

**Exercices sur les verbes irréguliers en anglais – Niveau débutant**

 **Exercice 1 : Complétez le tableau avec les formes manquantes des verbes irréguliers les plus courants :**

| Infinitif | Prétérit | Participe passé | Français |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| be        | —        | —               | être     |
| have      | —        | —               | avoir    |
| go        | —        | —               | aller    |
| do        | —        | —               | faire    |
| get       | —        | —               | obtenir  |
| make      | —        | —               | faire    |
| come      | —        | —               | venir    |
| see       | —        | —               | voir     |
| take      | —        | —               | prendre  |
| know      | —        | —               | savoir   |

 **Exercice 2 : Choisissez la forme correcte du verbe entre parenthèses :**

1. Yesterday, I (go/went/gone) to the cinema.
2. She has (eat/ate/eaten) her breakfast.
3. They (see/saw/seen) a beautiful sunset last night.
4. Have you (do/did/done) your homework?
5. We (come/came/come) home very late.
6. He has (take/took/taken) my book.
7. I (know/knew/known) the answer yesterday.
8. She (make/made/made) a delicious cake.
9. They have (be/was/been) very kind to us.
10. Did you (get/got/gotten) my message?

 **Exercice 3 : Transformez les phrases suivantes au prétérit (passé simple) :**

1. I go to school every day. → Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ to school.
2. She makes breakfast for her family. → This morning, she \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast for her family.
3. We see our friends on weekends. → Last weekend, we \_\_\_\_\_ our friends.
4. He takes the bus to work. → Yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_ the bus to work.
5. They come to visit us often. → Last month, they \_\_\_\_\_ to visit us.
6. I know the answer. → During the test, I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.
7. You have a nice car. → Last year, you \_\_\_\_\_ a nice car.
8. We do our exercises together. → Yesterday, we \_\_\_\_\_ our exercises together.

 **Exercice 4 : Complétez avec la forme correcte du participe passé :**

1. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to London three times.
2. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (make) many friends at school.
3. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (see) this movie before.
4. They have \_\_\_\_\_ (go) home already.
5. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this exercise?
6. He has \_\_\_\_\_ (take) all the cookies!
7. I have \_\_\_\_\_ (know) her for five years.
8. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (come) a long way.
9. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (get) a new job.
10. They have \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch together.

 **Exercice 5 : Complétez les phrases suivantes avec la forme appropriée du verbe :**

1. Last week, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) shopping with my mother.
2. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ (be) to Paris?
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a mistake in her homework yesterday.
4. We have \_\_\_\_\_ (see) that movie twice.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ (come) to the party last Saturday.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (know) him when I was a child.
7. He has \_\_\_\_\_ (take) many photos during his trip.
8. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ (get) my email yesterday?
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time at the concert last night.
10. She has \_\_\_\_\_ (do) all her work for today.

**CORRECTIONS****Exercice 1 : Je complète le tableau avec les formes manquantes des verbes irréguliers les plus courants :**

| Infinitif | Prétérit | Participe passé | Français |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| be        | was/were | been            | être     |
| have      | had      | had             | avoir    |
| go        | went     | gone            | aller    |
| do        | did      | done            | faire    |
| get       | got      | got/gotten      | obtenir  |
| make      | made     | made            | faire    |
| come      | came     | come            | venir    |
| see       | saw      | seen            | voir     |
| take      | took     | taken           | prendre  |
| know      | knew     | known           | savoir   |

Voici quelques points à retenir :

- « Be » a deux formes au prétérit : « was » (I/he/she/it) et « were » (you/we/they).
- Certains verbes ont la même forme au prétérit et au participe passé (had, made).
- « Get » peut avoir « got » ou « gotten » comme participe passé selon la variante d'anglais.

### Exercice 2 : Je choisis la forme correcte du verbe entre parenthèses :

1. Yesterday, I went to the cinema. (On utilise le prétérit car la phrase contient l'adverbe de temps « yesterday ».)
2. She has eaten her breakfast. (On utilise le participe passé après « has ».)
3. They saw a beautiful sunset last night. (On conjugue au prétérit car il y a « last night » dans la phrase.)
4. Have you done your homework? (On emploie le participe passé après « have ».)
5. We came home very late. (On conjugue au prétérit car il s'agit d'une action terminée.)
6. He has taken my book. (On emploie le participe passé après « has ».)
7. I knew the answer yesterday. (On met le prétérit car la phrase contient « yesterday »)
8. She made a delicious cake. (On conjugue au prétérit car c'est une action terminée.)
9. They have been very kind to us. (On emploie le participe passé après « have ».)
10. Did you get my message? (On emploie l'infinitif après « did ».)

### Exercice 3 : Je transforme les phrases suivantes au prétérit (passé simple) :

1. Yesterday, I went to school.
2. This morning, she made breakfast for her family.
3. Last weekend, we saw our friends.
4. Yesterday, he took the bus to work.
5. Last month, they came to visit us.
6. During the test, I knew the answer.
7. Last year, you had a nice car.
8. Yesterday, we did our exercises together.

Il convient de noter que le prétérit exprime une action terminée dans le passé. Celui-ci est souvent utilisé avec un indicateur de temps précis.

#### Exercice 4 : Je complète avec la forme correcte du participe passé :

1. I have been to London three times.
2. She has made many friends at school.
3. We have seen this movie before.
4. They have gone home already.
5. Have you done this exercise?
6. He has taken all the cookies!
7. I have known her for five years.
8. We have come a long way.
9. She has gotten/got a new job.
10. They have had lunch together.

Le **present perfect** se forme avec **have/has + participe passé**. Il exprime une action qui a un lien avec le présent.

#### Exercice 5 : Je complète les phrases suivantes avec la forme appropriée du verbe :

1. Last week, I went shopping with my mother. (prétérit)
2. Have you ever been to Paris? (present perfect)
3. She made a mistake in her homework yesterday. (prétérit)
4. We have seen that movie twice. (present perfect)
5. They came to the party last Saturday. (prétérit)
6. I knew him when I was a child. (prétérit)
7. He has taken many photos during his trip. (present perfect)
8. Did you get my email yesterday? (infinitif après « did »)
9. We had a great time at the concert last night. (prétérit)
10. She has done all her work for today. (present perfect)