

Je fais le bilan de mes acquis en anglais en 5ème

Avant de faire cet exercice, revois la présentation dans ton cahier.

1. Que dirais-tu pour te présenter ? (nom, âge, nationalité, famille, animaux...)

ATTENTION ! Il ne suffit pas d'écrire, entraîne-toi tout haut à te présenter !

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2. Maintenant présente ces 2 personnes :

Penelope	George
12	13
Darwin (Australia)	Dallas (USA)
Australian	American
a younger brother	3 sisters (1 + twins)
no pets	a goldfish + a guinea-pig

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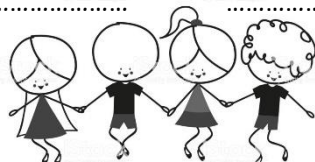
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Avant de faire ces exercices, revois la conjugaison du présent simple, quand tu peux l'utiliser et les adverbes de fréquence.

1. Conjuge les verbes entre parenthèses au présent simple (forme affirmative, négative ou interrogative) :

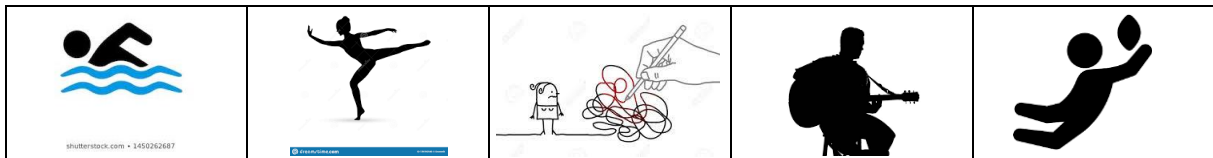
- a. My mum (work) _____ in a bank.
- b. My older brother (study) _____ literature at college.
- c. I (play) _____ the piano and I (sing) _____ quite well.
- d. The teachers (want) _____ to help.
- e. _____ he _____ (he / learn) Spanish at school?
- f. She is very helpful. She (do) _____ the washing-up every day but she (not cook) _____.
- g. My father (not play) _____ football but he (practise) _____ rugby with his friends.
- h. A novelist (write) _____ books.
- i. _____ you _____ (you / go) to the gym after school?

2. Réécris les phrases suivantes en plaçant l'adverbe de fréquence à la place qui convient

never / sometimes / usually / often / rarely (= seldom) / always

- 1. A nurse works at weekends _____
- 2. I eat sushi _____
- 3. The Queen wears a colourful hat _____
- 4. Kate Middleton is very elegant _____
- 5. I drink tea _____
- 6. Do you help your brother with his homework? _____

3. Parmi les activités suivantes, dis celles que tu aimes un peu, beaucoup ou pas du tout.



- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Avant de faire ces exercices, revois le comparatif et le superlatif des adjectifs.



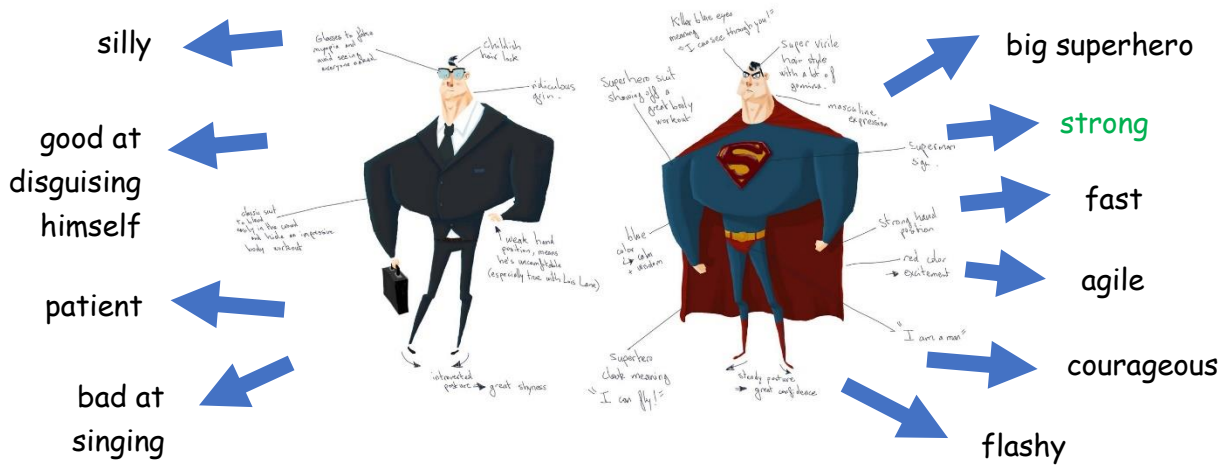
1. Regarde le tableau suivant et écris les phrases correspondantes en utilisant le comparatif des adjectifs donnés. La nouvelle génération de superhéros (de gauche à droite) : Superboy, Miss Martian, Artemis, Robin, Speedy et Aqualad.

exemple : Superboy is younger than Superman.

	young			powerful				
Superboy	X							
Superman				X				
		pretty						old
Miss Martian		X						
Green Lantern								X
			reckless			big		
Robin			X					
Batman						X		
				quick			happy	
Speedy							X	
Flash				X				
								calm
Aqualad								X
Aquaman								

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

2. Superman est le plus extraordinaire des superhéros et Clark Kent est son alter-ego. Décris-les en utilisant les adjectifs suivants au superlatif.



exemple : Superman is the strongest superhero.

Avant de faire ces exercices, revois la leçon sur le prétérit.

1. Mets ces verbes au prétérit :

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| give → _____ | marry → _____ | see → _____ |
| try → _____ | take → _____ | have → _____ |
| fall → _____ | cook → _____ | die → _____ |
| stop → _____ | know → _____ | tell → _____ |
| drink → _____ | speak → _____ | walk → _____ |
| feel → _____ | write → _____ | buy → _____ |
| think → _____ | play → _____ | colour → _____ |

2. Complète cet exercice en choisissant entre le prétérit ou la base verbale.

Yesterday night I (make / made) something.

What did you (make / made)? (bis)

I (make / made) a cake and (invite / invited) someone.

Who did you (invite / invited)? (bis)

I (invite / invited) my neighbour and we (do / did) something.

What did you (do / did)? (bis)

We (eat / ate) the cake but something (happen / happened).

What (happen / happened)? (bis)

My neighbour (get / got) sick so we (go / went) somewhere.

Where did you (go / went)? (bis)

To the hospital, of course!

He (is / was) allergic and he didn't (know / knew) it! The silly twit!

3. Leah nous raconte sa journée d'hier. Complète son texte avec les verbes suivants, à la forme qui convient : be (x4) - make - eat - invite - play - go - like - say

Yesterday, my little brother (+) _____ sad. Why _____ he sad?

Because his cat (+) _____ sick! So I (+) _____ him some cookies but he

(-) _____ them! I (+) _____ his best friend but he (-) _____

with him! So finally we (+) _____ to the cinema. The actors (+) _____

funny and he (+) _____ the film! Phew! It's not easy having a little brother!

Now guess! (?) _____ he _____ "thank you"? No, he _____.

Avant de faire cet exercice, il faut revoir « there is/are, some, any... »

1. Choisis la forme correcte.

a. There (are any / are some / is some) people in the restaurant.

b. There (are some / is some / isn't some) information about careers in the library.

c. There (is a / is any / is some) money on the table.

d. (Are there any / Is there a / Is there any) cheese in this sandwich?

e. Yes, (there are / there cheese / there is).

f. (There's a / There's any / There's some) letter for you.

g. (Are there any / Is there / Is there any) customers in the shop?

h. No, (there any / there are / there aren't).

i. There (are no / aren't no / isn't no) students in the classroom.

j. (There aren't / There is a / There's no) petrol in the car.

Voici les thèmes de vocabulaire étudiés pendant l'année. Ce vocabulaire est à connaître pour la quatrième :

- date & time
- pets & family
- personality
- physical description
- sports & hobbies
- adjectives to describe places
- places in the city
- prepositions of locations and directions
- frequency & intensity adverbs
- irregular verbs

