

Corrigé modaux d'obligation

Corrigé des exercices - niveau 2de

Voici le corrigé modaux d'obligation et de capacité, exercice par exercice. De plus, les justifications indiquent d'où vient la contrainte : de l'énonciateur, d'une règle extérieure ou d'un jugement moral.

Ce corrigé est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

La correction détaillée

Corrigé modaux d'obligation : les réponses

Correction de l'exercice 1 : Can, could ou be able to ?

1. **can**
2. **could** : capacité générale passée.
3. **will be able to** : futur.
4. **been able to** : present perfect.
5. **was able to** (ou managed to) : réussite ponctuelle.
6. **Can** : verbe de perception.
7. **be able to** : après to, can est impossible.

Correction de l'exercice 2 : Must ou have to ?

1. **must** (moi) : je me l'impose.
2. **have to** (extérieur) : loi du pays.
3. **have to** (extérieur) : contrainte de l'horaire.
4. **must** (moi) : souhait personnel fort.
5. **have to** (extérieur) : réglementation.

Corrigé de l'exercice 3 : Mustn't ou don't have to ?

1. **mustn't** : interdiction.
2. **don't have to** : pas d'obligation.
3. **mustn't**
4. **doesn't have to**
5. **mustn't**
6. **don't have to**

Corrigé modaux d'obligation : partie 2

Correction de l'exercice 4 : Au passé et au futur

1. **Last year, I had to wear glasses.**
2. **She won't be able to come next week.**
3. **Yesterday, we had to queue for hours.**
4. **He hasn't been able to find a job since June.**
5. **Tomorrow, you will have to show your passport at the border.**

Correction de l'exercice 5 : Conseils et devoir moral

Exemples de réponses :

1. **She should spend less time on social media.**
2. **You ought to revise tonight.**
3. **The council should install recycling bins.**
4. **He ought to be more polite.**
5. **They shouldn't leave their rubbish on the beach.**
6. **You should go to bed earlier.**

Corrigé modaux d'obligation : partie 3

Correction de l'exercice 6 : Le reproche avec should have

1. **You should have worn a coat.**
2. **He shouldn't have eaten three burgers.**
3. **They should have booked a table.**
4. **I shouldn't have told her secret to everyone.**
5. **We should have checked the weather forecast.**

Correction de l'exercice 7 : Lire un règlement

1. **Every spectator must have a valid ticket.**
2. **No, it isn't: fans must stay seated during the match.**
3. **Throwing objects onto the pitch is forbidden.**
4. **No, he can't: children under 12 have to be accompanied by an adult.**
5. **No, it isn't: you do not have to print it, a digital copy is accepted.**
6. **Rule 6: arriving 30 minutes early is advice, shown by should.**

Corrigé modaux d'obligation : partie 4

Correction de l'exercice 8 : Traduction FR → EN

1. **I couldn't sleep last night.** (ou I wasn't able to sleep)
2. **You don't have to answer straight away.** (ou You needn't answer)

3. **You mustn't run in the corridors.** (ou Running in the corridors is forbidden.)
4. **We should / ought to help our elderly neighbours.**
5. **She had to stay at home all day.**
6. **You should have called me!**
7. **In ten years, we may be able to cure this disease.**

Correction de l'exercice 9 : Traduction EN → FR

1. **Nous avons réussi à sauver le chien juste à temps.**
2. **Tu n'as pas besoin de t'excuser.**
3. **Ils devraient dire la vérité.**
4. **Il faut que j'y aille maintenant.**
5. **Veux-tu que je ferme la fenêtre ?**

Corrigé modaux d'obligation : partie 5

Correction de l'exercice 10 : Corriger les erreurs

1. **She must finish her project.** : pas de -s après un modal.
2. **You must be careful.** : pas de to.
3. **I will be able to help you tomorrow.** : deux modaux ne se suivent pas.
4. **After hours of effort, he managed to / was able to climb to the top.**
5. **Do you have to wear a uniform?**
6. **Yesterday I had to stay at school until six.** : must n'a pas de passé.

Correction de l'exercice 11 : Choisir le modal juste

1. **can't**
2. **have to**
3. **don't have to**
4. **mustn't**
5. **should**
6. **were able to**

Corrigé modaux d'obligation : partie 6

Correction de l'exercice 12 : Production guidée

Exemple de réponse modèle :

Welcome to Oakfield boarding house! Here are a few rules. All students **must** be back in the house by 7 p.m. You **have to** keep your room tidy, as inspections take place every Friday. Après cela, you **mustn't** use your phone after lights out. You **don't have to** stay here at weekends: you **can** go home on Friday evening. Après

cela, you **should** introduce yourself to the older students, who are always happy to help, and you **ought to** join at least one club. Soon, you **will be able to** call this place home!

Correction de l'exercice 13 : Be allowed to ou be supposed to ?

1. **are supposed to** : c'est la règle attendue.
2. **are allowed to** : permission.
3. **was supposed to** : c'était prévu.
4. **wasn't allowed to** : interdiction imposée.
5. **are allowed to** : permission.
6. **is supposed to** : horaire prévu.

Correction de l'exercice 14 : Dire la même chose autrement

1. You **have to** wear a seat belt.
2. I **am not able to** open this jar.
3. You **are not allowed to** smoke here.
4. You **don't have to** pay now.
5. We **ought to** recycle more.
6. She **is able to** speak four languages.

Mustn't devient *not allowed to* (interdiction), mais *needn't* devient *don't have to* (absence d'obligation).

Correction de l'exercice 15 : Lire une annonce

1. They must be 18 or over.
2. Yes, it is: applicants must have a first-aid certificate.
3. The assistant should be able to swim.
4. No, they don't have to speak French.
5. No, a sixteen-year-old couldn't apply, because applicants must be 18 or over.

Correction de l'exercice 16 : Poser la question

1. **Do I have to bring my passport?**
2. **Can your brother swim?** (ou *Is your brother able to swim?*)
3. **Are the students allowed to go out?**
4. **Were you able to finish yesterday?**
5. **Do we have to pay to get in?**
6. **Should I see a doctor?**

Avec *have to*, la question utilise l'auxiliaire *do* ; avec *can* et *should*, on inverse le sujet et le modal.

Correction de l'exercice 17 : Complétez le dialogue

1. **must** (ou *have to*)
2. **wasn't able to** (ou *couldn't*)
3. **should have**
4. **am not allowed to** (ou *mustn't*)
5. **must** (ou *have to*)
6. **don't have to**
7. **will be able to**

Pour le futur, *can* n'existe pas : on utilise *will be able to*.

Correction de l'exercice 18 : QCM : la bonne phrase

1. **b** : pas de *to* ni de *s* après *can*.
2. **c** : *mustn't* + base verbale.
3. **b** : *can't* à la forme négative.
4. **b** : futur de *can* = *will be able to*.
5. **c** : *has to* + base verbale.
6. **b** : passé négatif de *have to* = *didn't have to*.

Correction de l'exercice 19 : Du passé au futur

1. **couldn't** swim : capacité générale passée.
2. **can** swim 100 metres.
3. **will be able to** swim 400 metres.
4. **has been able to** swim without a float.
5. **was able to** swim 100 metres (ou *managed to*) : réussite ponctuelle.

Le present perfect de *can* n'existe pas : on le remplace par *has been able to*.

Correction de l'exercice 20 : Production : une candidature

Exemple de réponse :

Dear Sir or Madam, I would like to work as a volunteer in your club. I can run fast and I am able to organise games for younger children. When I was ten, I could already swim 200 metres. I have to study during the week, so I can only come on Saturdays. I don't have to pay for transport because I live near the club. If you choose me, I will be able to start next month. Yours faithfully, Sam

Comment progresser après ce corrigé

Si vous confondez *mustn't* et *don't have to*, fabriquez-vous des exemples personnels sur

votre lycée et votre famille. Ensuite, pour can, could et be able to, entraînez-vous à raconter une réussite passée : c'est là que l'erreur sur could est la plus fréquente. Enfin, observez les panneaux et règlements en anglais : must, shall et should y apparaissent sans cesse.

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