LES AUXILIAIRES MODAUX : REVISIONS

Fiche « les auxiliaires modaux de base »

A ) Complete the sentences with the right modal auxiliary.

1. It ______ rain tomorrow. (the weather man was not sure).
   → can → may → will

2. You’re a good student. I’m sure you ______ succeed.
   → could → will → must

3. They look very much alike. They ______ be brothers.
   → could → should → can’t

4. He never tells a lie. This ______ be the truth.
   → will → must → couldn’t

5. She ______ be so severe with her children.
   → couldn’t → shouldn’t → wouldn’t

6. I ______ give you a call. That’s a promise.
   → will → needn’t → won’t

7. He seems to be very poor. We ______ help him.
   → should → needn’t → can

8. She has been practising swimming in a club for a few years now. She ___________swim very well.
   → must → needn’t → won’t

9. He had an accident last year. He ______________walk any more.
   → will → can’t → could

B ) Pour chaque phrase, dites si le modal « may » exprime la permission ou la probabilité.

1-May I use your pen ?  ____________________________________________________________

2-This book may be very sad.  ______________________________________________________

3-She may have arrived, it’s quite late.  ______________________________________________

4-They may leave France very soon.  _________________________________________________

5-You may have another piece of cake if you want.  _____________________________________

6-She didn’t go to school. She may be ill.  _____________________________________________

C ) Traduire.

1-Vous devriez vous lever plus tôt.  ____________________________________________________________________________

2-Elle ne sait pas parler anglais.  ____________________________________________________________________________

3-Ce film est peut-être très intéressant. Pourquoi ne pas le voir ?  _________________________________________________________

4-Puis-je m’asseoir ici ?  _____________________________________________________________________________________

5-Il est possible qu’ils soient en retard.  ____________________________________________________________________________

6-Elle aura 25 ans la semaine prochaine.  ____________________________________________________________________________

7-Tu ne dois pas rester ici, c’est trop dangereux !  ________________________________________________________________________

8-Tu devrais commencer à réviser.  ___________________________________________________________________________
MODALS – EXERCISES

EXERCISE 1 : Let’s think !

a) You can go to school by bus or on foot, it’s not too far !
b) I must drive my daughter to school because it’s too far !
c) I need a bike to ride to school.
d) Well, you could go by train too !
e) But you may be late, because trains are often late or on strike.
f) Well, you should try, and you’ll see.

Lis ces phrases et souligne l’auxiliaire modal. Puis remplis le tableau suivant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phrase</th>
<th>Auxiliaire modal</th>
<th>Ce qui est exprimé / dit</th>
<th>Sens du modal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
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<td>F</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Maintenant traduis le dialogue suivant (attention aux modalités) :

-Maman, je n’ai pas mon livre de français ! Je ne peux pas faire mon exercice : j’en ai besoin pour faire mes devoirs.
-Tu peux téléphoner à Lisa et lui demander de te l’apporter.
-Mais je dois faire mon exercice maintenant, je n’aurai pas le temps ce soir !
-Pourquoi ne vas-tu pas le chercher ? Tu pourrais y aller en métro, cela prend seulement 20 minutes !
-Tu as raison, j’y vais ! Mais je serai peut-être en retard !
-Vous ne devriez pas prendre le train demain. Ils annoncent une grève !
-Peut-être que je ne le reverrai jamais. Ce serait tellement dommage !
-Elle est malade, elle devrait aller chez le docteur.

EXERCISE N°2

Complète les phrases suivantes avec : CAN – CAN’T – COULD – MUST – WILL

-Hello Fred ! ……………………. you come round on Tuesday evening to watch a video with me ?
-I’m sorry, I ……………………. I’m having a piano lesson. What about Wednesday ?
-I ……………………. on Wednesday : I ……………………………….do my homework if I want to get better results.

Maybe you ……………………….meet me on Friday afternoon ?
-Well, I ……………………………….wash my father’s car . I promised him I would do it !
-That’s a pity ! I think there is only Saturday left. ………………………….you come round on Saturday ?
-Yes, I ………………………………..

-Then meet me at the video club. We ……………………….choose a film together and then, we ……………………………….go to my house. My mother usually cooks pancakes 😊
-All right ! See you next week-end, then !

EXERCISES N°3

Reformule les phrases en utilisant MAY / SHOULD / SHOULDN’T / COULD / MUST / MUSTN’T / CAN’T.

-The policemen will perhaps discover the truth ➔ the Policemen…………………………………………………………………………..
-Liza was probably terrified ➔ Liza………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
-I would advise you not to say a single word ➔ you ……………………………………………………………………………………………
-I don’t want you to talk with them ➔ You…………………………………………………………………………………………………………
-I refuse to believe you are tired ➔ You…………………………………………………………………………………………………………
LES DEGRES DE PROBABILITE OU DE CERTITUDE
LES AUXILIAIRES MODAUX MUST / MAY / MIGHT (p1/2)

1. AUXILIAIRES MODAUX EXPRIMANT LES DEGREES DE CERTITUDE

Compare les phrases suivantes
a- He is absent today. He must be sick !
b- She is sick. She may have caught a cold.
c- My grandparents might come for Christmas, but that’s not sure. They live so far, the journey is too tiring for them !

Reclasse ces phrases selon que le degré de probabilité est fort, moyen ou faible. Utilise le tableau ci-dessous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEGRE DE PROBABILITE</th>
<th>PHRASE</th>
<th>AUX. MODAL UTILISE</th>
<th>TRADUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAIBLE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOYEN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FORT</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

2. CERTITUDE et TEMPS

Sur quel(s) moment(s) portent ces probabilités ? Complète le tableau.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temps concerné/moment</th>
<th>Traduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-They will come. They always come for Christmas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-They might come, but it’s not likely.</td>
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<td>-They may buy more presents this year !</td>
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<td>-They may be travelling at the moment.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>-They must have forgotten to call us on the way.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

RECAP !

MODAL + BASE VERBALE → degré de probabilité sur le ..................................................
MODAL + BE + VERBE –ING degré de probabilité sur le ..................................................
MODAL + HAVE + PART. PASSE → degré de probabilité sur le ..................................................

Indiquez si la probabilité s’intéresse à une action présente, future ou passé.
- He may tell you what you want. .................................................................
- You must have seen him. .................................................................
- He can be wrong. .................................................................
- They must be late. .................................................................
- He can’t have been wrong. .................................................................
- She may have worked here two years ago. .................................................................
- He might have wanted to be a star ! .................................................................
1) Traduire en français.

- She may not have received our email.

- They must be having lunch. They are not connected!

- You must be over 18 to join this social networking site.

- It must be my brother, he calls every day.

- “I phoned you this morning” – Sorry, I must have been in the garden!

- I must have seen you somewhere before.

- He should have told you about it, before you leave!

- She may have posted a message on her Facebook page.

2) Choisissez MAY ou MAY HAVE et conjuguez le verbe qui suit comme il convient.

- He (arrive) tomorrow

- He (arrive) yesterday

- He (not / know his text) but he played the role beautifully

- I (laugh) at you sometimes, but I like you a lot

- I (laugh) at him in the past, and I regret it.

3) Réécrivez les phrases avec MAY + BASE VERBALE ou MAY + VERBE –ING OU MAY + HAVE + PART. PASSE ou MAY + HAVE BEEN + Verbe-ING

- Perhaps he is ill

- Perhaps she will come tomorrow

- Perhaps he is watching TV

- Perhaps she saw her yesterday

- Perhaps they had an early breakfast

- Perhaps you were dreaming

- Perhaps it doesn’t work

- Perhaps he didn’t hear you

- Perhaps it was right

3) Mettez les verbes donnés entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient : BASE VERBALE ou BE – ING ou HAVE + PART.PASSE

- My computer does not work, there must (be) something wrong with it.

- As I switched on my computer, there was an explosion. There must (be) something wrong.

- He can’t (surf) on the net, not at this time of night!

- I can’t find my cell phone. I must (leave) it at the restaurant.

- I might (take) a break around Christmas.

- Where is Jane? She might (wait) for you at the airport.

- I can hear noises in the baby’s room. He must (be) awake.

- He has not fully recovered (récupéré) yet. He may (not / enter) the competition.

- I don’t understand why he didn’t come. He must (change) his mind.
PROBABILITE / CERTITUDE et TEMPS

Sur quel(s) moment(s) portent ces probabilités ? Complète le tableau.

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Indiquez si la probabilité s’intéresse à une action présente, future ou passé.

-He may tell you what you want. ...........................................................................................................
-You must have seen him. ..........................................................................................................................
-He can be wrong. ........................................................................................................................................
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-She may have worked here two years ago. ...................................................................................................
-He might have wanted to be a star ! ...........................................................................................................

1)Traduire en français.
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2)Choisissez MAY ou MAY HAVE et conjuguez le verbe qui suit comme il convient.
-He (arrive) tomorrow .................................................................................................................................
-He (arrive) yesterday .................................................................................................................................
-He (not / know his text) but he played the role beautifully ........................................................................
-I (laugh) at you sometimes, but I like you a lot .........................................................................................
-I (laugh) at him in the past, and I regret it. .................................................................................................

3)Traduire
a-J’achèterai peut-être un ordinateur l’année prochaine
b-Mes parents ne m’achèteront pas de nouvel ordinateur. Je devrai travailler pour cela.
c-Mon ordinateur ne démarre plus, il doit être en panne.
d-Il se peut que mon petit frère ait joué avec.
 Modalité Épistémique : exercices de révisions

Fiche « modalité épistémique »

I. Pour chaque phrase, indiquez si la probabilité s’intéresse à une action présente, future ou passé, ainsi que le degré de probabilité.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moment concerné</th>
<th>Degré de probabilité (Probabilité faible / très faible ; Quasi-certitude ; Certitude ; prévision)</th>
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<td>-He might have wanted to be a star!</td>
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2. Traduire en français.

- They may not have received our email.
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- He can’t (surf)…………………………………………………………….on the net, not at this time of night!
- I can’t find my cell phone. I must (leave)……………………………………………………...it at the restaurant.
- I might (take)…………………………………………………………... a break around Christmas.
- Where is Jane? She might (wait)………………………………………………….for you at the airport.
- I can hear noises in the baby’s room. He must (be)…………………………………………………awake.
- He has not fully recovered (récupéré) yet. He may (not / enter)………………………………………...the competition.
- I don’t understand why he didn’t come. He must (change)……………………………………………..his mind.