

Le prétérit de to be (was, were) – Fiche 1



Faites cette fiche en ligne et vérifiez vos réponses immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 39

Exercice 1 : Complète les phrases

Complète chaque phrase avec *was* ou *were*.

Exemple: She ___ (be) at the shop. → was

1. I _____ (be) at home yesterday.
2. My parents _____ (be) in Rome last week.
3. The film _____ (be) very good.
4. We _____ (be) tired after the party.
5. You _____ (be) late this morning.
6. It _____ (be) cold on Monday.
7. Lena and Tom _____ (be) at school yesterday.

Exercice 2 : Utilise les mots de l'encadré

Complète les phrases avec un mot de l'encadré. Il y a deux mots en trop.

Exemple: Yesterday ___ my birthday. → was

BANQUE DE MOTS

was were wasn't weren't is are

8. The shop _____ open on Sunday, so we went home.
9. _____ you at the park yesterday?
10. My brother _____ ill last week, so he stayed in bed.
11. The children _____ at school yesterday. It was Saturday.
12. _____ your teacher nice? – Yes, she was.
13. The tickets _____ cheap. They were very expensive.
14. I _____ hungry, so I ate a big sandwich.

Exercice 3 : Négations et questions

Réécris chaque phrase à la forme négative ou interrogative, comme indiqué entre parenthèses.

Exemple: He was at the gym. (negative) → He wasn't at the gym.

15. She was at the cinema. (negative)

16. They were in the garden. (question)

17. The test was easy. (question)

18. We were at the beach on Sunday. (negative)

19. Your friends were friendly. (question)

20. I was at work yesterday. (negative)

21. It was sunny yesterday. (question)

Exercice 4 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

Remets les mots dans le bon ordre pour former des phrases ou des questions.

Exemple: was / he / tired / . → He was tired.

22. were / where / you / yesterday / ?

23. Anna / at / the / was / party / .

24. weren't / we / home / at / .

25. the / was / how / weather / ?

26. late / was / bus / the / ?

27. my / were / in / keys / bag / my / not / .

Exercice 5 : Trouve l'erreur

Chaque phrase contient une erreur. Écris la phrase correcte.

Exemple: He were sad. → He was sad.

28. I were very happy yesterday.

29. They was at the museum on Friday.

30. Was you at home last night?

31. She is at the doctor's yesterday.

32. We wasn't hungry.

33. Were the film long?

Exercice 6 : Questions et réponses courtes

Associe chaque question à la bonne réponse courte de l'encadré. Il y a une réponse en trop.

Exemple: Was it hot? → Yes, it was.

BANQUE DE MOTS

Yes, I was. No, they weren't. Yes, it was. No, she wasn't. Yes, we were. No, he wasn't.
Yes, you were.

34. Were you tired after the game, Anna? → _____

35. Were Sam and Mia at the café? → _____

36. Was the museum interesting? → _____

37. Was your sister at work on Monday? → _____

38. Were you and Ben at the concert? → _____

39. Was Mr Brown your teacher last year? → _____

Corrigé – Le prétérit de to be (was, were) – Fiche 1

Exercice 1 : Complète les phrases

1. **was**
Avec I, on utilise was.
2. **were**
My parents = they, donc on utilise were.
3. **was**
The film = it, donc on utilise was.
4. **were**
Avec we, on utilise were.
5. **were**
Avec you, on utilise toujours were.
6. **was**
Avec it, on utilise was.
7. **were**
Lena and Tom = they, donc on utilise were.

Exercice 2 : Utilise les mots de l'encadré

8. **wasn't**
Le magasin était fermé, il faut donc la forme négative wasn't.
9. **Were**
Les questions avec you commencent par Were.
10. **was**
My brother = he, et last week renvoie au passé, donc on utilise was.
11. **weren't**
Il n'y a pas école le samedi, il faut donc la forme négative weren't.
12. **Was**
Your teacher = she, donc la question commence par Was.
13. **weren't**
Les billets étaient chers, donc ils n'étaient pas bon marché : weren't cheap.
14. **was**
Avec I au passé, on utilise was.

Exercice 3 : Négations et questions

15. **She wasn't at the cinema.**
Forme négative : was + not = wasn't.
16. **Were they in the garden?**
Dans les questions, were se place avant le sujet.
17. **Was the test easy?**
Dans les questions, was se place avant le sujet.
18. **We weren't at the beach on Sunday.**
Forme négative : were + not = weren't.
19. **Were your friends friendly?**
Place were au début de la question.
20. **I wasn't at work yesterday.**
Forme négative avec I : wasn't ou was not.
21. **Was it sunny yesterday?**
Place was avant it pour former une question.

Exercice 4 : Remets les mots dans l'ordre

22. **Where were you yesterday?**
Question ouverte : mot interrogatif + were + sujet.
23. **Anna was at the party.**
Phrase affirmative : sujet + was + lieu.
24. **We weren't at home.**
Phrase négative : sujet + weren't + lieu.
25. **How was the weather?**
Question ouverte : How + was + sujet.
26. **Was the bus late?**
Question fermée : Was + sujet + adjectif.
27. **My keys were not in my bag.**
Phrase négative : sujet + were not + lieu.

Exercice 5 : Trouve l'erreur

28. **I was very happy yesterday.**
Avec I, on utilise was, et non were.
29. **They were at the museum on Friday.**
Avec they, on utilise were, et non was.
30. **Were you at home last night?**
Avec you, on utilise were, y compris dans les questions.
31. **She was at the doctor's yesterday.**
Yesterday renvoie au passé, donc on utilise was, et non is.
32. **We weren't hungry.**
Avec we, la forme négative est weren't.
33. **Was the film long?**
The film = it, donc la question commence par Was.

Exercice 6 : Questions et réponses courtes

34. Yes, I was.

La question s'adresse à une seule personne (you), donc la réponse utilise I was.

35. No, they weren't.

Sam and Mia = they, donc la réponse utilise they weren't.

36. Yes, it was.

The museum = it, donc la réponse utilise it was.

37. No, she wasn't.

Your sister = she, donc la réponse utilise she wasn't.

38. Yes, we were.

You and Ben = we dans la réponse, donc on utilise we were.

39. No, he wasn't.

Mr Brown = he, donc la réponse utilise he wasn't.

Notes pour l'enseignant: Commencez par présenter la règle : I/he/she/it + was, you/we/they + were. Faites ensuite l'exercice 1 en classe entière en guise d'échauffement. Les erreurs fréquentes sont « I were », « they was » et « was you? » ; certains élèves emploient aussi is/are avec des marqueurs de temps du passé comme yesterday. En prolongement, les élèves peuvent se demander « Where were you last Saturday? » puis restituer les réponses en binômes.