?
5. Who would you like to invite to your party?
6. At what time is the curtain supposed to go up?
7. Which/What is the quickest way to get from Paris to London?
8. Who do you expect to win the next elections?
9. Who did you go out with last night?
10. Which book is the most interesting (one)?
11. The night of the World Cup final, how late did he stay up watching the match?
12. How far does she live from her parents? How often do they see each other?
13. What was his office like?
14. Why did you buy a new pen? / What did you buy a new pen for?
15. How old was he when he learned to swim?
16. How many copies did the publisher say they would have to sell to breakeven?

Exercise C

1. What colour is your new car?
2. How big is their sitting-room?
3. No, we don't know whose luggage that is.
4. When did your parents leave?
5. What did they call their fifth child? / What name did they give to their fifth child?
6. The police want to know what the two gangsters' car looked like.
7. How long have you been taking driving lessons?
8. What are those people waiting for?
9. Who did I forget to send a greeting card to last year?
10. How many cigarettes have you got left?

Exercise D

1. a) How cross he looks!
b) Doesn't he look cross!
2. a) What a lovely garden you have!
b) Isn't your garden lovely!
3. a) What a pity (that is)!
b) Isn't that a pity!
4. a) What a fascinating lecturer she is!
b) Isn't she a fascinating lecturer!
5. a) How happy they sounded!
b) Didn't they sound happy!
6. a) What nonsense he talks!
b) Does he talk nonsense!
7. a) What exciting news (that is)!
b) Isn't that exciting news!
8. a) What a lot of noise they're making!
b) Are they making a lot of noise!
9. a) How she has suffered!
b) Has(n't) she suffered !
10. a) What perfect weather!
b) Isn't the weather perfect!

4. Révision

Exercice B

1. There must have been over thirty guests.
2. How old are their children?
3. You were lucky.
4. She must be over forty.
5. He can't come, he's got a cold.
6. There seem to have been big problems.
7. Once the housework is done, there won't be much time left to dream of Prince Charming.
8. It does not seem to have been too difficult.
9. She must have left in a hurry.
10. The plane can't have risen that high.

Exercice C

1. I'm getting hungry.
2. This is getting more and more tiring.
3. In my opinion, that will get you nowhere.
4. I'm really thirsty.
5. Yesterday, they had a game of tennis.
6. It's getting dark.
7. They have never had sex.
8. Please get your feet off the armchair.
9. I'll get everything ready for supper.
10. I get off at Leicester Square.
11. What are you getting for Christmas? I'm getting a camera.
12. Just a minute, there's some orange juice. I'll get you a glass.

Exercice E

1. Isn't it shameful to tell such horrible stories!
2. How little he eats!
3. It's just as I said, the London train does leave from quai number five.
4. 'I've never seen such a huge frog.' 'Of course not, silly, it's a toad.'
5. How I pity you!
6. What a shame he is so absent-minded !
7. How easy this translation looks!
8. 'They can't win the elections.' 'They *will* win them, I tell you.'
9. What a shame! I *am* sorry / I'm so sorry I didn't bring my camera!
10. You say he probably won't attend the meeting. But what if he does attend?
11. What a waste of time!
12. You *are* lucky! He didn't so much as say hello to *me*.
13. What a lot of people there are in the trains today! / Aren't the trains crowded today!
14. What fools! It didn't even occur to them to phone us.
15. 'I'm not walking there!' 'Well I did, and what's more it rained that day.'
16. What a stupid question! Of course I'll stop for petrol before I get to the motorway.
17. What madness! Such an honest man accepting such a crooked deal.
18. Do make up your mind! I've never seen anyone so indecisive.
19. No one had ever seen such a frightful storm! What a racket!

Section 2 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Présent et prétérit

Exercice A

1. gets (temps futur), want (état présent valable au moment de référence)
2. wish, does (temps présent)
3. don't, gives (temps futur)
4. hope (état présent), doesn't (temps futur)
5. is, can (temps futur)
6. don't, go (temps futur)
7. asks, shrinks (temps présent « global »)
8. (aucun verbe au présent)
9. (aucun verbe au présent)
10. hear (état postérieur à l'acte d'entendre), organize (temps présent « global »)
11. decide (temps futur), has (temps présent, valable à l'avenir)
12. hurt (futur fictif)

Exercice B

1. was wondering (passé), was (pas temporel), used (passé)
2. were, put, went (tous renvoient au passé temporel)
3. didn't sing, understood, were saying (aucun ne renvoie au passé temporel)
4. thought, didn't say (passé temporel), was, were (pas temporel)
5. was, did exchange (passé temporel), were (pas temporel)

2. La forme *BE + -ING*

Exercice B

1. stopped, stood (il s'est levé au moment de l'arrêt) ; stopped, was standing (il était déjà debout au moment de l'arrêt)
2. buy, contribute to
3. broke, was speaking
4. arrived, threw (le jet d'avions suit l'arrivée du professeur) ; arrived, were throwing (des élèves étaient en train de lancer des avions en papier)
5. were sleeping, landed
6. quarrel, comes (à chaque fois que leur fils rentre, les voisins se disputent) ; quarreled, came (soit habitude dans le passé, soit ponctuel : lorsque leur fils est rentré les voisins se sont mis à se disputer) ; were quarrelling (en rentrant, le fils a trouvé ses parents en train de se disputer)

Exercice E

1. be sleeping
2. Shouldn't you be studying for tomorrow's quiz instead of fiddling with your i-phone? / Shouldn't you study for tomorrow's quiz? You didn't do so well last time.
3. be waiting
4. be writing
5. take
6. Do you think Pamela could hide something from us? Personally, I think she's incapable of deceit. / Do you think Pamela could be hiding something from us? She has a mysterious look about her these days.
7. defend
8. break / be breaking (peu de différence)
9. see

3. La forme **HAVE + -EN**

Exercise C

1. Has that bookshop been there for a long time?
2. The steam engine was invented three centuries ago.
3. Chuck Salsaparilla has been giving concerts for ages.
4. My parents spent quite a bit of time in India in the eighties.
5. The neighbour left his house at 10, opened his garage and left. He looked perfectly normal.
6. Admit it! After you went into the shop you struck the jeweller with a club, didn't you?
7. 'You have undoubtedly read all of Joyce's *Ulysses*, haven't you?' 'No, I haven't.' 'Well, neither have I.'
8. Her son broke his playstation two weeks ago.

Exercise D

1. What have you been doing? have been looking, have been reading
2. have you done, has disappeared
3. have done, have broken, has she told
4. has been tampering (on s'intéresse à l'origine des dégâts) / has tampered (on constate l'état détérioré), has fallen, has come, has been trying out
5. has been rehearsing, has nearly run, have sung, have not improved, has been giving, have had
6. has reached, has increased (on peut mesurer l'augmentation) / has been increasing (on s'intéresse à la progression), have discovered, has known, have passed

Exercise F

1. since last week / for the last week
2. for at least a year, for ages
3. since the factory closed down / for as long as I can remember
4. for the whole term / since the beginning of the term
5. since the summer holidays / for several months

Exercise H

1. I have received loads of mail since I became a member of the SPA.
2. 'I was a little surprised when the package arrived.' 'Were you?'
3. You've been peeling potatoes for two hours.
4. We were lucky it didn't rain for several days.
5. I posted the letter two days ago, didn't I?
6. Two years ago he decided to stop working for a few months.
7. It's years since I had caviar.
8. 'We've known all that for a long time.' 'But I haven't.'
9. The police caught the thieves a long time ago.
10. 'You've been eating chocolate.' 'No, I haven't.'
11. It's six months since you started reading that novel.
12. Now I've done the washing up, I can have a rest.
13. I've had these shoes for years.
14. Look what you've done! Now I've got to start all over again.
15. 'He looks very tired.' 'He does, doesn't he? That's because he has been writing a novel.'
16. 'Since they got back from China, they've been eating rice at every meal.' 'Oh they have, have they?'
17. We have only known each other for a fortnight.
18. 'She hasn't changed since she got married.' 'Of course she hasn't. Why should she have?'
19. He's been in great shape since he stopped working.
20. What have you been doing? It smells funny.

4. Révision

Exercice B

1. sounds, have you got, have been shouting, were chasing
2. Have you heard, is going, She is always taking, are leaving, has already put, say
3. have visited, caught, had, rained, am staying, Do you realize, haven't seen
4. reached, was counting, am closing, told, has just broken, don't know, refuse, have been checking out, have checked out, are becoming
5. What have you been doing, have been raking, had forgotten, (had) left, dropped, fell, have filled, is emptying, is wearing

Section 3 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Modalités et auxiliaires modaux : introduction

Exercice A

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. action | 6. connaissance | 11. connaissance |
| 2. connaissance | 7. action | 12. action |
| 3. connaissance | 8. connaissance | 13. connaissance |
| 4. action | 9. action | 14. action |
| 5. action | 10. action | |

Exercice C

1. présupposition irréaliste (notre équipe n'a pas gagné)
2. discours indirect
3. présupposition irréaliste (il ne s'est pas excusé)
4. discours indirect et non certain
5. discours indirect et irréel (elle a pu danser)
6. discours indirect et éventuellement présupposition non certaine (elle en avait la capacité / elle pourrait)
7. présupposition non certaine ou irréaliste (le métro est peut-être tombé en panne / aurait pu tomber en panne)
8. passé temporel ou présupposition non certaine
9. présupposition irréaliste (notre relation n'a pas pris fin)
10. discours indirect et présupposition non certaine

2. Can, may, must

Exercice B

1. She may/might not have meant what she said.
2. He must be rather upset.
3. You may/can have a little more cake.
4. He can't have said such a thing.
5. Be careful, the sea can be very rough in that area.
6. The children must come home before dark.
7. You should be more polite with your teachers.
8. The match may/might be cancelled.
9. He couldn't have come without letting us know.
10. You mustn't smoke inside the house.
11. He must have forgotten to set the alarm.
12. She might go abroad next term.
13. We might / could have caught pneumonia in that storm.
14. Your friend couldn't have slept with all that noise.

Exercice C

1. Il lui arrive d'être amusant / peut-être est-il amusant, on ne sait pas.
2. Il fallait qu'ils partent / ils sont sans doute partis.
3. Ils sont peut-être tombés en panne / ils auraient pu tomber en panne d'essence.
4. Elle ne pourrait / pouvait pas déplacer le coffre sans aide. / C'est impossible qu'elle l'ait déplacé sans aide.
5. Il faut qu'il fasse plus d'efforts / apparemment il fait plus d'efforts maintenant.
6. Il faut que tu aies fini avant mon retour / sans doute as-tu fini tes devoirs avant que je ne rentre.

Exercice D

1. 'Can he play the violin?' 'Yes, he has been playing since he was six.'
2. 'May / Can I take this book?' 'No, you may not / can't.'
3. You can see the whole lake from the fifth floor, as far as the Swiss shore.
4. She may not have seen the letter. Her sister might not have shown it to her.
5. She can speak for hours without looking at her notes.
6. Could/Might I come tomorrow morning? I wouldn't want to disturb you.
7. Even though he is the father, he can't attend the delivery. The doctor is against it.
8. They finally found the key and were able to leave with their car.
9. If only I could warn him.
10. 'After all, they could/might have won the match.'
'No they couldn't have won. The night before they were up until 3 a.m. partying.'
11. 'What's going on? I can hear two different buzzers.'
'That's funny, I don't hear them. I can only hear one.'
12. He was waiting for us when the train got in and he waved energetically so that we could recognize him.

Exercice E

1. Sorry, it's getting late, I have to go. My wife must be getting impatient.
2. O.K. so he lost his nerve, but you must admit you have to be a complete fool to snap a lighter when it smells of gas.
3. This white wine is very good. Did you buy it from the producer? You must give me the address.
4. It takes him nearly two hours to get to work. He has to get up at six every morning.
5. 'You heard the fire engines, didn't you?' 'Of course I did. There must have been a fire in the neighbourhood.'
6. Don't worry, you'll find it / get it back. Someone will have seen it and taken it to the lost and found desk.
7. If that toilet goes on leaking, I'll have to ring / call the plumber.
8. They win every time. There must be some trick.'
9. You don't have to be a genius to be able to solve such an easy problem.
10. You must see that film, it is excellent.

3. Will et shall

Exercice A

1. shall, comes
2. stay (c'est une invitation) / be staying (une question sur les intentions)
3. am going to
4. shall, know
5. should (ils auraient dû être libérés) / would (ils auraient été libérés si telle chose ne s'était pas produite)
6. shall (que me conseillez-vous) / will (comment vais-je m'en débarrasser)
7. Ø, will
8. shall, Ø

Exercise C

1. If a wasp stings him, he will die. If a wasp stung him, he would die. If a wasp had stung him, he would have died.
2. If we find any interesting books , we will buy them for you; found, would buy ; had found, would have bought
3. I shall/will not speak to him, even if he says something first; would not speak, said; would not have spoken, had said
4. If he sees her, he will give her a hard time; saw, would give; had seen, would have given
5. They will be ill if they drink that water; would be, drank; would have been, had drunk
6. If you leave your tip on the counter, I doubt that anyone will steal it; left, would steal; had left, would have stolen
7. If he sells his house immediately, he will make a good profit; sold, would make, had sold, would have made
8. Barbara won't go to the party unless George comes, too; wouldn't go, came; wouldn't have gone, had come
9. If you put hot water in that cold glass, it will break; put, would break; had put, would have broken
10. I won't / shan't do any extra work unless they pay me for it; wouldn't do, paid; wouldn't have done, had paid

Exercise F

1. If he had listened to me, he would not have bought that flat.
2. You shouldn't have climbed the cherry tree. You could/might have fallen and broken a leg.
3. I was so happy she told me that that I could have kissed her.
4. You wouldn't be Dr Livingstone by any chance, would you?
5. If I were you, I wouldn't wait another day / one more day.
6. Fortunately, I was able to start the car. Otherwise I would have had to walk home. / If I hadn't managed to start the car, I would have had to walk home.
7. He might have had to borrow some money.
8. 'You had better shut up.' 'So had you.'
9. Don't offer to help her with her accounts, she would refuse.
10. I wouldn't like to miss my train. Could you please call a taxi for me?
11. 'You shouldn't ask him that, it will annoy him.' 'Why should he be annoyed? We're friends, aren't we?'
12. You should have seen him trying to get on the horse. If I had had my camera, I would have taken the photo of the century.
13. The Prime Minister is said to have been taken to hospital in an emergency yesterday.
14. 'Would you like a beer?' 'I'd rather have a cup of coffee.'
15. I'm sorry, sir, there are no seats left. You would have done better to book in advance.
16. You'd better hurry, it's already a quarter to eight.

Exercise H

1. You see, he will buy himself lots of sweets but will never share them with his sister.
2. During the early years of their marriage, he would always remember to give her a birthday present.
3. He always remembers to give her a birthday present.
4. He will criticize everything she does.
5. 'He pretended not to see us.' 'He would!'
6. Don't worry, I'm used to taking care of children.
7. You would leave all the dirty dishes in the sink. You'll drive me mad.

4. OUGHT, NEED, DARE et expressions de modalité

Exercise A

Il faut ajouter *to* partout sauf à la phrase 2.

Exercise C

1. You needn't have run, you're early.
2. With the new system, you don't have to wait, but you have to make an appointment the day before.
3. If you need to go to the toilet, call the nurse.
4. See, you needn't have panicked. Your wrist isn't broken, it's just slightly sprained.
5. In my opinion, what he needs is a little exercise.
6. How dare he complain after all we did for him!
7. You needn't shout, I can hear what you say perfectly well.
8. We didn't have to tell her, she understood right away.
9. No, you needn't stay, I can manage by myself.
10. Do you need a car?
11. How dare you ask me that question? You know the answer perfectly well.
12. You know, you didn't have to go and tell the boss.

Exercise D

1. is to
2. have to
3. are to / must
4. have to
5. are to
6. must
7. has to
8. were to

Exercise F

1. A storm is likely to break out before nightfall.
2. Your father is bound to find out that you used the car.
3. Jackie is liable to forget to lock the house.
4. Our team is sure to lose again.
5. They were sure to hit it off well.
6. There is bound / sure to be a complete security check at the airport.
7. William is apt to poke his nose into other people's business.
8. The weather is supposed to improve tomorrow.
9. Amy is apt / likely to sprain her ankle on the hike.
10. The plane was due to arrive two hours ago.

5. Subjonctif, impératif, modes impersonnels

Exercise B

1. I suggest that the president of our club (should) call a special meeting on the first Saturday of next month.
2. Their main recommendation was that she (should) not watch television late at night.
3. If I were you, I would redo the kitchen wallpaper myself.
4. He insisted she be there at seven, just as the shop opened.
5. Long live the bride!
6. It is essential she (should) be allowed to take part in the race.
7. Whatever the case may be, we cannot go back on that decision.
8. Heaven help us if he discovers that his Dali is not genuine.
9. I have always thought it preferable that he not be involved in that plan.
10. It is vital that he be aware of those problems.
11. It is surprising that he should know your sister. She has never left Australia, has she?
12. Heaven forbid that he should move into this house.
13. It is perfectly normal that he be / should have been rewarded for his assistance.

14. Are you suggesting I did that on purpose?

Exercise C

1. Do have some more wine. / What about some more wine? / I propose you have some more wine.
2. Don't talk so loudly. / I insist you not talk so loudly. / Please lower your voice.
3. Let's go for a swim. / What about going for a swim. / I propose we go for a swim.
4. Let's not start another game. / Why start another game? / I recommend we don't start another game.
5. Let's try to find a cheaper hotel. / What if we tried to find a cheaper hotel. / I suggest we try to find a cheaper hotel.
6. Tell the truth for a change. / What about telling the truth for a change. / I advise you to tell the truth for a change.

Exercise D

1. To live in peace is everyone's dream.
2. 'Live and let live'
3. Why spend more time than you need to? Read our new brochure 'How to get your money's worth'.
4. 'Lucky thing to get the chance to go up in a balloon!' 'Me, go up in a balloon? I'd rather be hanged!'
5. 'Why not come round for a drink before dinner?' 'Thanks, I'd be pleased to.'

6. Révision

Exercise A

1. He can't have been serious.
2. You mustn't forget to thank those people for their help.
3. You needn't stop playing if you don't feel like it.
4. Your friend may not have caught the bus.
5. That can't be a very interesting book.
6. They shouldn't be so rude to their teachers.
7. You ought not to smoke so much.
8. Why not stay nearer to home for the holidays?
9. I'd rather you didn't sleep in that room.
10. I'd rather not pay now.
11. We didn't used to see each other so infrequently.
12. We couldn't sit down during the ceremony.

Exercise C

1. Nous avons pu trouver sans demander / Nous avons demandé, mais aurions pu nous en passer
2. On demande des consignes / On trouve le temps long.
3. Pourquoi faut-il que tu ne sois jamais d'accord avec moi ? / Pourquoi serais-tu toujours en désaccord avec moi ? (il serait normal que tu sois parfois d'accord)
4. Autrefois, il y nageait souvent, ce n'est plus le cas (rupture par rapport au présent) / Il avait l'habitude de se baigner dans cette eau glaciale. (accoutumance)
5. Leur petite taille leur permettait / permettrait de rentrer sans être vus. / Les plus petits ont pu entrer sans être vus.
6. s'il advenait que vous arrêtiez maintenant / si vous étiez obligé d'arrêter maintenant
7. Je leur conseille fortement de le faire, sinon il pourrait y avoir des conséquences néfastes. / Il serait préférable qu'ils modifient leur façon de voir (analyse plus objective).
8. un souhait – que le meilleur gagne / rien ne doit empêcher la victoire de la meilleure équipe

Exercise G

1. I'd rather you hadn't talked about it.
2. 'He would always get there ten minutes early.' 'He must have got up very early.'
3. If I had my driving license, I could rent a car.
4. If it rained they would have to take a taxi.
5. They had to take the 7 A.M. train.
6. This time, he might not be right.
7. He must have thought the appointment had been/ was cancelled.
8. Were they able / Did they manage to get a good price for it?
9. It was exhausting because he had to get up early every morning.
10. It was hard, but he was able to open the bottle.
11. I couldn't help telling him it was an absurd idea.
12. There are likely to be problems.
13. There are sure / bound to be problems.
14. There may be some problems.

Section 4 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Types de noms

Exercise A

a)

wolves	buses	grandchildren
mice	churches	madmen
sheep	series	sisters-in-law
potatoes	means	women doctors
(pas de pluriel)	memories	

b)

(pas de singulier)	species	stimulus	(pas de singulier)
(pas de singulier)	news	basis	politics
means	goose	tomato	(pas de singulier)

Exercise C

He picked up a scrap of paper and jotted down the number. / After the banquet, the scraps were given to the pigs.
The blue of his tie matched the blue of his eyes. / Whenever she got the blues, she took a long walk by the river.
Fortunately, there was no damage to their house during the earthquake. / He sued for damages, but lost the case.
Each participant was given a brief and told to get to work. / She stuck a pair of briefs and a toothbrush into her bag and walked out.

The instructor gave me a cold look when I arrived late. / Her looks and her language are unusually elegant.
Hurry up, there's no time to spare. / In these rough times, jobs are hard to come by.

Exercise D

1. The police were called as soon as the fire broke out.
2. The series of murders was described in such detail in the papers that it was disgusting.
3. The old furniture from Aunt Dorothy's place has finally been sold.
4. Sherry's hair was cut in the latest style.
5. Her belongings were lost during the storm.
6. Ava's luggage was carried into her seven-room suite at the Ritz by ten porters.
7. Draughts was already played in the Middle Ages.
8. Wales is visited by thousands of tourists every summer.

Exercise F

1. a loaf of bread
2. another piece / slice of toast
3. two pairs of trousers
4. This news
5. any evidence
6. piece of furniture
7. the last flash of lightning, the thunder
8. many clothes
9. loud laughter
10. one more piece / item / bit of information

2. Articles A / AN, THE et Ø

Exercise B

1. in office – en poste / in the office – dans le bureau
2. pour la semaine prochaine / pour une semaine à partir d'aujourd'hui
3. après avoir dîné, après le repas du soir / après la réception
4. lorsque j'étais élève / dans les locaux de l'école
5. le mois dernier / depuis un mois

3. Les quantificateurs

Exercise C

1. little chance ; 2. a few minutes, only a few people ; 3. few people ; 4. a little ; 5. a little

Exercise E

1. All cars come equipped with fog lamps / lights.
2. All the cars were serviced before the race began.
3. All bank notes display a serial number.
4. I've polished all the shoes. What shall I do next?
5. 'All elephants look alike.' 'No, they don't all have big ears.'
6. All the clothes are in the large suitcase.
7. All (the) clothes sold in this shop are of the finest quality.
8. Most of the clothes sold in Europe are made in Asia.
9. Nowadays, most people have TV.
10. They watch TV most of the time.
11. Most big hits are recorded in Nashville.
12. I watched the show that all young people love. Most of the songs were bad.
13. Like most French people, he doesn't speak English very well / he speaks English rather poorly.
14. Most of the people managed to get out before the firemen got there.

Exercise G

1. both books / both the books / both their books ; both of the books / both of their books ; all of the books / all of their books
2. most cars ; most of the cars / most of those cars ; all cars / all the cars / all those cars
3. either car ; either of those cars ; neither car
4. both of the cakes ; most of the cake / most of the cakes ; all of the cake / all of the cakes

Exercice H

1. un garçon dont je ne précise pas l'identité (forme pleine) / des/plusieurs garçons (forme réduite probable)
2. j'ai cherché, mais je n'en ai pas trouvé / d'après ce que je pense savoir, il doit y en avoir
3. je n'en ai rencontré aucun / il y en a que je n'ai pas rencontrés
4. d'habitude elle fume après le repas / une et une seule cigarette
5. un poisson (animal) mangé entièrement / tout le poisson (substance) mangé en sa présence
6. des chapitres entiers / chacun des chapitres
7. une strophe sur trois / les trois strophes
8. il ne faudra pas beaucoup de temps / il faudra un peu de temps
9. aucun avocat / n'importe quel avocat
10. je m'attends à ce que vous ayez des choses à demander, et tout vous sera accordé / si vous avez des choses à demander, je vous satisferai

4. Les démonstratifs : *THIS* et *THAT*

Exercice B

1. Turn left on that street there after the cinema, you'll see a café on your right and 100 metres further on another café, well that's the one.
2. This is the BBC. Here is the latest news, from Karen Pullman.
3. Who's that?
4. Oh no, he's not as hypocritical as (all) that.
5. O.K., that's it for today. See you next week in this same room.
6. Hello? This is Max. Is that you, Anne?
7. One of these days, you'll set fire to the house, with that damn gas stove of yours.
8. You'll see, there's a big lake and in that lake, you'll catch fish this big.
9. Who went and put those thick dictionaries on the top shelf?
10. I'm pleased to welcome you to this house, which is yours in a way since you were born in it.
11. Ten past six already! I didn't realize it was that late.
12. Hand me that bottle, I'll open it.
13. What's that noise?
14. I've just found this purse. Isn't it yours, Maggie?

5. Révision

Exercice B

1. The police haven't yet found the luggage that was stolen at Victoria Station yesterday.
2. Captain Cap knows the Gibraltar Straight well.
3. He is fond of Italian white wine.
4. I prefer the spinach you served me last week.
5. The following year, they climbed Mount Fuji-Yama.
6. People are foolish. They lie in the sun for hours without protection.
7. Old Jack told them about his holidays in the Netherlands.
8. Last year, he went to the university to give two lectures, one about moths and the other about the absurd in American theatre in the 1950s.

Exercise D

All music should be easy to understand / has some educational value.
All of his work can be found in the college library / should be easy to understand / has some educational value.
All of those songs have great potential / can be found in the college library
All stories should be easy to understand
All students are expected to work
Any computer is better than this one
Any of those songs should be easy to understand / can be found in the college library
Both of those songs can be found in the college library / have great potential
Both students have great potential / are expected to work / can be found in the college library
Both stories should be easy to understand / can be found in the college library
Every textbook has some educational value
Most of his work can be found in the college library / has some educational value
Neither textbook has any outstanding merits / is better than this one / can be found in the college library
Neither of those songs has any outstanding merits / is better than this one / can be found in the college library
Neither computer is better than this one / has any outstanding merits
No computer is better than this one / can be found in the college library
No stories can be found in the college library
No textbook is better than this one / has any outstanding merits

Exercise E

1. was 2. has 3. are 4. were 5. has 6. is 7. was 8. were 9. has 10. have

Exercise G

1. Neither of the twins has any talent for music, but both are very good at sports.
2. You might try adding a little paprika to that sauce. But be careful not to add too much: very little paprika will do.
3. We have not received any / much news from him since last summer: he is a man of few words.
4. Let me give you a little advice before you leave: eat no uncooked food and always keep a few bottles of mineral water on hand.
5. Although I studied Russian for two years, I remember little of the language: only a few grammar rules and a little vocabulary.
6. I saw two French films last week. Both got good reviews, but I did not care much for either of them.
7. My brother and I had a small adventure a few days ago. We rode our bikes over a stony path and both got flat tyres. Stupidly, we had brought no repair patches or glue with us, and neither of us had any money. After a little discussion as to whose fault it was, we finally walked home.
8. I have no desire to continue this exercise. Any additional question would only be a repetition of previous ones.

Section 5 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Les adjectifs

Exercise A

1. a scary story, so scared
2. I was delighted, a delightful cottage
3. the pitiable conditions, this pitiless regime
4. Educative games, educated people
5. Thrilled supporters, thrilling performance
6. I was winded, such windy weather
7. more incredulous, their incredible stories
8. a wooden house, a woody part of the country

Exercise C

1. 'Look ! Those lobsters are still alive.' 'Of course. One should only buy live lobsters.'
2. The two sisters look alike. They have like / similar mannerisms, too.
3. I don't think you should go out alone. A lone pedestrian on that lonely road would make an easy victim.
4. The baby was so sleepy that he fell asleep immediately. A sleeping child is the best kind!
5. What shameful conduct! You should be ashamed of yourself!

Exercise D

- early.** We hope to get an early train. / That will mean getting up very early.
- involved.** He went into a long, involved explanation which convinced no one. / You shouldn't get involved with those men.
- present.** I'm fed up with men, present company excepted. / We hope everyone will be present to receive their award.
- single.** I'd like to book a single room for tomorrow night. Not a single voice was raised in protest. / After several disappointing relationships, she remained single in the end.
- legal.** I understand nothing about the legal implications of the affair. / Go ahead and do it; it's perfectly legal.

Exercise E

1. interested in language
2. good at maths
3. hard on the tyres
4. angry with her
5. keen on ballet dancing, hopeless at it
6. so sorry for her
7. attracted to

Exercise H

old-fashioned shoes
worn-out shoes / a worn-out hat
a long-legged dancer
cold-blooded murder
hand-made crockery
heart-warming generosity
an off-putting smell
the left-out pupil / a left-handed pupil
mouth-watering cheesecake
the over-crowded stadium / over-cooked meat
a man-eating tiger
a best-selling novel
outdoor activities
one-way traffic
under-cooked meat

2. Comparatifs et superlatifs

Exercise B

1. The younger of the two girls hopes to become an army officer.
2. If your marks get worse, your average will be the lowest in the class.
3. Peter is happier than most children because his parents spend more time with him.
4. I hope this test is easier than last week's.
5. He is the most fascinating teacher I have ever had, and the most broad-minded.
6. Although today's young people are better-trained than we were, they often have to take less-qualified jobs.

Exercise D

1. The best way to visit Anaxagora is by bicycle.
2. It is no doubt the richest province in the country.
3. As you go further south, the villages are smaller but the architecture is more interesting.
4. The largest farms take up the best spots.
5. The food is not so good as in the north, and it is even worse in the mountains.
6. The most expensive restaurant in the main town is not the best, there are better ones in the suburbs.
7. The inhabitants are wary of people who are wealthier than they are, and also of those who have different customs from theirs.
8. The region is not as wild as it used to be.
9. There is a museum where they keep the ugliest pictures you can imagine.
10. The Roman ruins are a little farther north, in the lower river valley.

3. Constructions à plusieurs noms

Exercise B

1. Have you read today's newspaper? It seems that the houses of some people in our street were broken into while everybody was attending the girls' school's Christmas concert last night. Ms Britt's silver necklace was stolen as well as Carl and Sandy's new TV set. Can you go and check the bathroom window, dear? The paper says that it was the burglars' favourite way in.
2. Fifty years ago, the Beatles sang mainly to crowds of screaming teenagers. By the middle of the 1960s, the Liverpool group had made America's Top Ten list, which established the U.K. as the centre of the pop world. Even today, the group's popularity remains very much alive among a broad age span.
3. When I was young, my cousin's elderly neighbour used to keep on about the wisdom of the old and the inconsequence of the young. Of course, we paid no attention whatsoever to what sounded like old age drivel, but now I'm reaching eighty, I realize how much truth there was in the old man's words.
4. After half an hour's dispute someone suggested asking Lisa's brother's advice. After all, he was the city's most renowned lawyer.
5. On a nice summer('s) night, much to Helen's surprise, Jonathon asked her to marry him. She felt flattered by the young man's proposal and they got engaged at the beginning of September. Jonathon's and Helen's parents were equally delighted.
6. Billy Eliot, Stephen Daldry's famous film, now a successful stage play, is the story of a young boy from a working-class family who must fight for his dream during the 1984 miners' strike.

Exercise C

1. Last night we watched a film by Ken Loach.
2. To get to the restroom, take the the corridor on the right.
3. I saw them take the road to Nottingham, Constable.
4. 'The kitchen clock is behind, isn't it?' 'Yes it is, but the one in the belfry isn't.'
5. My grandmother was raised in a girls' school in Bristol.
6. He began all his speeches with a quotation from the Bible.
7. On Saturdays, *The Morning Star* carries a supplement with classified ads.
8. The reason for their presence is totally obvious.
9. Why not buy a pineapple from South Africa for dinner?
10. I was born one fine day in October 1985.
11. The flat on the third floor has been for sale for six months.
12. The train from Leeds arrives in half an hour, Sir.
13. The exercise on page 25 is much too long.
14. The lady at the wicket told me the ticket was no longer valid.
15. 'I have an appointment at the dentist's at ten o'clock.' 'Ten o'clock in the evening?' No, ten o'clock in the morning.'

Exercise F

1. our two friends' heavy baggage
2. the last speaker's two main ideas
3. your children's frequent stays in London
4. several projects of the Prime Minister's
5. the prejudices of people who don't like that music
6. our elderly cousins' valuable furniture

Exercise H

1. 'Whose bag is that lying on the kitchen table?' 'It's Betty's, I think.'
2. Donkey's milk is used in certain cosmetics, it would seem.
3. Look at the bottom of the box. It has a rust spot on it.
4. Are you satisfied with the government('s) decision on youth employment?
5. 'Did you walk up to the top of the skyscraper?' 'Yes. The lift had broken down the day before and that kind of break-down scares me to death.'
6. You can use it for water, but in fact it's a wine pitcher.
7. That John Huston film is about Freud's life, isn't it? / film by John Huston / the life of Freud
8. Someone has left their car keys in the phone box / booth.
9. It's nobody's fault.
10. A police report claims that Anthony Baron's body has been found in a forest on the outskirts of the capital. Mr Baron's family announced his disappearance three days ago.
11. 'Are these men's or women's jeans?' 'Both, I think. There's a dressing room at the back of the shop.'
12. After one or two minutes' silence, he started to speak.

Section 6 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Les pronoms

Exercise A

1. Minnie and Mickey stared at each other for at least a minute.
2. Mrs Clark noticed that her daughter's hair was greyer than her own.
3. Gus's new trousers are tighter than those he gave to the Red Cross last month.
4. Normally Emma does not drink wine, but she did on the day of her wedding: it was champagne.
5. We badly need new bedroom furniture so we ordered some from a mail-order catalogue. When it arrived, we realized we had ordered too much, for it would not fit into our bedroom.
6. Skip took Gladys by the hand; she gave his hand a quick squeeze and pulled him into their favourite spot under the staircase.

Exercise C

1. How many brothers have you got?
2. Is there enough paint left to finish the shutters?
3. Didn't you pinch this scarf from my drawer?
4. Would this tablecloth make a good gift for Nancy?
5. Why does everybody buy red cars these days?
6. How can I send these postcards if we can't buy stamps?
7. Where is my umbrella?
8. Could you lend me a little money until next week?

Exercise F

1. The bird flew away when the photographer came closer.
2. On the screen their two faces came close together but they didn't kiss (each other).
3. Before going to meet his new boss, he shaved carefully. When he looked (at himself) in the mirror, he didn't recognize himself.
4. To conceal themselves, the soldiers covered themselves with leaves.
5. He hit himself on head and collapsed.
6. Dogs don't fight when they know each other.
7. When they divided up the money among them, the boss of the gang gave himself the biggest share.
8. The door opened noiselessly.
9. That great writer, who loved hunting, killed himself with a rifle / shot himself dead.
10. They dyed their hair green to attract attention.
11. The boys threw stones at each other for fun.
12. They were so furious with each other that they kicked each other.

2. Ellipse et remplacement

Exercise B

1. Did she (tell you I was a sort of literary whizz-woman, who was completely obsessed with books)?
2. I'm not (going out with somebody) any more, actually.
3. 'Didn't (anybody get any interviews with her)?' I said, looking up at him desperately. 'But how do you know (that nobody got any interviews with her)?'
4. Well, I did (think you were the most frightful stiff), a bit.
5. she said Mark (told her that you and Mark were in the process of splitting up).
6. 'But I haven't (done loads of [journalistic] stuff before).'
- 'Oh, don't be so literal, Bridgelene, just tell him you have (done loads of [journalistic] stuff before).'
7. 'You're coming on the twelfth, aren't you (coming on the twelfth)?'
- 'Where (am I going on the twelfth)?'
- 'You're coming to Gloucestershire on the twelfth.'
- 'We didn't know anything about going to Gloucester on the twelfth.'
- 'Well now you do know about coming to Gloucester on the twelfth. You will come to Gloucester the second weekend in July.'
8. but the fact that Mark and Rebecca were in earshot had not escaped me.

Exercise C

1. he might be
2. she must have
3. they don't want to
4. Ø
5. Ø
6. you would be
7. Ø
8. he might have
9. you ought to be
10. she preferred not to

Exercise E

1. Are you feeling better?
2. I've got you!
3. Have you anything to declare?
4. Hello Sarah. That's a lovely dress / You're wearing a lovely dress
5. This is scrumptious!

3. Révision

Exercice A

1. Roger had a good time at the circus, but I don't think Caroline did. Nor did the twins.
2. Mr Wells cooks for himself. When he goes shopping, he takes a large shopping basket with him.
3. We particularly wanted to see paintings by Paul Klee, but there were none in the whole museum. The curator told us that a few were to be found in a gallery across the way.
4. 'Will someone be at the airport to meet you?' 'I hope so, but if not, I can always take a taxi.' 'Heaven forbid!'
5. The illusionist showed me a handful of cards and told me to pick one. Then he shuffled them all and the next time he showed them to me, the one I had picked was no longer in his hand.
6. John's office is bigger than mine. His has one large desk, while mine has two, which are face to face in the middle of it.

Section 7 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Les adverbes

Exercice A

1. She no longer likes peanut butter very much.
2. The day we met, you bumped into me inadvertently and nearly pushed me off the bus.
3. You were undoubtedly only trying unconsciously to get my attention. / Undoubtedly, you were unconsciously only trying to get my attention. (pas de différence de sens notable)
4. Luckily, unpleasant memories usually fade quickly.
5. Actually, there is no way you can see the lighthouse clearly from here. /
There is actually no way you can see the lighthouse clearly from here. /
There is clearly no way you can actually see the lighthouse from here.
(dans les deux premiers cas, *actually* = en fait, et renvoie à une appréciation de l'énonciateur, *clearly* porte sur *see the lighthouse*, manière – voir clairement ; dans la troisième phrase, c'est *clearly* que concerne la position de l'énonciateur et *actually* veut dire réellement, voir plutôt que deviner, apercevoir vaguement.)
6. He turned around abruptly and drove recklessly along the crowded highway.
7. Surely you can still find him where he normally is at this hour.
8. I sincerely wish I could play chess intelligently the way my father always did.
9. He has already been unfairly accused of murder once.
10. Her naturally curly hair frequently attracted people's attention. (les cheveux frisaient naturellement) /
Naturally, her curly hair frequently attracted people's attention. (le fait paraît naturel à l'énonciateur)
11. We have just found six ways to solve the problem easily. (on vient de les trouver) /
We have found just six ways to solve the problem easily. (six et seulement six)
12. Sadly, the old man will never play chess with the little boy again. /
Sadly, the old man will never again play chess with the little boy. (même sens) /
Never again will the old man play chess sadly with the little boy. (grammaticalement possible, mais sémantiquement étrange : dorénavant les jeux seront moins tristes)

Exercice C

1. Open the window, quickly.
2. Surely you know his / her name.
3. You're coming to the country with us tomorrow.
4. Maybe we'll be able to find some mushrooms.
5. Just a second, I saw a tool somewhere that might come in handy.
6. I sometimes run into your cousin.
7. I do so like that author! / I like that author so much! I've read his latest book twice.
8. He takes the same bus every day at the same time.
9. She translates the most difficult texts very cleverly.
10. He speaks Russian extremely poorly, but he can make himself understood.

2. Les compléments du verbe

Exercise B

1. resist the temptation
2. go out together, pays the bill, each of us, pays for
3. You remind me of someone, remember his name
4. depends on her parents, expect her to account for
5. rely on, deal with
6. phoned the sales manager, offer me the job, offered it to another
7. blamed for, blamed on
8. ask the secretary for information, answer all your questions
9. sold pictures, to a news magazine, for 5000 euros
10. borrows money from people, lend a single penny to a friend
11. survives his wife, inherit a large fortune from her, made everything over to him
12. oppose the new traffic laws, charged with drunken driving, obey them, hope for

Exercise F

1. Ask the nurse for a test tube.
2. Describe your symptoms to the doctor.
3. Tell the doctor if your back hurts / aches.
4. Remind the secretary of your name.
5. Remember / Don't forget to give the secretary your Social Security number.

Exercise H

1. I have always thought her unreliable.
2. You are likely to find the pupils unruly.
3. We plan to appoint Ramsey chairman.
4. She chased her little brother out of the room.
5. The little boy talked his mother dizzy.
6. He was christened Henry.
7. You will have to hammer the stake into the ground.
8. Do you consider me incapable of feeling pity?
9. We have argued ourselves hoarse.
10. She has grown out of her coat.

3. Ordre des constituants de la phrase

Exercise A

1. Neither is my wife.
2. So did your brother.
3. So does the following one.
4. Neither have any of these people.
5. Neither will those in the back row.

Exercise C

1. Not only did he refuse the help they offered him, but he also insulted them.
2. Never again will I go to that country on holiday. I come back exhausted and penniless.
3. Last year he had a satellite dish installed on his roof, as did most of his neighbours.
4. Had I known I would have avoided asking him that question.
5. Maybe he thought we were going to wait for him at the entrance to the motorway.
6. I said he would succeed in selling them one of his paintings, and he did.
7. 'Was he in a hurry?' 'Was he! I had no sooner hung up the phone than he knocked at my door.'

8. The bus-drivers are planning to go on strike, as are the post office employees.
9. If I could help you, I gladly would.
10. Never would the surgeon have imagined that he would be able to save a person so severely injured.
11. It turned out to be much more difficult to bring the financial situation back up than it had been to sell the foreign branches.
12. Not until much later did he understand why they had refused.
13. Should the red light come on, push the "stop" button immediately.

4. Le passif

Exercice A

1. non, *interested* est un adjectif (on peut dire *very interested*)
2. normalement, il faudrait un contexte plus grand : *he was wounded in the battle*
3. non, être marié ≠ se marier
4. non, *upset* est un adjectif (on peut dire *very upset*)
5. passif possible si le contexte l'admet : *my China teapot was broken when the crate fell off the lorry*
6. non, cf. 3.
7. passif d'état
8. non, *tired* est un adjectif (on peut dire *very tired*)

Exercice C

1. Will they let the children in on the secret?
2. The neighbours paid Oliver very little for the chores he did.
3. Sorry to be late; the traffic held me up.
4. Everyone knows that Arthur is somewhat absent-minded.
5. pas d'actif (*satisfied* est un adjectif)
6. The ski resort will provide you with all the necessary equipment.
7. Just sit here while we see to last-minute details.
8. Does anyone know whether the board finally came to an agreement?
9. People usually understand that sign to mean the opposite of what it says.
10. pas d'actif

Exercice E

1. He doesn't like to be made fun of.
2. Last night, the pilot light was once again put out by a draft.
3. He was told that his request would be examined by the twentieth of June at the latest.
4. Are you sure all the drinks have been paid for?
5. Your file may have been lost.
6. She was offered the job last year but she refused, saying that she hadn't been trained for that kind of work.
7. This is the third time the office has been broken into.
8. He realized that he was being followed, so he crossed the street.
9. This book was borrowed from the library on March 23rd, wasn't it? So it should have been returned by last Tuesday.
10. She doesn't like to be kept waiting.
11. His refusal was attributed to the fact that he doesn't like taking responsibilities.
12. Were you shown how to use the new printer?
13. Someone has been drinking from this glass.
14. Now the news bulletin. At approximately 5 P.M., northern Columbia was hit by a severe earthquake. Many are feared to have been killed.
15. He had over one gram of alcohol in his blood. He was charged a large fine for drunken driving and his driving licence was withdrawn.

Exercise F

1. How do you open this box?
2. She is a well-read woman.
3. It is claimed that the criminals behind the bombing are about to be arrested.
4. Two Englishmen are said to have been killed here while mountain-climbing last year.
5. When did they get divorced?
6. He was the first westerner to be hanged for smuggling drugs in that country.
7. If things go on like this, the village will be deserted. But what can be done?
8. Oysters are to be eaten at the beginning of a meal.
9. Tin ore has been mined in Cornwall for centuries.
10. His latest novel isn't bad, or at least it reads easily.
11. Amazement could be read on his face.
12. It is understandable that he returned to his native country.

5. Révision

Exercise A

1. Perhaps I have been unnecessarily severe with him in the past.
2. A meticulously polished silver trophy stood majestically on the mantelpiece.
3. Hardly were we all comfortably settled around the table when suddenly a violent explosion was to be heard.
4. What would probably do the trick immediately would be a strong shot of whisky.
5. The more energetically she shook the cocktail shaker, the wider the guests' eyes opened.
6. Not only is the horse you bet on going fast, but it is apparently about to win the race.
7. His mother had always been passionately eager to jump with a parachute and so she finally did.
8. So carefully had he wiped away the fingerprints that the police were barely able to discover the slightest clue.

Exercise C

1. Once we have paid the rent, there won't be much money left.
2. This landscape reminds me of England.
3. The teacher did not explain the end of the story to them.
4. Don't listen to Bob, he's mad.
5. The applicant did not answer all the questions.
6. I wonder what he was doing yesterday; I waited for him for an hour.
7. He paid five hundred pounds for that stamp.
8. I don't know, ask your mother.
9. 'Well then whose car is that?' 'I don't remember.'
10. How much did you pay for your house?
11. I don't understand anything, nothing was explained to me.
12. Did you tell your brother that the TV doesn't work?

Exercise F

1. You shouldn't talk back to an older person that way.
2. In the end, I agreed to leave, but actually I wasn't given the choice.
3. I was told that you were robbed twice. Were you? / Is it true?
4. Someone is knocking at the door. At this hour it will surely be your brother.
5. So now we send text messages during lectures, do we?
6. You will be offered a lot of money; don't accept.
7. Sorry, another time. I'm expected.

8. 'In England, one doesn't cross outside the zebra crossing.'
'Is that so? Then what is that guy doing?' 'He must be French.'
9. More ought to be done for the elderly.
10. You know, if you forget your wallet on the train, you can't expect it to be returned to Lost and Found within minutes.
11. It is foreseeable that in the next ten years the number of people affected by the disease will have doubled in this country.
12. You will have to be patient. You can't recover from an accident like that in a week. You must have been told that several times already, haven't you?

Section 8 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Subordonnées nominales à un mode personnel

Exercice C

1. Whoever is knocking at the door must have sore knuckles!
2. He is sure to find what he's looking for.
3. What (little) money they can spare, they give to charity. / They give what money they can spare to charity.
4. Would wherever you went last spring be a good place for a summer holiday.
5. You can believe what I am about to tell you.
6. Put the piano in whichever room is big enough for it.
7. I don't mind which film we see.
8. Whenever you decide to leave will be fine with me.
9. No one laughed at what she had intended as a joke.
10. What few wines they served were ridiculously expensive.

2. Subordonnées nominales à un mode impersonnel

Exercice A

1. Kate got the Petersons to take a long holiday in Greece?
2. Would you really have us believe that story?
3. A/The kick in the shin made her cry out in pain.
4. Richard talked Sandra into playing another sonata.
5. Andrew wanted everybody to take part in the vote.
6. The little rascals denied sticking/having stuck out their tongue at the superintendent.
7. Our parents disapprove of my sister('s) smoking cigars.
8. Several strong men helped us rebuild the garage.
9. The sergeant ordered the soldiers to stand at attention.
10. Carlotta saw William chase the mice into their hole.
11. Their jokes had the audience rolling in the aisles.

Exercice D

1. to wait, deciding to accept, to offer
2. insisting on jumping, to being waited on, being
3. staying, to camp out, roughing/to rough
4. to study, to be keen on reading
5. to remind, to finish cleaning
6. signing
7. to accept
8. to risk losing
9. to get
10. to go out

Exercise F

1. He saw an old man and a young child coming toward him.
2. I remember giving him back the money very well.
3. My hair badly needs washing.
4. Remind me to take my chequebook.
5. He had been warned not to sail by force 8 gales.
6. He did not want his photo published.
7. I didn't mean to offend you but it would have been hard for me not to tell the truth.
8. Could you help me take the chairs inside? I think it's about to rain.
9. The question is how to bring production costs down without lowering the quality of our products.
10. Did they agree to share expenses with you?
11. 'You need to sleep, that's all. Stop worrying about your health.'
'I know, but I have trouble going to sleep at night.'
'Well, try drinking a glass of milk before going to bed.'

Exercise H

1. Nothing was done to help them, they were left to die of hunger.
2. The bandits made all the passengers get off the bus and stole their jewellery and their chequebooks from them.
3. Let the dog out.
4. Wouldn't you rather I had the machine delivered to your house? You won't be required to pay extra / There will be no extra charge, I assure you.
5. He did not let his disappointment show.
6. The first day of camp, they made us clean the toilets but afterwards they let us choose among various chores.
7. He likes to grow exotic flowers in his garden.
8. King Eric XIV had a magnificent palace built there.
9. They left at 3 A.M., leaving me to do the washing-up.
10. I had three students redo the exercise.
11. Would you mind getting the package delivered here by Saturday morning?
12. He speaks German well, but he can't make himself understood.
13. Let Tony do the talking.
14. 'Do you know how to cook frozen foods?' 'Sure, I stick them in the microwave.'
15. I really must get my hair cut before your sister's wedding.
16. I'm so sorry to have kept you waiting.
17. He was made to take off his shoes.
18. You want to have these sheets washed? It's impossible, the laundries have been on strike since yesterday morning.
19. I'll let you know my decision in due time.
20. 'Did they make him pay for the damage.' 'I don't think so.'
21. This sunshine will make the tulips I have just planted grow.
22. When I arrived, I had to get all the taps in the house repaired. None of them worked properly.

3. Révision

Exercise B

1. How come you don't remember buying it?
2. Little Jimmy wishes the holidays lasted longer.
3. He thought he was the only one to know the truth.
4. The mayor said he was convinced that everything would work out.
5. He was said to live alone in his big house.
6. I was told he did not like children.
7. She would not like it much if her son raised white mice.
8. Is that novel worth reading?

9. He thought he had discovered how to change lead into gold.
10. I must remember to buy matches.
11. Remind your brother to buy the (news)paper today.
12. I don't regret telling him the truth. / I'm not sorry I told him the truth.

Exercice D

1. Brian suggested to Christine that they go to the cinema.
2. Brian suggested going to the cinema.
3. Brian offered to do the washing-up.
4. Brian offered to repair Christine's car for her.
5. Brian avoided doing the washing-up.
6. Brian remembers washing the dishes with cold water.
7. The garage mechanic advised them to replace their car.
8. The garage mechanic advises changing cars every two years.
9. The garage mechanic reminded them to change cars.
10. The car needs cleaning.
11. The rules don't allow going out after ten.
12. The guardian would not let them in.

Exercice F

1. Essaie pour voir si tu en es capable / Essaie ce remède (par exemple pour arrêter le hoquet)
2. As-tu pensé à rentrer le linge ? / Te souviens-tu d'avoir rentré le linge ?
3. on lui a dit de se conduire comme un homme / on disait qu'il se conduisait comme un homme
4. Cela me ferait plaisir que tu en cueilles / Cela te ferait du bien d'en cueillir.
5. faire enlever la tache par quelqu'un d'autre / parvenir à faire disparaître la tache, avec ou sans l'intervention d'un autre
6. autrefois, il se levait à 5 heures / il a l'habitude de se lever à 5 heures
7. l'énonciateur considère son succès comme assuré / elle est elle-même très confiante
8. il a dit quelque chose qui manquait de clarté / on ne sait pas exactement ce qu'il a dit

Exercice G

Whatever we tell him, he won't do his homework.

He is said not to do his homework.

We are sure that he didn't do his homework / he won't do his homework / that he should do his homework / he did his homework / he would do his homework.

We don't remember his doing his homework.

We find it quite surprising that he didn't do his homework / that he should do his homework.

We wish he did his homework / he would do his homework / him to do his homework

We wonder whether he did his homework / he would do his homework.

The trouble is that he didn't do his homework.

He is told to do his homework / that he should do his homework / not to do his homework.

We believe that he didn't do his homework / he won't do his homework / he did his homework / he would do his homework.

We urged him to do his homework.

We hope that he didn't do his homework / he won't do his homework / he did his homework / he would do his homework

It is unlikely that he didn't do his homework.

We reminded him to do his homework / that he should do his homework.

He made up his mind to do his homework / not to do his homework

Section 9 – Corrigés des exercices

1. Subordonnées adverbiales

Exercise A

1. When he looked at his face in the mirror, he saw...
2. Once (s)he had fed the children and put them to bed, the babysitter...
3. When she heard the news, Lady McDonald...
4. If you are too harsh to your son, you will only make him unhappy.
5. Because they thought they were late, they ran...
6. If you told her what you think of her, it would only make things worse.

Exercise C

1. arz, asx, bpy, bqw, bsz, cpy, crw, dqz, drw
2. aqx, arw, arz, apy, asw, brx, bsw, cpy, dpy, dsw
3. arw, asy, bqx, bsx, csy, cpx, crz, cqx, dpx
4. apy, apz, bqy, cpz, dsx, drw

Exercise G

1. Not until you have finished paying for your car will you be able to start saving.
2. Would you be so kind as to tell me how I can find the Mortons' house when I get to the village?
3. She can't help making fun of him whenever she hears him play(ing) the accordion.
4. We thought you might take care of the children while we go to the concert since you're not interested in music.
5. He has a sore throat, but once he gets better he will be able start training again.
6. When they were on the island they sometimes had to wait several days for supplies.
7. The latest figures will have to be taken into account before we decide wheter or not to carry on with production.
8. The dishwasher I bought on credit will break down long before I finish paying off the instalments.
9. I'd like to know if the Major family is still running that little hotel I stay in each time I go to Norwich. I hope so.
10. He told me he would stop poaching when there were more gamekeepers.
11. There was a power cut just as the film was starting to get interesting.
12. If I had known about it sooner, I would have invited you.

Exercise H

1. d ; 2. c ; 3. b, d ; 4. a ; 5. b, c ; 6. b, c ; 7. a ; 8. b, d

Exercise J

1. 'She knew how to ski by the time she was three.'
'I can imagine / I might have known, seeing with what ease she skies now.'
2. I've been reading this novel for over a week, but, strange as it may seem, I'm only on page 52.
3. Even though he was ill / Ill as he was, he took his car and drove for four hours non-stop.
4. As a Buddhist, he is in favour of fasting.
5. It was getting late and and it had started to snow, so they had to backtrack / turn back.
6. He approached as if to speak to them, but in the end he looked away.
7. There are too few people here in the winter for the shopkeepers to earn a decent living.
8. Rich as they are, they live in a small three-room flat.
9. Hardly anyone went to see him when he was operated on, even though his friends must have known he was in hospital.
10. Since there won't be any trains tomorrow, why don't you try taking a bus, even though it might take you / even if it means taking twice as long as usual.
11. Complain as you will, things will go on as before. You will just have to get used to it.

12. As was explained to you before, your ticket cannot be refunded after departure time / once the train has left.
13. I left the remote control on the table so that you could try to repair it before you leave on holiday.
14. Busy as he may be, he always takes the time to drop by and say hello.
15. There are not enough chairs for everybody to sit down.
16. You will receive their literature, whether you ask for it or not.

2. Subordonnées relatives

Exercise A

1. a) I've just read a novel that I bought online.
 b) I've just read a novel that has more than 400 pages. / The novel I've just read has more than 400 pages.
 c) I've just read a novel whose price was reduced.
 d) I've just read a novel which I paid a lot of money for.
 e) I've just read a/the novel that our professor wants us to summarize.
 f) The characters in the novel I've just read are really unusual.
 g) You certainly know the author of the novel I've just read. / I've just read a novel whose author you certainly know.
2. a) I am a teacher (whom) everyone fears.
 b) I am a teacher whom everyone says they fear.
 c) I am a teacher who hates troublesome children.
 d) I am a teacher whose pupils often get punished.
 e) I am a teacher one of whose pupils once fainted with fear.
 f) I am a teacher pupils run away from.
 g) I am a teacher who loves his/her job.

Exercise C

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. who, Ø | 5. Ø (ou that) | 9. which |
| 2. Ø (ou when) | 6. of which | 10. Ø (ou that) |
| 3. Ø (ou that), which | 7. that (ou who) | |
| 4. when | 8. Ø, Ø (ou in which) | |

Exercise E

1. I would like to thank all voters, even those who did not vote for me.
2. I hate what they publish in this paper.
3. The newspaper says taxes have decreased / gone down, which is not true at all.
4. One should never write what one does not believe to be true.
5. Prices went up all of a sudden, which worries consumers a lot.
6. What worries consumers most is the abrupt rise in prices.
7. Everything the speaker said is not of equal interest.
8. Is that all the president said?
9. He never manages to get rid of things he doesn't use anymore.
10. Those who were in favour of a decrease in taxes were not the poorest people.

Exercise G

1. The television, which everyone watches every day, is an awesome weapon.
2. The programmes people watch most could be used for propaganda purposes.
3. Games, which are very popular, are already used to promote actors and singers.
4. Actors, who are not fools, know very well how to use such programmes.
5. Anybody who has watched a TV game at least once must have understood that they are just for show.
6. My mother, who took part in a game, was disgusted: it was all rigged.
7. She wrote to the director of the channel, who never replied.
8. In some countries the chief of state, who is all-powerful, gives orders directly to journalists.
9. Some politicians I could name would like to use the power of television.
10. The journalists I appreciate are those who are able to resist temptations and pressure.

3. La coordination et les corrélations

Exercice A

1. Everyone raves about that Chinese restaurant, but I don't like Chinese food.
2. Stephen can neither sing nor dance, but he loves music.
3. You can speak to her either in English or in French.
4. Alison bought a cast-iron frying pan but it was too heavy for her to lift.
5. Hubert will study either philosophy or history at university next year.
6. The Americans both admire and fear the Japanese.
7. Our cat spends its time either sleeping by the fire or hunting moles in the garden.
8. Bill is known and liked for his wit, and his wife for her kindness.
9. Whether we go to Italy or to Greece for our holiday, we won't leave before September.
10. Neither Samantha nor her husband want to leave their flat, but the landlord has refused to renew their lease.

4. Révision

Exercice A

1. When their son moves out they will look for a smaller flat. /
Their son will move out soon and they will look for a smaller flat.
2. You ought to visit Prague before it's too late. / If you don't visit Prague now, it could be too late soon.
3. Unless you expose yourself to the sun gradually, you will get a bad sunburn. /
Expose yourself to the sun gradually or else you'll get a bad sunburn.
4. Once / Since I had read all the books on the shelf, I borrowed a few from the library. /
I had read all the books on the shelf, so I borrowed a few from the library.
5. Although unemployment may decrease, it will never disappear completely. /
Unemployment may decrease, but it will never disappear completely. /
Even if unemployment decreases, it will never disappear completely.
6. Little Becky knew how to read and write by the time she went to school. /
Little Becky knew how to read and write before she started going to school.
7. While your comment may have been justified, it struck me as out of place. /
Justified though your comment may have been, it struck me as out of place. /
Your comment may have been justified but it struck me as out of place.
8. However fast the thief runs, the police will catch him. /
Even though the thief will surely run very fast, the police will catch him.
9. Because many children eat too many sweets they suffer from tooth decay at an early age /
Many children eat too many sweets, so they suffer from tooth decay at an early age. /
Many children eat so many sweets that they suffer from tooth decay at an early age.
10. Take along some extra water in case a fire breaks out. /
A fire might break out, so you should take along some extra water.
11. While printed books may become obsolete some day, that day is a long time from now. /
Printed books may become obsolete some day, but that day is a long time from now.
12. Until wind turbines and solar panels have replaced fossil fuels, carbon emissions will continue to threaten the environment. / As long as wind turbines and solar panels have not replaced fossil fuels, carbon emissions will continue to threaten the environment.

Exercice C

1. She suggested I create a website so that our friends could view the photos of the party. As soon as I have sorted them, I'll upload them, but I'm afraid very few of them are any good.
2. He got there before she left so the children were not left alone.
3. He spoke so fast that we couldn't understand him
4. Shocked as he was, he was able to extract himself from the wreck, climb out of the ditch and sound the alarm.

- 5.** You ought to take the key in case he forgot to ring ahead to say we were coming.
- 6.** Rather than using a ladder to change a lightbulb, why don't you just stand on a chair.
- 7.** This room is too small to hold a meeting in.
- 8.** You shouldn't have disturbed the electrician while he was working, even if it was urgent. I told you he didn't like to be disturbed.
- 9.** As this weather map shows, the further north you go, the cloudier the sky gets.
- 10.** He walked out of the meeting without any of the committee members noticing.
- 11.** The fact that he did not manage to translate the letter is all the more surprising as he studied Italian for four years at school.
- 12.** As good a sailor as he is, he won't be able to hold out against such a rough sea.
- 13.** The more you try to explain, the less satisfied he will be.
- 14.** The longer the sentences are, the more trouble the students have translating them.