

Present Simple-Exercise

1) Choose the correct verb (Choisissez le bon verbe) :

Hi! My name is Lucy. I _____ (live/lives) with my parents in Sydney, Australia. My mother's name is Lilith and my father's name is Fred. I _____ (have/haves/has) two brothers and one sister. My brothers, Peter and Walter, _____ (live/lives) with us, too. Peter _____ (study/studies) in a school downtown. He _____ (take/takes) the train to school. He _____ (get up/gets up/get ups) at 6 am. That's very early! But Walter _____ (get up/gets up/get ups) late. He _____ (walk/walks) to work. Peter _____ (do/dos/does) his homework every day at 5pm. My sister, Helena, _____ (live/lives) downtown with her husband, James. He _____ (work/works) in the suburbs. They _____ (don't take/doesn't take/doesn't takes) the bus to our house. They _____ (go/gos/goes) to our house by car. James is a doctor, but he _____ (don't work/doesn't work/doesn't works) in a hospital, he _____ (work/works/workes) in an office. They _____ (visit/visits/visites) us every Sunday. I really _____ (love/loves) my family!

Useful vocabulary:

homework- <i>devoir à la maison</i>	too- <i>aussidowntown- au centre</i>	walk - <i>marcher</i>
study- <i>étudier</i>	villesuburbs- <i>banlieue</i>	go- <i>aller</i>
work- <i>travailler</i>	early- <i>tôt</i>	by car - <i>à pied</i>
live- <i>vivre, habiter</i>	late- <i>tard</i>	really- <i>vraiment</i>

do - *faire, pratiquer un métier : What do you do ? - Quel métier as-tu?*

2) Unscramble the questions about Lucy's family (Remettez les mots en ordre pour reconstruire des questions concernant la famille de Lucy):

- a) _____? (she/alone/does/live)
- No, she lives with her brothers and her parents.
- b) _____? (they/where/live/do)
- They live in Sydney, Australia.
- c) _____? (Helena's/does/do/what/husband)
- He's a doctor.
- d) _____? (how/she/her/does/like/family)
- She loves her family!
- e) _____? (walk/does/Peter/to/school)
- No, he takes the train to school.



Conclusions!

Le temps verbal utilisé dans cet exercice est le

On l'utilise pour exprimer des

Quand on l'utilise, on doit faire attention au verbe qu'on a à conjuguer.



Si le verbe est BE (être), voici la règle :

- On l'apprend par cœur à la forme affirmative
- On ajoute pour la forme négative
- On le sujet et le verbe pour la forme interrogative.

<i>I am</i>	<i>I am not</i>	<i>Am I?</i>
<i>You are</i>	<i>You are not</i>	<i>Are you?</i>
<i>He is</i>	<i>He is not</i>	<i>Is he?</i>
<i>She is</i>	<i>She is not</i>	<i>Is she?</i>
<i>It is</i>	<i>It is not</i>	<i>Is it ?</i>
<i>We are</i>	<i>We are not</i>	<i>Are we ?</i>
<i>You are</i>	<i>You are not</i>	<i>Are you ?</i>
<i>They are</i>	<i>They are not</i>	<i>Are they ?</i>



Pour les autres verbes, on utilise la règle suivante :

- **Sujet + V** à la forme affirmative (on ajoute un « s » ou parfois un « es » pour he, she, it)
Exemple : I play, You play, He plays, She plays, It plays, We play, You play, They play
- **Sujet + « don't » ou « doesn't » + v** pour la forme négative
Exemple : I don't play, You don't play, He doesn't play, She doesn't play, It doesn't play, We don't play, They don't play.
- **“Do” ou “does” + Sujet+ v** pour la forme interrogative
- *Exemple : Do I play? Do you play? Does he play? Does she play? Does it play? Do we play? Do you play? Do they play?*

Presque tous les verbes fonctionnent pareil, il suffit de remplacer le verbe « play » avec un autre:
Ex: I don't like, Do you speak ? Does she eat, cake ? I listen to music etc.

Avec le Present Simple on utilise souvent les adverbes de fréquence qu'on place juste avant le verbe I sometimes watch TV. (exception le verbe BE : I am always hungry)

Donnez minimum 5 exemples d'adverbes de fréquence avec leur traduction :

always (*toujours*),

On les appelle aussi des « indices » pour le présent simple, car dès qu'on les voit on sait qu'on parle des actions régulières, des habitudes, et qu'on doit donc utiliser le Present Simple. Voici d'autres « indices » : every day (*tous les jours*), every evening (*tous les soirs*) every night, (*toutes les nuits*), every week (*toutes les semaines*), every weekend (*tous les week-ends*), every month (*tous les mois*), every year (*tous les ans*) etc.

Present Simple-Exercise

1) Hi! My name is Lucy. I live (live/lives) with my parents in Sydney, Australia. My mother's name is Lilith and my father's name is Fred. I have (have/haves/has) two brothers and one sister. My brothers, Peter and Walter, live (live/lives) with us, too. Peter studies (study/studies) in a school downtown. He takes (take/takes) the train to school. He gets up (get up/gets up/get ups) at 6 am. That's very early! But Walter gets up (get up/gets up/get ups) late. He walks (walk/walks) to work. Peter does (do/dos/does) his homework everyday at 5pm. My sister, Helena, lives (live/lives) downtown with her husband, James. He works (work/works) in the suburbs. They don't take (don't take/doesn't take/doesn't takes) the bus to our house. They go (go/gos/goes) to our house by car. James is a doctor, but he doesn't work (don't work/doesn't work/doesn't works) in a hospital, he works/ (work/works/workes) in an office. They visit (visit/visits/visites) us every Sunday. I really love (love/loves) my family!

2) Does she live alone? (she/alone/does/live) (Est-ce qu'elle habite toute seule?)

No, she lives with her brothers and her parents.

a) Where do they live? (they/where/live/do) (Où habitent-ils?)

They live in Sydney, Australia.

b) What does Helena's husband do? (Helena's/does/do/what/husband) (Que-est-ce qu'il fait comme métier ?)

He's a doctor.

c) How does she like her family ? (how/she/her/does/like/family) (A quel point est-ce qu'elle apprécie sa famille?)

She loves her family!

d) Does Peter walk to school? (walk/does/Peter/to/school) Est-ce que Peter va à pied à l'école?

No, he takes the train to school.

Conclusions!

Le temps verbal utilisé dans cet exercice est le Present Simple.

On l'utilise pour exprimer des habitudes, des actions régulières, pour décrire qq-un, qq-chose...

Quand on l'utilise, on doit faire attention au verbe qu'on a à conjuguer.

Si le verbe est BE (être), voici la règle :

- On l'apprend par cœur à la forme affirmative
- On ajoute not pour la forme négative
- On inverse le sujet et le verbe pour la forme interrogative.

Pour les autres verbes, on utilise la règle suivante :

- **Sujet + V** à la forme affirmative (on ajoute un « s » ou parfois un « es » pour he, she, it)
Exemple : I play, You play, He plays, She plays, It plays, We play, You play, They play
- **Sujet + « don't » ou « doesn't » + v** pour la forme négative
Exemple : I don't play, You don't play, He doesn't play, She doesn't play, It doesn't play, We don't play, They don't play.
- **"Do" ou "does" + Sujet+ v** pour la forme interrogative
- Exemple : Do I play? Do you play? Does he play? Does she play? Does it play? Do we play? Do you play? Do they play?

Avec le Present Simple on utilise souvent les adverbes de fréquence qu'on place juste avant le verbe I sometimes watch TV. (exception le verbe BE : I am always hungry)

Donnez minimum 4 exemples d'adverbes de fréquence avec leur traduction :

always (toujours), often (souvent), sometimes (parfois), rarely (rarement), never (jamais)

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A QUEEN



Hello! My name is Elizabeth Windsor, known as Queen Elizabeth II. I wake up at 7 o'clock every day. I drink a nice cup of tea in my bed and then I take a long bath. I have breakfast with my husband, King Phillip. We usually eat a toast and drink orange juice. I start working at 9 o'clock until half past midday – yes, because the Queens also work! I usually have lunch in the palace at 1 o'clock with my family – my husband and my son Charles. In the afternoon I visit schools and hospitals, because many people need my help. At 5 o'clock I have some tea and at half past five I usually talk to my secretary about my agenda for the next day.

In the evening I sometimes go to special dinners and make speeches to very important people. I get so tired every day that I always go to bed at 11 o'clock.

Useful Vocabulary (*vocabulaire utile*)

question- <i>question</i>	take a bath- <i>prendre un bain</i>	half past five- <i>cinq heures et demi</i>
answer- <i>réponse, répondre</i>	a shower- <i>une douche</i>	usually- <i>habituellement</i>
in the morning- <i>le matin</i>	breakfast- <i>le petit déjeuner</i>	talk- <i>parler</i>
at noon- <i>à midi</i>	lunch- <i>le déjeuner</i>	about- <i>de, concernant</i>
in the afternoon- <i>l'après midi</i>	dinner- <i>le dîner</i>	my agenda- <i>mon programme</i>
in the evening- <i>le soir</i>	eat- <i>manger</i>	the next day- <i>la journée suivante</i>
at night- <i>la nuit</i>	drink- <i>boire</i>	makes speeches- <i>faire des discours</i>
known as- <i>aussi connue comme</i>	start= begin- <i>commencer</i>	people- <i>des gens</i>
nice- <i>sympa</i>	9 o'clock – <i>9 heures</i>	
a cup of tea- <i>une tasse de thé</i>	past midday- <i>début d'après-midi</i>	
in my bed- <i>dans mon lit</i>	also- <i>aussi</i>	

I get so tired that...- *je deviens si fatiguée que...*

1. Read the text and answer the following questions (*Lisez le texte et répondez aux questions suivantes*) : (1 point bonus)

a) Who is Elizabeth Windsor?

Elizabeth Windsor is _____

b) What time does she wake up?

She wakes up at _____

c) What does she drink in the morning?

In the morning she drinks _____

d) What does she do (*qu'est ce qu'elle fait*) before (*avant*) breakfast?

Before breakfast, she takes _____

e) What is her husband's name?

Her husband's name is _____

f) What time does she start working?

She starts working at _____

g) Where does she have lunch?

She **has** lunch in _____

h) Does she have lunch alone?

She **has** lunch with her _____

i) What does she do in the afternoons?

In the afternoon she _____

2. Translate the text: (*Traduisez le texte*) (1 point bonus)