

Exercices modaux d'obligation

Exercices d'anglais - niveau 2de

Ces exercices modaux d'obligation et de capacité vous apprennent à choisir l'auxiliaire juste selon la situation : une compétence, une règle, une contrainte extérieure, un conseil ou un reproche. Gardez en tête l'échelle du cours pendant tout l'entraînement.

Cette fiche d'exercices est à **télécharger en PDF et à imprimer gratuitement** : le bouton se trouve en bas de la page, sans inscription.

Les exercices

Exercices modaux d'obligation et de capacité

Exercice 1 : Can, could ou be able to ?

Complétez avec can, could ou la forme correcte de be able to.

1. My little brother ___ already count to a hundred.
2. When I was six, I ___ swim, but not very well.
3. One day, people ___ travel to Mars on holiday.
4. I haven't ___ finish my essay because of my headache.
5. The road was blocked, but the ambulance ___ get through.
6. ___ you hear that strange noise?
7. I'd love to ___ play the piano.

Exercice 2 : Must ou have to ?

Choisissez la forme la plus naturelle et expliquez votre choix en un mot (moi / extérieur).

1. I (must / have to) remember to water the plants, I always forget.
2. In Britain, you (must / have to) drive on the left.
3. I (must / have to) get up at six because my bus leaves early.
4. We really (must / have to) see each other more often!
5. Pilots (must / have to) retire at 65 in many countries.

Exercices 3 à 4

Exercice 3 : Mustn't ou don't have to ?

Complétez avec mustn't ou don't / doesn't have to.

1. You ___ smoke in the hospital.
2. It's Saturday tomorrow: I ___ get up early.
3. Students ___ copy their neighbours' answers.
4. She ___ pay for the bus: it's free for under-18s.
5. You ___ feed the animals at the zoo.
6. We ___ bring food, there will be a buffet.

Exercice 4 : Au passé et au futur

Réécrivez au temps indiqué entre crochets.

1. I must wear glasses. [last year]
2. She can't come. [next week]
3. We have to queue for hours. [yesterday]
4. He can't find a job. [present perfect, since June]
5. You must show your passport. [at the border, tomorrow]

Exercices 5 à 6

Exercice 5 : Conseils et devoir moral

Donnez un conseil avec should, shouldn't ou ought to.

1. My friend spends six hours a day on social media.
2. I have a test tomorrow and I haven't revised.
3. Our town has no recycling bins.
4. My cousin never says thank you.
5. Some tourists leave their rubbish on the beach.
6. I always feel tired in the morning.

Exercice 6 : Le reproche avec should have

Formulez un reproche avec should have ou shouldn't have + participe passé.

1. You didn't wear a coat and now you've caught a cold.
2. He ate three burgers and now he feels sick.
3. They didn't book a table and the restaurant is full.
4. I told her secret to everyone.
5. We didn't check the weather forecast.

Exercices 7 à 8

Exercice 7 : Lire un règlement

Lisez le règlement du stade, puis répondez en anglais.

Riverside Stadium - Ground Regulations

1. All spectators must have a valid ticket and shall present it on request.
2. Fans must stay seated during the match in all-seater areas.
3. Spectators must not throw objects onto the pitch.
4. Children under 12 have to be accompanied by an adult.
5. You do not have to print your ticket: a digital copy is accepted.
6. Supporters should arrive at least 30 minutes before kick-off.

1. What must every spectator have?
2. Is it allowed to stand up during the match? Justify.
3. What is forbidden?
4. Can a ten-year-old go to the match alone? Why?
5. Is it compulsory to print your ticket?
6. Which rule is advice rather than an obligation? Which modal shows it?

Exercice 8 : Traduction FR → EN

Traduisez en anglais.

1. Je n'ai pas pu dormir hier soir.
2. Tu n'es pas obligé de répondre tout de suite.
3. Il est interdit de courir dans les couloirs.
4. Nous devrions aider nos voisins âgés.
5. Elle a dû rester chez elle toute la journée.
6. Tu aurais dû m'appeler !
7. Dans dix ans, nous pourrions peut-être soigner cette maladie.

Exercices 9 à 10

Exercice 9 : Traduction EN → FR

Traduisez en français.

1. We were able to save the dog just in time.

2. You needn't apologise.
3. They ought to tell the truth.
4. I've got to go now.
5. Shall I close the window?

Exercice 10 : Corriger les erreurs

Corrigez l'erreur dans chaque phrase.

1. She musts finish her project.
2. You must to be careful.
3. I will can help you tomorrow.
4. After hours of effort, he could climb to the top.
5. Do you must wear a uniform?
6. Yesterday I must stay at school until six.

Exercices 11 à 12

Exercice 11 : Choisir le modal juste

Complétez le dialogue avec : can't, have to, should, mustn't, don't have to, were able to.

Ella: I (1) ___ believe it! I got tickets for the final!

Josh: Great! Do we (2) ___ print them?

Ella: No, we (3) ___ print them, they're on my phone.

Josh: We (4) ___ forget our ID cards, they check them at the gate.

Ella: Right. And we (5) ___ leave early to avoid the traffic.

Josh: Last time, we (6) ___ get there just before kick-off!

Exercice 12 : Production guidée

Vous rédigez la charte de vie d'un internat (80 à 100 mots), adressée aux nouveaux élèves. Utilisez :

1. deux obligations avec must ou have to ;
2. une interdiction avec mustn't ;
3. une absence d'obligation avec don't have to ;
4. deux conseils avec should ou ought to ;
5. une capacité avec can ou will be able to.

Exercice 13 : Be allowed to ou be supposed to ?

Choisissez la forme qui convient. *Be allowed to* exprime la permission ; *be supposed to* exprime ce qui est prévu ou attendu.

1. Pupils (are allowed to / are supposed to) wear the school uniform; it is the rule, but many forget.
2. In this library, you (are allowed to / are supposed to) borrow up to five books.
3. I (was allowed to / was supposed to) meet Jo at six, but I was late.
4. When I was ten, I (wasn't allowed to / wasn't supposed to) go out alone after dark.
5. Passengers (are allowed to / are supposed to) take one small bag on board; a second bag costs extra.
6. The train (is allowed to / is supposed to) arrive at 9.15, but it is late.

Exercice 14 : Dire la même chose autrement

Réécrivez chaque phrase avec l'expression équivalente, sans changer le sens : *have to*, *be able to*, *be allowed to*, *ought to*.

1. You must wear a seat belt.
2. I can't open this jar.
3. You mustn't smoke here.
4. You needn't pay now.
5. We should recycle more.
6. She can speak four languages.

Exercice 15 : Lire une annonce

Observez l'annonce, puis répondez en anglais par des phrases complètes.

SUMMER CAMP ASSISTANT

- You must be 18 or over.
- You must have a first-aid certificate.
- You should be able to swim.
- You don't have to speak French.
- Working hours : 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Summer camp assistant

1. How old must the applicants be?

2. Is a first-aid certificate compulsory?
3. What should the assistant be able to do?
4. Do applicants have to speak French?
5. Could a sixteen-year-old apply? Explain why.

Exercice 16 : Poser la question

Écrivez la question en anglais.

1. Demandez si vous devez apporter votre passeport.
2. Demandez si le frère de votre ami sait nager.
3. Demandez si les élèves ont le droit de sortir.
4. Demandez à un ami s'il a réussi à finir hier.
5. Demandez s'il faut payer pour entrer.
6. Demandez si vous devriez voir un médecin.

Exercice 17 : Complétez le dialogue

Tom parle à son professeur. Complétez chaque blanc avec l'expression modale indiquée entre parenthèses.

1. Teacher : You ___ hand in your essay today. (obligation)
2. Tom : I know, but I ___ find my notes yesterday. (je n'ai pas pu)
3. Teacher : You ___ asked a friend for help. (reproche)
4. Tom : At home, I ___ use my phone. (mes parents l'interdisent)
5. Teacher : Tomorrow you ___ bring it. (obligation)
6. Teacher : And you ___ write more than two pages. (pas d'obligation)
7. Tom : Thank you! I am sure I ___ finish it tonight. (capacité future)

Exercice 18 : QCM : la bonne phrase

Dans chaque série, une seule phrase est correcte. Écrivez sa lettre.

1. a) I can to swim. b) I can swim. c) I cans swim.
2. a) You mustn't to be late. b) You don't must be late. c) You mustn't be late.
3. a) She doesn't can come. b) She can't come. c) She isn't can come.
4. a) We will can leave early. b) We will be able to leave early. c) We will able to leave early.
5. a) He has to leaves. b) He have to leave. c) He has to leave.
6. a) They didn't had to pay. b) They didn't have to pay. c) They hadn't to pay.

Exercice 19 : Du passé au futur

Observez l'image. Complétez chaque phrase sur le garçon avec la bonne forme de *can* ou de *be able to*.

At 5

I couldn't swim.

Now



Now : I can swim 100 m.

Next summer

I'll be able to swim 400 m.

Savoir nager : passé, présent, futur

1. When he was five, he ___ swim. (négatif)
2. Now he ___ swim 100 metres.
3. Next summer he ___ swim 400 metres.
4. Since January, he ___ swim without a float. (present perfect)
5. Last Saturday, he ___ swim 100 metres in a race. (réussite précise)

Exercice 20 : Production : une candidature

Vous répondez à l'annonce d'un club de sport qui cherche un bénévole. Écrivez un message de huit lignes environ. Employez : *I can, I am able to, I could* (quand vous étiez plus jeune), *I must* ou *I have to, I will be able to* et *I don't have to*.