

Corrigés des exercices d'anglais pour le concours Sésame 2024

Actual exam questions: choose the correct answer

1. You always wear the same jacket. How long _____ it?
a. do you have b. did you have c. have you had d. have you having e. no correct answer
b. have you had – present perfect simple in answer to 'how long'.
 2. My wife and I _____ married for 35 years now.
a. have been being b. are c. were d. have been e. no correct answer
c. have been- present perfect simple to express a duration with 'for'.
 3. Sarah looks tired today. She _____ very hard all week.
a. has been working b. works c. had worked d. used to work e. no correct answer
a. has been working – present perfect V-ing to stress the impact of the hard work on Sarah – she's looking tired.
 4. I'm sorry but you have already _____ too much cash from your bank account.
a. withdrew b. withdrawn c. withdraw d. withdrawing e. no correct answer
b. withdrawn – present perfect simple to evoke the present consequences of a past action
 5. We have been waiting at the airport _____ seven o'clock
a. until b. for c. since d. while e. no correct answer
b. since – 'since' is used to evoke a precise moment.
- A. Identify the tenses used and justify the choice of these tenses in the above sentences.

Say which sentences correspond to the following uses

1. The speaker focuses on the consequences of a completed action.
4. You have already withdrawn too much cash.
2. The speaker evokes the duration of an action that is still taking place.
6. We have been waiting at the airport since seven o'clock.
3. The speaker wants to know the duration of a fact that is still true.
1. How long have you had it?
4. The speaker evokes the duration and consequences of an action which is probably finished.
3. She has been working very hard all week.
5. The speaker focuses on the duration of a fact which is still true.
2. My wife and I have been married for 35 years now.

Translate the following adverbs into French, then note which are incompatible with the present perfect

- a. Ago: *il y a* – incompatible – ‘ago’ introduces a precise date.)
- b. For *depuis* + duration ie; number of days, months etc - compatible
- c. Yet : *encore, pas encore*: compatible
- d. Just: *compatible*
- e. Still *toujours* - incompatible
- f. Last week *la semaine dernière* - incompatible
- g. Already *déjà* - compatible
- h. Never *jamais* - compatible
- i. Currently *actuellement* - incompatible
- j. Since *depuis* + precise moment - compatible
- k. In ten days *dans dix jours* - incompatible
- l. Ever *déjà* – question - compatible

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate adverb

- a. We’ve been driving _____ four hours now. Shall we stop at the next service station? *for*
- b. Have you _____ tried eating bugs? They’re full of protein, you know! *ever*
- c. What! You haven’t been shopping _____! *yet*
- d. Look! I’ve only _____ got back! *just*
- e. He’s been doing an internship _____ the beginning of March. *since*
- f. She’s _____ been on time _____ she started the job. *Never / since*
- g. It’s the first time they’ve _____ been overseas. *Ever*

Actual exam questions ; choose the correct answer

- 1. You _____ come with us. I’m sure we’ll have fun!
a. might b. would c. should d. doesn’t e. no correct answer
b. should
- 2. There are plenty of hotels. It _____ hard to find a place to stay.
a. doesn’t have to be b. shouldn’t be c. could be d. should be e. no correct answer
b. shouldn’t be

3. You don't have to wear a suit but you _____ be properly dressed.
a. had to b. shouldn't c. could d. must e. no correct answer
c. must
4. You shouldn't leave your laptop on your desk. Someone _____ steal it.
a. must b. should c. can't d. might e. no correct answer
d. might
5. They _____ be home by now. They left over an hour ago and it's not that far.
a. mustn't b. can't c. might d. should e. no correct answer
e. should
6. We have plenty of time. It _____ be finished before the end of the month.
a. must b. needn't c. can't d. can e. no correct answer
b. needn't
7. This is a secret. You _____ tell anyone!
a. mustn't b. may c. should d. can e. no correct answer
a. mustn't
8. Should I come with you? If you want, but you _____.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. have to d. must e. no correct answer
a. don't have to

Complete with the correct modal or equivalent expression

- a. Capacity: can / be able to
- b. Permission: may/can/ be allowed to
- c. Obligation: must / have to
- d. Absence of obligation: needn't / don't have to
- e. Possibility: can
- f. Certainty: must / can't
- g. Likelihood: should
- h. Probability: may
- i. Slight probability: might
- j. Advice: should / ought to / had better
- k. Caution; warning: shouldn't/ ought not to / had better not
- l. Absence of permission: mustn't/ can't

Say which of the above notions is expressed in the following sentences

1. He **can't be** retired. He only looks about 50. **certainty**
2. You **shouldn't spend** too much time on social media. It's really addictive. **caution**
3. We **may get** a dog, but we haven't made our minds up yet. **probability**
4. I **must try** to keep up with the latest news. **obligation**

5. She **can speak** four or five languages fluently. **capacity**
6. You **needn't put** the heating on, it's quite mild today. **Absence of obligation**
7. You **should apologize**. I'm sure she'll forgive you. **advice**
8. We **mustn't park** here. There are double yellow lines. **Absence of permission**
9. She **might** know the answer, but I doubt it. **Slight probability**
10. You **may sit** down. **permissiion**
11. You **can find** quite a lot of good restaurants in this neighbourhood. **possibility**
12. He **should get** the job. He's got plenty of experience. **likelihood**
- B. Reformulate the following sentences using a modal:
1. I **advise you not to** get on the subject of politics. She'll just go on forever.

You shouldn't get on the subject of politics.

2. We're **not allowed to** use a dictionary.
We may not / can't use a dictionary.
3. **Maybe he'll** go volunteering.
He may go volunteering.
4. **I'm sure they're not** French. It sounds as if they're Italian.
They can't be French.
5. There's a **slight chance** that there will be snow at the ski resort, but it's not very likely.
There might be snow at the ski resort...
6. He's **able to cook** quite well.
He can cook quite well.
7. She'd **better get up** early if she wants to be on time.
She should get up early...
8. You **ought to have** your hair cut. It's getting really long.
You should have your hair cut.
9. **I'm certain that man's** the new doctor.
That man must be the new doctor.
10. **It's not necessary to buy** a dessert. I'm not hungry.
You needn't / don't have to buy a dessert...

Actual exam questions. Choose the correct answer

1. There is _____ ink left in the printer, we need to buy some more.
a. not many b. not enough c. not less d. no correct answer
b. not enough
2. People say they download music illegally because it's _____ expensive to buy.
a. too much b. too many c. too more d. too e. no correct answer
c. too
3. He hasn't got _____ luggage.
a. many b. much c. few d. plenty
b. much
4. The plane will be crowded with _____ people.
a. too much b. all much c. as many d. so many

- c. **so many**
5. There were _____ people at the meeting than usual.
a. less b. fewer c. least d. few
b. **fewer**
6. Don't make _____ noise!
a. so many b. so much c. as many d. as much
b. **so much**

Translate the words in bold type into French

- There are **a lot of** typing errors in this report. **Beaucoup de** (positive sentence, before both singular and plural nouns)
- I don't think we'll have **much** time for sightseeing. **Beaucoup de** (questions and negative sentences, before singular nouns)
- Did you see **many** wind farms along the motorway? **Beaucoup de** (questions and negative sentences, before plural nouns)
- She doesn't pay **enough** attention to the spelling. **assez**
- Have you got any cash on you? Only **a little**.
Un peu (uncountable nouns)
- Look I've got **a few** coins.
Quelques (plural nouns)
- We have **too little** time and **too few** holidays.
Too little – trop peu (uncountable nouns) / **too few – trop peu** (plural nouns)
- I don't know if we'll have **as much** fun **as** last year. **Autant** (uncountable nouns)
- There aren't **so many** butterflies **as** there used to be. **Autant** (plural nouns, negative sentences)
- You get **more** exercise, eat **less** meat, and play **fewer** computer games. **Plus** (uncountable , plural) / **moins** (uncountable) / **moins** (plural) .

Say the opposite

- I wish there were **more** children at this resort. **fewer children**
- They've got **too much** space in their flat. **too little**
- She has **little** empathy for other people. **a lot of**

Actual exam questions. Choose the correct answer

- At the end of the day you see if there have been _____ developments.
a. none b. any c. much d. no correct answer
b. **any** (du, de la, des – questions and negative sentences)

2. The house is always empty. I never see _____ at the window.
 a. nobody b. something c. anyone d. no correct answer
b. anyone (personne – when used with 'not', 'never' ... ie in negative sentences. In questions – quelqu'un)
3. We had invited some friends to his party but _____ came because of the football match.
 a. no body b. npbody c. not one d. not any e. no correct answer
b. nobody (personne – in a positive sentence)
4. Acres of tulips stretched on _____ sides of the road.
 a. either b any c. every d. both e. no correct answer
a. either (les deux)
5. Hardly _____ finished before 5 o'clock.
 a. no-one b anyone c. someone d. everyone
b. anyone – 'hardly' is negative
6. I don't know how many will come, but _____ have been invited.
 a. all others b. every one c. all of them d. both
b. all of them - tous

Complete the grammar

1. *Du, de la, des* (phrase affirmative) : _____ **some** _____
2. *Du, de la, des* (phrases interrogatives et négatives) : _____ **any** _____
3. *Quelqu'un* (phrase affirmative) : _____ **someone / somebody** _____
4. *Quelqu'un* (phrases interrogatives et négatives) : _____ **anyone / anybody** _____
5. *Tout, toute* : _____ **every / any** _____
6. *Tous, toutes* : _____ **all** _____
7. *Aucun, aucune* : _____ **none** _____
8. *Les deux* : _____ **either** _____
9. *N'importe lequel/ laquelle* ; _____ **any (one)** _____
10. *Personne* : _____ **nobody (anybody – questions and negative sentences)** _____
11. *Rien* : _____ **nothing (anything questions and negative sentences)** _____
12. *Quelque chose* : _____ **something (anything – questions)** _____

Translate into English

1. Je n'ai rien à te dire.
I've got nothing to say to you / I haven't got anything to say to you.
2. Je n'ai vu personne.
I've seen nobody / I haven't seen anybody
3. Il ne reste plus de fruits. Aucuns !

There is no fruit left / There isn't any fruit left. None!

4. Est-ce que Paul amène sa petite-amie ? Oui, ils viennent tous les deux.

Is Paul bringing his girlfriend? Yes, they're both coming.

5. Y a-t-il du courrier ?

Is there any mail ?

6. Quelle serviette dois-je prendre ? N'importe laquelle !

Which towel must I take? Any!

7. Tous les participants ont apprécié la réunion.

All those who took part enjoyed the meeting.

8. A-t-il dit autre chose.

Did he say anything else?