

# THE GREATEST CONCERT ON EARTH

Melissa and Janet are great fans of Mike Tee, a famous rock star. They are attending his concert. Janet is miserable because she has just broken her glasses while she was waiting and now she can't see what's happening on the stage.

**MELISSA:** If you can't see you can come tomorrow.

**JANET:** Tomorrow he's going back to the USA. It's his last concert in Europe.

**MELISSA:** Hush! Look! He's coming on to the stage! Oh no, I can't believe my eyes!

**JANET:** I can't see that far! Is he holding his guitar in his right hand? Is he waving?

**MELISSA:** He's waving his left hand, you know he always waves to the audience when he comes on to the stage.

**JANET:** Listen! Everybody is cheering and shouting!

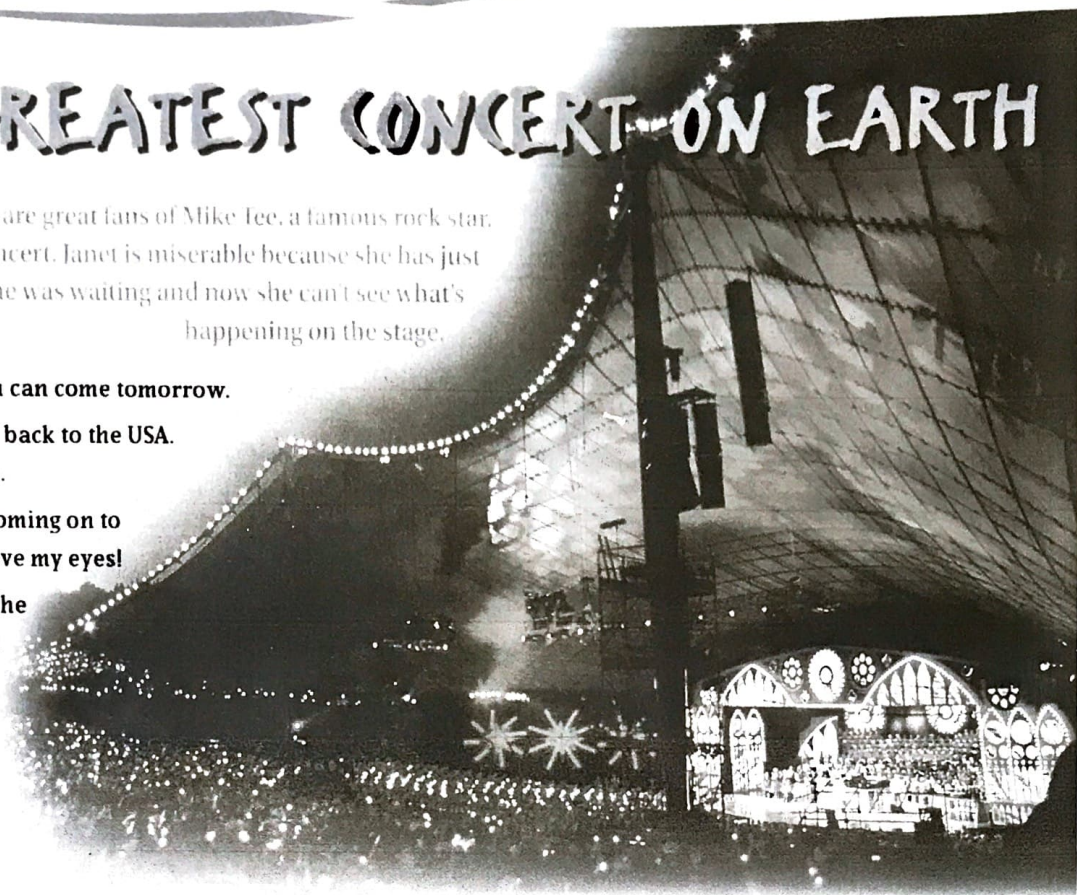
**MELISSA:** This is great. I'm having the time of my life. Mike! Mike!

**JANET:** I'm sure he'll start with "You broke my heart".

**MELISSA:** He won't. He always starts with "I'm your man".

I don't like "You broke my heart", it's too sad.

**JANET:** I love it! It's so sad.



## COMPRÉHENSION

### 1 Reliez les débuts et les fins de phrases.

#### Débuts de phrases

1. Janet is not very happy....
2. Mike Tee always waves....
3. The audience....
4. Mike Tee is not singing....
5. Mike Tee always starts....
6. "You broke my heart"....

#### Fins de phrases

- A. in Paris tomorrow.
- B. to the audience.
- C. with "I'm your man".
- D. because she can't see very well.
- E. is a sad song.
- F. is very noisy.

## VOCABULAIRE

### 2 Trouvez dans le texte le mot ou l'expression qui signifie :

1. elles assistent à son concert :  
.....
2. le contraire de « joyeux » (2 mots à trouver) :  
.....
3. je n'en crois pas mes yeux :  
.....
4. le contraire de « près » :  
.....
5. « casser, briser » (prétérit et participe passé) :  
.....
6. Je m'amuse comme une folle :  
.....



## REPÉRAGES

3 Retrouvez dans le texte et recopiez :

a) deux mêmes verbes employés deux fois pour décrire une action :  
en cours (présent avec *be -ing*) habituelle (présent simple)

- 1) ..... 1) .....  
2) ..... 2) .....

b) une forme du présent avec *be -ing* à sens futur. Soulignez le marqueur de temps associé.

### Le présent simple

N'oubliez pas le "-s" final (parfois "-es") à la 3<sup>e</sup> personne du singulier.

L'opérateur **do (does)** à la 3<sup>e</sup> personne du singulier est nécessaire aux formes interrogative et négative.

Le présent simple s'emploie pour :

• **décrire des vérités permanentes, habitudes ou généralités.**

*He usually starts with "I'm your a man".*

*Does your brother want to come?*

• **exprimer l'opinion, le souhait, les apparences** (en particulier avec *like, love, hate, wish, want, know, understand, think* dans le sens de croire, *seem, appear*, etc.).

*I don't like "You broke my heart".*

*She loves music.*

### Le présent avec BE -ING

Il est formé avec **be conjugué au présent + V + -ing** et s'emploie pour :

• **décrire une action en cours.**

*They are attending a concert.*

*He's starting right now.*

• **exprimer l'avenir**, avec un marqueur de temps ou une locution adverbiale à sens futur.

*Tomorrow he's flying to Chicago.*

Demain, il prend l'avion pour Chicago.

## ENTRAÎNEMENT

4 Mettez à la forme interrogative.

1. She's having a great time.  
.....
2. The match is starting.  
.....
3. You know everything about football.  
.....
4. He remembers all his songs.  
.....
5. She wants to see the British film.  
.....

5 Conjuguez le verbe entre parenthèses au présent simple ou avec *be -ing*.

1. My mother ..... (get) up every morning at seven.
2. Listen! He ..... (sing) in the bathroom.
3. .... he often ..... (fly) Concorde?
4. When he ..... (go) to Chicago he ..... (not to fly), he always ..... (drive).

# THE TITANIC



**Tony:** Did you go to the cinema yesterday?

**Kevin:** Yes. I saw a fantastic film: Titanic.

**Tony:** I saw it last week. The film is great but I didn't like what happened afterwards.

**Kevin:** What do you mean?

**Tony:** The film is so moving that I thought about it all night. I could not sleep in fact. Next morning I wanted to talk about it with everybody. That's why I spoke to Laura during the history class. We didn't listen to the teacher and he punished me! I have to write a page about what happened to the ship that night. I started two hours ago, but I just can't do it. Can you help me?

**Kevin:** OK. Let's see your paper. On her first crossing to New York the Titanic disappeared into the North Atlantic on April 15th, 1912. The ship sank after hitting an iceberg. On board there were 2,217 passengers. 1,517 of them died in freezing waters. Some passengers did not get a chance to reach the lifeboats and that's why Leonardo...

**Tony:** I'm sure Leonardo was not on the Titanic!

## COMPRÉHENSION

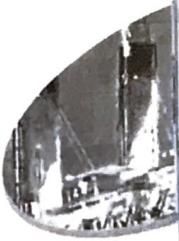
1 Choisissez l'une des propositions entre parenthèses et barrez les autres.

1. Kevin saw *Titanic* (a week ago/yesterday/last month).
2. For Tony the film was (not very interesting/boring/moving).
3. The teacher punished Tony because (he wasn't listening/he didn't do his homework).
4. Tony started writing his essay (with Laura/with Kevin/alone).
5. The *Titanic* sank after hitting (another boat/an iceberg/a mine).
6. Many passengers died because (they were too cold/they could not get into a lifeboat).

## VOCABULAIRE

2 Trouvez dans le texte le mot ou l'expression qui signifie :

1. émouvant : .....
2. il y a deux heures : .....
3. ils n'ont pas eu la possibilité : .....
4. glacé : .....
5. canots de sauvetage : .....
6. atteindre : .....
7. à bord : .....



## REPÉRAGES

3 Complétez le tableau (au moins l'une des formes de chaque verbe se trouve dans le texte).

	infinitif français	base verbale	prétérit	participe passé
1			slept	
2		sink		
3	voir			
4	écrire			
5			spoke	
6	penser			
7				been

### Verbes réguliers

- Forme affirmative : sujet + V + **-ed**  
*He punished me.*
- Forme interrogative : **did** + sujet + V  
*Did all the passengers die?*
- Forme négative : sujet + **did not** + V  
*We did not listen to the teacher.*

### On emploie le prétérit simple :

- pour faire le récit d'une action ponctuelle du passé (la date peut être sous-entendue).  
*The Titanic disappeared in 1912.*
- avec **ago** pour indiquer le temps écoulé depuis que l'action a eu lieu. *I started two hours ago.*

### Verbes irréguliers

- Voir la liste page 48.
- Les formes interrogative et négative sont construites aussi avec **did** :  
*Did you go to the cinema yesterday?*  
*They didn't get a chance to reach the lifeboats.*



## ENTRAÎNEMENT

4 Complétez avec **did** ou les formes verbales appropriées.

- ..... Ben go to the cinema?  
Yes, he did.
- What did he .....?  
He saw a French film.
- Why did he like it? Because it .....  
very funny.
- ..... he tell anybody?  
Yes, he ..... Jo.
- What did he ..... to do? He had to  
write an essay.

5 Traduisez.

- Il est venu hier. ....
- Nous avons fini il y a une heure.  
.....
- Où est-elle allée jeudi dernier ?  
.....
- Ils ne m'ont pas vu ce jour-là.  
.....

# Past Simple and Past Continuous



**1** Circle the correct verb form in each of the following sentences.

- a) Mary prepared / was preparing lunch when they came / was coming.
- b) Tom was very unlucky. It rained / was raining every day during his holidays.
- c) Who was that nice girl you talked / were talking to when I walked / was walking by the pub?
- d) Last weekend Susan fell / was falling and broke/ was breaking her leg.
- e) When I entered / was entering the cafeteria Mary had / was having lunch with Peter.
- f) We drove/ were driving to Berlin in Robert's new car.
- g) The sun shone / was shining brightly when I got up / was getting up this morning.
- h) Ann finally told / was telling us the whole story about Peter.

**2** Read the following sentences and put the verbs in brackets in either the Past Simple or the Past Continuous. Put any other words in brackets in the correct place.

- a) As Sophie \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) up Regent Street she \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) an old friend from college.
- b) When \_\_\_\_\_ (father/arrive) yesterday?  
He \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) late. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (be) delayed due to an accident.
- c) Who \_\_\_\_\_ (you/ speak) to on the phone when I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) in?
- d) Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (read) in bed when she \_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a strange noise downstairs.
- e) When Mr. Lawrence \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) home at 8.30 this morning, the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine) brightly. However, by 10 o'clock it \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) heavily.
- f) Sebastian \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 11 a.m., but she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/be) there. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) at the library.
- g) The fireman \_\_\_\_\_ (rescue) a 75-year-old woman who \_\_\_\_\_ (be) trapped on the second floor of the burning building.
- h) \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) any shopping yesterday?
- i) Yesterday Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) and \_\_\_\_\_ (hurt) herself when she \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) her bicycle.
- j) What \_\_\_\_\_ (Peter / do) when you \_\_\_\_\_ (knock) on his door?
- k) Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) her dress to the party last night.

# Past simple

paint

see

go

listen

watch

send

clean

break

write

play

be

study

do

smile

visit

eat

have

like

A. Put the verbs in the correct column.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs

B. Complete the sentences with past form of the verbs in A.

1. (+) Yesterday I ..... football in the park.
2. (+) My mother ..... a book last year. It's very interesting.
3. (-) Peter ..... this colour when he was younger.
4. (?) ..... you ..... a letter to your grandma?
5. (-) We ..... TV last weekend.
6. (+) I ..... a pet rabbit when I was a child.
7. (?) ..... she ..... her room? It was very dirty yesterday!
8. (+) Sarah ..... two sandwiches yesterday.
9. (-) The children ..... the window – it was the dog.
10. (+) I ..... for the test last night. I'm not nervous.

# They made him sit down

## CONTENU :

- Le *Simple Past* et la forme *be*  *ing* au passé.
- Forcer quelqu'un à faire quelque chose : *make*
- Autoriser quelqu'un à faire quelque chose : *let*

## A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

### Plane Lands in Farmer's Field

**F**armer Jason Morrison had the surprise of his life yesterday morning.

He was sitting, having breakfast with his wife and two children – four and seven – when he saw a small plane coming out of the clouds just above the field in front of the farm building. The plane was in trouble. The engine seemed to stop now and then and it was coming down faster and faster.

Mr Morrison and his wife hurried out and reached the gate just as the plane half-landed, half-crashed in the corn-field. They were so surprised that they stood motionless for a second or two, then they ran to the small aircraft.

The pilot – a man in his thirties – was sitting in the cockpit, apparently unharmed\*. He looked at them but did not say a word. He was probably a little stunned. They helped him out and led him to the house.

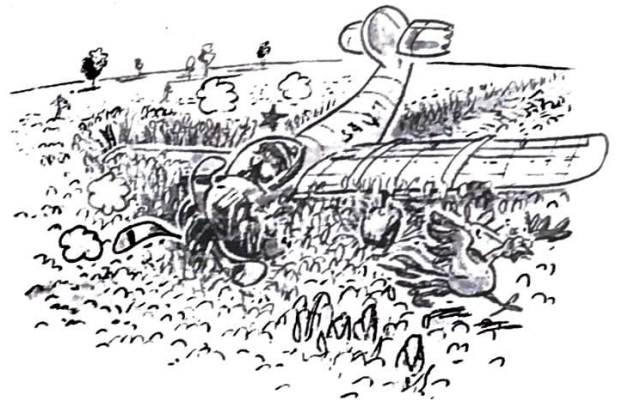
They made him sit down and gave him a glass of water. They tried to make him say who he was and if he was all right but he did not seem to understand. Then,

\* unharmed = *indemne*

\*\* cattle = *bétail*

suddenly, he got up and walked to the door, probably to go back to his plane. They did not let him go. They made him sit down again and called a doctor and the police station in the next village.

In the end, they understood he was a Danish pilot who, having trouble with the engine of his plane, could not do anything else but try to land in the nearest field.



The young man was lucky he was not hurt. But the authorities will not let him take his plane to fly back to Denmark. He will have to stay a few days in this country.

Maybe he will stay with the Morrises and help them with the cattle\*\* and crops!\*\*\*

\*\*\* crops = *récoltes*

**1** Fill in the blanks in this short biography.  
Use the correct form of the verbs.

Agatha Miller (**be born**) ..... on 15th September 1890 in the south of England. She never (**go**) ..... to school, and she (**teach**) ..... herself to read. When she (**be**) ..... fifteen she (**go**) ..... to Paris to study music and she (**fall**) ..... in love with Archie Christie. They (**marry**) ..... in 1914. She (**write**) ..... her first novel in 1920, and from this date to the end of her life she (**publish**) ..... at least one book a year. She (**divorce**) ..... Archie and (**marry**) ..... Max Mallowan, an archaeologist. Agatha (**create**) ..... two famous characters – Miss Jane Marple, a clever old lady, and Hercule Poirot, a Belgian detective.

**2** Unscramble these sentences.

a. about / . / Columbus / America / ago / hundred / discovered / years / five

.....

b. a / Sandra / ago / . / weeks / letter / got / two

.....

c. ago / from / The / arrived / boy / three / . / New Zealand / days

.....

d. long / Nora / ? / did / ago / call / How

.....

e. died / time / . / King / I / ago / a / Edward / long

.....

**3** Change the expressions of time in these sentences, using *ago*.

a. Eire became the Republic of Ireland in 1949.

*Eire became the Republic of Ireland 48 years ago.*

b. London Zoo opened in 1835.

.....

c. New Amsterdam became New York in 1664.

.....

d. James Cook arrived in New Zealand in 1770.

.....

e. They discovered gold in Australia in 1851.

.....





# A terrible



*Jim and Meg are visiting the Louvre Museum. They stop in front of a portrait. It's a watercolour.*

- 1 *Jim* - Who is this lady?
- Meg* - Let me look... It is Anne of Cleves.
- Jim* - I like her! Who painted this portrait?
- Meg* - Holbein did. He was a very famous<sup>1</sup> painter. King Henry VIII thought<sup>2</sup> Anne was beautiful on the painting, so he decided to marry her.
- Jim* - Yes, I remember now. He didn't like the real princess's face<sup>3</sup>, so he divorced her very quickly<sup>4</sup>. But she was very lucky you know, because he had six wives<sup>5</sup> and two of his wives were executed. The poor queens!
- Meg* - I learnt it at school: *divorced, beheaded<sup>6</sup>, died<sup>7</sup>, divorced, beheaded, survived*... What a terrible king!

1. famous : célèbre. 2. think (thought) : penser. 3. a face : un visage.
4. quickly : rapidement. 5. wife (wives) : une épouse (des épouses).
6. behead : décapiter. 7. die : mourir.

## Comprendre

- 1 Lis le texte et complète les phrases.  
a. The lady in the portrait is called .....  
by ..... c. King .....  
d. Henry VIII had ..... wives.

- 2 D'après l'image et le texte, souligne les erreurs dans les phrases, puis à l'aide des mots de l'encadré, écris le mot correct en dessous.

- a. This picture is a drawing. ....
- b. It shows a landscape of a princess. ....
- c. The photographer, Holbein, is very famous. ....

## Mots et expressions

Décrire un document visuel

- a painting une peinture
- an oil painting une peinture à l'huile
- a watercolour une aquarelle
- a drawing un dessin
- a portrait un portrait
- a landscape un paysage
- a photograph une photographie
- a mosaic une mosaïque

# king!



## S'entraîner

- 3 Réponds aux questions par des réponses courtes (sujet + auxiliaire).

- a. Did you go to the museum yesterday? Yes, .....
- b. Did your friends go with you? No, .....
- c. Did you enjoy it? Yes, .....

- 4 Récris les phrases en mettant les verbes entre parenthèses au prétérit (verbes irréguliers p. 52).

- a. Henry VIII (be) born in 1491. ....
- b. He (live) in England. ....
- c. He (die) in 1547. ....

- 5 Pose des questions sur les mots en gras, en commençant les phrases par *who, what, where* ou *when*.

- a. I knew the story of Henry VIII already. .... ?
- b. I read a book about him last year. .... ?
- c. He was a great king but not a very nice man. .... ?
- d. He lived in England. .... ?

- 6 Observe l'exemple, puis reformule les phrases en utilisant les mots entre parenthèses et *ago*.

- Ex. Henry VIII was born in 1491. (six centuries) → He was born six centuries ago.
- a. He died in 1547. (five centuries) .....

# Le prétérit simple 7 Ago

## RAPPEL DE COURS

- Le prétérit simple

On utilise le prétérit pour décrire une action ou une situation passée et terminée.

- A la forme affirmative, le prétérit se forme avec la base verbale + **-ed** pour les verbes réguliers.

Ex. I lived in Australia last year.  
J'habitais en Australie l'an dernier (= je n'y habite plus).

Attention, après les sons [t] et [d], la terminaison **-ed** doit se prononcer [ɪd].

Ex. My father wanted a kangaroo.  
Mon père voulait un kangourou.

Un certain nombre de verbes ont une forme irrégulière qu'il faut apprendre par cœur.

Ex. I saw a lot of sheep. J'ai vu beaucoup de moutons.

- A la forme négative, on utilise l'auxiliaire **did**. Le verbe reste sous sa forme verbale.

Ex. We didn't live in Australia for very long.  
We didn't see any kangaroos.  
Nous n'avons pas vécu en Australie très longtemps.  
Nous n'avons pas vu de kangourous.

- A la forme interrogative, l'auxiliaire **did** est placé avant le sujet.

Ex. Did you like Australia? Where did you see the sheep?  
As-tu aimé l'Australie? Où as-tu vu les moutons?

- Ago

Il s'utilise avec le prétérit pour mesurer le temps écoulé entre un événement passé et le moment présent.

Ago se place toujours après l'expression du temps. Il se traduit par **il y a** en français.

Ex. I was in Australia six months ago.  
J'étais en Australie il y a six mois.