

## Hobbies and activities

1- Find the missing letters.

r\_\_\_\_de a b\_\_\_\_ke                      r\_\_\_\_de a h\_\_\_\_rse                      sk\_\_\_\_te  
 s\_\_\_\_ng                                      s\_\_\_\_r\_\_\_\_                                      pla\_\_\_\_ ru\_\_\_\_b\_\_\_\_  
 pla\_\_\_\_ s\_\_\_\_c\_\_\_\_er                      d\_\_\_\_ce                                      \_\_\_\_ct  
 e\_\_t m\_\_c \_\_nd ch\_\_\_\_se                                      l\_\_s\_\_en \_\_\_\_ m\_\_sic  
 go to the l\_\_brar\_\_\_\_                      ta\_\_dan\_\_\_\_ sw\_\_\_\_m  
 eat fr\_\_ed ch\_\_cken                      d\_\_ g\_\_mn\_\_st\_\_cs  
 p\_\_t a d\_\_g                                      r\_\_\_\_d b\_\_\_\_ks

2- Classify the activities above according to if it's necessary to have talent to practise them or not.

Talent is necessary	Talent is not necessary
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

3- Classify the words according to the pronunciation of the stressed syllables. Report them in your phonetics chart: ride a bike / sing / swim / listen to music / go to the library / read books / eat mac and cheese / eat fried chicken

[ɪ]	[i:]	[aɪ]

4- Separate the words in the sentences below and re-write them:

IlikeactingbutI'mnotagoodactor.Ican'tactatall.

Helikesdancingandheisagooddancer.Hecandancequitewell.

Shelikespettingdogsbutsheisallergic.

Theybothloveeatingmacandcheese.Theycancookverywell.

5- Add the missing letters to the verbs or put a cross if it's not necessary to add a letter:

Malia like\_\_ act\_\_\_\_. She love\_\_ pet\_\_\_\_ dogs. She do\_\_n't really like do\_\_\_\_ gymnastics contrary to her s\_\_ster Sasha.

Bo\_\_\_\_ Obama da\_\_ g\_\_ ters like\_\_ read\_\_\_\_ books and go\_\_\_\_ to the library.

6- Summary (*bilan / résumé*):

- Après un verbe de goût comme L\_\_\_\_ ou L\_\_\_\_, on doit ajouter \_\_\_\_ au verbe qui suit.

- Au présent simple (pour parler des goûts par exemple), je dois ajouter un \_\_\_\_ à la \_\_\_\_ème personne du \_\_\_\_\_. Pour les autres personnes, le verbe \_\_\_\_ change \_\_\_\_\_.

- Les réponses courtes aux questions en Yes / No:

Can you ... → Yes, I can                                      No, I can't.

Do you ... → Yes, I do                                      No, I don't.

Can he / she ... → Yes, he / she can.                      No, he / she can't.

Does he / she ... → Yes, he / she does.                      No, he / she doesn't.

- L'intonation des questions: Lorsque la question commence par un mot \_\_\_\_\_ comme "how well...", "how many...", "how long...", "who...", "where...", "when...", ... l'intonation \_\_\_\_\_ en fin de phrase. Quand la question ne commence pas par un mot interrogatif, l'intonation \_\_\_\_\_.

- Le mot « BOTH » sert à dire que \_\_\_\_\_ choses sont \_\_\_\_\_.