

Devoir surveillé – 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}

Nom : _____ Date : _____ Note : _____ / 20

Les réponses doivent être rédigées et justifiées. Soigne l’orthographe et la présentation.

Exercice 1 – Compréhension écrite — Learning to say yes

(4 pts)

Read the text carefully, then answer the four questions in English, in full sentences. When I was sixteen, I spent most of my free time scrolling through my phone. My grandmother kept telling me to find something useful to do, and I kept promising to think about it. Then, one Saturday in November, she made me come with her to a repair café in the local library — a place where volunteers help people mend broken toasters, lamps and bicycles instead of throwing them away. I remember walking in and feeling completely useless. Everyone seemed to know exactly what they were doing. A retired engineer called Frank let me hold his torch while he opened an old radio, and after twenty minutes he asked me to try rewiring a plug myself. I was too nervous to answer, so I just nodded. Six months later, I am the youngest volunteer on the team. I am used to explaining to strangers why their kettle has stopped working, and I have learned to admit when a repair is simply impossible. Last month the local paper stopped by to interview us; they got me to talk about electronic waste, and I completely forgot to be shy. I still enjoy scrolling through my phone on a rainy afternoon. But I have discovered that being needed on a Saturday morning is worth getting out of bed for.

- a) a) Who took the narrator to the repair café for the first time, and when? Quote the text.
- b) b) In your own words, explain in one or two sentences what a repair café is and what it is for.
- c) c) How has the narrator changed between the first visit and the present? Justify your answer with two quotations from the text.
- d) d) Explain what the narrator means in the last sentence: « being needed on a Saturday morning is worth getting out of bed for ».

Exercice 2 – Gérondif ou infinitif ?

(4 pts)

Complétez chaque phrase avec le verbe entre parenthèses à la forme qui convient (V-ing ou to + base verbale). Recopiez la phrase entière.

- a) a) I can't stand ... (queue) outside in the rain.
- b) b) They have finally agreed ... (meet) us at six o'clock.
- c) c) She apologised for ... (forget) my birthday.
- d) d) We are planning ... (spend) two weeks in Ireland next summer.

Exercice 3 – Structures causatives et transformations

(4 pts)

Complétez ou transformez les phrases suivantes en respectant la structure demandée.

- a) a) My boss made me ... (work) on Sunday.
- b) b) Mettez la phrase a) à la voix passive : I ... on Sunday.
- c) c) I'll get an electrician ... (look) at the fuse box.
- d) d) She succeeded in ... (persuade) her parents to let her ... (travel) alone.

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

Complétez avec la forme qui donne le sens indiqué par le contexte, puis justifiez votre choix en une courte phrase en français.

- a) a) He stopped ... (smoke) three years ago, on his doctor's advice.
- b) b) On our way back, we stopped ... (admire) the view over the bay.
- c) c) The water was far too cold ... (swim) in.
- d) d) She isn't experienced enough ... (lead) the whole project on her own.

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

Write about a moment when someone encouraged or obliged you to try something new (a sport, a club, a trip, a responsibility). Respect the four instructions below. Total length: about 150 words.

- a) a) In 60 to 80 words, tell who pushed you and how, using at least two causative structures (make / let / have someone do, get someone to do).
- b) b) In 40 to 60 words, explain what you learned, using at least three gerunds after a preposition (by ...ing, instead of ...ing, good at ...ing, interested in ...ing).
- c) c) In 30 to 50 words, say what you will never forget and what you must remember to do next time, using forget and remember with the correct form.
- d) d) Conclude in one single sentence containing either too ... to or ... enough to.

Bon courage !