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Évaluation Grammaire

Unit 8 Hawaii, a paradise... But whose?

Exercise 1

2,5 pts (0,25 pt par réponse)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets: past simple or past perfect.

- a. By the time American businessmen (arrive) in Hawaii, many locals (already / lose) part of their land.
- b. When the US Army (seize) Mākua Valley in 1941, local families (live) there for generations.
- c. After Hawaiians (vote) in a referendum, Hawaii (become) the 50th state of the USA.
- d. Many Hawaiians (move) to Las Vegas because life (become) too expensive in their islands.
- e. When Larry Kimura (start) his radio programme, a lot of people (already / stop) speaking Hawaiian at home.

Exercise 2

5 pts (1 pt par phrase)

Complete the sentences with the past perfect and use the time marker in brackets.

- a. By 1959, many traditional customs (disappear / already).
- b. When the Army promised to give the land back, they the families six months before. (evict / already)
- c. By the time tourists discovered Waikiki, foreign businessmen heavily in Hawaii. (invest / already)
- d. After Hawaiians decades of cultural loss, they started a cultural revival movement. (experience)
- e. Many native Hawaiians felt angry because people their culture for so long. (ignore)

Exercise 3

5 pts (1 pt par phrase)

Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Pay attention to pronouns, tenses and time expressions.

a. "Mākua Valley is a sacred place for our community," he said.

→ He said that

b. "We lost our homeland many years ago," the woman explained.

→ The woman explained that

c. "Tourists don't respect our cultural heritage," the activist complained.

→ The activist complained that

d. "We will take action against overtourism," the governor announced.

→ The governor announced that

e. "I have never learned the Hawaiian language," the student admitted.

→ The student admitted that

Exercise 4

2,5 pts (0,5 pt par réponse)

Choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

a. "We live on the mainland now."

They said that they on the mainland now.

A. live

B. lived

C. had lived

b. "The Queen was overthrown in 1893."

He said that the Queen in 1893.

A. was overthrown

B. had been overthrown

C. has been overthrown

c. "I will visit Hawaii one day."

She said that she Hawaii one day.

A. will visit

B. would visit

C. visited

d. "We have preserved some of our sacred sites."

They explained that they some of their sacred sites.

A. preserved

B. had preserved

C. have preserved

e. "The volcano erupted many years ago."

The villagers said that the volcano many years before.

A. erupted

B. had erupted

C. has erupted

Exercise 5**5 pts (0,5 pt par réponse)****Complete the text with the past simple or past perfect of the verbs in brackets.**

In the 19th century, American businessmen (become) very powerful in Hawaii. They (already / take) control of large parts of the economy before they finally (organise) a coup. Native Hawaiians (lose) a lot of land and many (move) to the mainland because life (become) too expensive on the islands. Years later, activists (start) to fight back. They (realise) that they (almost / lose) their language and culture, so they (create) schools and radio programmes to protect them.

Évaluation Grammaire • Corrigés

Unit 8 Hawaii, a paradise... But whose?

Exercise 1

- a. By the time American businessmen **arrived** (arrive) in Hawaii, many locals **had already lost** (already / lose) part of their land.
- b. When the US Army **seized** (seize) Mākua Valley in 1941, local families **had lived** (live) there for generations.
- c. After Hawaiians **had voted** (vote) in a referendum, Hawaii **became** (become) the 50th state of the USA.
- d. Many Hawaiians **moved** (move) to Las Vegas because life **had become** (become) too expensive in their islands.
- e. When Larry Kimura **started** (start) his radio programme, a lot of people **had already stopped** (already / stop) speaking Hawaiian at home.

Exercise 2

- a. By 1959, many traditional customs **had already disappeared** (disappear / already).
- b. When the Army promised to give the land back, they **had already evicted** the families six months before. (evict / already)
- c. By the time tourists discovered Waikiki, foreign businessmen **had already invested** heavily in Hawaii. (invest / already)
- d. After Hawaiians **had experienced** decades of cultural loss, they started a cultural revival movement. (experience)
- e. Many native Hawaiians felt angry because people **had ignored** their culture for so long. (ignore)

Exercise 3

- a. He said that **Mākua Valley was a sacred place for their community.**
- b. The woman explained that **they had lost their homeland many years before.**
- c. The activist complained that **tourists didn't respect their cultural heritage.**
- d. The governor announced that **they would take action against overtourism.**
- e. The student admitted that **he / she had never learned the Hawaiian language.**

Exercise 4

Choose the correct answer (A, B or C).

- a. They said that they **lived** on the mainland now.
- b. He said that the Queen **had been overthrown** in 1893.
- c. She said that she **would visit** Hawaii one day.
- d. They explained that they **had preserved** some of their sacred sites.
- e. The villagers said that the volcano **had erupted** many years before.

Exercise 5

In the 19th century, American businessmen **became** (become) very powerful in Hawaii. They **had already taken** (already / take) control of large parts of the economy before they finally **organised** (organise) a coup. Native Hawaiians **had lost** (lose) a lot of land and many **moved** (move) to the mainland because life **had become** (become) too expensive on the islands. Years later, activists **started** (start) to fight back. They **realised** (realise) that they **had almost lost** (almost / lose) their language and culture, so they **created** (create) schools and radio programmes to protect them.