

Corrigé et barème – Récapitulatif des temps

Présent, prétérit, present perfect, futurs & temps du passé : quand utiliser quoi (A2 vers B1, 3e)

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

Exercice 1 – Compréhension de l'écrit : un récit

(4 pts)

- a) For three days; the writer has already taken 400 photos. (1)
- 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. (1)
- c) « I had read about it before the trip » — past perfect (action antérieure à un moment passé). (1)
- 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). (1)

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.

Exercice 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). (1)
- b) He is playing a football match (the match is in progress). (1)
- 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. (1)
- 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. (1)

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

Exercice 3 – Grammaire : le bon temps

(4 pts)

- a) lives ; grew ; moved ; has loved. (1)
- b) were cycling ; burst ; hadn't brought ; walked. (1)
- c) am seeing ; will give ; get ; will call. (1)
- 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. » (1)

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.

Exercice 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. (1)
- b) went / gone ; saw / seen ; wrote / written ; broke / broken ; began / begun ; left / left ; forgot / forgotten ; flew / flown. (1)
- 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). (1)
- 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. (1)

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.

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

- a) Ex.: I usually revise after dinner. At the moment, I am preparing my oral for the brevet. (1)
- b) Last year, I broke my wrist while I was skateboarding in front of the school. (1)
- c) I have already visited three countries, but I have never flown in a plane. (1)
- 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. (1)

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.