

ANGLAIS — GRAMMAIRE — GYMNASSE ECG

Série 3 : Present Perfect & Comparatifs/Superlatifs

EXERCICES — 12 exercices

■ *Lisez attentivement le rappel grammatical avant chaque exercice. Score total : /100 pts*

Exercice 1 — Present Perfect — for ou since ?

■ **Rappel** : **For** + durée (for 3 years / for a long time / for months). **Since** + point de départ précis (since 2022 / since Monday / since I was a child).

1. She has lived in Geneva _____ 2019.
2. I have known him _____ a very long time.
3. They haven't spoken _____ their argument last month.
4. He has been a doctor _____ fifteen years.
5. We have had this car _____ we got married.
6. She hasn't eaten _____ this morning.

Exercice 2 — Present Perfect — adverbess de temps

■ **Rappel** : Réfléchissez au sens de la phrase pour trouver l'adverbe correct. Attention à la position de l'adverbe dans la phrase.

1. Have you _____ visited a country where you didn't speak the language at all?
2. I've _____ sent the email — check your inbox, it should already be there.
3. She has _____ arrived! She only left the house five minutes ago.
4. The lesson hasn't started _____. We're still waiting for the teacher.
5. I've _____ tasted that dish — I find the smell absolutely horrible.
6. He's _____ finished his project — he completed it last night.

Exercice 3 — Past Simple ou Present Perfect ?

■ **Rappel** : Past Simple = moment précis et terminé dans le passé. Present Perfect = expérience ou lien avec le présent, sans moment précis.

1. I _____ (see) this film twice — it's amazing!
2. She _____ (go) to Paris last summer.
3. _____ you ever _____ (try) bungee jumping?
4. We _____ (not / finish) the report yet.
5. He _____ (break) his arm when he was ten.
6. They _____ (just / release) a new album — I can't wait to listen!

Exercice 4 — Comparatifs — formation

■ **Rappel** : Court (1-2 syl.) : adj + **-er than**. Long (3+ syl.) : **more** + adj + **than**. Égalité : **as** + adj + **as**. Infériorité : **less** + adj + **than**.

1. Paul is _____ (tall) _____ his brother. (Paul est plus grand que son frère)
2. This exercise is _____ (difficult) _____ the last one. (plus difficile)
3. She runs _____ (fast) _____ her sister. (aussi vite que)
4. The new phone is _____ (expensive) _____ the old one. (plus cher)
5. He is _____ (interesting) _____ I thought. (moins intéressant)
6. My bag is _____ (heavy) _____ yours. (plus lourd)

Exercice 5 — Superlatifs — formation

■ **Rappel** : Court (1-2 syl.) : **the** + adj + **-est**. Long (3+ syl.) : **the most** + adj. Irréguliers : good → *the best* | bad → *the worst* | far → *the farthest*.

1. Mount Everest is _____ (high) mountain in the world.
2. She is _____ (intelligent) student in the class.
3. This is _____ (bad) film I have ever seen!
4. The Amazon is _____ (long) river in South America.
5. That was _____ (good) meal I have had in years.
6. He is _____ (young) member of the team.

Exercice 6 — Comparatifs et superlatifs irréguliers

■ **Rappel** : good → *better* → *the best* | bad → *worse* → *the worst* | far → *farther/further* → *the farthest/furthest*

1. Her English is _____ (good) than mine — she speaks it perfectly.
2. This situation is getting _____ (bad) and _____ (bad) every day.
3. My new school is _____ (far) from home than my old one.
4. This is _____ (good) pizza I have ever tasted!
5. The weather today is _____ (bad) than yesterday.
6. She ran _____ (far) than anyone else in the race.

Exercice 7 — Traduisez — Present Perfect

■ **Rappel** : Attention aux mots-clés : *déjà* / *jamais* / *venir de* / *encore* / *depuis*.

1. Je n'ai jamais vu ce film.
2. Elle vient juste de rentrer à la maison.
3. As-tu déjà essayé le sushi ?
4. Nous habitons ici depuis 5 ans.
5. Il n'a pas encore terminé ses devoirs.
6. Ils étudient l'anglais depuis l'âge de six ans.

Exercice 8 — Traduisez — Comparatifs et Superlatifs

■ **Rappel** : Formez les comparatifs et superlatifs corrects à partir des adjectifs en français.

1. Paul est aussi grand que Pierre.
2. Ce livre est plus intéressant que le dernier.
3. C'est le meilleur restaurant de la ville.
4. Elle est moins timide que sa sœur.
5. C'est le pire examen que j'ai jamais passé.
6. Cette voiture est plus chère que la mienne.

Exercice 9 — Corrigez les erreurs

■ **Rappel** : Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Identifiez-la et corrigez-la.

1. I have never went to Canada.
2. She has already finish her exam.
3. This bag is more heavier than yours.
4. He is the most tall player in the team.
5. Have you eaten yet? — Yes, I have ate.
6. Paris is more big than Lyon.

Exercice 10 — Present Perfect — adverbess et for / since

■ **Rappel** : Complétez avec l'adverbe ou la préposition de temps qui convient selon le sens de la phrase.

1. I have known her _____ we were at primary school together.
2. He has _____ left — call him before he gets too far!
3. She hasn't finished the book _____ — she's still on chapter 3.
4. They have lived in this house _____ over twenty years.
5. Have you _____ visited the Great Wall of China?
6. I have _____ eaten sea urchin. I don't think I'll ever try it.

Exercice 11 — Complétez le texte

■ **Rappel** : Conjuguez au Present Perfect, Past Simple, ou mettez la forme comparative / superlative correcte.

1. Lucas is _____ (old) student in the class, but he is also _____ (motivated).
2. He _____ (study) English _____ he was eight, so he _____ (develop) excellent skills.
3. Last year, he _____ (win) the school English competition.
4. He _____ (just / start) a blog where he writes short stories.
5. His latest story _____ (already / get) more than 500 views!
6. He says it is _____ (good) feeling he has _____ (ever / have).

Exercice 12 — Production écrite — Bilan

■ **Rappel** : Rédigez un texte de 8 à 10 phrases. Parlez de vos expériences de vie (Present Perfect), comparez-les à celles d'un proche (comparatifs/superlatifs), et racontez un souvenir précis (Past Simple).

1. → Expériences : voyages, activités, sports, langues, découvertes...
 2. → Comparaisons : plus grand / moins rapide / le meilleur / le plus...
 3. → Souvenir précis situé dans le temps (last year, two years ago, when I was...)
 4. → Utilisez au moins : for/since, un superlatif, un comparatif.
 5. [Production libre — notée sur le fond, la grammaire et la variété des structures]
-