



*Exercices
d'entraînement
–
Corrigés*

A – The U.S.A.

1. Prepare

- United States of America
- Washington, DC
- US dollar
- the 4th of July
- English; Spanish
- bald eagle
- Alaska; Hawaii
- Mount McKinley; Alaska; 6,194
- 50

→ Stars and stripe, or The Star-Spangled Banner

2. Listen

- Joseph is stressed out before their departure.
- North East; West Coast; Grand Canyon; South East

4. Answer

- They went to the British Isles
- It was closer to home.
- They can go and buy it in an American shop.
- No, they aren't, they try to reassure him.
- Yes, he is, he even says "off we go!"

5. Learn

Exercise 1

- a) If you forget your umbrella, we won't come back to the hotel to take it.
- b) Look on the bright side: the trip will be unforgettable!
- c) A bad news can spoil the day.
- d) I'm looking forward to visiting New York, there are so many things to discover!

Exercise 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ passer (temps) : spend | ➤ bagages : luggage |
| ➤ là-bas : over there | ➤ de l'autre côté : across |
| ➤ inoubliable : unforgettable | ➤ profiter : enjoy |

6. Think

Observe:

✓ The family are well aware of that.

○ Dans cette phrase, le nom « family » est au **singulier**, mais le verbe « be » qui le suit est conjugué au **pluriel**.

○ Le verbe qui les suit peut être :

- au **singulier** si le groupe est pris comme **un bloc, une unité**.
- au **pluriel** si l'on parle de **tous les membres pris séparément**.

✓ Is your luggage done, children?

○ On pourrait traduire cette phrase en français par :

Est-ce que vos bagages sont faits, les enfants ?

○ On remarque que le sujet de la phrase anglaise, « **luggage** », est au **singulier**, alors que le sujet de la phrase française, « **vos bagages** », est au **pluriel**.

○ En effet, **certains noms qui sont dénombrables** (le plus souvent utilisés au pluriel) **en français sont indénombrables en anglais**. C'est le cas des mots suivis d'un verbe au singulier.

Exercise 3

- a) The children are putting the glasses on the shelves.
- b) The mice can prove their intelligence: they can detect poison in fruit juice.
- c) These fish have teeth, but no feet, of course: they can tear plastic with them!
- d) These men have eaten meat, rice and desserts, and have drunk wine and coffee.

Exercise 4

- a) Your advice to choose an interesting series helped me a lot.
- b) The information about the luggage was wrong, I made a mistake.
- c) These knives are for meat, not for tomatoes and pasta!
- d) Don't worry, the police are coming!

7. Speak

- /ka:m daʊn/ **calm down**
- /braɪt saɪd/ **bright side**
- /strest aʊt/ **stressed out**
- /fəʊkəs/ **focus**
- /əweə/ **aware**
- /ɒpətju:nɪtɪ/ **opportunity**
- /dɪfrənt/ **different**
- /həʊm/ **home**
- /swetʃɜ:t/ **sweatshirt**
- /lʌɡɪdʒ/ **luggage**

B – Boston, Massachusetts

1. Prepare

- Massachusetts
- February 6th, 1788
- Atlantic
- John Fitzgerald Kennedy
- Edgar Allan Poe
- Boston Celtics
- Boston Marathon

2. Listen

- Boston is one of the oldest city in the U.S.A.
- They are going to follow the Freedom Trail.
- It is a 2.5-mile-path./ It is a 4km-path.
- They will try the official state dessert: the Boston cream pie.

4. Answer

- **False**: The Freedom Trail is a path inside Boston city.
- **False**: You can just follow the red brick line throughout the city.
- **True**

5. Learn

Exercise 5

- a) I like hiking in the countryside and discover new trails.
- b) This guide is convenient, it gives a lot of information about the landmarks.
- c) This basketball player was injured at training, he won't be playing the championship.
- d) One of Boston nicknames is "the Olde Towne" because it was founded in 1630.

Exercise 6

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ suivre : follow | ➤ mener : lead | ➤ centre-ville : downtown |
| ➤ le long de : along | ➤ se perdre : get lost | ➤ promenade, marche : walk |

4. Answer

Observe:

- ✓ Will we take **any** breaks during the walk?

Dans ce cas, Thomas ☐ sait s'ils vont faire des pauses pendant leur promenade.
☒ ne sait pas

Comme vu précédemment dans la leçon, puisqu'il y a ☐ présence
☒ incertitude
☐ absence

de ces pauses, on utilise bien le quantifieur **any**.

Observe 2:

✓ Vicky, can you give me **some** more information about it, please?

Dans ce cas, Joseph

☒ sait

☐ ne sait pas

si Victoria a des informations supplémentaires sur le Freedom Trail. En effet, ils en ont parlé avant comme on l'apprend dans le dialogue : *"Your mother and I were thinking about following the Freedom Trail"*.

Comme vu précédemment dans la leçon, puisqu'il y a

☒ présence

☐ incertitude

☐ absence

de ces informations, on utilise bien le quantifieur **some**.

Exercise 7

- Would you like **some** coffee?
- No, thank you, have you got **any** tea?
- Yes, we have got **some** black tea and **some** green tea.
- Ok, I'll have **some** black tea, please.
- Oh no, I'm sorry, I forgot that we had **no** black tea left.

Exercise 8

- a) Are there any zoos in Boston? Yes, the Franklin Park Zoo is the most famous.
- b) -I have brought some bottles. -Can I have some water?
- c) Could we have some slices of this Boston cream pie, please?
- d) -Have you got any fruit juice?
- e) -We have got no / haven't got any orange juice, but we have got some apple juice.

7. Speak

➤ kit: /ɪ/

➤ blind: /aɪ/

➤ ride: /aɪ/

➤ pie: /aɪ/

➤ dining: /aɪ/ et /ɪ/

➤ finger: /ɪ/

➤ light: /aɪ/

➤ inside: /ɪ/ et /aɪ/

C – New York City, New York

1. Prepare

- Albany
- Atlantic; Hudson
- eight; Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, Staten Island

2. Listen

- They are on the 86th floor.
- It is on the 102nd floor.
- They are talking about feet.
- One foot is about 30.5 cm.

4. Answer

→ **False:** You can see the whole city from there.

→ **True**

→ **False:** It is 381m-high, but the highest place is 443m-high.

5. Learn

Exercise 9

- a) From this deck, we can see the whole borough.
- b) By the way, what floor is the gift shop?
- c) It is breathtaking, we can see as far as the Brooklyn bridge!
- d) Off the top of my head, I think we are 300m above the ground.

Exercise 10

➤ à quelle hauteur : **how high**

➤ longueur : **length**

➤ entier : **whole**

➤ panneau : **sign**

➤ au-dessus de : **above**

➤ mort de fatigue : **dead-tired**

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ Wow, the view is **breathtaking!** **nom + participe présent**
- ✓ The observation deck on the 86th floor is 1,050 **feet-high**. **nom + adjectif**
- ✓ We're going to be **dead-tired**. **adjective + participe présent**

Exercise 11

- a) light green
- b) right-handed
- c) environment-friendly
- d) hard-working

Exercise 12

- a) I would like to visit this beautiful big white wooden house.
- b) He is homesick, he misses his family.
- c) He is well-mannered, he behaves very well.
- d) You are badly-dressed, your clothes are old-fashioned!

7. Speak

- /hɪə/: hear or here? → If you can't **hear** me, come **here**!
- /eit/: eight or ate? → Yesterday Thomas **ate eight** cookies for teatime.
- /beə/: bear or bare? → His grandfather fought a **bear** with his **bare** hands.
- /blu:/: blue or blew? → He **blew** his nose with a **blue** handkerchief.
- /flaʊə/: flower or flour? → I'm sorry I forgot the **flour** for the cake yesterday, so I've bought you a **flower**.

D – Washington, D.C.

1. Prepare

- capital
- George Washington
- district of Columbia
- Christopher Columbus
- fifty
- 1791
- Justice for All
- Bill Watterson

2. Listen

- They are going to the White House.
- The White House Easter Egg Roll.
- There were more than 35,000 visitors.

4. Answer

- True
- True
- **False**: during the past few years, there were J. K. Rowling and Justin Bieber.

5. Learn

Exercise 13

- a) For Easter, there is an egg race in the USA, and an egg hunt in France.
- b) You must roll your egg the furthest you can if you want to win.
- c) Kids love when famous people read a book to them.
- d) Parents prefer the decorated egg exhibit and the speeches.

Exercise 14

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ➤ organisé, se tenant : held | ➤ inclure : include |
| ➤ lapin : bunny | ➤ durant, pendant : during |
| ➤ surestimer : overestimate | ➤ infaillible : flawless |

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ unusual est un **adjectif** composé de l'adjectif **usual** et du préfixe **un-**, qui sert à exprimer **le sens opposé d'un mot**.

- ✓ overestimating est un **verbe** composé du verbe **estimating** et du préfixe **over-**, qui veut dire **sur, trop, plus**.
- ✓ flawless est un **adjectif** composé du nom **flaw** et du suffixe **-less**, qui sert à exprimer **l'absence**.
- ✓ humbleness est un **nom** composé de l'adjectif **humble** et du suffixe **-ness**, qui sert à créer des **noms**.

Exercise 15

- a) in
- b) im
- c) dis
- d) un
- e) un

Exercise 16

- a) ful
- b) en
- c) ness
- d) less
- e) ly; ful

7. Speak

- /wɒʃɪŋtən/ **Washington**
- /hjuːdʒ/ **whose**
- /fɜːðɪst/ **furthest**
- /pɜːsənælɪti/ **personality**
- /ɪvent/ **event**
- /lɔːn/ **lawn**
- /hændld/ **handled**
- /ʌnjuːʒʊəl/ **unusual**
- /hjuːdʒ/ **huge**
- /suːt/ **suit**

E – Chicago, Illinois

1. Prepare

- 1837
- Saint Patrick's Day
- 1885
- Willis Tower
- Walt Disney

2. Listen

- They are visiting Shedd Aquarium / an aquarium.
- The nickname is Granddad.
- 2 parmi : penguins, crocodiles, turtles

4. Answer

- **False**: They found it on the website.
- **False**: It is 86 or more, we don't know exactly.
- **True**

5. Learn

Exercise 17

- a) It's raining so they go to the aquarium instead of having a walk.
- b) They planned to shoot the car-chase in the streets of Chicago.
- c) These fish can live in the mud or in the water because they have got lungs.
- d) The dolphin show is one of the highlight of the visit.

Exercise 18

- thématique : **themed**
- surnom : **nickname**
- au moins : **at least**
- tout seul : **all by himself**
- l'un l'autre : **each other**
- impressionnant : **impressive**

6. Think

Observe:

- ✓ Now it lives all by **himself**.

Ici, le sujet et le complément ☒ font référence à la même chose
☐ font référence à 2 choses différentes

C'est pour cela que le pronom utilisé est un pronom **réfléchi**.

- ✓ They lived with **each other** until 1980.

Ici, le sujet et le complément ☐ font l'action sur eux-mêmes
☒ font l'action l'un sur l'autre

C'est pour cela que le pronom utilisé est un pronom **réciproque**.

Exercise 19

- a) ourselves
- b) herself
- c) himself
- d) themselves
- e) myself

Exercise 20

- a) The Jenkins woke up at 8 am.
- b) They went to the bathroom to wash.
- c) Victoria made herself up while looking at herself in the mirror.
- d) Joseph cut himself while shaving.
- e) They met each other at the entrance of the hotel.

7. Speak

a)	back apple same cat
b)	struggle jungle nut cute
c)	think then that this
d)	theme thin those thanks
e)	enough farm photo psychic

f)	chameleon scene scandal character
g)	cheap charming psychological chair
h)	skeleton cinema school candle
i)	unicorn one wonder sandwich
j)	strategy gorilla juice heritage

F – San Francisco, California

1. Prepare

- 1776
- Mexico
- Golden Gate
- Clint Eastwood

2. Listen

- They are going to visit Alcatraz (and Pier 39).
- It was a federal prison from 1934 to 1963.
- The ferry departure is at Pier 33.

4. Answer

- **False**: No, not anymore, it is no more a prison.
- **True**, it's "ten-minute walk".
- **True**

5. Learn

Exercise 21

- a) Before, the sea lions lived on a rock, but now they live on the pier.
- b) Nobody/no one could escape from Alcatraz because of the currents and the chilly water.
- c) A 15-minute walk? It mustn't be very far from here.
- d) Their number increases a lot: there were as many as 1,701 sea lions in 2009.

Exercise 22

- vue : **sight**
- pire : **worst**
- s'échapper : **escape**
- devoir : **have to**
- partir, quitter : **leave**
- promenade : **walk**

6. Think

Observe:

✓ I'm really looking forward to visiting Alcatraz!

-So am I!

Ici la phrase qui précède est à la forme



☒ affirmative

☐ négative

on a donc utilisé



☒ so

☐ neither

dans la phrase de réponse. L'auxiliaire de la phrase qui précède est **be**, on a donc utilisé l'auxiliaire **be** dans la phrase de réponse, suivi du sujet.

✓ I **don't** want to meet dangerous people over there...

-Neither do I!

Ici la phrase qui précède est à la forme



☐ affirmative

☒ négative

on a donc utilisé



☐ so

☒ neither

dans la phrase de réponse. L'auxiliaire de la phrase qui précède est **do**, on a donc utilisé l'auxiliaire **do** dans la phrase de réponse, suivi du sujet.

✓ I'd really love to see it!

-So would I!

Ici la phrase qui précède est à la forme



☒ affirmative

☐ négative

on a donc utilisé



☒ so

☐ neither

dans la phrase de réponse. L'auxiliaire de la phrase qui précède est **would**, on a donc utilisé l'auxiliaire **would** dans la phrase de réponse, suivi du sujet.

Exercise 23

- a) Neither do
- b) So can
- c) Neither will
- d) So has
- e) Neither did

Exercise 24

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| a) - I find the Golden Gate bridge very impressive. | - So do I! |
| b) - We can't speak Spanish. | - Neither can she. |
| c) - The Jenkins will arrive at 2 pm. | - So will the tourist guide. |
| d) - They like visiting new places. | - So does my husband. |
| e) - They have never been to China. | - Neither have we. |

7. Speak

- o /ðeə/ **their** (adjectif possessif) ou **there** (adverbe)
- o /mi:t/ **meet** (verbe) ou **meat** (nom)
- o /weə/ **where** (pronom interrogatif) ou **wear** (verbe)
- o /nju:/ **knew** (verbe au prétérit) ou **new** (adjectif)
- o /si:n/ **seen** (participe passé) ou **scene** (nom)