

Corrigé et barème – Le conditionnel (would, could, should)

Conseiller, demander poliment & exprimer une possibilité en anglais (niveau 3e, A2 vers B1)

Durée : 55 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais 3^e

Exercice 1 – Compréhension de l'écrit : un courrier des lecteurs (4 pts)

- a) His parents want him to spend the summer on his aunt's farm in Wales; he'd rather stay in Manchester with his friends. (1)
- b) Maybe his aunt needs help; maybe his parents think he spends too much time on his phone. (1)
- c) She suggests spending three weeks in Wales and then two weeks at home. (1)
- d) Advice: « you shouldn't refuse too quickly » / « you should tell your parents how you feel » (should) ; suggestion: « you could ask your parents. . . » / « you could suggest a compromise » (could). (1)

Méthode — Dans un texte de conseils, repère les modaux : should signale le conseil, could la suggestion, would le souhait ou l'hypothèse — ils structurent la réponse.

Exercice 2 – Compréhension de l'écrit : lecture d'un tableau (4 pts)

- a) Five situations; « Asking a guest to wait » (Would you mind + V-ing) is marked « very polite ». (1)
- b) « What do you want? » est direct, presque brusque ; « would like » (le conditionnel de politesse) adoucit la demande, comme « voudriez-vous ». (1)
- c) could (« You could take the bus ») = suggestion ; should (« you should try the boat ») = recommandation / conseil. (1)
- d) « I'm afraid that wouldn't be possible. » — « You could pay by card, or there is a cash machine next door. » (toute alternative correcte avec could + BV) (1)

Repère — En anglais, la politesse passe par les modaux (would, could) plus que par les mots : une phrase sans modal sonne souvent comme un ordre.

Exercice 3 – Grammaire : construire avec les modaux (4 pts)

- a) Your cousin could be at the station already (possibilité) ; You should check the timetable before leaving (conseil). (1)
- b) Zoe wouldn't agree with us. / Would Zoe agree with us? (1)
- c) Would you mind turning off your phone during the film? (1)
- d) « I would buy the blue one » (pas de to après would) ; « you shouldn't wait for the sales » (négation = modal + not, jamais don't). (1)

Erreur fréquente — Trois réflexes avant de rendre la copie : pas de to après le modal, pas de -s, et jamais do / don't pour poser la question ou nier.

Exercice 4 – Traduction (4 pts)

- a) Could you tell me the way to the station, please? (ou : Could you show me where the station is, please?) (1)
- b) I'd rather leave before dark. / I would rather leave before night falls. (1)
- c) He shouldn't spend so much on trainers. (1)
- d) We would like to meet the mayor, but he could be busy. (could / might) (1)

Attention — Le français conjugue (« -rais, -rait »), l'anglais choisit un modal : cherche d'abord la nuance (demande, préférence, conseil, possibilité), puis écris le verbe nu.

Exercice 5 – Expression écrite guidée*(4 pts)*

- a) You should bring a hat and sun cream: it is very hot in July. You shouldn't bring warm clothes, you won't need them. (1)
- b) We could swim at the Calanques or visit the Old Port; I'd rather go to the Calanques. (1)
- c) Would you like to try bouillabaisse? / Would you mind sending me your arrival time? (1)
- d) I'd love to show you my city — I would like you to meet my friends too. (1)

Le point clé — Une production réussie varie les modaux et respecte chaque consigne : le correcteur vérifie que should, could, would rather et would like sont tous présents et bien construits.