

Corrigé et barème – Le gérondif, l'infinitif et leurs emplois

Maîtriser les formes verbales non finies : gérondif (-ing) et infinitif (to + V) — grammaire de 1re LVA

Durée : 120 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais (LVA) 1^{re}

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — Learning to say yes (4 pts)

- a) a) Her grandmother took her there: « she made me come with her to a repair café in the local library ». It happened « one Saturday in November », when the narrator was sixteen. (1 pt) (1)
- b) b) A repair café is a place, here inside a public library, where volunteers help people mend broken household objects — toasters, lamps, bicycles — so that these objects are repaired rather than thrown away. It is both a free service and a way of fighting waste. (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) At first she felt lost and unable to speak: « I remember walking in and feeling completely useless » and « I was too nervous to answer, so I just nodded ». Now she is confident and experienced: « I am used to explaining to strangers why their kettle has stopped working » and « they got me to talk about electronic waste, and I completely forgot to be shy ». Any two relevant quotations are accepted. (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) She means that feeling useful to other people gives her a real reason to give up her Saturday morning and her comfortable routine: the effort of getting up early is repaid by the satisfaction of being needed. (1 pt) (1)

Repère — Les formes en -ing et les infinitifs du texte sont autant d'indices : ils signalent qui pousse qui à agir, et ce que la narratrice a déjà vécu.

Exercice 2 – Gérondif ou infinitif ? (4 pts)

- a) a) I can't stand queuing (ou queueing) outside in the rain. — can't stand appartient aux verbes de goût suivis du gérondif. (1 pt) (1)
- b) b) They have finally agreed to meet us at six o'clock. — agree exprime un engagement : to + base verbale. (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) She apologised for forgetting my birthday. — for est une préposition, donc le gérondif. (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) We are planning to spend two weeks in Ireland next summer. — plan exprime un projet : to + base verbale. (1 pt) (1)

Erreur fréquente — Après une préposition, aucune exception : c'est toujours le gérondif, jamais to + base verbale.

Exercice 3 – Structures causatives et transformations (4 pts)

- a) a) My boss made me work on Sunday. — make + complément + base verbale sans to. (1 pt) (1)
- b) b) I was made to work on Sunday. — au passif, make récupère le to. (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) I'll get an electrician to look at the fuse box. — get + complément + to + base verbale. (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) She succeeded in persuading her parents to let her travel alone. — in est une préposition (gérondif) ; persuade someone to do ; let someone do sans to. (1 pt) (1)

Le point clé — Make, let et have prennent la base verbale seule ; get prend to — et le passif de make réintroduit toujours ce to.

Exercice 4 – Nuances de sens, too et enough*(4 pts)*

- a) a) He stopped smoking three years ago. — stop + -ing = cesser une activité ; il a arrêté de fumer. (1 pt : forme 0,5 + justification 0,5) (1)
- b) b) On our way back, we stopped to admire the view over the bay. — stop + to = s'interrompre dans un but ; nous nous sommes arrêtés pour admirer. (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) The water was far too cold to swim in. — too + adjectif + to exprime un obstacle ; on ne répète pas le complément. (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) She isn't experienced enough to lead the whole project on her own. — enough se place après l'adjectif et appelle to + base verbale. (1 pt) (1)

Attention — Avec stop, remember, forget, try, regret et go on, la forme choisie ne relève pas du style : elle change le sens de la phrase.

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite — Someone made me try something new*(4 pts)*

- a) a) Attendus : récit à la première personne au prétérit, 60-80 mots, au moins deux causatifs corrects (base verbale après make / let / have, to + base après get). Proposition : « My cousin Léa got me to join her climbing club last autumn. At first my parents wouldn't let me go alone, so she had her older brother drive us every Wednesday. The instructor made us climb the easiest wall ten times before touching a harder one. Nobody let me give up. » (1 pt : 0,5 langue, 0,5 respect de la consigne) (1)
- b) b) Attendus : 40-60 mots, au moins trois gérondifs après préposition. Proposition : « I learned a lot by watching the others instead of panicking. I got better at trusting my feet, and I became genuinely interested in understanding how ropes work. I am now used to falling without screaming. » (1 pt) (1)
- c) c) Attendus : forget + -ing pour le souvenir, remember + to + base pour ce qu'il faudra faire. Proposition : « I will never forget reaching the top of the yellow wall for the first time. Next season I must remember to check my knot twice before every climb. » (1 pt) (1)
- d) d) Attendus : une seule phrase contenant too ... to ou ... enough to, correctement construite. Proposition : « I used to think I was too clumsy to climb, but I was simply not patient enough to learn. » (1 pt) (1)

À retenir — Une production écrite se note aussi sur le respect des structures imposées : relisez-vous une fois uniquement pour vérifier les formes en -ing et les infinitifs.