

Revision point

New words

Verbs

ask ≠ answer
/ɑ:/

bring

celebrate
/e/ /ei/

check
/tʃ/

clean (up)

come (to ...) = make it (to ...)

forget

go away = leave
/ei/ /i:/

go out ≠ come in

help = give a hand

invite

/aɪ/

join

look after ... = take care of...

/ɑ:/ /ei/ /eə/

put up

/ʊ/ /ʌ/

start = begin



Adjectives

excited

/aɪ/

free ≠ busy

/i:/ /i/

stuck (at home)

/ʌ/



Nouns

camera



pyjamas = PJs

/dʒɑ:/

sleeping bag

glass



napkin

spoon

/u:/

bottle (of...)

packet (of ...)



Key sentences

- Can I go to Logan's party?

- No, you can't, sorry, we're going away for the weekend!
are

- Meagan's inviting us to a sleepover. That's so cool!
is is

- Wicked! I'm so excited! I can't wait!
am

- Let's check with our parents.

- I can't make it to your birthday party! I'm looking after my little brother! I'm really sorry... Thanks anyway!

- What are you bringing?

- I'm bringing a bottle of coke and a big packet of crisps.

- What can you do to help?

- Let's see... I'm free on Sunday so I can clean up.

- And I can put up the decorations.

- Excellent!



1 Recopie ces phrases en les complétant avec l'auxiliaire Be :

- Cool! Jim ... inviting me to his birthday party!
- Hello Leila, ... you going to Janet's pyjama party? What ... you bringing? Text me quick please!
- I can't go to Clare's birthday party, I ... going away with my parents! We ... celebrating my uncle's birthday.
- What ... Sarah doing on Saturday?... she coming to the cinema with us?
- Brad, Tim! What ... you doing in the kitchen?
- We ... making cakes for Fred's party!
- Ok! I ... coming!

2 Chloe a invité des amis pour son anniversaire, mais personne ne peut venir et tout le monde a une excuse ! Imagine les réponses de Chloé.

Mum: Well, Chloe. Can Jim come to your party?

Chloe: No, ...

Mum: What about Naomi?

Chloe: ...

Mum: Oh dear! Can the twins come?

Chloe: ...

Mum: Well, can't you have your party next weekend then?

Chloe: No, I can't, ...

3 Remets ces questions dans le bon ordre, en ajoutant des majuscules là où c'est nécessaire.

- she / is / going / next weekend / where / ?
- to help / can / you / do / what / ?
- is / Sam / looking after / little brother / his / ?
- what / they / celebrating / are / ?
- you / going / are / to / Sandra's party / ?

4 Après un voyage scolaire Mr Hanes, le chauffeur du car, trouve un sac de couchage, un appareil photo, et une veste. Il pose trois questions au délégué de la classe* qui répond que ces objets appartiennent à Sally, Jack et Leah. Rédige leur échange.

* form leader



5 Recopie ce dialogue en remplaçant les 's par is ou en l'entourant en vert s'il s'agit du génitif.

- Kim's birthday's in November.
- Look, a cap! I think it's Kelly's.
- Where's Gino tonight?
- He's at Fred's house. He's helping him with his maths homework.

Be-ing

Au présent *Be-ing*, c'est l'auxiliaire *Be* qui est conjugué.

I am + V-ing

She }
He } is + V-ing
It }

We }
You } are + V-ing
They }

On peut employer le présent *Be-ing* pour expliquer ou justifier la raison d'un retard ou une absence.

Ordre des mots dans les questions :
(W-H) + aux + sujet + verbe

Le génitif

• Pour savoir à qui un objet appartient, on utilise *whose* :

Whose bag is this ?

• Dans la réponse, inutile de répéter le nom de l'objet mais il ne faut pas oublier la marque du génitif :

It's Tina's.

△ Attention : 's

She's going to London.
is

It's a cap.
is

What's he doing?
is

Harry's father
génitif