

Récapitulatif des temps

Durée : 55 min

Barème : / 20 points

Barème : 1 point par question, soit 4 points par exercice

Unités : réponse sans unité = 0,5 point retiré

1 Compréhension de l'écrit : un récit

/ 4 pts

- a. For three days; the writer has already taken 400 photos.
- b. A tram nearly hit the writer's brother while they were walking along the river. It happened because the brother was looking at his phone.
- c. « I had read about it before the trip » — past perfect (action antérieure à un moment passé).
- d. Tonight: eating in a restaurant (present continuous, arrangement); tomorrow: taking the train to Sintra (be going to, plan) and « it will be the best day » (will, prediction); Sunday: « We fly home at 6 pm » (present simple, timetable).

Méthode — Dans un récit de voyage, chaque temps a une fonction : bilan (present perfect), scène (past continuous + prétérit), retour en arrière (past perfect), projets (futurs) — repère-les avant de répondre.

2 Compréhension de l'écrit : lecture d'un tableau

/ 4 pts

- a. He has already visited the Old Port and the MuCEM (and had the welcome dinner).
- b. He is playing a football match (the match is in progress).
- c. Ex.: On Thursday, he is going to take a boat trip to the Frioul islands. / The boat leaves at 9:30. — On Saturday, his flight to Manchester leaves at 11:20. / He is flying back to Manchester on Saturday.
- d. On Tuesday, I visited the Old Port and the MuCEM. — By Tuesday, I had already arrived and had had dinner with my host family.

Repère — La colonne « status » d'un planning te dit le temps à employer : done → present perfect ou prétérit, in progress → continu, booked / planned → futur.

3 Grammaire : le bon temps

/ 4 pts

- a. lives ; grew ; moved ; has loved.
- b. were cycling ; burst ; hadn't brought ; walked.
- c. am seeing ; will give ; get ; will call.
- d. « I have lived (have been living) here since 2020, I saw the sea yesterday, and I will phone you when I arrive, because I know the way. »

Erreur fréquente — Quatre calques du français reviennent partout : présent + since, present perfect + yesterday, will après when, verbe d'état en -ing — traque-les à la relecture.

4 Marqueurs et formes

/ 4 pts

- a. présent simple : on Tuesdays, usually — présent continu : at the moment, look! — prétérit : three days ago, in 1999 — present perfect : ever, yet, so far — futur : next month.
- b. went / gone ; saw / seen ; wrote / written ; broke / broken ; began / begun ; left / left ; forgot / forgotten ; flew / flown.
- c. « Has been to » means she went and came back; « has gone to » means she is still there. « When » introduces the short event (preterite); « while » introduces the long action in progress (past continuous).
- d. I have lived here for ten years. / What were you doing at 8 pm yesterday? / The train leaves at 6:40. / She had already eaten when we arrived.

Astuce — Apprends chaque marqueur avec son temps comme une paire de mots (ago → prétérit, yet → present perfect) : au brevet, le marqueur est presque toujours dans la phrase.

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

- a. Ex.: I usually revise after dinner. At the moment, I am preparing my oral for the brevet.
- b. Last year, I broke my wrist while I was skateboarding in front of the school.
- c. I have already visited three countries, but I have never flown in a plane.
- d. Next year, I'm going to go to a general lycée; I think I will choose science options. When I finish school, I'll travel to Australia.

Le point clé — Un texte qui passe du présent au passé puis au futur montre ta maîtrise des temps : un marqueur par phrase, et le verbe qui va avec.