

**LIVRET PEDAGOGIQUE 2022**

***ANGLAIS***

**CLASSE DE 4<sup>ème</sup>**

**E / F / B / D**

# CONSOLIDATION

1

Match each means of transport to the corresponding verb.

drive      fly      sail      ride

Mean of transport	Verb
plane	
boat	
car / coach	
bike	

2

Find the odd one out.

1

- Hotel.
- Book.
- Library.
- Hostel.

2

- Path.
- Hitchhike.
- Mountain.
- Hike.

3

- Free time.
- Wander.
- Walk.
- Run.

**There is / there are**

## Exercice 1

Complétez les phrases avec *there is* ou *there are* (entourez la bonne réponse)

1. ***There is / There are*** children in the school.
2. ***There is / There are*** an orange in this basket.
3. ***There is / There are*** a dog in the house.
4. ***There is / There are*** seven bananas in the fridge.
5. ***There is / There are*** a cat under the table.
6. ***There is / There are*** no picture on the wall.
7. ***There is / There are*** many cars in the street.
8. ***There is / There are*** books on the table.
9. ***There is / There are*** five birds.
10. ***There is / There are*** a beautiful girl in our class.
11. ***There is / There are*** no cookies left on the table.
12. ***There is / There are*** a lot of noise
13. ***There is / There are*** no computer on your desk.
14. ***There is / There are*** a pencil on the floor.
15. ***There is / There are*** no eggs left.

## Exercice 2

Faites des phrases ou des questions avec *is there/there is* ou *are there/there are*:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ no butter in the fridge.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ many rooms in her house?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of snow in the mountains.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ any mistakes in this text?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ one question left.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ no insects in my garden.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ nobody in.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ nothing to do?
9. \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of food in the kitchen.

## Le prétérit

## Put the sentences into simple past.

1. We move to a new house. →

2. They bring a sandwich. →

3. He doesn't do the homework. →

4. They sell cars. →

5. Does he visit his friends? →

## Write sentences in simple past.

1. Janet / miss / the bus →

2. she / tidy / her room →

3. Nancy / watch / not / television →

4. she / read / a book →

# REMEDIATION

# HOW TO WRITE AND SAY DATES IN ENGLISH



## BRITISH ENGLISH

DAY + MONTH + YEAR



You write:  
14th September 1971



You say:  
The fourteenth of September  
nineteen seventy-one



## AMERICAN ENGLISH

MONTH + DAY + YEAR



You write:  
September 14<sup>th</sup>, 1971



You say:  
September the fourteenth  
nineteen seventy-one

**DAYS** are always  
said in **ORDINAL**

numbers:

1<sup>st</sup> (first)

2<sup>nd</sup> (second)

3<sup>rd</sup> (third)

4<sup>th</sup> (fourth)

5<sup>th</sup> (fifth)

6<sup>th</sup> (sixth)

7<sup>th</sup> (seventh)

20<sup>th</sup> (twentieth)

21<sup>st</sup> (twenty first)

...

**MONTHS** always  
start with a  
**CAPITAL** letter:

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

**YEARS** are usually  
divided in two  
parts:

You write:

1984

You say:

Nineteen eighty-four









From 2000 to 2010

we normally say:

Two thousand and one

Two thousand and two

### 3. HOW DO YOU SAY THESE DATES?

- |   |            |  |
|---|------------|--|
|  | 01/11/1978 | The first of November nineteen seventy-eight |
|  | 06/13/1983 | <input type="text"/>                         |
|  | 03/12/2001 | <input type="text"/>                         |
|  | 01/31/2007 | <input type="text"/>                         |
|  | 28/02/2014 | <input type="text"/>                         |
|  | 11/11/1998 | <input type="text"/>                         |
|  | 05/08/1861 | <input type="text"/>                         |
|  | 05/08/1861 | <input type="text"/>                         |