

18.1. AT THE BUS STOP. Remplace les noms en gras par le pronom correspondant.

It

A girl is waiting for a bus. **The bus** is late. A boy comes up to the bus stop.

The boy looks at **the girl**. **The girl** looks at **the boy**.

The girl says hello to **the boy** and **the boy** says hello to **the girl**. **The girl** and **the boy** talk for a while. Then the bus comes. **The bus** takes **the boy** and **the girl** into town.



18.2. Do it! Don't do it! Pour l'impératif, on emploie simplement le verbe à la forme infinitive. Pour l'impératif négatif, on ajoute un don't à l'infinitif. En anglais, le point d'exclamation n'est pas utilisé lorsqu'il n'y a pas une réelle exclamation.

Impératif	Impératif négatif
Go home.	<i>Don't go home.</i>
<i>Eat the hamburger.</i>	Don't eat the hamburger.
Read the newspaper.	
	Don't watch those movies.
Go skiing in the Alps.	
	Don't believe her.
Tidy up your room.	
	Don't jump over the fence.
Fly to New York.	
	Don't buy any red roses for her.

18.3. Homonymes. Ce sont des mots que l'on prononce de la même façon mais qui ont des significations différentes:

it's et its*It's*.... a nice day today. The dog hasn't eaten dinner yet.

their et they're having lunch at an expensive restaurant.

to, too et two I'm going the shopsbuy T-shirts. – Can you buy me one,.....?

hour (heure) et our football coach always says: will come!

here et hear (entendre) Come ! I can't you!

know et no I you have interest in American football.

right et write Please the answer here.

see et sea (mer) Can you the..... from here?

