

Fill in the blanks with can or can't

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ fly but she can run.

2. No, she \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV, it is too late.

3. No, I'm sorry you \_\_\_\_\_ have this knife. It's too dangerous.

4. Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ see a bird in the tree.

5. She can't write but she \_\_\_\_\_ read!

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ watch that cartoon on TV. It's only available on DVD's.

7. Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_ have a glass of water.

8. No, I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you. Speak up, please.

Fill in the blanks with must or mustn't

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ listen to your teacher, John!

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ write on the tables!

3. Chris! You \_\_\_\_\_ play football in the bathroom!

4. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ do her homework every morning.

5. Your children \_\_\_\_\_ jump on the bed!

6. She is ill, so she \_\_\_\_\_ see the doctor.

7. It is raining. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your umbrella.

# This is Stella

This is Stella Hanks! She is ten years old. And she lives with her parents and her baby brother, Tony, in a lovely town called Coimbra in Portugal.

Her parents are both doctors.

She is tall and thin and she has got long brown hair and big green eyes, everyone says she is very beautiful.

She is attending 4<sup>th</sup> grade and she loves school. Her favourite subjects are English and Science.

Her favourite hobbies are writing poetry and listening to music.

When she grows up she wants to be a vet because she is very fond of animals. What about you?



**1** Complete the chart with information from the text.

- > Name:
- > Surname:
- > Age:
- > School Year:
- > Physical description:
- > Favourite subjects:
- > Favourite hobbies:
- > Future occupation:



**2** Answer these questions.

1. Where is Stella from?
2. What does she look like?
3. What do her parents do?
4. How old is she?
5. What's her brother name?
6. What colour is her hair?
7. Does she like school? What are her favourite subjects?
8. What are her favourite hobbies?
9. What does she want to be in the future? Why?

# Le prétérit

Pour parler d'actions passées on emploie le prétérit.

• Be a deux formes au prétérit, was et were (wasn't, weren't à la forme négative).

I – he – she – it was you – we – they were

Affirmation : Yesterday I was absent. *Hier j'étais absent.*

Interrogation : Were you ill? *Tu étais malade ?*

Négation : No, I wasn't ill. *Non, je n'étais pas malade.*

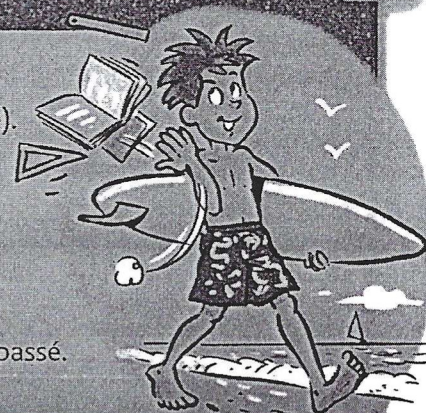
• Avec tous les autres verbes, on emploie :

– Did (le prétérit de do) + sujet + la base verbale pour former les questions au passé.

Did you go to school yesterday? *Es-tu allé à l'école hier ?*

– Didn't + la base verbale pour former les négations au passé.

Yesterday I didn't go to school. *Hier je ne suis pas allé à l'école.*



## 1 ☆ Réécris les phrases au prétérit en conjuguant be.

Exemple : We are at home » We were at home.

- a. He is 20. ....
- b. Oh! I'm so hot! .....
- c. Where are Sue and Tom? .....
- d. Emily and her friend aren't at school.  
.....

## 2 ☆ Retrouve l'ordre de ces phrases négatives et interrogatives au prétérit.

a. go / you / to the cinema / did / yesterday / ?  
.....

b. brush / teeth / Angela / didn't / her  
.....

c. his / Gareth / tidy / room / did / ?  
.....

## 3 ☆☆ Complète avec was, were, wasn't ou weren't.

- a. Why ..... you late this morning?  
– There ..... an accident on the road.
- b. My tea ..... cold, I didn't drink it!
- c. They ..... at the party last night. Why didn't they go?
- d. We didn't like our hotel room. It ..... clean.

## 4 ☆☆ Réécris les phrases à la forme négative du prétérit.

Exemple : Sue is busy today.

» Yesterday, Sue wasn't busy.

- a. Sue and Phil are at school today.  
– Yesterday, .....
- b. My brother plays football.  
– Yesterday, .....
- c. We like our English teacher this year.  
– Last year, .....
- d. Imelda phoned me today.  
– Yesterday, .....

## 5 ☆☆ Entoure la bonne solution.

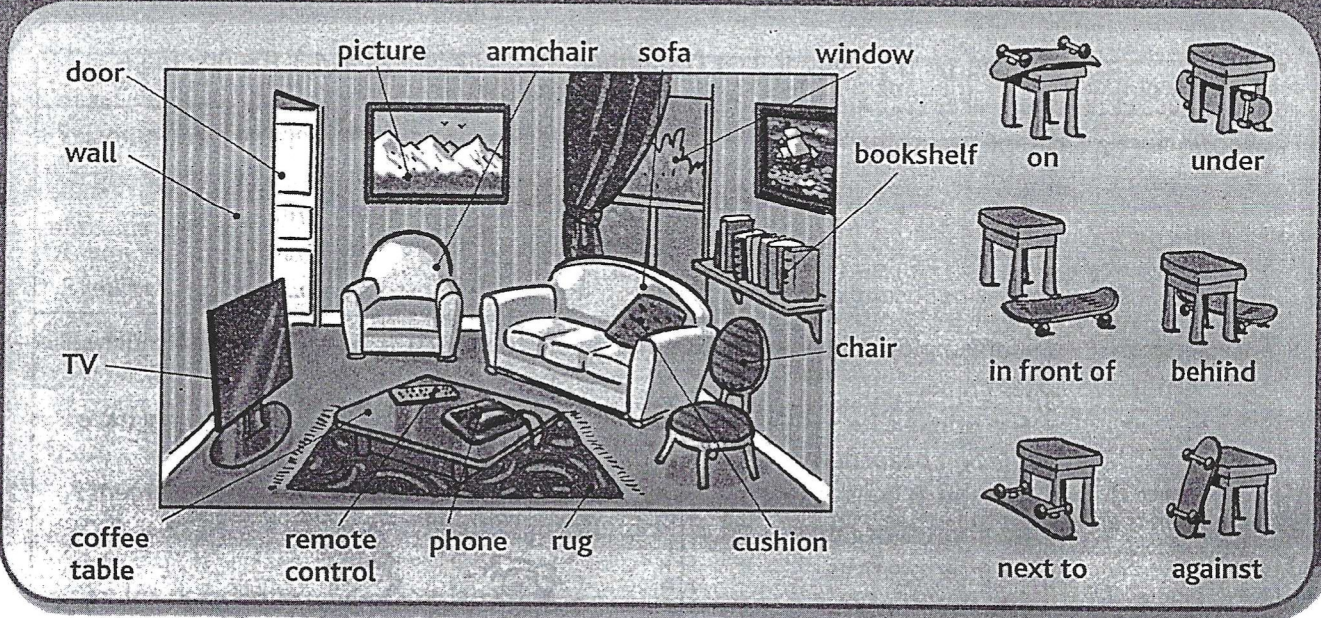
Exemple : When he was 20, my dad (was) / weren't a soldier.

- a. Tara *wasn't have* / *didn't have* time to buy a dress.
- b. The children *didn't come* / *weren't come*.
- c. *Did you listen* / *were you listen* to the policeman?
- d. The weather *wasn't* / *didn't be* nice.

## 6 ☆☆☆ Traduis en employant le prétérit.

- a. Où étaient-elles hier soir ?  
.....
- b. Le professeur de maths était en retard (*late*) ce matin.  
.....

# In the house



**1** ★ Retrouve des mots de vocabulaire de l'encadré en remettant les lettres dans l'ordre.

- a. richa » ..... e. odor » .....
- b. enohp » ..... f. soaf » .....
- c. llaw » ..... g. wodniw » .....
- d. dernu » ..... h. erutcip » .....

**2** ★ Relie chaque pièce à sa description.

- a. A lounge is • a room where you can sleep.
- b. A bedroom is • a room where you can watch TV.
- c. A kitchen is • a room where you can have a shower.
- d. A bathroom is • a room where you can cook.

**3** ★ Regarde l'illustration puis complète chaque phrase avec une préposition de la liste.

on – next to – against – under

- a. The remote control is ..... the coffee table.
- b. There is a bookshelf ..... the wall.
- c. The cushion is ..... the sofa.
- d. .... the bookshelf there is a chair.
- e. The TV is ..... the door.

**4** ★★ Dans ces phrases, les prépositions ne sont pas les bonnes ; regarde l'illustration et corrige-les.

- a. The armchair is ~~behind~~ ..... the sofa.
- b. The phone is ~~under~~ ..... the coffee table.
- c. The picture is ~~in front of~~ ..... the wall.
- d. ~~On~~ ..... the sofa there is a window.
- e. The coffee table is ~~against~~ ..... the sofa.

**5** ★★ Complète avec les mots de la liste.

coffee table – TV – book – sofa – remote control  
 The lounge is Gareth's favourite room. He likes to lie on the ..... and to watch .....  
 He changes channels with the .....  
 When he gets bored, he takes a ..... from the bookshelf and reads. He also likes to do his homework on the ..... but it's not comfortable!

**6** ★★ Entoure l'intrus dans chaque ligne.

- a. At night, on a sofa in an armchair  
 you can sleep ... under a bed in a bed  
 .....  
 b. You can sit ... on a sofa on a bookshelf  
 on a rug in an armchair.

# Le superlatif

Le superlatif permet de dire « le plus » (grand, riche, cher, joli, etc.).

Formation du superlatif

	avec les adjectifs courts <i>voir tableau p. 46</i>	avec les adjectifs longs <i>voir tableau p. 46</i>
supériorité ( <i>le plus</i> )	the + adjectif + -est <i>exemple 1</i>	the most + adjectif <i>exemple 2</i>

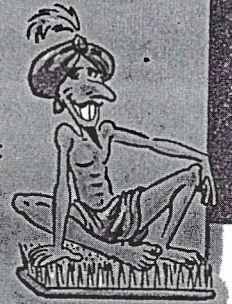
- (tall) – She's the tallest girl in the family. *C'est la fille la plus grande de la famille.*
- (comfortable) – It's the most comfortable seat. *C'est le siège le plus confortable.*

• Les adjectifs d'une syllabe terminés par une seule voyelle suivie d'une consonne doublent cette consonne avant d'ajouter -est : big » the biggest

Pour les adjectifs qui se terminent en -y, on transforme celui-ci en -i avant d'ajouter -est :

happy » the happiest      heavy » the heaviest

- Formes irrégulières : good » the best (*le / la meilleure*)    bad » the worst (*le / la pire*)  
far » the furthest (*le plus loin*)



**1** ☆ Écris le superlatif des adjectifs suivants.

Exemple : sad » the saddest

- slim (*mince*) » .....
- intelligent » .....
- slow » .....
- careful » .....

**2** ☆☆ À l'aide de l'adjectif souligné, écris des phrases avec un superlatif.

Exemple : This singer is very rich.

» He's the richest singer.

- The river Nile is very long. It's .....  
river in the world.
- You've got a very small flat. It's .....  
flat I know!
- This bike is so expensive! It's .....  
..... bike in the shop.

**3** ☆☆ Compose des phrases à l'aide des éléments donnés, en mettant le superlatif de l'adjectif.

Exemple : Sydney / is / big / city / in / Australia

» Sydney is the biggest city in Australia.

- John / is / good / musician / in the band  
.....
- where / is / near / bookshop / ?  
.....

**4** ☆☆ Comparatif ou superlatif ? Entoure la bonne solution.

- My sister is *younger* / *the youngest* than me.
- She is *younger* / *the youngest* in her class.
- The cheetah (*guépard*) is *faster* / *the fastest* animal on land.
- Cheetahs are *the fastest* / *faster* than lions.
- Blue whales (*baleines*) are *heavier* / *the heaviest* animals in the world.

**5** ☆☆ Entoure et corrige l'erreur qui s'est glissée dans chaque phrase.

Exemple : The Parkers are the most friendly neighbours we have.

» the friendliest neighbours.

- This is most dangerous road in California.  
.....
- I think Chloe is the most nice friend I've got.  
.....
- Becky is the lazyest pupil in the class.  
.....
- He is the intelligentest boy in the class.  
.....
- Excuse me. Where is nearest bank?  
.....