

Corrigé et barème – Récapitulatif des modaux

Can, could, may, might, must, should, will & would : capacité, permission, obligation, conseil et probabilité

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

Exercice 1 – Compréhension de l'écrit : un règlement commenté (4 pts)

- a) Their ID; without it, the hostel can't give them a room. (1)
- b) a) False: « Breakfast is included, so you don't have to bring food ». b) True: « You mustn't cook after 10 pm ». (1)
- c) They will have to return their key card, by 10 am (and rooms should be tidy). (1)
- d) « ought to » exprime un conseil (vous feriez bien d'emporter une veste chaude) ; « might » exprime une possibilité incertaine (vous verrez peut-être le canon). (1)

Méthode — Dans un texte de consignes, classe chaque modal en obligation, interdiction, absence d'obligation, conseil ou possibilité : c'est exactement ce que les questions vérifient.

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

- a) The mountain-bike trail (12); the kayak doesn't require a helmet. (1)
- b) You mustn't ride after dusk. / You should wear gloves. (ou : ought to) (1)
- c) For the tree-top course, Léa doesn't have to be with an adult (adults are required for under-12s only). For the kayak, she has to be accompanied by an adult (under 14). (1)
- d) Ex.: A 9-year-old can do the tree-top course with an adult and can't do the mountain-bike trail (minimum age 12). He can't do the kayak either (minimum age 10). (1)

Attention — Lis bien les seuils d'âge : « under 12 » inclut les enfants de 11 ans — un piège classique qui transforme « don't have to » en « have to ».

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

- a) must ; don't have to ; can't ; should. (1)
- b) We had to leave at six. / She won't be able to come. / You have always been allowed to park here. (1)
- c) Will they accept the offer? / They won't accept the offer. (1)
- d) « Yesterday I had to go to the dentist, and I couldn't eat afterwards, so I mustn't eat sweets, it's forbidden. » (had to ; couldn't ; mustn't ; pas de to après must) (1)

Erreur fréquente — Les modaux n'ont ni passé ni futur : dès qu'un marqueur de temps apparaît (yesterday, next year, ever), remplace-les par had to, will be able to, been allowed to.

Exercice 4 – Sens et nuances*(4 pts)*

- a) a) permission ; b) déduction (probabilité forte) ; c) volonté / offre ; d) capacité (passée, négative). (1)
- b) « You mustn't call him » = it is forbidden (for example, he is in hospital and can't be disturbed). « You don't have to call him » = it isn't necessary (for example, he already knows the news). (1)
- c) will > must > may > might. (1)
- d) May I come in? / You should have revised. / It can't be true. / We won't be able to come. (1)

Repère — Un même modal change de valeur avec le contexte : must = obligation (You must sign) ou déduction (He must be tired) ; can = capacité, permission ou perception.

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

- a) Ex.: At my school, you must arrive before 8 o'clock and you have to bring your own lunch on Wednesdays; you mustn't use your phone in the corridors. (1)
- b) You don't have to wear a uniform, and at lunchtime you can leave the school if your parents sign a form; you may also use the library. (1)
- c) You should bring a notebook for every subject and you shouldn't be afraid to ask questions; you ought to sit near the front in maths, the teacher speaks fast. (1)
- d) I'm sure you will enjoy the week, and we might visit the old port on Friday. If you get lost, I'll help you — just text me! (1)

Le point clé — Varier les modaux ne suffit pas : chacun doit être suivi d'une base verbale nue et exprimer la bonne nuance — relis chaque phrase en te demandant « obligation, permission, conseil ou possibilité ? ».