ANGLAIS

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PRINCIPES GENERAUX DES TESTS PSYCHOTECHNIQUES

Le quotient intellectuel ! C'est une notion difficile à évaluer. On considère comme intelligent celui qui, confronté à une situation ou à un problème, pourra trouver une solution. Ces tests mettent donc en œuvre divers problèmes en relation sur les mots, les nombres, les symboles, et les suites diverses.

Les tests d'organisation ou d'aptitude numérique, les tests de culture générale, les tests d'aptitude verbale et les tests d'anglais sont des tests psychotechniques qui permettent de tester le quotient intellectuel des candidats aux différents concours d'entrée à l'ENA.

Peut-on **s'entraîner aux tests psychotechniques ?** A cette question, nous répondons résolument " **Oui** ". Nous ne sommes d'ailleurs pas seuls à donner cette réponse affirmative. Même les psychologues qui défendent leurs tests, concèdent que ***l'entraînement et la familiarité*** avec les différents types de tests permettent d'améliorer les résultats de quinze pour cent, ce qui n'est pas négligeable.

Avant d'entrer dans les détails de l'entraînement proprement dit, un mot sur la façon d'aborder ce genre d'exercice : ***amusez-vous !*** Si vous vous divertissez avec ces petits défis à votre intelligence, vous les réussirez bien mieux que si vous les abordez comme une corvée.

I - L'ENTRAINEMENT

Les tests posent deux problèmes majeurs aux candidats novices : que faut-il faire et comment le faire en si peu de temps ?

Que faut-il faire ?

Les instructions des tests sont généralement parfaitement clairs, mais cela n'aide pas pour autant le candidat inexpérimenté, il comprend qu'il faut, par exemple trouver la suite à une série, mais il ne saura pas pour autant que pour la trouver il faut faire des superpositions, des rotations, etc. Les exercices qui suivent présentent la plupart des cas de figues qu'un candidat peut trouver. Il sera donc familiarisé avec les divers mécanismes utilisés par les testeurs. Il saura ce qu'il doit faire.

Comment le faire ?

La grande majorité des tests sont très sévèrement limités dans le temps. Le candidat dispose souvent de moins d'une minute par question, ce qui est court, même pour une personne avertie. Il faut donc développer une tactique. La familiarité avec les différentes sortes de questions permet généralement de faire un tri extrêmement rapide pour trouver le type de raisonnement utilisé.

Pour cette raison, nous avons pour chaque test, groupé les raisonnements utilisés en trois ou quatre grandes catégories. Celles-ci sont définies dans l'introduction qui précède chaque catégorie de test (la méthodologie).

La pratique répétée de nombreux exemples permet souvent.au candidat, une fois la catégorie déterminé, de trouver la bonne solution, presque d'instinct. Ensuite il doit bien entendu appliquer son raisonnement pour vérifier son intuition.

Si aucune solution ne semble s'imposer, deux possibilités s'offrent : chercher ; passer à la question suivante.

Cherchez ! Imaginez !

Les exercices proposés par ces tests exigent souvent une certaine flexibilité dans le raisonnement, il faut savoir chercher dans de nombreuses directions et ne pas suivre uniquement les sentiers battus. C'est pour cette raison que la plupart des exercices dans les pages qui suivent sont accompagnés de questions, de légers "coups de pouce ", de réflexions d'ordre général. Nous voulons vous encourager à chercher, et à trouver vos propres méthodes de recherches. Par ailleurs, au début de chaque section, nous donnons une check-list indiquant les principales questions que le candidat peut se poser pour trouver à la fois le type de problème et sa spécificité. Il ne s'agit, bien entendu, que d'un guide et

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non d'une recette-miracle permettant de tout trouver sans réfléchir. Les solutions qui se trouvent en fin de volume ont été rédigées dans le même esprit: elles essayent de démonter les mécanismes et d'indiquer les différentes approches possibles. Triez l'information à votre disposition. Si le test est bien fait (c'est généralement le cas), vous avez pour chaque exercice, non seulement les données suffisantes pour trouver la solution, mais souvent des données supplémentaires ou une présentation particulière qui cachent un raisonnement relativement simple. Utilisez l'information. Quand un exercice présente un choix de solutions, utilisez les choix pour accélérer votre réflexion.
Les instructions peuvent également contenir des informations (" Trouvez les deux "signifie qu'il en a deux, pas plus, pas moins). Eliminez. En procédant par élimination, on peut arriver à la bonne " solution" ou au moins à déployer le champ de réflexion.

Gagnez du temps en passant à la question suivante

Malgré tous nos conseils, il arrive néanmoins que des questions résistent. Qu'on les prenne dans un sens ou dans un autre, elles ne veulent pas livrer leur secret. Dans ces cas-là, il vaut mieux ne pas perdre trop de temps et passer rapidement à la question suivante, démarche qui ne vous interdit pas de revenir quelque temps plus tard à la question qui posait problème.

Nous mettrons cependant un léger bémol à ce dernier conseil en vous recommandant d'être vous-même. Si vous avez un tempérament de bûcheur acharné, si vous êtes quelqu'un de consciencieux qui ne lâche pas une tâche, ne vous faites pas violence pendant le test en vous obligeant à voltiger d'une question à l'autre. En effet, bien mené, le test doit prendre en compte non seulement le nombre de réponses justes, mais également la façon dont le candidat les aborde.

Selon l'emploi ou le poste à pourvoir, on se tournera soit vers un sujet consciencieux, mais un peu lent, soit vers un candidat qui donne de nombreuses réponses, mais évite les difficultés.

II- INFORMEZ-VOUS AU MAXIMUM

Une chose est certaine : un candidat averti en vaut deux. Alors informez-vous sur le concours que vous avez choisi de passer !
Lisez tout particulièrement les documents qui vous seront remis par l'administration lors de votre inscription. Ils contiennent le règlement, le déroulement et la date des épreuves. C'est important si vous vous présentez à plusieurs concours : vous pouvez ainsi vérifier que les examens ne se chevauchent pas.
On vous donne, évidemment, le programme et l'intitulé des épreuves écrites et orales. C'est parfois rébarbatif, mais très utile : vous savez d'entrée si vous avez les connaissances nécessaires ou si vous devrez faire un effort de remise à niveau dans une matière que vous n'avez pas eu l'occasion de travailler depuis longtemps.
On vous donnera également d'autres éléments d'informations : des statistiques sur les taux de réussite aux épreuves, des annales et, très souvent, une bibliographie. Ne la négligez pas : elle contient des ouvrages qui vous familiariseront avec les rouages de l'administration dans laquelle vous désirez entrer et avec votre futur métier. C'est pour vous l'occasion d'acquérir un esprit « maison », très apprécié par les jurys.

III - LE PASSAGE DU TEST

Le jour "J " essayez d'être en forme (si vous avez fêté le mariage de votre meilleur copain jusqu'aux petites heures du .matin, vos résultats risquent d'en souffrir !). Evitez les drogues stimulantes ou relaxantes qui ont souvent des effets spectaculaires, mais ; rarement dans le sens souhaité. Essayez d'être détendu, ce qui est plus facile à dire qu'à faire ! Quand vous faites le test, prenez garde de ne pas gaspiller bêtement des points en cachant par mégarde une case autre que celle voulue : tout le travail de cogitation "est bon, mais il est finalement gâché par une demi-seconde d'inattention.

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PRINCIPES

A- Des conseils avant de commencer les tests de QCM

Avant de vous lancer dans un test d'aptitude de type QCM (questions à Choix Multiples), *observez rapidement* ***l'ensemble du document*** pour adopter la stratégie la plus efficace

a- durée du test / nombre de questions

Comparez la durée totale du test avec le nombre de questions pour estimer approximativement le temps que vous avez pour répondre à chaque question.

b- Consigne générale / texte d'introduction

Un petit paragraphe au début du test vous expliquera peut-être :

- Comment sont comptabilisés les réponses justes / fausses :
  Dans certains tests, les réponses fausses n'enlèvent pas de point.

Dans ce cas, répondez à toutes les questions, en cochant une réponse au hasard quand vous ne savez pas. (Sur 2 propositions, vous avez 50% de chance de tomber juste, ce qui n'est pas négligeable !)

Dans d'autres tests, les réponses fausses enlèvent des points.

Quand on ne sait pas ou que l'on n'est pas sûr de soi, il vaut alors mieux ne pas répondre.

Certains QCM donnent la possibilité de répondre « je ne sais pas ».

Si c'est le cas, cette réponse vous fera perdre moins de points qu'une réponse fausse.

- le nombre de réponses attendues par question.

Selon les tests, vous aurez une seule bonne réponse, ou alors, deux, voire plus... Lisez donc attentivement la consigne. Les (s) signifient que plusieurs réponses peuvent être attendues sans que cela soit le cas pour toutes les questions.

Exemple
« Cochez la bonne réponse » - une seule réponse attendue
« Cochez la/les bonne(s) réponse(s) » - une OU plusieurs réponses attendues

D'autres conseils, valables pour tous types de tests

c- **Lisez attentivement la consigne** (2 fois si vous avez le temps) pour être sûr(e) de ce qu'on vous demande.

d- **Procédez par élimination** :

Supprimez dans la liste les mots/expressions/propositions dont vous êtes sûr(e) qu'ils ne peuvent pas convenir.

e- **Si certains mots vous sont inconnus** :

Essayez de trouver le sens du mot en vous aidant du **radical** et des **préfixes/suffixes** s'il y en a.
ex : ensachage → **en** (préfixe) **sach** (radical) **age** (suffixe)
= mettre en sachet

4) Replacez le mot dans une phrase ou rechercher une **expression connue** dans lequel il est utilisé.

Un certain nombre de mots de la langue française se distinguent des autres parce qu'ils sont « les exceptions » d'une règle, ou parce qu'ils entretiennent entre eux des rapports particuliers.

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B- Analyser les questions d'un QCM

Pour bien réussir un QCM, il faut d'abord bien lire et analyser les questions. Vient ensuite le choix de la ou des bonnes réponses, ce qui peut nécessiter parfois un peu de stratégie. Cependant, si vous apprenez bien et régulièrement, tout devrait bien se passer et vous devriez avoir une très bonne note.

1- Suivez à la lettre les instructions données. Tout QCM commence par des instructions qui sont écrites sur la feuille d'examen. Respectez-les bien. Pour certains QCM, les réponses sont à cocher directement sur le questionnaire, pour d'autres, vous devez les reporter sur une feuille à part.

2- Lisez attentivement chaque question. Même si cela semble évident, tout QCM commence par une lecture attentive des questions. Si le QCM se présente sur une photocopie, munissez-vous d'une feuille de papier qui vous permettra de cacher les réponses, le temps que vous lisiez bien la question. Vous ne serez pas influencé par ces premières.

Parfois, il est même utile de lire plusieurs fois la question pour être bien sûr de l'avoir comprise. Prenez tout votre temps, ne répondez pas trop rapidement.

3- Analysez bien la formulation de la question. Voyez si la question contient une négation, comme « Choisissez la réponse qui ne décrit pas… » Voyez également s'il y a un jugement de valeur dans une des questions, comme « Choisissez la réponse qui correspond le mieux… » où « Choisissez la meilleure solution ... »

Faites attention aux formulations un peu délicates qui sous-entendent plusieurs solutions, comme « Choisissez plusieurs réponses » ou « Choisissez deux des quatre solutions ».

4- Essayez de répondre directement dans votre tête. Après avoir lu la question, essayez d'y répondre sans regarder les solutions proposées. Si votre réponse se trouve dans les propositions, alors vous êtes sûr d'empocher tous les points.

Un QCM est un test de connaissances, aussi est-il bon de trouver la réponse à la question avant de voir les solutions proposées, ce qui suppose d'avoir révisé. Avec une réponse en tête, vous mettez toutes les chances de votre côté.

Si vous n'avez pas naturellement la réponse à la question, ne vous inquiétez pas ! Vous avez un choix à faire parmi plusieurs propositions qui pourraient bien vous rafraichir la mémoire.

PRINCIPES SPECIFIQUES AUX TESTS D'ANGLAIS

Tests d'anglais : des méthodes pour bien se préparer

Les tests de QCM en anglais sont devenus des passages obligés pour la première **étape du concours de l'ENA. I Voici quelques** méthodes pour augmenter votre score à ces tets.

1. Avec un ou des livres

Lire est **plus efficace pour apprendre** de nouveaux mots. Privilégiez les ouvrages recommandés par les sociétés organisatrices des tests : **Le "Guide officiel du TOEFL" (éditions Eyrolles,) est le plus connu :** vous y trouverez des conseils, des tests d'entraînement à l'écrit vous permettant de vous exercer dans des conditions réelles.

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2. Suivre des cours intensifs en groupe

De nombreux cabinets peuvent vous préparer aux tests de langues.

En cours particuliers : pour se débloquer

Un cours en face à face vous permettra d'améliorer votre niveau de compréhension et votre aptitude à vous exprimer. La difficulté est de trouver un professeur compétent

Il est aussi possible de demander cette prestation à n'importe quel organisme de soutien scolaire.

Sur son portable : pour limiter les temps morts

Il existe de nombreuses applications permettant de s'exercer aux différents tests de langues. Très pratique, vous pourrez profiter du moindre temps mort pour vous entraîner, notamment dans les transports en commun. Citons, par exemple, iTooqui et Grammar Up, qui permet, sous forme de QCM (question à choix multiples), de progresser à votre rythme en grammaire et en vocabulaire.

Sur Internet : ludique et convivial

De nombreux organismes français et internationaux proposent des cours en ligne permettant de se préparer aux principaux tests de langues. Grâce à un mot de passe, vous avez accès à une école virtuelle sur Internet, avec vidéos, cours de langues et préparations aux examens et concours.

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GRAMMAIRE

La grammaire anglaise expliquée

➢ **Voici la liste des termes de grammaire anglaise a connaitre imperativement avant de se lancer dans les concours.**

UN VERBE MODAL

C'est un verbe comme might, can ou should. On l'utilise pour exprimer des possibilités, demander une permission, donner un conseil, etc…

- **Can** *we meet later this afternoon?*
- *We* **should** *improve our English.*
- *They* **might** *think the house is too old.*

C'EST QUOI UN VERBE MODAL ?

Les verbes modaux anglais sont des verbes spéciaux qui sont très différents des verbes normaux. Ce sont des verbes auxiliaires, ça veut dire qu'ils sont suivis directement d'un autre verbe, sans 'to'.
On les utilise pour exprimer des points de vue, comme pour demander une permission (avec 'can' ou 'could'), pour exprimer une possibilité future ou présente (avec 'may' ou 'might'), ou une nécessité ou une obligation ('must')….
Voilà quatre choses à savoir absolument sur les modaux anglais

1 – Les verbes modaux ne prennent pas de '-s' à la troisième personne
Exemples :

- He can speak Spanish.
- She should be here by 10:00.

2 – Il faut utiliser 'not' avec les verbes modaux anglais pour faire la forme négative, même au présent simple ou au passé simple.
Exemples:

- He should not be late.
- They might not come to the party.

3 – Beaucoup de verbes modaux anglais ne peuvent pas être utilisés au temps passés ou aux temps futur.
Exemples:

- He will can go with us.
- She musted study very hard.

4 – Pour faire une question avec un modal, il faut l'inverser avec le verbe principal
Exemples:

- She can go => Can she go ?
- You should drive. => Should you drive ?

Les verbes modaux anglais courants:

- **Can**
- **Could**
- **May**
- **Might**
- **Must**
- **Ought to** (rarement utilisé)
- **Shall** (rarement utilisé, plutôt en Angleterre)
- **Should**
- **Will**
- **Would**

Certaines expressions qui ne sont pas des verbes modaux s'utilisent comme tel, il s'agit de 'had better', 'have to', et 'have got to'.
Ces expressions sont très proches des verbes modaux dans leur signification et peuvent souvent être interchangées avec ceux-ci.

UN ADVERBE

Il ajoute une information, par exemple quand, où et comment quelque chose se passe:

- *We talked about it* **yesterday**.
- *I'll wait* **here**.
- *Read the text* **carefully**.

UN ADVERBE DE FREQUENCE

Il décrit la fréquence à laquelle quelque chose se passe:

- *I* **usually** *eat at home.*
- *These lessons are* **often** *very boring*

UNE PREPOSITION

Sert à connecter et décrire la relation entre un nom et un pronom. Quelques prépositions courantes sont: in, on, at, around, above, between, inside, near, for, with…

- *He swam* **across** *the river.*
- *This movie is* **about** *the second World War.*

UN PRONOM

Il prend la place d'un nom:

- *The hotel is good but* **it's** *too far from the airport.*
- *That's my boss. Have you met* **him** *?*

UN VERBE AUXILIAIRE

Be, Do et Have sont utilisés avec d'autres verbes pour former les temps et les formes passives:

- *I'm not working tomorrow.*
- *What* **did** *she say ?*
- *The conference* **has been** *canceled.*

UN GERONDIF

C'est une forme en -ing d'un verbe utilisé comme un nom:

- *Smoking is not allowed at the back of the bar.*
- *I'm not keen on flying.*

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UN INFINITIF

C'est la base d'un verbe (come, go etc…). On l'utilise avec ou sans 'to':

- This book is hard **to understand**.
- I'd like **to book** a table for eight o'clock.
- I must **finish** my homeworks today.

LES 'PHRASAL VERBS' (LES VERBES A PARTICULE)

Il est composé en deux parties: un verbe (par ex: look) suivi d'un adverbe ou d'une préposition (par ex: after). Quand on les utilise ensemble, ils ont souvent une signification complètement différente:

- *He's* **looking after** *the children.*
- *She* **looked** *the word* **up** *in her dictionnary.*

LE PASSIF EN ANGLAIS

Dans cette leçon le *passif*, la *forme passive* et la *voix passive* signifient la même chose.

Formation de la voix passive en anglais:

Sujet + to be + participe passé
Ex: A letter was written.

Pourquoi utiliser la forme passive en anglais ?

La voix active est utilisée pour dire ce que le sujet fait. Au contraire, on utilise la voix (ou forme) passive **pour mettre plus d'importance sur l'action réalisée**:

- **Actif:** He drove the car yesterday.
- **Passif:** The car was driven by him yesterday.
- **Actif:** I clean my house once a week.
- **Passif:** My house is cleaned once a week.

Parfois, on utilise le passif en anglais **quand on ne sait pas qui a réalisé l'action**:

- My car was made in Germany.
- My phone has been stolen.

C'est parfois précisé dans la phrase **avec 'by'** (par…), mais ce n'est pas aussi important que l'action qui a été réalisée:

- It was sent by Tom yesterday.
- I was told by John.

On utilise souvent la forme passive pour parler du sujet qui nous intéresse **en début de phrase**:

- The vegetables are all grown by local farmers.
- This door should be replaced when you have time.

Note: il faut dire ' I was born' et non pas 'I am

- I was born in 1983 I am born in 1983.
- She was born in the same year as me.

Note: la voix passive de 'verbe+ing' est 'being + part. passé':

- I don't like him staring at me. (actif)
- I don't like being stared at. (passif)
- I hate people talking to me at the library. (actif)
- I hate being talked to at the library. (passif)

Quand des choses surviennent ou changent, en particulier en anglais courant, on peut utiliser *'get'* au lieu de *'be'* au passif:

- There was an accident but nobody was hurt.
- There was an accident but nobody got hurt.
- I was offered the job but I didn't take it.
- I got offered the job but I didn't take it.

Le passif impersonnel:

Le **passif impersonnel** est peu utilisé en anglais courant mais on le retrouve parfois dans des textes. Il est seulement possible avec des verbes de perception (*think, know, believe, claim, say…*).
Il faut remplacer le sujet par '**it is + part. passé + that**':

- Actif: People say that he left the town two weeks ago.
- Passif impersonnel: It is said that he left the town two weeks ago.

LE SUPERLATIF EN ANGLAIS

Le superlatif en anglais: c'est quoi ?

On utilise le superlatif pour dire qu'une chose, une personne ou une idée a davantage (ou moins) de particularité par rapport à d'autres choses similaires.
Pour cela, on utilise des **adjectifs superlatifs:**
Regardez les exemples suivants:

- The Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (= L'Everest est la plus haute montagne au monde.)
- Nathan is the best football player in the team. (= Nathan est le meilleur joueur de foot dans l'équipe.)

Les adjectifs superlatifs

Regardons la **formation des adjectifs superlatifs anglais**, il y en a de plusieurs types:
Les adjectifs avec une syllabe:
Ex: *fast, great, quick, short*

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il faut ajouter **-est**

- cheap => the cheapest(= le moins cher)
- high => the highest(= le plus haut)

Les adjectifs avec une syllabe qui se terminent en 'e':

Ex: *close, huge, large, strange...*

il faut ajouter -st

- nice => the nicest(= le plus joli/gentil)
- wise => the wisest(= le plus malin)

Les adjectifs qui se terminent en consomne/voyelle/consomne:

Ex: *fat, red, sad, thin...*

il faut rajouter une consomne + -est

- big => the biggest(= le plus gros)
- hot => the hottest(=le plus chaud)

Les adjectifs en deux syllabes qui se terminent avec -y:

Ex: *heavy, tiny...*

il faut remplacer le -y par -iest

- happy => the happiest(= le plus heureux)
- crazy => the craziest(= le plus fou)
- early => the earliest(=le plus tôt)
- easy => the easiest(= le plus facile)
- pretty => the prettiest(= le plus joli)

Les adjectifs en deux syllabes ou plus:

Ex: *important, delicious, generous...*

11 faut ajouter the most/the least(le plus/le moins)

- beautiful => the most beautiful(= le plus beau)
- expensive => the most expensive(= le plus cher)

Les adjectifs irréguliers superlatifs:

- good => the best(= le meilleur)
- bad => the worst(= le pire)
- far => the furthest(= le plus loin)
- little => the smallest(= le plus petit)

Dire que deux choses sont égales: As ... as ... On utilise **as +adjectif+ as** pour dire que deux choses sont similaires ou égales:

- He's as tall as me(= il est aussi grand que moi)
- Tom's bike is as fast as mine(= la moto de Tom est aussi rapide que la mienne)

On utilise not as + adjective+ as pour dire que deux choses ne sont pas égales:

- Danny's car is not as fast as mine(= la voiture de Danny n'est pas aussi rapide que la mienne)

On peut **modifier les superlatifs** avec by, far, easily et nearly:

- Ti Arno is by far the best restaurant in town (= Ti Arno est de loin le meilleur restaurant en ville)
- She's nearly the oldest in the class(= elle est presque la plus vieille dans la classe)

Si il y a un possessif dans la phrase on n'utilise pas 'the' avec l'adjectif superlatif:

Her strongest point is her ambition(= son point le plus fort est son ambition)

Attention à ne pas **confondre superlatifs et comparatifs** !

LES COMPARATIFS EN ANGLAIS

On utilise le **comparatif anglais** pour... comparer et décrire des choses ou des personnes:

Pour cela, on utilise des **adjectifs comparatifs:**

Regardez les exemples suivants:

- We need a bigger boat(= Nous avons besoin d'un plus gros bateau.)
- I'm feeling better now(= Je me sens mieux maintenant)

Les adjectifs comparatifs

Voyons la **formation des adjectifs comparatifs anglais,** il y en a de plusieurs types: **Les adjectifs comparatifs avec une syllabe:** Ex: *fast, great, quick, short, small, tall...*

il faut ajouter **-er**

- cheap => cheaper(= moins cher)
- high => higher(= plus haut)

Les adjectifs comparatifs avec une syllabe qui se terminent en 'e':

Ex: *close, huge, large, strange...*

il faut ajouter -r

- nice => nicer(= plus joli/gentil)
- wise => wiser(= plus malin)

Les adjectifs qui se terminent en consomne/voyelle/consomne:

Ex: *fat, red, sad, thin...*

il faut rajouter une consomne en plus suivie de -er

- big => bigger(= plus gros)
- hot => the hotter(=plus chaud)

Les adjectifs en deux syllabes qui se terminent avec -y:

Ex: *heavy, tiny...*

il faut remplacer le -y par -ier

- happy => happier(= plus heureux)
- crazy => crazier(= plus fou)
- early => earlier(=plus tôt)
- easy => easier(= plus facile)
- pretty => prettier(= plus joli)

Les adjectifs en deux syllabes ou plus: Ex: *important, delicious, generous...*

11 faut ajouter more(plus/davantage)

- beautiful => more beautiful(= plus beau)
- expensive => more expensive(= plus cher)

Les adjectifs comparatifs irréguliers:

- good => better(= meilleur)

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- bad => worse (= pire)
- far => further (= plus loin)
- little => the smaller (= plus petit)

Comparer deux choses

Pour **comparer une chose avec une autre** il faut utiliser **THAN**:

- He is three years older than me.
- New York is much bigger than Chicago.
- Zidane is a better football player than Ronaldo.
- Australia is a bigger country than Portugal.

Quand on veut décrire comment quelque chose ou quelqu'un a changé on peut utiliser **deux fois le même comparatif et and**:

- The lake got bigger and bigger. (= le lac est devenu de plus en plus grand)
- Everything is getting more and more expensive. (= tout devient de plus en plus cher)
- My house is looking older and older. (= ma maison semble de plus en plus vieille)

On utilise souvent THE avec des adjectifs comparatifs **pour montrer qu'une chose dépend d'une autre**:

- The faster you drive, the more dangerous it is. (= Plus tu conduis vite, plus c'est dangereux.)
- The higher he climbed, the colder it got. (= Plus il montait haut, plus il faisait froid.)
- The longer you wait, the harder it gets. (= Plus tu attends, plus ça devient difficile.)

Dire que deux choses sont égales: As... as...

On utilise **as + adjectif + as** pour dire que deux choses sont similaires ou égales:

- He's as tall as me (= il est aussi grand que moi)
- Tom's bike is as fast as mine (= la moto de Tom est aussi rapide que la mienne)

On utilise **not as + adjective + as** pour dire que deux choses ne sont pas égales:

- Danny's car is not as fast as mine (= la voiture de Danny n'est pas aussi rapide que la mienne)

On peut **modifier les comparatifs** avec by, far, easily et nearly:

- Burger King is by far better than Mac Donald (= Burger King est de loin meilleur que Mac Donald)
- She's nearly taller than him (= elle est presque aussi grande que lui)

Attention à ne pas **confondre superlatifs et comparatifs** !

LE CONDITIONNEL EN ANGLAIS

C'est quoi le conditionnel anglais ?

On utilise le conditionnel en anglais pour parler d'une chose qui risque de se passer à condition d'autre chose. Ça peut être une possibilité réelle ou imaginaire.

Regardez cet exemple:

- If I have enough money, I will go to Japan. (= Si j'ai assez d'argent, je vais au Japon.)

Pour faire une phrase au conditionnel en anglais il faut utiliser 'if' (si).

Formation du conditionnel anglais

Il y a quatre types de conditionnel en anglais:

Le conditionnel 'zero'

Les deux parties de la phrase sont au présent simple:

If + simple present + simple present

On l'utilise souvent pour **dire des vérités générales:**

- If you heat ice, it melts.
- If you mix red and yellow, you get orange.

On l'utilise aussi pour **donner des instructions**, avec l'impératif dans la deuxième partie de la phrase:

- If Matt phones, tell him to meet me at the bar.
- If you're not sure what to do, ask Tom.

Le conditionnel de type 1

La première partie de la phrase en 'if' est au présent simple, et la deuxième partie est au futur simple:

If + simple present + Simple future

- If it rains, you will get wet.
- If you don't hurry, we will miss the train.

Ici, on parle du présent ou du futur et la situation est réelle. On parle de choses qui ont un résultat probable.

Le conditionnel de type 2

La première partie de la phrase en 'if' est au passé simple, et la deuxième partie est au conditionnel présent:

If + simple past + Present conditional

- If it rained, you would get wet.
- If you went to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired.
- If I knew her name, I would tell you.

Avec le conditionnel de type 2, on parle de choses qui auraient pu se produire et de leur conséquence probable.

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Le conditionnel de type 3
La première partie de la phrase en 'if' est au past perfect, et la deuxième partie est au perfect conditional:
If + past perfect + Perfect conditional

- If it had rained, you would have got wet
- If you had worked harder, you would have passed the exam.

On parle de quelque chose qui aurait pu arriver au passé, et de son résultat probable au passé.

A savoir
Il existe un dernier type de conditionnel en 'if' où les types deux et trois sont mélangés: la première partie de la phrase en 'if' est au past perfect, et la deuxième partie est au présent conditionnel:
If + past perfect + present conditional

- If I had worked harder at school, I would have a better job now.
- If we had looked at the map, we wouldn't be lost.

Dans ce dernier cas, on parle de quelque chose qui aurait pu arriver au passé et aurait eu une conséquence probable maintenant.

'If I was' ou 'If I were'?
Vous voulez dire: 'Si j'étais riche, j'achèterais une maison'.
=> If I was rich, I would buy a house???
OU
=> If I were rich, I would buy a house???
'If I were' est la manière correcte de le dire. Toutefois, 'If I was' est couramment utilisé en anglais parlé.
Donc, dans le doute (à l'oral du bac par exemple, ou dans une interro), **utilisez 'If I were...'** !

LES PRONOMS PERSONNELS EN ANGLAIS

Dans ce cours nous allons voir le pronom personnel en anglais (sujets et compléments).

1/ les pronoms personnels sujets (ou pronoms sujet)
En français, les pronoms personnels sujets sont: **je, tu, il, elle, nous, vous**, ils, elles, **me, moi, te, lui, le, leur, eux**...
Ils servent à remplacer un nom. Pratique si on ne veut pas le répéter encore et encore... Même chose en anglais !

- je => **I**
- tu => **you**
- il / elle => **he / she / it**
- nous => **we**
- vous => **you**
- ils / elles => **they**

Ex:

- **I** like coffee. (= J'aime le café)
- **He** is a doctor. (= Il est docteur)
- **She** is clever. (= Elle est maline)
- **It** doesn't work (= Ça ne marche pas)
- **We** go to school (= Nous allons à l'école)
- Tom went to the cinema. **He** watched the new Star Wars. Then, **he** went to the restaurant. => Le pronom sujet '*He*' permet donc d'éviter de mettre 'Tom' à chaque phrase.

'I' (je) s'écrit toujours en majuscule !

'it' est neutre et désigne les objets ou les animaux. Cependant, on peut parfois utiliser 'he' ou 'she' pour parler d'un animal domestique, d'un bateau, d'une moto... d'une chose ou d'un animal dont on est proche et qu'on peut considérer comme une fille ou un garçon.

'it' est aussi utilisé pour faire une remarque, ou parler du temps, de la température, de l'heure ou des distances:
Ex:

- **It**'s raining. (= Il pleut)
- **It**'s difficult to find a job. (= Il est difficile de trouver du travail)
  It is important to dress well. (= C'est important de bien s'habiller)
- **It** will probably be cold tomorrow. (= Il fera probablement froid demain)
- Is **it** eight o'clock yet ? (= C'est déjà huit heure ?)
- It's 50 kilometres from here to London. (= D'ici à Londres il y a 50 km)

Pour dire **'on'**, il faut utiliser **'we'**
We like soccer (= On aime le foot)

Tu et Vous se disent pareil: **You** !
Do **you** want some coffe ? (= Tu veux du café ? / Voulez-vous du café ?)

2/ Les pronoms personnels compléments (ou pronoms compléments)

- **me** → me / moi
- **you** → te / toi
- **him** → le / lui
- **her** → la / lui / préposition+elle
- **it** → le / la / préposition+il
- **us** → nous
- **you** → vous
- **them** → les, leurs, elles, eux

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Ex:

- It's me, Mario ! (= C'est moi, Mario !)
- I told you ! (= Je te l'avais dit !)
- Give her a beer (= Donne lui une bière)
- Who is it ? That's us ! (= C'est qui ? C'est nous !)
- The teacher always give them homework. (=Le professeur leur donne toujours des devoirs)
- Where's the phone ? It's next to him (= Où est le téléphone ? Il est à coté de lui)
- She's writing a letter to you (= Elle vous écrit une lettre)
- Here's your present. Open it ! (= Voilà ton cadeau. Ouvres le !)
- John helped me. (=John m'a aidé)

Il faut toujours mettre le pronom personnel complément derrière le verbe.

'I' ou 'Me'?

Ex: Tom and I are going to Paris in August → Pourquoi pas '*Tom and me*'? Car 'I' fait parti du sujet de la phrase.

Ex: They gave the job to me. → Pourquoi pas 'I' à la place de 'me'? Car 'me' est l'objet de la phrase.

LES PRONOMS POSSESSIFS EN ANGLAIS

Le pronom possessif sert à remplacer un nom qui est précédé d'un adjectif possessif (mon, ton son...):

Liste des pronoms possessifs anglais:

Attention à ne pas confondre **les pronoms possessifs** avec **les pronoms personnels compléments ou les adjectifs possessifs** (my, your, his...)!

Pour plus de clarté, j'ai tout mis sur la même page (cliquez-ici).

- le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes => **mine**
- le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes => **your / yours**
- le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes => **his / hers / its**
- le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres, les nôtres => **our / ours**
- le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres, les vôtres => **your / yours**
- le leur, la leur, les leurs, les leurs => **their / theirs**

On utilise les pronoms possessifs après un nom, pour éviter de le répéter.

Ex:

- Is that Tom's car ? No, it's my ~~car~~. => No, it's **mine**. / No, this car is **mine**.
- Whose chair is this? Is it your ~~chair~~ ? => Is it **yours** ? / Is that chair **yours** ?
- Her coat is black, my coat is brown. => Her coat is black, **mine** is brown.
- My hair is blond. Hers are black. (= Mes cheveux sont blonds. Les siens sont noirs.)
- The kids are eating **their** sandwiches. (= Les enfants mangent leurs sandwichs)
- The sandwiches are **theirs**. (= Les sandwichs sont à eux)

On utilise its (et pas ~~it's~~) pour les animaux et les choses. 'It's' est la contraction de 'it is'. Its est le pronom possessif.

- The dog is showing **its** teeth. (= Le chien montre ses dents).
- The horse has something on its back (= Le cheval a quelque choses sur son dos)

Erreur courante en anglais: les gens mettent des apostrophes au pronoms possessif. Faux !

- ~~it's, her's, our's, their's, your's~~
- its, hers, ours, theirs, yours

On peut utiliser les pronoms possessifs en anglais après 'of':

On peut dire:

- Nathan is **one of my friend** OU Nathan is a friend of **mine**.

On ne peut pas dire:

- Nathan is a ~~friend of me~~.

On peut dire:

- **I am one of Karen's friends** OU **I am a friend of Karen's.**

On ne peut pas dire:

- I am ~~a friend of Karen~~.

LES ADJECTIFS POSSESSIFS EN ANGLAIS

On utilise les **adjectifs possessifs en anglais** pour parler de la propriété ou la possession de quelque chose. Lorsqu'on les utilise pour parler d'une personne, c'est plutôt dans le sens de la relation avec cette personne.

Les adjectifs possessifs anglais:

- mon / ma / mes => **my**
- ton / ta / tes=> **your**
- son / sa / ses => **his / her / its** (et pas ~~it's~~!)
- notre => **our**

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- **votre / vos => your**
- **leur / leurs => their**

Exemples:

- My bike is very old.
- His girlfriend is very friendly.
- Our cat is black.
- Their homework is on the desk.

Comme tous les adjectifs en anglais ils sont toujours placés directement en face du nom auquel ils réfèrent (adjectif possessif + nom).

On ne met **pas de S** à l'adjectif possessif lorsque le nom est pluriel !

Ex:

- Our bikes are expensive.
- Ours bikes are expensive.

Cependant, le verbe utilisé doit être pluriel si le nom est pluriel et singulier si le verbe est singulier.

Ex:

- My pen is blue. (sing)
- My pens are blue. (plur)
- Our child is smart. (sing)
- Our children are smart. (plur)

Its ou It's ?

Attention à ne pas confondre it's et its

- Its = l'adjectif possessif de It pour les choses ou animaux. Ne **pas mettre d'apostrophe**.
- It's = la contraction de 'it is' ou 'it has'

Ex: I'm taking my cat to the vet. Its leg is broken. (= J'emmène mon chat chez le vétérinaire. Sa patte est cassée.)

Their, They're ou There ?

Attention à ne pas confondre les deux ! Même chose que pour its / it's

- Their = l'adjectif possessif de They (= leur/leurs)
- They're = la contraction de 'they are' (= ils sont)
- There = adverbe (= ici)

Attention à ne pas confondre les pronoms possessifs avec les pronoms personnels compléments ou les adjectifs possessifs !

Ex:

- This is your (adjectif possessif) book and this is mine (pronom possessif).

LES PRONOMS RELATIFS EN ANGLAIS

On utilise un pronom relatif en anglais pour faire une description d'**un nom ou nous donner plus d'infos sur celui-ci**. Cette description est appelée une proposition relative, et elle débute donc grâce à un pronom relatif. Cette description vient après le nom.

Exemple:

- The woman **who** phoned me last night is my girlfriend. (Nom: 'The woman'. Pronom relatif: 'Who'. Proposition relative: 'phoned me last night')
- The man **who** fixed your car is waiting outside. (Le nom est '*the man*'. Le pronom relatif est '*who*'. La proposition relative est '*fixed your car*')
- I saw the dog **which** ate the food. (Nom: '*the dog*'. Pronom relatif: '*Which*'.)
- Nick, **who** owns a video game store, is waiting for you. (Nom: Nick. La proposition relative nous donne plus d'infos sur lui '*owns a video game store*')

Il y a **cinq pronoms relatifs en anglais**:

1. **who**
2. **whom**
3. **whose**
4. **which**
5. **that**

Who (sujet) et **whom** (objet) => généralement utilisés pour les personnes.
Whose => pour la possession.
Which => pour les choses.
That => utilisé à la fois pour les choses et les personnes.

Utilisation des pronoms relatifs:

Après un nom, pour **préciser** de quelle chose ou personne on est en train de parler:

- The house **that** Tom built is big.
- The woman **who** discovered radium is a scientist.
- The fourty-year-old man **who** attempted to rob a bank was arrested.

• Pour **donner plus d'infos** sur une chose ou une personne:

- My dad, **who** worked in a restaurant, has always been a great cook.
- Tom, **who** is 25, has just started a new job.
- We had pizza, **which** is my favourite meal.

Attention, on n'utilise pas '*that*' comme sujet dans ce genre de phrase. On utilise 'WHOSE' comme la forme possessive de WHO:

- This is Matt, **whose** sister went to university with me.

On utilise parfois whom comme l'objet du verbe ou de la proposition:

- This is Matt, **whom** you met at the party last year.
- This is Matt's sister, with **whom** I went to university.

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Mais de nos jours, on utilise plutôt who au lieu de whom:

- This is Matt, **who** you met at the party last year.
- This is Matt's sister, **who** I went to university with.

Quand whom et which ont une préposition (from, with…), celle-ci peut être **au début de la proposition relative**:

- I have an aunt in England, from **who(m)** I inherited a bit of money.
- We bought a washing machine, with **which** we washed all the laundry.

… ou **à la fin de la proposition**:

- I have an aunt in England **who(m)** I inherited a bit of money from.
- We bought a washing machine, **which** we washed all the laundry with.

On peut aussi utiliser **That** au début de la proposition:

- I had an uncle in England **that** I inherited a bit of money from.
- We bought a washing machine **that** we washed all the laundry with.

LES PREPOSITIONS EN ANGLAIS

C'est quoi une préposition ?

En anglais, une préposition est un mot court qui montre la relation d'un nom/pronom avec un autre mot de la phrase. On les trouve toujours dans des phrases prépositionnelle (en anglais: 'prepositional phrases') et généralement ils sont situés avant le nom ou pronom.

On utilise une préposition pour donner une indication spatiale ou temporelle, une position ou un lien logique entre deux choses:

Exemples:

- I'm going **to** the office.
- He's **at** the bar.
- My pen **is on** the table.
- We meet **in** an hour.
- I saw a beautiful movie painting **by** Spielberg.
- I'm **from** Canada.
- The letter is **under** your book.
- She will be back **in** a few days.
- I'm leaving **on** friday.
- The book belongs **to** me.
- The bear was killed **by** the hunter.
- Tina is the girl **in** the blue dress.
- The cat is **near** the window.

Voici **quelques prépositions courantes en anglais**:

above, about, across, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, by, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, since, to, toward, through, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within….

Les prépositions s'utilisent toujours après certains noms, adjectifs et verbes précis et peuvent changer leur signification:

Exemples:

Noms+préposition:

- concern **for**…
- interest **in**…
- love **of**…
- success **in**…

Adjectif+préposition:

- afraid **of**…
- happy **about**…
- jealous **of**…
- made **of**…
- familiar **with**…

Verbe+préposition

- give **up**…
- talk **about**…
- find **out**…
- grow **up**…
- belong **to**…

Une combinaison de verbe+préposition s'appelle un '**phrasal verb**'. Le mot qui est joint au verbe est alors appelé une particule. Les phrasal verbs sont très importants à connaître car avec différentes prépositions (ou particules) on peut alors former plein de mots différents: *look up, look out, look down…*

Quand les prépositions ne sont pas nécessaires:

Parfois, on peut penser qu'il faut utiliser une préposition dans une phrase alors que ce n'est pas nécessaire:

- Where is your house ~~at~~ ?
- Where did they go ~~to~~ ?
- She wouldn't let the dog inside ~~of~~ the house. (ou mettre 'in')
- He threw the TV out ~~of~~ the window.

Eviter les répétitions de prépositions:

Quand deux mots ou phrases sont utilisés en parallèles et nécessitent la même préposition, on n'est pas obligé de l'utiliser deux fois de suite pour ne pas faire de répétition:

- You can wear that dress in summer and ~~in~~ winter.
- Tina is making a chocolate cake with whipped cream and ~~with~~ strawberries.

Lien

Tableau de prépositions courantes en anglais

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LISTE DES PREPOSITIONS EN ANGLAIS

Voici la liste de **préposition les plus couramment utilisées en anglais**, regroupées dans un tableau à télécharger en PDF gratuit avec de nombreux exemples. A vous de les apprendre par coeur !

Prépositions de temps

Préposition	Utilisation	Exemple
on	• les jours de la semaine	• on Tuesday
in	• mois / saisons • le moment de la journée • l'année • après une certaine période de temps (quand ?)	• in June / in summer • in the evening • in 2007 • in an hour
at	• pour la nuit • pour le week end • à un certain point du temps (quand ?)	• at night • at the weekend • at half past ten
since	• depuis un moment donné (du passé jusqu'à maintenant)	• since 1990
for **ago**	• durant une certaine période (passée jusqu'à maintenant) • a un moment du passé	• for 4 years • 3 years ago
before	• avant une certaine date	• before 2011
to	• dire l'heure	• ten to five (4:50)
past	• dire l'heure	• ten past seven (7:10)
to / till / until	• marquer le début et la fin d'une période de temps	• from Monday to/till Friday
till / until	• jusqu'à un certain moment (durée)	• He is on holiday until thursday.
by	• au plus tard • jusqu'à un certain moment	• I will be back by 4 o'clock. • By 10 o'clock, I had read six pages.

Prépositions de lieu (position et direction)

Préposition	Utilisation	Exemple
in	• pièce, bâtiment, rue, ville, pays • livre, papier etc... • voiture, taxi • sur une photo, dans le monde	• in the kitchen, in Paris • in the book • in the car, in a taxi • in the picture, in the world
at	• à côté d'un objet • à table • à un événement • un endroit où faire quelque chose de précis (cinéma, étudier, travailler)	• at the door, at the station • at the table • at a concert, at the party • at the cinema, at school, at work

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on	• attaché • un endroit avec une rivière • posé sur une surface • pour un certain côté (droite ou gauche) • un étage • dans les transports publics • à la télé, radio...	• the picture on the wall • London lies on the Thames. • on the table • on the left • on the first floor • on the bus, on a plane • on TV, on the radio
by, next to, beside	• à gauche ou droite de quelqu'un ou quelque chose	• Tom is standing by/ next to /beside the car.
under	• sur le sol, plus bas (ou couvert) par autre chose	• the bag is under the table
below	• sous l'eau	• the dolphins are below the surface
over	• couvert par quelque chose • plus que... • aller de l'autre côté (= across) • dépasser un obstacle	• put a jacket over your shirt • over 18 years of age • walk over the bridge • climb over the wall
above	• plus haut qu'autre chose mais pas directement dessus	• a path above the lake
across	• passer de l'autre côté (= over) • se rendre du côté opposé	• walk across the bridge • swim across the lake
through	• quelque chose limité, entouré de toute part	• drive through the tunnel
to	• mouvements vers un lieu précis • déplacement vers une ville, pays • aller au lit	• go to the cinema • go to London / Thailand • go to bed
into	• entrer dans une pièce / bâtiment	• go into the kitchen / the house
towards	• mouvement en direction de quelque chose (mais pas directement vers cela)	• go 6 steps towards the house
onto	• mouvement en haut de quelque chose	• jump onto the table
from	• qui vient de quelque part	• a flower from the garden

Autres prepositions importantes

Préposition	Utilisation	Exemple
from	• qui l'a donné	• a present from Tina
of	• qui/quoi il appartient • ce que ça montre	• a page of the book • the picture of a castle
by	• qui l'a fait	• a book by Shakespeare
on	• marcher ou à dos de cheval • entrer dans un transport public	• on foot, on horseback • get on the bus
in	• rentrer dans une voiture/taxi	• get in the car
off	• descendre d'un avion/bus/train etc	• get off the train
out of	• sortir d'une voiture/taxi	• get out of the taxi
by	• baisse ou augmentation • voyager (autrement qu'à pied/cheval)	• prices have risen by 15 percent • by car, by bus, by plane
at	• à quel âge	• she learned Japanese at 45
about	• pour les sujets	• we were talking about you

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LE PARTICIPE PASSE EN ANGLAIS

Dans ce cours sur le **participe passé anglais** nous allons voir sa formation et son utilisation (ex: *been, liked, played…*)

C'est quoi le participe passé anglais ?

Le participe passé indique une action ou un moment passé et terminé.

Formation du participe passé anglais:

1. Les verbes réguliers:

Pour les verbes réguliers anglais, on forme le participe passé en ajoutant simplement un 'ed' à la base verbale, ou un 'd' si le verbe se termine par la lettre 'e'. C'est pour cela qu'on appelle aussi le participe passé '*la forme en ED des verbes*'.

- live => lived
- seem => seemed
- enjoy => enjoyed
- pour => poured
- hope => hoped
- like => liked
- jump => jumped
- play => played
- paint => painted
- enter => entered

Si un verbe d'une syllabe, il faut doubler la consone de fin et rajouter 'ed':

- chat => chatted
- chop => chopped
- stop => stopped

Sauf s'il se termine par un -w, -x ou -y:

- sew => sewed
- play => played
- fix => fixed

Si la dernière syllabe d'un verbe long est accentuée et se termine par une consonne, il faut la doubler:

- incur => incurred
- prefer => preferred
- travel => travelled

Attention, lorsque le verbe se termine par une consonne suivie d'un -y il faut remplacer celui-ci par -ied:

- try => tried
- marry => married
- fry => fried
- reply => replied

Enfin, il faut retenir certains verbes réguliers qui se termine de façon spécifique au participe passé:

- panic => panicked (c devient -ck)
- free => freed
- dye => dyed

2. Les verbes irréguliers:

Pour les verbes irréguliers au participe passé: il n'y a pas vraiment de règle et il faut les apprendre par coeur (voir la liste des verbes irréguliers anglais). Quelques exemples:

- know => known
- arise => arisen
- catch => caught
- choose => chosen

Il se peut parfois que le verbe irrégulier soit identique à la base verbale et au prétérit, comme par exemple:

- **cut** (base verbale)=> **cut** (prétérit)=> **cut** (participe passé)
- **hit** (base verbale)=> **hit** (prétérit)=> **hit** (participe passé)

Ou alors il est identique au prétérit:

- **pay** (base verbale)=> **paid** (prétérit)=> **paid** (participe passé)
- **bind** (base verbale)=> **bound** (prétérit)=> **bound** (participe passé)

Quand utiliser le participe passé anglais?

1. Pour former la voix passive/le passif en anglais:

- His room was well **cleaned**.
- My flight has been **delayed** because of the storm.
- He was **injured** in a car accident.
- This school was **opened** in 1993.

2. Participe passé utilisé comme un adjectif:

Les participes passés peuvent être utilisé comme un adjectif devant un nom:

- I am **bored**.
- She feels **tired** today.
- It's a **stolen** car.
- She was **interested** in the movie.
- Tom Cruise is a well-**known** actor.
- This house is **abandoned.**
- His toy is **broken**.

3. Pour former différentes formes verbale (le participe passé est en gras):

- Present perfect: I have **learnt**
- Present perfect progressif: I have **been** breaking
- Past perfect: I had **learnt** English
- Past perfect progressif: I hab **been** learning

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- Futur perfect: I will have **learnt**
- Futur perfect progressif: I will have **been** learning

ING EN ANGLAIS

Dans ce cours sur la forme **-ing en anglais** nous allons voir sa formation et son utilisation (ex: *playing, living, washing*…)

A quoi sert le -ing en anglais ?

Le -ing anglais est utilisé pour le gérondif anglais (appelé 'gerund' et a ne pas confondre avec le gérondif français: en marchant, en faisant, en travaillant…) et pour le participe présent anglais. Ainsi le *gerund* et le *participe présent anglais* sont appelés 'formes en -ing'. Cependant il y a des différences entre les deux. Ing est surtout utilisé pour les activités.

1. Utilisé comme sujet d'une phrase:
- **Flying** makes me nervous.
- **Eating** fast food is bad for your health.

2. Utilisé comme complément:
- He likes **playing** soccer.
- I love **watching** anime.
- I enjoy **reading** books.

3. Utilisé comme adjectif:
- it's disgusting => c'est dégoûtant
- this TV program is interesting => ce programme TV est intéressant
- it's discouraging => c'est décourageant
- she is boring => elle est ennuyante
- my job is tiring => mon travail est fatiguant
- running water => l'eau courante

4. Utilisé comme nom:
- a wedding => un mariage
- a painting => une peinture

5. Pour les activités:
- swimming => la natation
- surfing => le surf
- fishing => la pêche
- skate-boarding => le skate-board
- traveling => les voyages
- reading => la lecture

6. Utilisé pour former le gérondif français avec *while* ou *by* (= en faisant, en marchant …):
- I listened music **while** going to the supermarket (= j'ai écouté de la musique en allant au supermarché)
- He reads a book **while** watching TV (= Il lit un livre en regardant la télévision)
- You should find it **by** using internet (=tu devrais le trouver en utilisant internet)

7. Utilisé après une préposition:
- I'm interested in **teaching** french to foreigners.
- He's good at **playing** video games.

8. Avec la forme progressive d'un verbe (= être en train de…):
- present progressif => I am watching TV
- present perfect progressive => I have been watching TV
- past progressive => I was watching TV
- past perfect progressive => I had been watching TV
- futur progressive => I will be watching TV
- futur perfect progressive => I will have been watching TV

9. Après certains phrasal verbs:
- I look forward to **hearing** from you soon. (à la fin d'une lettre)
- He wants to give up **smoking**.

10. Dans les noms composés:
- bird-watching
- a swimming pool
- a developing country
- shaving cream
- good looking
- a washing machine
- a driving lesson
- a frying pan
- a sleeping bag

11. Après certaines expressions

can't stand, can't help, don't mind, it's no use/good, be+worth:
- He couldn't help falling in love with her.
- I can't stand being late for the movie.
- I don't mind waiting for her.
- It's no use/good lying to her.
- It might be worth visiting the park at night.

ou expressions qui se terminent avec une préposition:
- There's no point in driving to the party, the road is jammed.
- In spite of missing the plane, she arrived on time.
- what about having dinner now ?

12. Après No… pour exprimer l'interdiction:

Vous avez peut-être déjà vu des signes:
- No smoking
- No parking
- No skateboarding
- No littering

Comment se forme le verbe & ing en anglais

Le -ing peut s'ajouter à la base verbale:
- be => being
- do => doing
- want => wanting
- ski => skiing
- call => calling
- read => reading
- say => saying

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Les verbes qui se terminent par un –e- muet le perdent si on ajoute un -ing:

- love => loving
- come => coming
- make => making
- dance => dancing
- dive => diving
- have => having
- move => moving

Si le verbe se termine en -ie il faut le remplacer par -ying:

- die => dying
- tie => tying
- lie => lying

Si le verbe se termine en consonne – voyelle – consonne, et qu'il est accentué entièrement ou à la fin, il faut doubler la consonne de fin et ajouter -ing:

- begin => beginning
- stop => stopping
- sit => sitting
- get => getting
- plan => planning
- run => running

Si l'accent n'est pas mit sur la fin, on ajoute simplement -ing:

- happen => happening
- listen => listening
- open => opening
- visit => visiting

Si le verbe se termine en w, x ou -y, on ajoute simplement le -ing:

- play => playing
- snow => snowing
- fix => fixing
- spy => spying
- spray => spraying

Attention aux verbes finissant en -c (il n'y en a pas beaucoup):

- panic => panicking
- mimic => mimicking

LE PLURIEL EN ANGLAIS

Cours sur le **pluriel en anglais**, comment former le pluriel des noms anglais réguliers et irréguliers:

Le pluriel en anglais régulier

Le pluriel est généralement formé avec un -s à la fin du nom singulier:

- book => books
- dog => dogs
- river => rivers
- horse => horses
- hat => hats
- cup => cups
- bag => bags
- boat => boats

Attention, pour les noms qui se terminent par -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -z ou -o, la marque du pluriel est -es:

- watch => watches
- bus => buses
- church => churches
- box => boxes
- witch => witches
- dress => dresses
- beach => beaches
- kiss => kisses
- table => tables
- potato => potatoes
- hero => heroes
- echo => echoes

Certains mots terminant par -o prennent un -s au pluriel:

- Zoo => Zoos
- Photo => Photos
- Piano => Pianos
- Auto => Autos
- Pro => Pros
- Tattoo => Tattoos
- Solo => Solos
- Kangaroo => Kangaroos
- Kilo => Kilos
- Memo => Memos
- Studio => Studios
- Video => Videos

Certains mots finissant par -o peuvent avoir un -s ou -es au pluriel (les deux sont corrects):

- buffalo => buffalos / buffaloes
- no => nos / noes
- tornado => tornados / tornadoes
- volcano => volcanos / volcanoes
- zero => zeros / zeroes
- cargo => cargos / cargoes
- mosquito => mosquito / mosquitoes
- halo => halos / haloes

Pour les noms terminés en -y, il faut le remplacer par -ies:

- baby => babies
- party => parties
- cherry => cherries
- fly => flies
- cry => cries
- lady => ladies
- entry => entries
- city => cities

Mais si le -y est précédé d'une voyelle, il faut juste ajouter un -s:

- boy => boys
- toy => toys
- key => keys

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- way => ways
- storey => storeys
- day => days
- tray => trays
- donkey => donkeys

Pour les noms qui se terminent par -f ou -fe, la marque du pluriel est -ves:

- wife => wives
- knife => knives
- leaf => leaves
- thief => thieves
- loaf => loaves
- shelf => shelves
- self => selves
- half => halves
- wolf => wolves

Les exceptions: belief, chief, cliff, proof, roof, oaf et safe prennent seulement un -s.

Le pluriel en anglais irrégulier

Certains noms changent significativement au pluriel:

- man => men
- woman => women
- child => children
- person => people
- foot => feet
- tooth => teeth
- goose => geese
- mouse => mice
- louse => lice
- ox => oxen

Mais certains noms ont la même forme au singulier et au pluriel: pas besoin de -s à la fin !

- sheep => sheep (et pas ~~sheeps~~)
- deer
- fish => fish (et pas ~~fishes~~)
- salmon
- aircraft
- information (et pas ~~informations~~)
- hair
- series
- species
- furniture
- luggage

Les noms propres (les noms de famille) prennent un -s au pluriel:

- I went to the Smiths for dinner last night.
- The Simpsons.

Certains mots d'origine grecque ou latine peuvent garder leur pluriel d'origine:

- basis => bases
- hypothesis => hypotheses
- analysis => analyses
- crisis => crises
- diagnosis => diagnoses
- thesis => theses
- referendum => referenda
- phenomenon => phenomena

Les mesures ou les nombres cardinaux ont des pluriels réguliers quand ils sont utilisés seuls. Si ils sont précédés d'un nombre ou de 'many', ils gardent leur forme du singulier.

Ex: thousand, hundred, pound, foot et stone.

- thousand = mille
- thousands = des milliers
- hundred = cent
- hundreds = centaine

La terminaison -s n'est pas obligatoirement la marque du pluriel. Certains noms en -s sont des noms indénombrables qui sont toujours suivis d'un verbe au singulier:

– Des noms de maladies:

- measles
- mumps
- shingles

– Des noms de jeux:

- billiards
- dominoes
- darts

– Des noms de matières:

- physics
- mathematics
- linguistics

Les objets composés ont toujours la terminaison -s

- trousers
- tweezers
- scissors
- glasses

Ils sont souvent précédés de – a pair of (une paire de…):

Ex: a pair of scissors

CONJUGAISON

CONJUGAISON DU VERBE ETRE EN ANGLAIS (TO BE)

Conjugaison du verbe être en anglais (to be): voici comment conjuguer le verbe être en anglais au passé, au présent, au futur et à la forme négative et interrogative.

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PREMIERE PARTIE :

CONJUGAISON ANGLAISE

Present
I am
you are
he/she/it is
we are
you are
they are

Simple past
I was
you were
he/she/it was
we were
you were
they were

Future
I will be
you will be
he/she/it will be
we will be
you will be
they will be

Present perfect
I have been
you have been
he/she/it has been
we have been
you have been
they have been

Past perfect
I had been
you had been
he/she/it had been
we had been
you had been
they had been

Future perfect
I will have been
you will have been
he/she/it will have been
we will have been
you will have been
they will have been

Impératif
you => be
we => Let´s be
you => be

Participe présent
being

Participe passé
been

Present subjunctive

Present continuous
I am being
you are being
he/she/it is being
we are being
you are being
they are being

Past continuous
I was being
you were being
he/she/it was being
we were being
you were being
they were being

Future continuous
I will be being
you will be being
he/she/it will be being
we will be being
you will be being
they will be being

Present perfect continuous
I have been being
you have been being
he/she/it has been being
we have been being
you have been being
they have been being

Past perfect continuous
I had been being
you had been being
he/she/it had been being
we had been being
you had been being
they had been being

Future perfect continuous
I will have been being
you will have been being
he/she/it will have been being
we will have been being
you will have been being
they will have been being

Conditional present
I would be
you would be
he/she/it would be
we would be
you would be
they would be

Conditional perfect
I would have been

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PREMIERE PARTIE

CONJUGAISON ANGLAISE

I be
you be
he/she/it be
we be
you be
they be

Past subjunctive

I were
you were; wert
he/she/it were
we were
you were
they were

Past perfect subjunctive

I had been
you had been
he/she/it had been
we had been
you had been
they had been
you would have been
he/she/it would have been
we would have been
you would have been
they would have been

Conditional present progressive

I would be being
you would be being
he/she/it would be being
we would be being
you would be being
they would be being

Conditional perfect progressive

I would have been being
you would have been being
he/she/it would have been being
we would have been being
you would have been being
they would have been being

CONJUGAISON AVOIR EN ANGLAIS

Conjugaison avoir en anglais (to have): voici un tableau expliquant comment conjuguer le verbe avoir en anglais au passé, au présent, au futur et à la forme négative et interrogative

Present

I have
you have
he/she/it has
we have
you have
they have

Simple past

I had
you had
he/she/it had
we had
you had
they had

Future

I will have
you will have
he/she/it will have
we will have
you will have
they will have

Present perfect

I have had
you have had

Present continuous

I am having
you are having
he/she/it is having
we are having
you are having
they are having

Past continuous

I was having
you were having
he/she/it was having
we were having
you were having
they were having

Future continuous

I will be having
you will be having
he/she/it will be having
we will be having
you will be having
they will be having

Present perfect continuous

I have been having
you have been having
he/she/it has been having

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he/she/it has had
we have had
you have had
they have had

Past perfect

I had had
you had had
he/she/it had had
we had had
you had had
they had had

Future perfect

I will have had
you will have had
he/she/it will have had
we will have had
you will have had
they will have had

Conditional present

I would have
you would have
he/she/it would have
we would have
you would have
they would have

Conditional perfect

I would have had
you would have had
he/she/it would have had
we would have had
you would have had
they would have had

Conditional present progressive

I would be having
you would be having
he/she/it would be having
we would be having
you would be having
they would be having

Conditional perfect progressive

I would have been having
you would have been having
he/she/it would have been having
we would have been having
you would have been having
they would have been having

we have been having
you have been having
they have been having

Past perfect continuous

I had been having
you had been having
he/she/it had been having
we had been having
you had been having
they had been having

Future perfect continuous

I will have been having
you will have been having
he/she/it will have been having
we will have been having
you will have been having
they will have been having

Present subjunctive

I have
you have
he/she/it have
we have
you have
they have

Past subjunctive

I had
you had
he/she/it had
we had
you had
they had

Past perfect subjunctive

I had had
you had had
he/she/it had had
we had had
you had had
they had had

Imperative

you have
we Let´s have
you have

Present participle

having

Past participle

had

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CONJUGAISON DU VERBE FAIRE EN ANGLAIS

Conjugaison faire en anglais (to do): voici un tableau expliquant comment **conjuguer le verbe faire en anglais** au passé, au présent, au futur et à la forme négative et interrogative

Present
I do
you do
he/she/it does
we do
you do
they do

Simple past
I did
you did
he/she/it did
we did
you did
they did

Future
I will do
you will do
he/she/it will do
we will do
you will do
they will do

Present perfect
I have done
you have done
he/she/it has done
we have done
you have done
they have done

Past perfect
I had done
you had done
he/she/it had done
we had done
you had done
they had done

Future perfect
I will have done
you will have done
he/she/it will have done
we will have done
you will have done
they will have done

Conditional present
I would do
you would do
he/she/it would do

Present continuous
I am doing
you are doing
he/she/it is doing
we are doing
you are doing
they are doing

Past continuous
I was doing
you were doing
he/she/it was doing
we were doing
you were doing
they were doing

Future continuous
I will be doing
you will be doing
he/she/it will be doing
we will be doing
you will be doing
they will be doing

Present perfect continuous
I have been doing
you have been doing
he/she/it has been doing
we have been doing
you have been doing
they have been doing

Past perfect continuous
I had been doing
you had been doing
he/she/it had been doing
we had been doing
you had been doing
they had been doing

Future perfect continuous
I will have been doing
you will have been doing
he/she/it will have been doing
we will have been doing
you will have been doing
they will have been doing

Conditional perfect
I would have done
you would have done
he/she/it would have done
we would have done

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we would do
you would do
they would do

Conditional present progressive

I would be doing
you would be doing
he/she/it would be doing
we would be doing
you would be doing
they would be doing

Present subjunctive

I do
you do
he/she/it do
we do
you do
they do

Past perfect subjunctive

I had done
you had done
he/she/it had done
we had done
you had done
they had done
you would have done
they would have done

Conditional perfect progressive

I would have been doing
you would have been doing
he/she/it would have been doing
we would have been doing
you would have been doing
they would have been doing

Past subjunctive

I did
you did
he/she/it did
we did
you did
they did

Imperative

you do
we Let´s do
you do

Present participle

doing

Past participle

done

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CONJUGAISON ANGLAIS

Voici un tableau récapitulatif des conjugaisons en anglais. Dans ce tableau, on a pris comme exemple le verbe régulier 'marcher' (to walk), qui se termine en 'ed' au participe passé. Faites attention aux verbes irréguliers !

Infinitif présent: to walk (marcher) **Infinitif passé:** to have walked (avoir marché)	**Participe présent:** walking (= base verbale + ING) **Participe passé:** walked (= base verbale + ED ou verbe irrégulier):

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	**Sujet + part. passé** • I, you, he /she/it, we, they walked	**Sujet + base verbale** • I, you, we, they walk • he/she/it walks	**Sujet + WILL + verbe à l'infinitif** • I, you, she will walk
Continuous	**Sujet + WAS / WERE + base verbale + ING** • I / he / she / it **was** walk*ing, having, moving...* • we / you / they **were** walk*ing, reading, writing...*	**Sujet + verbe être (to be) au présent + base verbale + ING** • I **am** walking • you, we, they **are** walking • he/she/it **is** walking	**Sujet + WILL BE + base verbale + ING** • I, you, he, they will be walking
Perfect	**Sujet + HAD + part. passé** • I, you, he, she, we, they had walked	**Sujet + HAS / HAVE + part. passé** • I, you, we, they have walked • he/she/it has walked	**Sujet + WILL HAVE + part. passé** • I, you, he, they will have walked
Perfect Continuous	**Sujet + HAD BEEN + base verbale + ING** • I, you, he, she, we, they had been walking	**Sujet + HAS / HAVE + been + base verbale + ING** • I, you, we, they have been walking • he/she/it has been walking	**Sujet + WILL HAVE BEEN + base verbale + ING** • I, you, she, they will have been walking

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TEMPS
PRESENT

LE PRESENT SIMPLE EN ANGLAIS

Le présent simple en anglais

Dans cette leçon nous verrons l'utilisation et la conjugaison du présent simple en anglais (c'est l'équivalent du présent en français).

On utilise le présent simple en anglais pour parler des choses en général, pour exprimer un fait scientifique, une vérité générale, une situation permanente, une action habituelle ou fréquente:

- *I live in France. (= Je vis en France)*
- *She comes from Argentina. (= Elle vient d'Argentine)*
- *The supermarket opens at 8.30 in the morning. (= Le supermarché ouvre à 8h30 le matin)*
- *He gets up early on monday. (= Il se lève tôt le lundi)*
- *The sun rises in the East. (= Le soleil se lève à l'Est)*
- *We study geography three times a week. (= Nous étudions la géographie trois fois par semaine)*

1/ Formation

On utilise simplement le verbe auquel on ajoute la terminaison *–s* à la 3ème personne du singulier:

- *I like football and my father likes tennis.*
- *I live in France but my sister lives in England.*

Lorsque le verbe se termine par –s, -x, -sh, -ch, ou par –o, on ajoute –es à la fin:

- *I go => He goes*
- *I do => He does*
- *I watch => He watches*
- *I wash => He washes*

Attention, lorsque le verbe se termine par une *consomne* + y, il faut remplacer le -y par -ies:

- *I worry => He worries*
- *I try => He tries*
- *I apply => He applies*
- *I copy => He copies*
- *I cry => He cries*
- *I carry => He carries*

Si le verbe se termine par une *voyelle* + y, c'est la même chose que pour tous les autres verbes. Il faut juste ajouter un -s à la 3ème personne du singulier (he / she / it):

- *I buy => He buys*
- *I pay => He pays*
- *I say => He says*
- *I play => He plays*

He can **ou** *He cans* **?** => Les verbes modaux ne changent pas à la troisième personne du singulier !

- *I can => He can (et pas 'He cans')*
- *I could => He could*
- *I would => He would*
- *I should => He should*

Pour faire une phrase interrogative

Il faut utiliser l'auxiliaire DO au présent simple en début de phrase:
do I / we / you / they work ?
does he / she / it work ?
Attention, pas de -s à la fin du verbe à la troisième personne du singulier quand c'est une phrase interrogative !

- *Do you come from France ? (et non pas 'Do you comes from France?')*
- *Does it rain ? (et non pas 'Does it rains ?')*

On peut aussi ajouter un mot interrogatif (what, why…) en début de question, suivi de DO et du verbe *SANS -S A LA TROISIÈME PERSONNE DU SINGULIER* !

- *What does it mean ? (et non pas 'What does it means ?')*
- *Where do you live ?*
- *What does he like ?*
- *When do they start ?*

Pour faire une phrase négative

Il faut utiliser l'auxiliaire do au présent simple et à la forme négative, c'est-à-dire DO / DOES + NOT ou la forme contractée DON'T / DOESN'T:
I / we / you / they **don't work (= do not work)**.
he / she / it **doesn't work (= does not work)**.

- *She doesn't speak french (= She does not speak french).*
- *I don't go to the restaurant very often.*
- *I don't like hamburgers.*
- *It doesn't snow in Thailand.*
- *He does not live in Paris (= He doesn't live in Paris).*

DO est parfois le verbe principal:

- *What do you do ?*
- *He doesn't do anything to help us.*

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2/ Utilisation

*** On utilise souvent les verbes suivants au présent simple pour suggérer, exprimer ses sentiments, son opinion, sa volonté, donner son avis ou exprimer une apparence:**

I apologise / I advise / I want / I insist / I like / I love / I know / I hate / I agree / I refuse / I think / I remember / I believe / I need / I seem / I look

- *I promise I will clean my room.*
- *I want to go to New York for Christmas.*
- *He seems to be a nice guy.*
- *I don't believe in ghosts.*
- *I apologise for what I did.*
- *They hate dogs.*
- *I suggest we go out for a walk.*
- *My mum looks angry today.*
- *Kat knows how to play the guitar.*

*** pour exprimer la fréquence et dire combien de fois on fait certaines choses:**

- *I play football every day.*
- *I start my job at 9am every morning.*
- *Usually, I meet my friends on saturday.*
- *How often do you go to the supermarket ?*
- *Tom doesn't drink beer very often.*
- *Linda usually goes abroad two or three times a year.*

*** On peut aussi utiliser un adverbe de fréquence avec le présent simple:**

Never / Rarely / Ever / Often / Always / Sometimes / Usually / Once a week / Twice a day / Every friday / Four times a year

Attention à le placer avant le verbe:

- *He never goes to the restaurant. (et non pas 'He goes never to the restaurant')*
- *I often go to the cinema. (et non pas 'I go often to the cinema')*
- *Do you always eat pizzas ?*
- *I sometimes play football.*

On peut aussi mettre **Sometimes** et **Usually** au début d'une phrase:

- *Sometimes I play tennis with my brother.*

LE PRESENT CONTINU ANGLAIS

Le présent continu (ou 'present continuous' en anglais) est aussi appelé présent progressif ('present progressive') ou présent en be + ing'.

On l'utilise pour exprimer quelque chose qui se passe pendant que l'on parle, une action en cours (ou en progression). On peut parfois le traduire en français par 'être en train de…'

Formation:

Le verbe être conjugué au présent (Be) + la base verbale du verbe qui nous intéresse à laquelle on accole la terminaison -ing

Sujet + am / is / are + base verbale + ing

- **I am doing**
- **he / she / it is going**
- **we / you / they are working**

On utilise souvent la forme contractée de Be:

I'm doing. She's going. We're working.

A quoi sert le présent continu (ou présent progressif) ?

On utilise BE + ING pour exprimer:

- **Nathan is always coming late.**
- **Tina is constantly smoking.**

Des actions en cours qui ne se passent pas forcément au moment où l'on parle:

Quand on parle de changements qui se passent actuellement, on utilise souvent les verbes suivants avec le présent continu:

- **The population of Japan is decreasing.**

Une action qui se passe au moment où l'on parle et qui n'est pas encore terminée:

- **Linda is making a cake now.**
- **He's listening to the radio.**

Quelque chose de prévu dans un futur proche et dont la date est déjà fixée:

- **He is going to London on Friday.**
- **He's visiting his family this week-end.**

Une action temporaire:

- **Her mother is working in Rome this month.**
- **He's staying at his friend's place tonight.**

Une action qui prend du temps et qui se passe au moment ou l'on parle:

- **My brother is preparing for his exams.**

Une tendance, une mode ou un changement qui se passe actuellement ou ces temps-ci:

- **More and more people are using internet to watch movies.**

Des actions répétées qui irritent/énervent (avec always, constantly, forever):

- **I'm reading a good book at the moment.**
- **John is at University. He's studying biology.**
- **What is she doing these days ?**

become / start / rise / get / grow / begin / fall / improve / increase / decrease / change

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- **This situation is getting worse.**
- **Your english is getting better every day.**
- **The cost of living are rising every year.**
- **The world is changing very fast.**

La forme négative:
Il faut juste ajouter NOT entre l'auxilliaire et le verbe:

- **I am not watching a movie.** (ou **I'm not…**)
- **He / she / it is not watching a movie.** (ou **He's not…**)
- **We / you / they are not watching a movie.** (ou **We're not…**)

Ex: **I'm not eating at the restaurant for lunch.**
He's not listening to the radio anymore.
La forme interrogative:
Facile, on met l'auxiliaire avant le sujet:

- **Am I watching a movie?**
- **Is he / she / it watching a movie?**
- **Are we / you / they watching a movie?**

Ex: **Are you working on your computer now ?**

En général, le présent continu est facile puisqu'il faut simplement ajouter -ing à la base verbale:

- **Go ⇒ Going**

Mais **attention** à certains verbes qui changent quand on ajoute -ing à la base verbale:
Doublement de consomne:

- *sit :* **he is sitting**
- *put :* **he is putting**
- *travel :* **travelling**
- *get :* **getting**

les verbes finissant en -e:
Il faut enlever le -e à la fin et le remplacer par -ing:

- *write :* **he is writing**
- *take :* **he is taking**
- *drive:* **she's driving**

Les verbes finissant avec deux 'e' ne changent pas !

- *see :* **she is seeing (= she's seeing)**
- *pee:* **he is peeing (= he is peeing)**

Les verbes qui se terminent en -ie:
Il faut remplacer le 'ie' par 'y'

- *lie :* **he is lying (= he's lying)**
- *die:* **he is dying (= he's dying)**

Les verbes qui se terminent en -c
Il faut changer le 'c' en 'ck'

- *picnic :* **he is picnicking**
- *panic :* **he's panicking**

On utilise be+ing souvent lorsque l'on a les mots suivants dans la phrase, au moment ou l'on parle:

- **Now**
- **At the moment**
- **Today**
- **These days**
- **This week**
- **This year**
- **Recently**
- **Lately**
- **Listen !**
- **Look !**

PRESENT SIMPLE OU CONTINU ?

Présent simple ou continu ?
Vous avez vu dans les deux premières leçons le présent simple et le présent continu (ou présent Be+ing). Mais comment les distinguer ? lequel utiliser dans telle ou telle situation ? I go ou I am going ?

Explications:
On utilise le présent simple pour des choses qui se passent en général et pas vraiment situées dans le temps, ou alors qui se passent fréquemment ou de façon permanente:

- *It rains a lot in autumn.*
- *They learn mathematics in college.*
- *He works in a factory.*
- *My brother lives in Spain.*
- *He usually eats pizzas at the restaurant.*
- *She sleeps late at night.*

MAIS on utilise le present continu (be+ing) pour parler de quelque chose qui est en train de se passer autour du moment où l'on parle et qui n'est pas encore terminé, mais aussi pour parler de situations temporaires:

- *It's raining a lot this afternoon.*
- *I am learning french now.*
- *He is working late today.*
- *My brother is living in Spain until next month.*
- *He is eating a pizza for lunch.*
- *She's sleeping in the living room.*

Note: il existe des verbes qui ne ne sont normalement pas conjugué au présent continu (pas de *be+ing*ici) !
love / like / hate / understand / need /believe / want / prefer / contain / mean / suppose / consist / seem / belong / know / remember / see / hear / smell / taste / guess / agree

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- *He always wants to eat sandwiches. (et non pas 'He's always wanting to eat sandwiches')*
- *What do you need ? (et non pas 'What are you needing ?')*
- *The room smells bad. (et non pas 'The room is smelling bad')*
- *They like this movie. (et non pas 'They are liking this movie')*
- *She understand spanish very well. (et non pas 'She is understanding spanish very well')*
- *He seems very happy. (et non pas 'He is seeming very happy')*
- *This cake tastes really good. (et non pas 'This cake is tasting really good')*

Il y a quelques exceptions comme *think…*

- *I'm thinking (= je réfléchie).*
- *I think it's very bad (=je pense que c'est très mal).*

… mais aussi *feel* et *look*, seulement avec -ing au moment ou l'on parle:

- *How do you feel now ?* OU *How are you feeling now ?*
- *You look good tonight !* OU *You're looking good tonight !*

LE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE ANGLAIS

Le présent perfect simple anglais

Le *present perfect* simple (ou *present perfect*) est malgré son nom un des temps les plus difficile à maîtriser mais cette leçon devrait vous éclairer un peu. Le meilleur moyen de se rappeler comment utiliser le *present perfect* est donc de s'entraîner à faire des phrases et à les répéter.

1/ Formation

Has / Have + participe passé

- **Phrase affirmative: sujet + has / have + participe passé**
- **Phrase négative: sujet + has / have + NOT + participe passé**
- **Phrase interrogative: has / have + sujet + participe passé ?**

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / we / they	I have played	I have not played	Have I played ?
he / she / it	He has played	He has not played	Has he played ?

* **have** et **has** sont souvent contractés (*I've been, he's been…*). A la forme négative, ça donne: *He's not been / He hasn't been* et *You've not been / You haven't been*

* Le participe passé des verbes réguliers anglais **se termine par -ed** (*canceled, worked…*), comme au past simple / prétérit.

Mais il y a **beaucoup de verbes irréguliers à apprendre par coeur** et qui ne se terminent pas en -ed !

2/ Utilisation du present perfect en anglais

On utilise le present perfect pour parler d'une action qui s'est passée avant à un moment **non spécifié**mais qui a un lien au présent.

On peut utiliser le present perfect dans les situations suivantes:

*** Pour parler d'une action réalisée récemment:**

- *I've lost my keys.*
- *I have bought a new car.*
- *I've prepared dinner.*
- *Have you seen my pen ? No, I haven't seen it.*
- *We've missed the bus.*
- *He's hurt his finger.*

*** On peut aussi ajouter 'just' ou 'already', pour parler de quelque chose qui vient juste d'arriver:**

- *Something has just happened.*
- *They've just arrived.*
- *We've already met.*

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*** Pour parler de nos expériences. On ne dit pas quand ça s'est produit exactement mais on peut utiliser des expressions de temps non spécifiques comme:**
before / so far / until now / up to now / ever (?) / never (-) / once / twice / many times / several times:

- *Have you ever been to China ? => No, I've never been to China before. But I've been to India three times.*

*** Avec since, pour parler de changements survenus depuis un moment précis:**

- *Paris has changed a lot since the last time I've been there.*
- *My japanese has improved since I moved to Tokyo.*

*** Avec for, pour parler d'une certaine période ou durée (two hours, three years, five months…):**

- *I've known Sam for seven years.*
- *I've been thirsty for hours. .*

*** Avec yet, pour parler d'une action incomplète (seulement dans les phrases négatives ou questions):**

- *Have you read the book yet?*
- *I haven't paid my rent yet.*
- *She hasn't arrived yet.*

*** Avec so far, until now ou up to now pour raconter comment quelque chose s'est passé jusqu'à maintenant:**

- *I've just visited Sydney and Melbourne so far.*
- *Until now I've lived in two countries.*

*** Avec une période de temps non terminée (recently, today, this week, this month, in the last year)**

- *I haven't seen him this week.*
- *She has drunk three cups of coffee today.*
- *Have you heard from Tina recently ?*
- *I've visited a lot of places in the last few days.*

3/ Notes

On ne peut pas utiliser le present perfect **avec une période de temps fini** (three hours ago, friday 13th, last year, 2013, yesterday…):

- *I've seen her yesterday.*
- *I've been to Japan last year.*

I didn't ou I haven't ?

- *I didn't eat breakfast this morning* (= le matin est terminé et je n'ai pas pris de petit déjeuner)
- *I haven't eaten breakfast this morning* (= c'est encore le matin et je vais peut-être prendre mon petit déjeuner plus tard)

Been to

On utilise *been to* pour dire que la personne dont on parle a visité un endroit et en est revenu (une expérience de la vie):

- *He has been to school today.*
- *I've been to South Korea.*
- *They've never been to India.*

has gone to et has been to ont des significations différentes ! *been to* sert à décrire l'expérience, *gone to* pour dire que la personne est déjà partie ou est actuellement à l'endroit dont on parle:

- *Bob has gone to London* (= Bob est à Londres ou il est en train d'y aller)
- *Bob has been to London* (= Bob a été à Londres, et il en est revenu)

Have + Had:

- *They've had (= they have had) many problems with the car this month.*
- *I've had (= I have had) three cups of coffee today.*
- *He's had (= He has had) a cold for a week.*

LE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINU EN ANGLAIS

Contrairement au present perfect qui est bien galère à maîtriser, le *present perfect continu* (ou *present perfect continuous* / *present perfect ing*) est assez simple à utiliser.

Il s'utilise pour parler d'une action commencée au passé et qui continue au moment présent. On l'utilise souvent pour mettre l'accent sur la durée d'une action (avec '*for*' '*since*' et 'how long…?').
Bob started playing guitar when he was a child. = He has been playing guitar since he was a child (and he is still playing guitar.)

1/ Formation
Have/has + been + verbe –ing

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PREMIERE PARTIE

CONJUGAISON ANGLAISE

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / we / they	I have been playing	I have not been playing	Have I been
he / she / it	He has been playing_	He has not been playing_	Has he been playing ?_

On peut utiliser aussi la forme contractée de I have = I've, He has = He's…

2/ Utilisation

Lorsqu'on veut insister sur la durée (pas le résultat) d'une action terminée récemment ou qui continue encore:

- *I've been watching TV for 3 hours.*
- *She has been living in London since 2010.*
- *She has been writing for two hours.*
- *How long have you been learning English ? => I've been learning English since a few weeks.*
- *James has been teaching at the university since June.*
- *I've been looking for you for one hour !*
- *how long has it been raining? => It has been raining the whole day.*
- *He's been waiting for the train since 3pm.*
- *How long have you been travelling in Australia ? => I've been traveling for about a year.*
- *How long have you been studying japanese ? => I've been studying japanese for years.*

Une action terminée récemment et dont on peut constater un résultat temporaire (on se concentre sur l'action):

- *She has been working all afternoon, that's why she is so tired.*
- *You're out of breath, where have you been running?*
- *Why do you look so tired ? => I haven't been sleeping well.*
- *Recently, I've been feeling really tired.*
- *What have you been doing ? => I've been cleaning the house.*
- *It has been raining, the ground is wet.*
- *My hands are dirty, I've been fixing the car.*
- *Matt has not been practicing his English lately.*
- *Guess what he's been doing !* playing ?_

3/ Notes

Les verbes d'état comme *believe, love, have, know…* n'ont pas de forme progressive (en *-ing*). Les seules exceptions au present perfect continu sont *want* et *mean* (ex: *I've been meaning to tell Sarah, but I keep forgetting*).

- *Tom has been having his car for two years.*
- *Tom has had his car for two years.*

For ou Since ?

- *I've been waiting since 2pm. (date/heure)*
- *I've been waiting for 2 hours. (durée)*
- *He has been living in China since 1997. (date/heure)*
- *He has been living in China for 18 years. (durée)*

En utilisant le *present perfect continu* dans une question, ça implique que vous pouvez voir, sentir, entendre ou sentir le résultat d'une action. Si dites '*Have you been feeling alright ?*', ça signifie que la personne semble malade ou en mauvaise santé. Si vous dites '*Have you been smoking ?*' ça peut signifier que la personne sent la cigarette.

On peut ainsi insulter quelqu'un en utilisant ce temps incorrectement. De même, si vous dites '*You've been watching television again !*' ou '*You've been eating chocolate*' vous accusez la personne a qui vous vous adressez.

PAST

LE PRETERIT EN ANGLAIS

Le prétérit en anglais

Le past simple est aussi appelé prétérit. Aucune différence donc, il s'agit de la même chose. En français, past simple signifie 'passé simple'. Ça devrait être assez facile alors…

C'est vraiment un temps essentiel à connaître, donc ouvrez bien les yeux:

1/ A quoi sert le past simple en anglais ?

Le *past simple* sert à décrire une action, ou raconter un événement qui s'est passé avant le

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moment où on parle et qui est désormais terminé.
Regardez bien, les phrases suivantes utilisent toutes le past simple:

- *I went to the cinema yesterday* = Hier, je suis allé au cinéma.
- *She saw her mother last week* = Elle a vu sa mère la semaine dernière.
- *He was in Paris last year* = Il était à Paris l'an dernier.
- *Where did you go ?* = Où es-tu allé ?
- *I didn't like the movie* = Je n'ai pas aimé le film.
- *They worked together for two years* = Ils ont travaillés ensemble pendant deux ans.

Si on veut le traduire en français on peut utiliser aussi bien le passé simple, le passé composé ou l'imparfait:
'They waited for two hours' peut se traduire par:

- *Ils attendirent pendant deux heures.*
- *Ils attendaient…*
- *Ils ont attendus…*

2/ Formation du past simple en anglais:

- **Phrase affimative =>** sujet + Base verbale + ed (ou un verbe irrégulier)
- **Phrase négative =>** sujet + didn't + verbe à l'infinitif (go, buy, work…)
- **Phrase interrogative =>** Did + sujet + verbe à l'infinitif (go, buy, work…)

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / we / they	I played	I didn't (= did not) play	Did I play ?
he / she / it	He played	He didn't (= did not) play	Did he play ?

Exemples:

- *You played tennis.*
- *Did you play tennis ?*
- *You didn't (= did not) play tennis.*
- *She went to the supermarket.*
- *Did she go to the supermarket ?*
- *She didn't go to the supermarket.*
- *Did you pay for your train ticket ?*
- *(+) Yes, I paid for my train ticket. (ou= Yes, I did.)*
- *(-) No, I didn't pay for my train ticket. (ou= No, I didn't.)*

Pour une phrase interro-négative, on remplace **did** par **didn't**:

- *Didn't they have enough money to buy it ?* **=>** *N'ont-ils pas eu assez d'argent pour l'acheter ?*

Au past simple, les **verbes réguliers** se terminent en -ed:

- *She waited for them at the train station.*
- *He finished work late last friday.*
- *They decided to go to the cinema last night.*
- *They played baseball yesterday.*
- *I lived in London two years ago.*

Il y a aussi beaucoup de **verbes irréguliers** au past simple ! Ils ne terminent pas en -ed:

- *I went to the pub last night.*
- *He saw his girlfriend a few days ago.*
- *They said they met him at the club.*
- *She bought this hat last week.*

Il faut apprendre les verbes irréguliers par coeur car on ne peut pas les inventer.

Attention, plusieurs verbes ne changent pas au past simple:

- *I cuted*
- *I cut*
- *it costed*
- *it cost*
- *He leted*
- *He let*
- *She puted*
- *She put*
- *We quited*
- *We quit*

'**read**' ne change pas non plus au past simple à l'écrit, mais il se prononce 'red' à l'oral (comme la couleur !):
'He read a book last week' dans un texte se prononce à l'oral *'He red a book…'*

A la forme interrogative, on peut aussi utiliser *when, why, who, what…*

- *When did you work at the bar ? I worked at the bar last week.*
- *Why did she go to the train station ? She went to the train station to say goodbye to her parents.*

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- *Who did they meet at the club last night ? They met Tom with his girlfriend.*

'Do' peut aussi être le verbe principal dans la phrase:

- *What did you do last week ?*
- *I didn't do that !*

3/ Le verbe être (to be) au past simple:

Be devient **was / were**.

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / he / she / it	I was	I was not (= wasn't)	was I ?
we / you / they	you were	you were not (= weren't)	were you ?

- *I was tired last night.*
- *Were you tired last night ?*
- *He wasn't tired last night.*
- *How was the test ? It wasn't difficult at all !*

Attention, si on utilise was / were dans une phrase interrogative ou négative, il ne faut pas mettre did !

- *Did you were sick last night ?*
- *Were you sick last night ?*

4/ Le verbe avoir (to have) au past simple:

Have devient **Had** à toutes les personnes:

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they	I had	I didn't have	Did I have ?

- *He had a new car for his birthday.*
- *They had plenty of time to do it.*
- *They didn't have enough time to go there.*
- *Did you have enough money?*
- *How many beer did you have ?*

A la forme négative et interrogative, il faut utiliser **have** (et pas *had* ou *has*)

- *He didn't had his keys*
- *He didn't have his keys*
- *Did she has a baby ?*
- *Did she have a baby ?*

5/ A savoir

Dans les questions et phrases négatives, attention à bien mettre **l'infinitif** après did / didn't !!!

- *I didn't eat it*
- *I didn't ate it*
- *I didn't do it*
- *I didn't did it*
- *I didn't push him*
- *I didn't pushed him*
- *He didn't steal your money*
- *He didn't stole your money*
- *Did you see her ?*
- *Did you saw her ?*
- *Did she go there ?*

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- *Did she went there ?*

Dans beaucoup d'exemples de cette leçon vous aurez remarqué qu'il y a une *indication temporelle (date ou durée)*:
before / last week end / last night / last friday / yesterday / before yesterday / a few days ago / two years ago / three month ago / for one year / for four months …
Elle n'est pas forcément obligatoire:

- *I enjoyed the show.*
- *He prefered that movie.*
- *She waited at the bus stop.*
- *We loved it !*

On peut utiliser le past simple pour parler d'habitudes, de goûts ou de routines dans le passé:

- *When I was a kid, I loved pizzas.*
- *He smoked cigarettes when he was young.*
- *I ran every day when was in High School.*

LE PAST CONTINUOUS ANGLAIS: COURS COMPLET

Le past continuous anglais
Cours sur le **Past Continuous anglais**, aussi appelé prétérit progressif ou past progressive.
Le *présent simple* (I do) a son *présent continu* (I am doing).
Le *passé simple* (I did) a donc son *passe continu* (I was doing).
Dans cette leçon on va s'intéresser au *passé continu* (ou *past continuous* en anglais). Il est parfois appelé *passé progressif (past progressive)*, *prétérit continu* ou *prétérit progressif* mais ne vous méprenez pas, c'est exactement la même chose !

1/ Formation du past continuous en anglais: 'to be' au <u>past simple</u> (WAS / WERE) + base verbale + ING

- I / he / she / it **was** *playing, having, moving…*
- we / you / they **were** *doing, reading, writing…*

2/ C'est quoi la différence entre le past simple et le past continuous ?
Regardez l'exemple suivant:

- **Past simple:** *I had lunch at noon yesterday* => J'ai déjeuné à midi hier.
- **Past continuous:** *I was having lunch at noon yesterday* => J'étais en train de déjeuner à midi hier.

3/ A quoi sert le past continuous anglais ?
En français on peut le traduire par 'être en train de…' (au passé)
>> On l'utilise pour parler **d'une action en cours à un moment passé**:

- *We were waiting at the café.*

>> Pour dire qu'une action en cours a été interrompue (on trouve alors du *past simple* dans la phrase):

- *I was drinking at the bar when she called me.*
- *I hurt my leg while I was running in the park.*
- *He phoned me when we were having lunch.*
- *It was snowing when I went out.*

>> Quand **deux actions se sont passées au même moment**, sans avoir d'influence l'une envers l'autre (on utilise souvent 'while'):

- *John was watching TV while Linda was reading a book.*
- *I was studying while he was making dinner.*
- *While Dave was sleeping last night, someone stole his car.*
- *What were you doing while you were waiting?*
- *They were drinking beer, talking about life, and having fun.*

>> Des actions passées qui **irritent** la personne qui parle:

- *Bob was always complaining.*
- *She was constantly repeating the same story.*

>> Des actions passées qui se répétaient souvent:

- *He was jogging around the lake every day.*

>> Pour **décrire une personne** au passé:

- *When I saw him he was wearing a hat.*
- *The thief was wearing a black hood.*

4/ Le past continuous dans les phrases négatives:

- *I was not talking to you* (= I was't talking football)
- *You were not playing football* (= You weren't playi ng football)
- *They were not dancing at the party* (= They weren't dancing at the party)

5/ Poser des questions au past continuous:

- *Was I playing football ?*
- *Why were you not watching football ?*
- *What were they doing when the show started?*

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6/ forme active / passive

- *The thief* **was stealing** *the diamond when the police arrived (Active)*
- *The diamond* **was being stolen** *by the thief when the police arrived (Passive)*

Certains verbes ne s'utilisent normalement pas au past continuous (au présent continu non plus d'ailleurs) sauf à quelques exceptions. La liste n'est pas complète mais voici les principaux:

love / like / know / want / need / seem / mean / prefer / belong / understand / consist / suppose / remember / realise / forget / notice…

- *I needed to go to the doctor* (et pas 'I was needing…')
- *I loved this movie !* (et pas 'I was loving this movie')
- *We wanted to go out but it was raining* (et pas 'we were wanting…')

LE PAST PERFECT ANGLAIS: COURS COMPLET

Le *past perfect* (parfois appelé *pluperfect*) est utilisé lorsque l'on veut parler de deux événements passés successifs, c'est-à-dire pour parler d'une action qui s'est déroulée avant une autre action passée.
Pour la traduction en français, en peut dire que c'est l'équivalent du plus que parfait (ex: '*Elle avait étudié…*' '*Il était déjà parti…*').

1/ Formation

sujet + had (have au past simple) + participe passé (worked, been, gone…)

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / we / they	I had played	I had not (hadn't) played	Had I played ?
he / she / it	He had played	He had not (hadn't) played	Had he played ?

- *(+) She had studied Japanese before she moved to Tokyo.*
- *(?) Had she studied Japanese before she moved to Tokyo?*
- *(-) She had not studied Japanese before she moved to Tokyo.*

2/ Utilisation

*** Lorsque deux actions ont eu lieu à des moments différents dans le passé**

On emploie le *past perfect* pour parler de l'action qui se passe en premier, et le *past simple* (= preterit) pour la deuxième.

- *The bus had already left when Tom arrived at the bus stop.*
- *We watched a horror movie after the kids had gone to bed.*
- *By the time Tina finished shopping; John had been at the bar for one hour.*
- *I had never eaten such a good sushi before I went to Japan.*
- *I did not have any money because I had lost my wallet.*
- *Barbara knew Sydney well because she had visited the city many times.*
- *Had Tom studied English before he moved to the USA?*
- *He was not able to get a ticket for the show because he hadn't booked in advance.*
- *She checked with the post office and they still hadn't received her package.*
- *I had eaten dinner before they arrived.*

*** Pour exprimer un passé hypothétique, avec if (pour parler de choses qui auraient pu arriver)**

- *If John had been able to drive a car, he would have gone home earlier.*
- *If I hadn't drunk so much coffee, I would have slept last night.*

*** Pour exprimer le regret (avec 'wish' ou 'If only')**

- *If only I had invited her to the cinema.*
- *If I had known, I wouldn't have come.*
- *I wish he hadn't failed his driving exam.*
- *He wishes he hadn't bought that car.*
- *She wishes she had stayed in Miami longer.*
- *I wish I had done scuba diving when went to Indonesia.*

*** Pour le discours indirect, quand on veut raconter ce que quelqu'un a dit, pensé ou cru (souvent avec les verbes said, told, thought, explained, asked, wondered, believed…)**

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- *'I have seen… ' => He said he had seen…*
- *'I lost my wallet' => She said she had lost her wallet.*
- *She told us that the bus had left.*
- *I thought we had already decided to go to Paris this summer.*
- *He explained that he had locked the window because of the thieves.*
- *I wondered if she had seen this movie before.*
- *I asked him why he had bought this house.*
- *They told me they had already paid the bill.*

3/ Notes

Past perfect + just

On utilise le past perfect avec *'just'* pour dire que quelque chose vient juste d'arriver récemment:

- *The train had just left when we arrived at the station.*
- *She had just left the room when she heard a noise.*
- *He had just washed the car when it started to rain.*

Avec 'when':

- *When you were born, the internet hadn't already been created.*
- *When I finished high school, I hadn't learnt to drive a car yet.*
- *When I went to the bar, they had already been drinking a lot.*

Avec 'before' / 'after':

Si l'action au past perfect s'est passée à un moment spécifique et que *'before'* ou *'after'* sont utilisés dans la phrase, on peut le remplacer par le past simple.

- *He had visited Melbourne once in 2011 before he moved there in 2013.*
- *= He visited Melbourne once in 2011 before he moved there in 2013.*

MAIS si le past perfect ne correspond pas à une action passée à un moment spécifique, on ne peut pas utiliser le past simple:

- *He never saw a kangaroo before he moved to Australia.*
- *He had never seen a kangaroo before he moved to Australia.*

Had + had

- *We had had that car for two years before it broke down.*
- I wish I had had more girlfriends when I was young.

La voix active / passive:

- *Nathan had created many websites before he started his business. (Active)*
- *Many websites had been created by Nathan before he started his business. (Passive)*

Quelques mots utilisés souvent avec le past perfect:

already, just, before, when, by the time, once, twice, three times…

LE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Le past perfect continuous: cours complet

Le past perfect continuous (ou past perfect continu) est aussi appelé past perfect progressive ou past perfect en be+ing.

- *When I went outside this morning the ground was wet. It had been raining.*
- *= Quand je suis sorti ce matin le sol était mouillé. Il avait plu.*
- *We had been playing football for ten minutes when it started to rain.*
- *= Nous jouions au football depuis dix minutes quand il s'est mit à pleuvoir.*

1/ Formation

sujet + had been + base verbale + ing

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / he / she / we / you / they	… had been playing	… had not (hadn't) been playing	Had … been playing ?

- *(+) She had been travelling for one month when she finally arrived in Mexico.*
- *(?) Had she been travelling for one month when she finally arrived in Mexico ?*
- *(-) She had not been travelling for one month when she finally arrived in Mexico.*

2/ Utilisation

*** Quelque chose qui a commencé au passé et a continué jusqu'à une autre action ou**

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événement passé (en combinaison avec le past simple):

- *Carol had been saving money for more than a year before she left for Canada.*
- *How long had you been studying Japanese before you moved to Osaka ?*
- *How long had he been watching TV when he felt asleep ?*
- *We had been trying to open the door for five minutes when Peter found the key.*
- *Bruce wanted to walk because he had been sitting all day at work.*
- *How long had you been waiting before the bus arrived ?*
- *They had been talking for over an hour before Kat arrived.*
- *Phil had been working at that restaurant for two years when it went out of business.*

*** La cause et l'effet de quelque chose au passé**

On peut voir le résultat de quelque chose qui s'est passé (on peut utiliser 'because')

- *Tom was very tired. He had been running.*
- *= Tom was tired because he had been running.*
- *Tina gained weight because she had been eating too much.*
- *Somebody had been smoking. I could smell tobacco.*
- *I was disappointed when she canceled the trip. I had been looking forward to spend some time with her.*
- *Danny was crying because he had been fighting with his brother.*

*** le discours indirect**

- *'I was working late in the garage last night.' => Nathan told them he had been working late in the garage last night.*
- *'I have been partying all night.' => Carol said she had been partying all night.*

3/ Notes

Past Continuous ou Past Perfect Continuous ?

Avec le *past perfect continuous*, la durée de l'action a davantage d'importance, tandis qu'avec le *past continuous* c'est l'action en elle-même qui a le plus d'importance.

Toutefois, si on ne précise pas la durée (for 45 minutes, for one week, since friday...) de nombreux anglophones préfèrent utiliser le past continuous.

- *Past continuous => We were playing tennis when it started raining.*

Au moment où nous jouions au tennis il a commencé à pleuvoir. L'accent est mis sur ce que nous faisions au moment où il a commencé à pleuvoir (c'est-à-dire la partie de tennis).

- *Past perfect continuous => We had been playing tennis (for 45 minutes) when it started raining.*

Nous jouions au tennis depuis un certain moment, où on venait juste d'arrêter, quand il a commencé à pleuvoir. L'accent est mis sur la durée de l'action (ici la partie de tennis).

Certains verbes ne prennent pas la forme continue:

Il s'agit principalement de verbes abstraits ou liés à un état mental

like / love / hate / prefer / need / want / belong / contain / fit / consist / seem / realise / know / believe / imagine / understand / remember

- *Chris had been wanting to travel around the world before he died.*
- *Chris had wanted to travel around the world before he died.*

Il n'y a pas de past perfect continu pour le verbe être (to be):

Had been being est simplement remplacé par had been

- *Sam had been being very happy because he won to the lottery.*

La place des adverbes

Les adverbes se places avant been: always, only, just, never, ever, still, etc.

- *He had just been waiting there for two minutes when the train arrived.*
- *Had he just been waiting there for two minutes when the train arrived ?*

FUTURE

LE FUTUR SIMPLE EN ANGLAIS: COURS COMPLET

Le futur simple en anglais: cours complet

Le **futur simple** a deux formes différentes en anglais:

On peut utiliser '*will*' **ou** '*be+going to*'.

Même si on peut les utiliser de la même manière, elles ont souvent une signification différente.

Avec un peu d'entraînement leur différence vous paraîtra plus claire. Dans les deux cas les deux formes réfèrent à un moment spécifique du futur.

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Dans cette leçon on va voir **le futur simple avec '*Will*'**. Cliquez-ici pour voir la deuxième partie avec '*be+going to*'.

1/ Formation du futur simple avec Will

Sujet + Will + verbe à l'infinitif

	Affirmative_	Négative	Question
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they_	I will play	_I will not (= I won't) play_	_Will I play ?_

- *(+) I will take the bus.*
- *(?) Will I take the bus ?*
- *(-) I will not take the bus (= I won't take the bus).*

2/ Utilisation

*** Quand on décide de faire quelque chose, ou que l'on propose de faire quelque chose... ou pour refuser de le faire (on prend la décision au moment où on parle):**

- *What would you like to drink ? => I'll have a coffee please.*
- *I'll send her an email this afternoon.*
- *I don't think I'll buy that house.*
- *I will help you to clean up the mess.*
- *I'll open the door for you.*
- *Hold on. I'll get a pen.*
- *I'll pay by credit card.*
- *I won't go there alone.*
- *I forgot to call Phil. I'll call him now.*
- *I won't leave until I've seen the manager.*
- *Are you hungry ? I'll prepare some sandwiches.*
- *You look tired. I'll get you some coffee.*

*** Pour exprimer une prédiction ou une hypothèse future (on peut aussi utiliser be+going to):**

- If you ask her, she will give you a lift.
- *She will be surprised when she will see that.*
- *Who do you think will win the race ?*
- *He won't believe what happened.*
- *I don't think Joey will come tonight.*
- *It will snow tomorrow.*

*** Pour demander à quelqu'un de faire quelque chose (avec 'will you... ?):**

- *Will you please turn the light off ? I'm going to bed.*
- *Will you come with me to the party ?*
- *Will you please bring me my wallet ?*
- *Will you please listen to me ?*
- *Will you help me clean up the table ?*
- *Will you marry me ?*

*** Pour exprimer une promesse**

- *I will text you when I arrive.*
- *I will not go to the club tonight (= I won't go to the club tonight).*
- *I'll make sure the dog has enough food.*
- *I promise I won't tell her about your secret.*
- *I'll be careful, don't worry.*

*** Pour exprimer un futur certain (avec be)**

- *The meeting will be at 10am.*
- *I will be in Melbourne next week.*
- *I'll be at the bar after the meeting.*
- *There will be 40 people at the party.*

*** Pour exprimer le futur conditionnel**

- *If something happen, I will call you.*
- *If we can't find your place, we will come back home.*

3/ Notes

On utilise souvent 'I think I'll...' et 'I don't think I'll...'

- *I'm hungry. I think I'll have something to eat.*
- *I don't think I'll go out tonight. I'm too tired.*

Shall et Will

Shall est parfois employé à la place de **Will** pour parler au futur, mais c'est très peu courant en anglais moderne et seulement en littérature, dans la poésie ou dans les textes de lois avec *he, she, you, they*:

- *You shall not pass ! (= tu ne passeras pas !)*
- *You shall not kill (= tu ne tueras point)*

Si vous entendez Shall dans une phrase, c'est qu'il est principalement utilisé **pour faire une offre ou une suggestion, ou pour demander un conseil** (avec *I* ou *We*) .

- *Shall we go ?*
- *Shall I open the window ?*

On peut utiliser 'won't' pour dire que quelqu'un ou quelque chose refuse de faire ce que l'on veut:

- *The car won't start.*
- *I've tried to talk to her but she won't listen to me.*

Forme active / passive

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- *Active => Tim will finish the work this afternoon.*
- *Passive => The work will be finished this afternoon.*

Place des adverbes

Les adverbes tels que always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc. se placent après will:

- *You will never be good at Street Fighter.*
- *Will you ever be good at Street Fighter ?*

LE FUTUR GOING TO ANGLAIS: COURS COMPLET

Le futur going to anglais: cours complet

Le **futur simple** a deux formes différentes en anglais: on utilise soit '*will*' soit '*be+going to*'. Même si on peut les utiliser de la même manière, elles ont souvent une signification différente.

Avec un peu d'entraînement leur différence vous paraîtra plus claire. Les deux options réfèrent à un moment spécifique du futur.

Dans cette leçon on va s'intéresser au futur simple avec **be + going to**

Pour voir la première partie (futur avec Will) cliquez-ici.

1/ Formation

Be + going to + verbe au présent

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I amhe/she/it is we/you/they are	I am going to ...He is going to ... You are going to ...	I am not going to ...He is not going to ... You are not going to ...	Am I going to ...? He is going to ...?Are you going to ...?

- *(+) You are going to wash the car.*
- *(?) Are you going to wash the car ?*
- *(-) You are not going to wash the car.*

2/ Utilisation de 'be going to'

*** Pour exprimer une intention, une activité que l'on veut réaliser ou qui est déjà en cours:**

- *I'm going to spend my hollydays in Italy.*
- *She's going to text him right now about the news.*
- *Tom is going to break up with his girlfriend.*
- *I wonder how he's going to tell her the news.*
- *She's going to cry when she will know that.*
- *They are going to travel around Canada.*
- *Who are you going to invite to the barbecue?*

*** Pour prédire de futurs événements (on peut également utiliser 'will'):**

- *My wife is going to have a baby.*
- *Don't worry, the plane is not going to crash.*
- *Look at the sky, it's going to rain.*
- *The next Star Wars movie is going to be awesome!*

3/ Notes

About to

Si l'action est vraiment imminente, on peut utiliser '**to be + about to**' (= être sur le point de...).

- *I'm about to leave soon, this party is too boring.*
- *He's about to cry.*
- *I just saw Natalie at the club, I'm sure she's about to cheat on her boyfriend.*
- *Open the toilets! I'm about to puke!*

Les adverbes tels que always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc. se placent avant going to:

- *You are never going to ask him.*
- *Are you ever going to ask him?*

LE FUTUR PROGRESSIF ANGLAIS

Le futur progressif (ou future progressive future continuous) sert à indiquer qu'on sera en train de faire quelque chose a un moment précis du futur. C'est un temps pas vraiment simple à maîtriser au départ, mais que les anglophones utilisent beaucoup.

- *I will be waiting for you tonight. (= Je t'attendrai ce soir.)*
- *He will be watching TV at 8pm. (= Il sera en train de regarder la télé à 20h.)*

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1/ Formation du futur progressif

sujet + will be + verbe-ing

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / he / she / it / we / they	will be playing_	will not (= won't) be playing_	Will I / he / we etc. be playing ?_

Tomorrow afternoon,

- (+) *he will be playing tennis. (= He'll be playing.)*
- (-) *he will not be playing. (= He won't be playing.)*
- (?) *will he be playing tennis ?*

2/ Utilisation

On utilise le *futur progressif* pour exprimer:

*** Une action ou événement en train de se passer (ou en progression) dans le futur**

- *I will be travelling in Japan for the next two weeks.*
- *Tonight at 10 PM, I will be watching TV.*
- *Next weekend, what will you be doing?*
- *In an hour, I will be eating lunch.*
- *This time next week, I will be relaxing at the beach.*
- *ACDC will be performing in Germany for the next three weeks.*

*** Une action en progression dans le futur interrompue par quelque chose**

Dans les exemples suivants vous remarquerez que l'interruption est au *présent simple* ! En plus d'utiliser des actions courtes comme interruption, on peut utiliser un moment précis:

- *I will be watching TV when he arrives tonight.*
- *Will you be waiting for him when his plane arrives tomorrow?*
- *When Tom gets home, they will not be sleeping (= they won't be sleeping)*
- *She'll be having a bath when I'm back home.*
- *I will be waiting for you when your bus arrives. (= I'll be waiting)*
- *I will be staying at the Madison Hotel, if anything happens and you need to contact me.*
- *I'll be watching TV when my mother arrives.*

*** Des actions parallèles au futur**

On utilise deux fois le *futur progressif* pour décrire deux actions qui se passeront en même temps au futur. Les actions se passeront en parallèle.

- *Later on, I will be watching TV and he will be studying.*
- *Tomorrow night, they will be drinking beer, listening to music, and having a good time.*
- *Next week he will be flying for India, and I will be flying for Thailand.*

*** Pour faire des hypothèses au présent**

- *He won't be coming at the party. He is probably still working at the restaurant.*
- *She will be getting home at this time.*
- *Sarah will be getting married very soon.*
- *Tom will be working now (= I think Tom is working now, but I"m not 100% sure).*

*** Pour poser des questions poliment sur le futur**

Il s'agit d'une manière très polie de poser des questions, avec tact, peut-être pour demander quelque chose indirectement:

- When will you be arriving in Sydney?
- Will you be taking your car to the party?
- *Will you be using your computer tonight? I have to check something on internet.*
- *Will you be going to the bakery? I need to buy some bread.*

3/ Notes

Le futur progressif avec « Be Going To be »

On peut aussi utiliser '*be + going to be + v. ing*' à la place de '*will be + v. ing*'

be + going to be + ing

- *He is going to be working at the pub on saturday night.*
- *Is she going to be working at the pub on saturday night?*
- *She is not going to be working at the pub on saturday night.*

Futur progressif ou futur simple ?

Les deux phrases sont correctes mais leur sens est différent:

- *I will be eating lunch at 11am => Je commencerai avant 11 h et je serais peut-être toujours en train de manger à cette heure là.*
- *I will eat lunch at 11am => Je commencerais à déjeuner à 11h pile.*

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Pas de futur progressif avec les expressions: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc.
Comme tous les temps futur, le futur progressif ne peut pas être utilisé avec des expressions de temps comme *when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless*, etc. Au lieu d'utiliser le futur progressif, utilisez le present continu.

- *While Phil ~~will be driving~~, Tina will be sleeping in the car.*
- *While Phil is driving, Tina will be sleeping in the car.*

Verbes non-progressifs
Les verbes non progressifs ne peuvent pas être utilisés avec le futur progressif.
be / want / seem / cost / need / care / contain / exist / belong / own / like / love / hate / fear / envy

- *Kat ~~will be being~~ at my house tonight.*
- *Kat will be at my house tonight.*
- *It ~~will be costing~~ a lot of money to fix the car.*
- *It will cost a lot of money to fix the car.*

Place des adverbes
Attention à la place des adverbes tels que *always, only, never, ever, still, just*, etc. au futur progressif:

- *He will still be watching TV when she goes to bed.*
- *Will you still be watching TV when she goes to bed?*

Le futur progressif n'est pas aussi utilisé que les autres temps du futur et peut parfois être remplacé par le futur simple, le present continu ou même le présent simple.
Dans les exemples suivants les deux phrases expriment une situation quasiment identique, ce n'est pas grave si vous utilisez un autre temps que le futur progressif:

- *I'll be leaving in a few minutes.*
- *= I'm leaving in a few minutes.*
- *= I'll leave in a few minutes.*
- *= I'm going to leave in a few minutes.*
- *= I leave in a few minutes.*
- *Matt will come soon.*
- *= Matt will be coming soon.*

Forme active / passive
On utilise pas vraiment la forme passive au futur progressif:

- *At 10pm tonight, Carl will be using his laptop. (Active)*
- *At 10pm tonight, the laptop will be being used by Carl. (Passive)*

LE FUTURE PERFECT ANGLAIS

Le future perfect anglais: cours complet
On utilise généralement le futur perfect (ou futur parfait simple) pour parler d'actions qui seront terminées avant un moment donné, un événement ou une autre action future.

- *He will have finished school before 5pm. (= Il aura fini l'école avant 17h.)*
- *The party will already have finished by the time we get there. (= La fête sera déjà terminé quand nous arriverons.)*
- *Tomorrow morning she will have left. (= Demain matin elle sera parti.)*

1/ Formation

Sujet + WILL HAVE + Verbe (participe passé)

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / he / she / it / we / you / they_	I will have played_	_I will not (= I won't) have played_	_Will I have played ?_

- *(+) He will have finished work by 5pm.*
- *(-) He will not have (= won't have) finished work by 5pm.*
- *(?) Will he have finished work by 5pm?*

2/ Utilisation

On utilise le future perfect pour exprimer:
*** Une action réalisée avant un événement ou action future**
Quelque chose va se passer avant une autre action dans le futur, ou avant un moment spécifique du futur (*tomorrow, next month, before something, by 2pm…*)
Vous remarquerez qu'on utilise le present simple pour les points de référence:

- *He will have cleaned up the house before they move in.*
- *She will have written the letter before tonight.*
- *I will have finished the job before the deadline.*

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- *How many countries will you have visited by the time you turn 30?*
- *By the time he gets home, she will have cleaned the entire room.*
- *She will have finished this test by noon.*
- *Phil will have drunk ten beers by the time the party starts.*
- *Will she have learned enough Japanese before she moves to Osaka?*

*** La durée de certaines actions avant une date ou événement futur**

- *I will have known Sarah for ten years in October.*
- *Patrick will have lived in Sydney for 10 years by 2014.*
- *I will have been in London for six months by the time I leave.*
- *By Monday, Karl will have had my Ipod for a month.*
- *We will have been married for one year next month.*

*** la conviction que quelque chose vient de se passer**

- *There's no point in going to the party. Everybody will have left by now. (= I'm sure everybody has left the party)*
- *The bus will have left by now. (= I'm sure the bus has left)*
- *My parents will have arrived in Bangkok by now. (I'm sure my parents have arrived in Bangkok)*

3/ Notes

On peut employer 'going to' à la place de 'will' (même signification)

- *The bus will have left by now. = The bus is going to have left by now.*

Pas de futur perfect avec *when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc.*

On utilise le present perfect à la place:

- *I am going to play video games when I will have finished my homework.*
- *I am going to play video games when I have finished my homework.*

Expressions de temps courants

On utilise souvent le futur perfect avec:
by / by the time / before / by tomorrow / at 7 o'clock / next month / until / till

- *He will have retired by the end of this year.*
- *I will have finished that report before the deadline.*

Forme active / passive

- *Tom will have repaired the car before the end of the week. (Active)*
- *The car will have been repaired by Tom before the end of the week. (Passive)*

LE FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Le future perfect continuous: cours complet
Le future perfect progressive (ou continuous), aussi appelé en français futur antérieur progressif, est assez difficile à maîtriser mais peut s'avérer pratique.

On l'utilise pour dire pendant combien de temps quelque chose aura duré jusqu'à un moment donné du futur. La durée de l'action est généralement spécifiée avec l'expression de temps **for** ou **since** (*for 5 minutes, for two years, since thursday...*). Le point auquel l'action aura été réalisée est souvent indiqué au présent simple avec **when** ou **by the time**.

- On january 1st he will have been working at the factory *for more than a year* . (= En janvier ça fera plus d'un an qu'il travaille à l'usine.)
- *In just one week from now I will have been living in Tokyo for five years (= D'ici une semaine seulement j'aurai vécu à Tokyo depuis cinq ans).*

1/ Formation

sujet + will have been + verbe + ing

	Affirmative	Négative	Question
I / you / he / she / it we / you / they_	I will have been playing	_I will not (= I won't) have been playing _	_Will I have been playing? _

- (+) *You will (= You'll) have been playing video games for two hours when her plane finally arrives.*
- (?) *Will you have been playing video games for two hours when her plane finally arrives?*
- (-) *You will not (= won't) have been playing video games for two hours when her plane finally arrives.*

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2/ Utilisation

*** Durée avant un événement futur**

Vous remarquerez que les points de référence sont au present simple.

- *By the next year, Sarah and her husband will have been living together for twenty years.*
- *We will have been talking for over an hour by the time Thomas arrives.*
- *He will have been working at that company for three years when it finally closes.*
- *Thomas will have been teaching at the university for 2 years by the time he leaves for Thailand.*
- *How long will you have been studying when you graduate?*
- *They will have been driving for four hours when they get to Melbourne.*
- *When you finish your job, will you have been living in New Zealand for over a year?*
- *Before they come, we will have been cleaning the house for two hours.*

*** La conviction de la cause d'une situation future**

Utiliser le future perfect continuous avant une autre action future est un bon moyen pour montrer la cause à effet

- *Tina will be tired when he gets home because he will have been working for 12 hours*
- *Romain's english will be perfect when she returns to France because he is going to have been studying English in London for over two years.*
- *By this time, he will have been jogging for over an hour so he will be very tired.*
- *We will be making a rest stop in half an hour, because you will have been driving the car for 6 hours by then.*

3/ A savoir

Quelques expressions de temps courantes au futur perfect continuous:
by tomorrow / 8 o'clock / 8pm / this year / month / week / next year / next month / next week

Future Continuous ou Future Perfect Continuous ?

Si on n'indique pas une durée comme '*for ten minutes*', '*for two weeks*' ou '*since Friday*', de nombreux anglophones préfèrent utiliser le futur continu plutôt que le future perfect continuous. Faites attention car cela peut changer la signification de la phrase.

Le futur continu met l'accent sur l'action interrompue, tandis que le future perfect continuous met l'accent sur une durée avant un événement futur.

- *He will be tired because he will be exercising so hard. (Il sera fatigué car il aura fait du sport à ce moment précis du futur)*
- *He will be tired because he will have been exercising so hard. (Il sera fatigué car il a été en train de faire du sport pour une certaine période de temps. Il est possible qu'il continue à faire du sport ou qu'il ait juste terminé)*

Les expression de temps suivantes ne sont pas utilisées au futur perfect continuous:
when / while / before / after / by the time / as soon as / if / unless

- *You won't get a promotion until you will have been working here as long as Tim.*
- *You won't get a promotion until you have been working here as long as Tim.*

Pas de verbes d'état au futur perfect continuous

- *Tom will have been having motorbike for over one year.*
- *Tom will have had his motorbike for over one year.*

Forme active / passive

La forme passive au future perfect continuous n'est pas courante:

- *Matt will have been fixing the car for over six weeks by the time it is finished. (Active)*
- *The car will have been being fixed by Matt for over six weeks by the time it is finished. (Passive)*

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PREMIERE PARTIE

RAPPELS & EXERCICES

The **Present Simple** is the most basic tense in the English language. It is an interesting tense because it can be used to express the future. Generally, though, we use it to describe the present activities or to talk about routines or habits.

Use

1-Facts, generalizations and Universal truths
2-Habits and routines
3-Permanent situations
4-Events that are certain to happen
5-Arrangements that we can't change (e.g. timetables, official meetings)
6-State verbs (e.g. be, have, suppose, know)
7-Narrations, instructions or commentaries

Use 1: Facts, Generalizations and Univeral Truths

We use the Present Simple to talk about universal truths (for example, laws of nature) or things we believe are, or are not, true. It's also used to generalize about something or somebody.

- Water boils at 100 degrees Celcius. Universal Truth
- It is a big house. Fact
- The Earth goes around the Sun. Universal Truth, Fact
- Dogs are better than cats. Generalization
- Berlin is the capital city of Germany. Fact
- The Elephant doesn't fly. Fact
- London is the capital city of France. Fact (Remember: the sentence does **not** have to be true)

Use 2: Habits and Routines

We also use this tense to describe actions that happen frequently. For example: habits, routines, tendencies.

- We leave for work at 7:30 AM every morning. Routine
- My husband watches the TV in the evening. Habit, Routine
- Susan often meets with her friends after school. Habit, Routine
- They usually play football on Sunday. Habit, Routine
- Mark rarely visits his sick grandmother. Tendency
- Pinocchio usually tells lies. Tendency

Adverbs of Frequency

The Present Simple is often used with the frequency adverbs:

- always
- frequently/often
- usually
- seldom/rarely
- nowadays
- never
- every week/year
- sometimes/occasionally
- from time to time
- every now and then

A few examples how to use them in sentences:

- I always go to church on Sundays.
- I never eat anything after 10 PM.

Use 3: Pernament Situations

Use the Present Simple to talk about situations in life that last a relatively long time.

- I live in Boston
- He works as a fireman.
- Margaret drives a Volkswagen.
- Jerry doesn't teach maths at highschool.

Use 4: Events Certain to Happen

Use the Present Simple when an event is certain to happen in the future.

- My grandmother turns 100 this July.
- Winter starts on December 21.

Use 5: State Verbs

You should use the Present Simple with state verbs.

- I like swimming.
- We know this man.

Use 6: Future Arrangements

Use the Present Simple to talk about events that we can't change (for example, an official meeting or a train departure).

- The meeting starts at 4 PM.
- The train leaves at the noon.
- When does the plane take off?
- Jerry doesn't teach maths at high school.

Use 7: Narrations, Instructions or commentaries

The Present Simple is also used in narrations (e.g. to tell a story or a joke), instructions (e.g. cooking) or commentaries (especially sport commentaries).

- "A man goes to visit a friend and is amazed to find him playing chess with his dog. He watches the game in astonishment for a while [...]"

From

Forming a sentence in the Present Simple is easy. To form a declarative sentence, all you need is the subject of the sentence (e.g. *I*, *you*, *he*, *a dog*) and the verb (e.g. *be*, *talk*, *swim*). Questions and negative sentences are only a little more difficult, because they require an auxiliary verb.

Questions with the present simple

Questions require the **auxiliary verb "to do"** or, in the third person singular, **"does"**.

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PREMIERE PARTIE

RAPPELS & EXERCICES

Compare these examples

- Person A: **Does** she **like** going to the mountains?
- Person B: Yes, she does.
- Person A: **Does** John **have** a dog?
- Person B: No, he doesn't.

When asking a question, the verb does **not** conjugate:

- Does she **have** a dog?
- Does she | has a dog ?~~oes she has a dog?~~

For the verb **"to be"**, we do not use an auxiliary:

- Is he tall?
- D oes he | be tall ?~~oes she has a dog?oes he be tall?~~

	EXAMPLES	
✓	Is he a lawyer?	1
✓	Does Mike go swimming every Sunday?	2
✓	Does she live in London?	3
✓	Do you turn 40 in April?	4

Negative Sentences

Subject	+	Don't(you, we,they) *or* Doesn't (He, she , it)	+	Verb (present form)
e.g. *he, she, a dog,* etc.				e.g. *go, make, have,* etc.

Contracted forms (more)

- do + not = don't
- does + not = doesn't

EXAMPLES	USE (CLICK TO READ)
✓ They don't live in New York anymore.	3
✓ I don't like winter.	5
✓ He doesn't go to the cinema at all.	2
✓ Spring doesn't start in December.	4

EXERCISE 1 :

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(MULTIPLE CHOICE) : CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What ..... ? B: He's an engineer.

a. is your father doing

b. is your father do

c. does your father do

d. does your father doing

2. Why ..... sunglasses? It's cloudy today.

a. do you wear

b. are you wearing

Do (you, we , they) *or* Does(He, she ,it)	+	Subject	+	Verb (present form)
		e.g. *he, she, a dog,* etc.		e.g. *go, make, have,* etc

c. do you wearing

d. are you wear

3. How often ..... to the cinema?
B: About once a month.

a. do you go

b. are you going

c. are you go

d. do you going

4. ..... a really good book at the moment.

a. I read

b. I'm reading

c. I reading

5.He..... an iphone, an ipad and a computer. He's so lucky!

a. is having

b. have

c. has

6.Bill .... really hard at the moment because his company has just received a big order from China.

a. works

b. is working

c. is work

7.It ..... a lot in La Spezia in winter.

a. rains

b. rain

c. is raining

8. A: Where's John? B: He's in the bathroom. He ..... a shower.

a. has

b. is having

c. is making

d. is doing

9. What ..... ? B: I'm looking for my glasses.

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a. are you doing
b. do you do
c. you are doing

10. A: ..... the party? B: Yes, very much, thank you.
a. Are you enjoying
b. Do you enjoy
c. Are you enjoy
d. Do you enjoying

EXERCISE 2 : CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER GENERAL GRAMMAR CHEKING

1. _____ name is Robert.
a) Me b) I c) My

2._____ are you from?
a) What b) Who c) Where

3.Peter _____ at seven o'clock.
a) goes up b) gets c) gets up

4. He didn't _____ glasses.
a) put b) wear c) take

5.Have you been on a winter sports holiday?
a) always b) ever c) soon

6.I don't _____ getting up early.
a) not like b) want c) enjoy

7.We _____ like to see the mountains.
a) would b) will c) are

8.Where ?
a) works Tom b) Tom works c) Tom does work
d) does Tom work

9. They _____ ever check their emails.
a) hard b) harder c) hardly

10.They are going _____ in America next month.
a) to be b) will be c) be d) being

11.The problem was _____ solved
a) easy b) easy to c) an easy d) easily

12.It was a difficult journey, but get home.
a) could b) managed to c) at last d) was

13. We had not heard the news.
a) already b) always c) yet d) today

14.The accident wouldn't have happened, if you had been more _____ .
a) careful b) carefully c) careless d) caring

15.___ to Australia, Ginny?' 'Yes, two years ago."
a) Did you ever go b) Do you ever go
c) Have you ever been d) Are you ever going

16. Tokyo is _____ city I've ever lived in.
a) the most big b) the bigger
c) the biggest d) the more big

17. A vegetarian is someone doesn't eat meat.
a) who b) what c) which d) whose

18._____ these days.
a) I never a newspaper buy
b) I never buy a newspaper
c) I buy never a newspaper
d) Never I buy a newspaper

19.I'm not interested _____ sports.
a) for b) about
c) in d) to

20.Harry _____ his father's car when the accident happened.
a) was driving b) drove
c) had driven d) has been driving

21. Don't forget to _____ the light when you leave the room.
a) turn up b) turn in
c) turn off d) turn over

22. I'm looking ..... the summer holidays.
a) before b) forward
c) for d) forward to

23. She keeps ____ her things all around the place which is so annoying.
a) to leave b) leaves
c) leave d) leaving

24.Oh, you're busy? I ____ you later, OK?
a) am calling b) call
c) have called d) will call

25.His father asked Dan where ____ all day.
a) had he been b) was he
c) he had been d) he has been

26.I can't move the sofa. Could you ____ me a hand with it, please?
a) give b) get c) take d) borrow

27.He ____ tennis with me yesterday.
a) doesn't played b) didn't played
c) not played d) didn't play

28. She's only four but she ____.
a) can read b) cans read
c) can reads d) cans reads

29. The meal was very expensive. Look at the
a) ticket b) receipt
c) invoice d) bill

30. What time is it?' 'I have no _____
a) idea b) opinion
c) answer d) time

31. I _____ eighteen years old.
a) am b) have
c) have got d) -

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32._____ be famous one day?
a) Would you like b) Would you like to
c) Do you like d) Do you like to

33.She likes _____ expensive clothes.
a) wearing b) to wearing
c) wear d) is wearing

34.My sister _____ the cooking in our house.
a) does b) makes
c) cooks d) takes

35.Could you _____ me that book for a couple of days, please?
a) lend b) owe
c) borrow d) rent

36.How long ____ you had this car?
a) did b) do
c) have d) were

37.She much better since she left the hospital last week.
a) is feeling b) feels
c) felt d) has been feeling

38.During the next meeting we ____ about setting goals
a) are talking b) will have talked
c) will be talking d) talk

39.She was only 19 when she sailed across Atlantic.
a) a b) an
c) the d) —

40.There aren't here.
a) a restaurants b) any restaurants
c) any restaurant d) restaurant

41.Excuse me, ___ is the T-shirt? It's £25.99.
a) what expensive b) how much
c) how many d) how price

42.This party is boring. We ____ a good time.
a) don't have b) aren't having
c) don't having d) aren't have

DEFINITION OF THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterit, is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important.

You always use the simple past when you say **when** something happened, so it is associated with certain past time expressions

▪ **a definite point in time** : last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago

We **saw** a good film last week.
Yesterday, I **arrived** in Geneva.
She **finished** her work at seven o'clock.
I **went** to the theatre last night.

▪ **an indefinite point in time**: the other day, ages ago, a long time ago People **lived** in caves a long time ago.

▪ She **played** the piano when she was a child.
Note: the word ago is a useful way of expressing the distance into the past. It is placed **after** the period of time: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago

FORMING THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

PATTERNS OF SIMPLE PAST TENSE FOR REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative		
Subject	+ verb + ed	
	skipped.	
Negative		
Subject	+ did not	+ infinitive without *to*
They	didn't	go.
Interrogative		
Did	+ subject	+ infinitive without *to*
Did	she	arrive?
Interrogative	**negative**	
Did not	+ subject	+ infinitive without *to*
Didn't	you	play?

TO WALK

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

SIMPLE PAST TENSE OF TO BE, TO HAVE, TO DO

Subject	Verb		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

NOTES ON AFFIRMATIVE, NEGATIVE, AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS

AFFIRMATIVE

The affirmative of the simple past tense is simple.
▪ I **was** in Japan last year
▪ She **had** a headache yesterday.
▪ We **did** our homework last night.

NEGATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE

For the negative and interrogative simple past form of *"do"* as an ordinary verb, use the auxiliary *"do"*, e.g. We **didn't do** our homework last night. The negative of *"have"* in the simple past is usually formed using the auxiliary *"do"*, but sometimes by simply adding *not* or the contraction *"n't"*.

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The interrogative form of *"have"* in the simple past normally uses the auxiliary *"do"*.

EXAMPLES
- They **weren't** in Rio last summer.
- We **didn't have** any money.
- We **didn't have** time to visit the Eiffel Tower.
- We **didn't do** our exercises this morning.
- **Were** they in Iceland last January?
- **Did you have** a bicycle when you were young?
- **Did you do** much climbing in Switzerland?

Note: For the negative and interrogative form of **all** verbs in the simple past, always use the auxiliary ***'did'***.

SIMPLE PAST, IRREGULAR VERBS

Some verbs are irregular in the simple past. Here are the most common ones.

TO GO
- He **went** to a club last night.
- **Did he go** to the cinema last night?
- He **didn't go** to bed early last night.

TO GIVE
- We **gave** her a doll for her birthday.
- They **didn't give** John their new address.
- **Did Barry give** you my passport?

TO COME
- My parents **came** to visit me last July.
- We **didn't come** because it was raining.
- **Did he come** to your party last week?

The past continuous is formed from the past tense of **be** with the **-ing** form of the verb:
We use the past continuous to talk about the **past**:

- for something which continued **before** and **after** another **action**:

The children **were doing their homework** when I **got home**.
Compare:
I got home. The children did their homework.
and
The children did their homework **when** I got home.
As I was watching television the telephone rang.
This use of the past continuous is very common at the beginning of a story:
The other day I **was waiting** for a bus when ...
Last week **as I was driving** to work ...

- **for something that happened before and after a particular time**

It was eight o'clock. I was writing a letter.

Compare :

At eight o'clock I wrote some letters.
In July she was working in McDonald's.

- **to show that something continued for some time:**

My head **was aching**.
Everyone **was shouting**.

- **for something that was happening again and again:**

I **was practising** every day, three times a day.
They **were meeting** secretly after school.
They **were always quarrelling**.

- **with verbs which show change or growth:**

The children **were growing up** quickly.
Her English **was improving**.
My hair was **going** grey.
The town was **changing** quickly.

The present perfect simple suggests completion while the continuous suggests something is unfinished.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

We use the present perfect tense to talk about things where there is a connection between the past and the present.

- **He's written 16 books.**

He started writing books at some time in the past. So far, he has written 16 books. He may write more books.
As well as the **present perfect simple**, we can use the **present perfect continuous** tense to talk about events with a connection to the present.

1. Look at these two sentences:

- **I've been decorating the house this summer**. The focus is on the action – decorating – and the action is unfinished.

I've painted the living room blue. The focus is on the finished result. The activity is finished but we can see the result now.
We use the **present perfect continuous** when the focus is on an activity that is unfinished.

2. Look at these two sentences.
I've read that book you lent me. I finished it yesterday.
I've been reading that book you lent me. I've got another 50 pages to read.
The **present perfect simple** (*I've read*) gives the idea of completion while the **present perfect continuous** (*I've been reading*) suggests that something is unfinished.

3. Look at these two sentences.
She's been writing emails for 3 hours.
She's written 10 messages.

The **present perfect continuous** (**has been writing**) talks about how long something has been happening. The **present perfect simple** (**has written**) talks about how much/how many have been completed.

4. Look at these two sentences.
I've worked here for thirty years.
I usually work in London but I've been working in Birmingham for the last 3 weeks.

We can use the **present perfect simple** to talk about how long when we view something as permanent. But the **present perfect continuous** is often used to show that something is temporary.
Use the Present Continuous with **Normal Verbs** to express the idea that something is happening now, at this very moment. It can also be used to show that something is not happening now.

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

It is used to express a continued or ongoing action at present time. It expresses anaction which is in progress at the time of speaking. For example, a person says, "I am writing a letter". It means that he is in the process of writing a letter right now. Such actions which are happening at time of speaking are expressed by presentcontinuous tense.
Present Continuous tense is also called Present progressive tense.

Rules. Auxiliary verb "am or is or are" is used in sentence. 1st form of verb or base verb + ing (present participle) is used as main verb in sentence.

Positive Sentence

• Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb-ing (Present participle) + object
• Subject + am/is/are + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object
If the subject is "I" then auxiliary verb "am" is used after subject in sentence.
If the subject is "He, She, It, singular or proper name" then auxiliary verb "is" is used after subject in sentence.
If subject is "You, They or plural" then auxiliary verb "are" is used after subject insentence.
The participle "ing" is added to the 1st form of verb **i.e. going** (go) writing (write)

Examples
I am playing cricket.
He is driving a car.
They are reading their lessons.

Negative Sentence

• Subject + auxiliary verb + not + main verb-ing (Present participle) + object
• Subject + am/is/are + not + (1st form of verb + ing) + object
Rules for using auxiliary verbs (am or is or are) after subject in negative sentences are same as mentioned above.

Examples.

I am not playing cricket.
He is not driving a car.
They are not reading their lessons.

Interrogative Sentences

• Auxiliary verb + Subject + main verb-ing (Present participle) + object
• Am/is/are + Subject + (1st form of verb or base verb + ing) + object
For making interrogative sentences, the sentence is started with auxiliary verb rather than putting auxiliary verb inside the sentence. If the subject is "I" thesentence starts with auxiliary verb "**am**". If the subject is "**He, She, It, singular or proper name**" the sentence starts with auxiliary verb "**is**". If subject is "**You, They or plural**" the sentence starts with auxiliary verb "**are**".

FOR/SINCE

The words **for** and **since** are used in sentences where the speaker wants to talk about something that started in the past and continues into the present.

For is used when specifying the amount of time (how long) :
• I've had this watch **for** more than 40 years.
• I've only known her **for** a few weeks.
• He's been here **for** 6 months and still can't speak a word of German.
• She's been smoking **for** a long time. No wonder she coughs so much!

Since is used when specifying the starting point:
• I've had this watch **since** 1965.
• I've only known her **since** the beginning of last week.
• He's been here **since** April and he still can't speak a word of German.
• She's been smoking **since** she started grade 5. No wonder she coughs so much!

Note : The present perfect or present perfect continuous are needed in such sentences.
It is **wrong** to say:
- I know her for two years.
- I know her since 2006.

Since expresses duration **up to the present**.
When we use **since**, we are saying that something began in the past, but is unfinished.

I have lived in this house **since 1997**.
(= 'I moved here in 1997 and I still live here.')

We've been married **since last June**.
(= 'We got married last June and we're still married.')

I've known him **since we were at school**.
(= 'I knew him at school and I still know him.')

We use the **present perfect simple** or **present perfect continuous** with **since**.
I have had this car **since** last April.
Mary **has been working** here **since** 2003.

We can use the **past perfect tense** with **since** to express duration from a point in the past.
It was 1974 and he **had been living** in London **since** 1964.

Since and **for** both express duration up to a point in the present, but we use them differently.
We use **since + the starting point of the activity**.
We have lived in this house **since we got married**.
I've been waiting here **since 9 o'clock**.
We use **for + a time period**:
We have lived in this house **for thirty years**.
I've been waiting here **for three hours**.
We use **since** and **from** to express duration. Both tell us the starting point of an activity.
Since expresses duration of an unfinished action, up to a point in the present.
I've been here **since 8 o'clock this morning** so I'm going home now.

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~~I've been here from 8 o'clock this morning.~~
We use **from** in other cases
I will be here **from 8 o'clock tomorrow**.
~~I will be here since 8 o'clock tomorrow.~~
The shop is open **from 9 a.m on Saturdays**.
~~The shop is open since 9 a.m on Saturdays.~~

EXERCISE 3 : SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. She's lived here 1975.
a. for **b.** since

2. He's been in London ___ five days.
a. for **b.** since

3. They haven't been used ___ many years.
a. for **b.** since

4. She's been working ___ nine this morning.
a. for **b.** since

5. I haven't eaten hours.
a. for **b.** since

6. It has been raining ___ ages.
a. for **b.** since

7. India has been independant ___ 1947.
a. for **b.** since

8. They have been married ___ October.
a. for **b.** since

9. How many years is it ___ you graduated from junior high school?
a. for **b.**since

10. We have been waiting ___ twenty minutes.
a. for **b.** since

11. We have been waiting ___ twenty minutes
a.for **b.**since

Forming regular comparatives and superlatives

1. We use comparatives to compare two things or two people. (e.g She is taller than her husband.)
2. Superlatives are used, however, to compare to show the difference between more than two things or more than two people. (e.g Paris is the biggest city in France)
3. To form comparatives and superlatives you need to know the number of *syllables* in the adjective. *Syllables* are like "sound beats".

For instance:
- "find" contains one syllable,
- but "finding" contains two — *find* and *ing*.

The rules to form comparatives and superlatives:
1. One syllable adjective ending in a silent 'e' — **nice**
- Comparative — add 'r' — **nicer**
- Superlative — add 'st' — **nicest**

2. One syllable adjective ending in one vowel and one consonant — **big**
- Comparative — the consonant is doubled and 'er' is added —**bigger**
- Superlative — the consonant is doubled and 'est' is added—**biggest**

3. One syllable adjective ending in more than one consonant or more than a vowel — **high**, **cheap**
- Comparative — 'er' is added — **higher, cheaper**
- Superlative — 'est is added — **highest, cheapest**

4. A two syllable adjective ending in 'y' — **happy**
- Comparative — 'y' becomes 'i' and 'er' is added — **happier**
- Superlative — 'y' becomes 'i' and 'est' is added — **happiest**

5. Tow syllable or more adjectives without 'y' at the end — **exciting**
- Comparative — more + the adjective + than — **more exciting than**
- Superlative — more + the adjective + than — **the most exciting**

Examples:
- The Nile River is **longer** and **more famous than** the Thames.
- Egypt is much **hotter than** Sweden.
- Everest is **the highest** mountain in the world.
- This is one of **the most exciting** films I have ever seen.

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
bad	worse	worst
far(distance)	farther	farthest
far(extent)	further	furthest
good	better	best
little	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most

How to use comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives	Superlatives
Comparatives are used to compare two things or two people: Alan is taller than John.	Superlatives are used to compare more than two things or two people. Superlative sentences usually use 'the': Alan is the most intelligent.

SIMILARITIES

To express similarities use the following structure:
Comparative adjectives compare two things.
Superlative adjectives compare more than two things.
Forming comparatives and superlatives:

One syllable (part)
Adjectives that have only one syllable (part) or adjectives that end in **'y'** use **'er'** to form comparatives and 'est' to form superlatives. For adjectives that end in **'y'** change the 'y' to **'i'** before adding **'er'** or **'est'**.

Old	older	(the) oldest
Young	younger	(the) youngest
Pretty	prettier	(the) prettiest
Long	longer	(the) longest

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Short	shorter	(the) shortest
Happy	happier	(the) happiest
Close	closer	(the) closest

Two syllables or more

Adjectives with two syllables or more than two syllables do not change but instead have more in front of comparatives and most in front of superlatives.

Beautiful beautiful	more beautiful	(the) most
Amazing amazing	more amazing	(the) most
Horrible	more horrible	(the) most horrible
Expensive expensive	more expensive	(the) most
Delicious delicious	more delicious	(the) most

EXERCISE 4 SELECT THE CORRECT

1) Studying at university is considered to be one of ..... common ways of preparing yourself for the future.
- the most
- the more
- a most

2) ..... university students like reading and discussing their ideas.
- The most part of
- Most
- Most of

3) Language students use their new skills ..... new friends in other countries.
- to make
- for make
- so to make

4) Many students ..... an English course because it is used worldwide for business.
- select
- are selecting
- selects

5) Some people, however,..... languages because they are interested in the literature and the cultural aspects of the countries where the language is spoken.
- study
- is studying
- studies

6) Nowadays..... millions of students learning English and studying English literature.
- they are
- there are
- there is

7) In the future, however they may need the language rather than the literature for
- the work
- the job
- their jobs

8) The majority of English learners, however, are not necessarily university.
- at
- in
- inside

9) ..... many evening classes where adults study English, as well as the increase of English in schools.
- There are
- It is
- There is

10) Some people. However, still leave school without studying.....English at all.
- some
- the
- any

11) A lot has been written and said ..... the Millennium Bug.
- at
- about
- from

12) It is a problem that ..... a few years ago.
- has appeared
- appeared
- Appears

13) Experts realised that a small problem ..... create a lot of trouble at Midnight 1999.
- would

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- should
- could

14) Since then millions of dollars spent to solve the various problems.

- are being
- have been
- were

15) Now, on 3rd January 2000 we..... that not very much, in fact, happened at the New Year.

- have seen
- are seeing
- saw

16) We can sigh with relief now, and some people are ..... the Millennium Bug The Millennium Business now.

- naming
- calling
- considering

17) But the question that remains is "Why ..... at all ?"

- has it happen
- was it happened
- did it happen

18) Experts..... governments at the time the modern computers were being developed.

- advised
- notified
- Warned

19) How much money..... saved ?

- should be
- could have been
- would be

20) The only clear answer to this is "

- a great deal
- a great number

21. Jenny ____ tired.

be is has have

22. " ___ is she?" "She's my friend from London"

Who Why Which What

23. Today is Wednesday. Yesterday it__ Tuesday.

were is be was

24. It's Thursday today. Tomorrow it Friday.

be was will be will

25. lots of animals in the zoo.

There There is There are

There aren't

26. How many people ____in your family?

are there is there there are there

27. "Has Steve got a sister?" "No, he ___, but he's got 2 brothers."

has hasn't haven't not

28. Where _____ Sarah live?

are is do does

29. _____ to London on the train vesterday?

Did Mary went Did Mary go Mary go Mary goes

30. Jack ____ English, Spanish and a bit of French.

speaks speak speaking is speak

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EXERCISE 5 : SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Not again! This is the third time that I ..... my keys since I ..... home this morning.

- a) am losing/was leaving
- b) had lost/left
- c) lose/had left
- d) have lost/left
- e) will lose/have left

2. He ..... of retiring until after he ..... enough to afford a life abroad after retirement.

- a) hasn't thought/will save
- b) isn't thinking/has been saving
- c) won't think/is saving
- d) doesn't think/has saved
- e) didn't think/will have saved

3. For a year now, Mr. Harris ..... charity balls to collect money for the homeless.

- a) had been organizing
- b) was organizing
- c) would be organizing
- d) organized
- e) has been organizing

4. By the time it ..... mid-summer, I ..... at this firm for about ten years.

- a) was/could have worked
- b) will be/will have worked
- c) has been/will be working
- d) would be/had worked
- e) is/will have worked

5. When Bilal called me I ..... that we ..... fishing soon.

- a) remembered/had gone
- b) was remebering/would be going
- c) remembered/ would go
- d) remember/will be going
- e) had remebered/will go

EXERCISE 6: SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

0. Silvie ____ from Spain.
a) are b) am c) is d) be

1. I _____ from Canada.
a) are b) am c) is d) be

2. _____ your mother Italian?
a) Are b) Does c) Is d) Has

3. Your mother and father are your _____
a) cousins b) uncles c) parents d) children

4. Are your sisters teachers? Yes, they _____
a) is b) are c) do d) be

5. His _____ name is Stephen.
a) brothers b) brother c) brothers' d) brother's

6. Paolo is from Rome. He _____
a) is Italian b) is Italy c) are Italian d) from Italy

7. This is _____ book.
a) he's b) him c) his d) he

8. ____ names are Tony and Mary.
a) We b) Us c) Our d) Ours

9. Peter _____up at 7 o'clock everyday.
a) get b) gets c) is getting d) getting

10. Every morning I go for a _____
a) breakfast b) walk c) shopping d) work

11. What _____ your mother do?
a) is b) does c) do d) are

12. I _____ go to school on Saturdays.
a) doesn't b) not c) am not d) don't

13. My sister goes to bed late every night. She _____ goes to be early.
a) never b) always c) sometimes d) often

14. He _____ eat breakfast at home.
a) isn't b) don't c) doesn't d) not

15. He likes _____
a) swim b) swimming c) swims d) to swimming.

16. She always eats dinner ____ two o'clock.
a) in b) on c) at d) to

17. I often go out _____ Saturday evenings.
a) in b) at c) to d) on

18. She _____ two brothers.
a) have got b) have c) has got d) got

19. I _____ got a computer.
a) not b) don't c) don't have d) haven't

20.Carole__ a shower every day before breakfast.
a) has b) has got c) have d) have got

21. My brother _____ my father. They've both got blue eyes and dark hair.
a) looks like b) looks c) look d) look like

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22. My brother _____ my mother. They are both very friendly.
a) looks like b) likes c) looks d) is like

23. My sister lives in ___ old house.
a) the b) - c) a d) an

24. My mother works in a school. _____ School is very big.
a) The b) - c) A d) An

25. I _____ get up very early.
a) have got b) have c) do have d) have to

26. _____ do homework every day?
a) You have to b) Do you have to
c) Do you have d) Have you got

27. My brother _____ work very hard.
a) have to b) has to c) has got d) has

28. Policemen have to _____ a uniform.
a) make b) take c) wear d) work with

29. We like our neighbours but they don't like __
a) we b) our c) ours d) us

30. My brother loves Jane but she doesn't love __
a) his b) him c) her d) he

31. _____ a car? – No, I can't.
a) You can drive b) Can you drive
c) Drived) d) You drive

32. She can't _____ a computer.
a) using b) to use c) use d) used

33. _____ flowers in your garden?
a) There are some b) Are there some
c) Are there any d) Is there any

34. There _____ books in the living room.
a) is some b) are some c) are any d) is a

35. Do you like _____ dogs?
a) the b) - c) - d) an

36. There is a picture ___ the window and the door.
a) under b) between c) above d) on

37. How _____ money have you got?
a) many b) any c) some d) much

38. There aren't _____ people here.
a) much b) many c) some d) no

39. We've got _____ eggs in the fridge.
a) many b) much c) a lot of d) any

40. Can you get me a ___of mineral water please?
a) packet b) bag c) bottle d) box

41. He _____ very shy at school.
a) was b) were c) did d) be

42. Why _____ you at school yesterday?
a) aren't b) wasn't c) isn't d) weren't

43. I _____ write my name when I was four.
a) can b) was c) did d) could

44. He _____ to school by bus yesterday.
a) going b) went c) goes d) gone

45. Where were you _____ night?
a) last b) yesterday c) ago d) before

46. I work hard because I don't want to __ my exams.
a) pass b) get c) lose d) fail

47. My sister got a __ in English from Oxford University.
a) degree b) exam c) course d) grade

48. Where did he _____ last summer?
a) go b) went c) goes d) going

49. Did your dog _____ your dinner?
a) eat b) ate c) eats d) eating

50. They _____ like the book I gave them.
a) didn't b) not c) weren't d) wasn't

51. I don't know _____ here.
a) somebody b) nobody c) nothing d) anybody

52. What _____ now?
a) you are doing b) you doing
c) you do d) are you doing

53. She _____ her dinner at the moment.
a) eat b) eats c) is eating d) eating

54. This skirt is too small for me. I can't do it _____
a) up b) on c) out d) in

55. Three people _____ jeans today.
a) wear b) are wearing c) is wearing d) wears

56. These are your books and this one is _____
a) my b) me c) mine d) I

57. Our room is here and _____ is there.
a) they're b) there's c) their d) theirs

58. You're ____ at English than I am.
a) best b) good c) the best d) better

59. The exam is _____ than last year.
a) difficult b) most difficult
c) more difficult d) not difficult

60. Do you think I'm _____ than Sara?
a) pretty b) prettiest c) the prettiest d) prettier

61. Don't forget to switch __ the TV when you go to bed.
a) out b) on c) off d) down

62. If you want to use e-mail, click____ this icon.
a) up b) on c) out d) to

63. What are you going to _____ tonight?
a) doing b) do c) does d) did

64. We _____to stay in an expensive hotel.
a) going b) are going c) go d) is going

65. I _____ to do any work tonight.
a) not going b) aren't going
c) don't go d) 'm not going

66. We mustn't _____ late. My mum is waiting.
a) be b) being c) – d) to be

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67. I___ do anything tomorrow. It's a holiday.
a) mustn't b) don't have to
c) haven't got d) don't have

68. Don't forget to _____ your swimsuit when you go on holiday.
a) book b) pack c) stay d) travel

69. You should careful at night. It's dangerous in the dark.
a) – b) to be c) being d) be

70. He _____ work so hard. He needs to relax.
a) should b) shouldn't
c) must d) doesn't have to

71. _____ your homework yet?
a) Did you b) You did
c) You have done d) Have you done

72. We _____ to America last year.
a) have been b) did go c) have gone d) went

73. She _____ to school yesterday.
a) didn't go b) hasn't come
c) doesn't go d) hasn't gone

74. Where's Paul? He's _____ to the shops.
a) been b) went c) go d) gone

75. They haven't finished their dinner _____.
a) just b) yet c) already d) ever

76. Quick, sit down. The film has ____ started.
a) ever b) yet c) just d) never

77. I've only been here one day and I've _____ met some really nice people.
a) ever b) yet c) just d) already

78. Has she ever failed an exam? No, she
a) hasn't b) haven't c) didn't d) hasn't failed

79. Do you often _____ sailing?
a) play b) do c) - d) go

80.They won two matches but they couldn't ____ England in the final.
a) win b) won c) beat d) beaten

81. London is on ____ River Thames
a) – b) a c) the d) that

82. Cornwall is in _____ of England
a) south-west b) the south-west
c) the west-south d) west-south

83. Have you ever been to ____ Africa?
a) An b) A c) The d) –

84. How many people _____ in your class?
a) there are b) be there
c) is there d) are there

85. _____ the first man on the moon?
a) Who was b) Who did
c) What was d) Who were

86. _____ the number 38 bus go? To the station.
a) When does b) Who does
c) What does d) Where does

87. The _____ today is 380 degrees.
a) Temperature b) hot
c) weather d) season

88. One day I will _____ rich.
a) - b) be c) being d) to be

89. She will_____ pass her driving test.
a) ever b) don't c) won't d) never

90. The world _____ get cleaner.
a) don't b) isn't c) won't d) hasn't

91. Will you move to another country? No, I ___ a) will b) don't c) won't mo d) won't

92. I'll have a job ____ three years time.
a) at b) by c) in d) for

93. Will you finish your work next Saturday?
a) in b) by c) at d) to

94. Pandas and whales are both _____ animals.
a) dangerous b) endangered
c) danger d) dangerously

95. She can sing very _____
a) more beautiful b) beautiful
c) beautifully d) more beautifully

96. He's a very _____ driver.
a) safe b) safely c) safety d) more safe

97. Our teacher speaks really _____
a) quiet b) quietly c) too quiet d) more quiet

98. You drive too _____
a) very fast b) faster c) the fastest d) fast

99. Cars and factories _____ the air.
a) protect b) save c) waste d) pollute

100. Don't throw that old paper in the bin. You should _____ it.
a) recycle b) waste c) protect d) save

EXERCISE 7:
CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWERS A, B, C OR D AS IN THE EXAMPLE 0.

0 What _____ about my idea for the holidays?
a) do you think b) you think
c) are you thinking d) you are thinking

1.More and more young people _____ our club these days.
a) join b) don't join c) are joining d) aren't joining

2.We _____ always on time for school on Monday.
a) are b) arrive c) come d) get

3.I don't know how you put with those

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people.
a) on b) out c) off d) up

4.He really thinks a lot of _____.
a) him b) his c) himself d) he

5.We have to try and understand _____ if we want to live together.
a) us b) together c) ourselves d) each other

6. I've got a new sweatshirt with a _____ for when it is cold.
a) top b) hood c) cover d) lid

7. How long _____ that book?
a) you have been reading b) you have read
c) have you read d) have you been reading

8.We've had this car since _____
a) a long time b) at least 3 years
c) more than 6 months d) my aunt died

9. Be careful you don't__that file on the computer.
a) destroy b) undo c) delete d) remove

10. If the battery is too___, your phone won't work.
a) low b) soft c) down d) slow

11.The thing you are looking for is made _____ plastic.
a) for b) of c) up of d) on

12. Can you help me? My phone is out of

a) working b) place c) order d) time

13. I _____ along the road when I saw the card.
a) was walking b) walked
c) have walked d) had walked

14. When they arrived, we _____ the game.
a) have already finished b) were already finished
c) had already finished d) already finished

15.When I opened the door, I _____ my friend.
a) was seeing b) saw
c) have seen d) had seen

16.The police asked if there were any _____ who had seen the crime.
a) witnesses b) victims c) juries d) judges

17._____ to play tennis when you were younger?
a) Would you b) You used
c) Did you d) Did you use

18.I remember he__always fall asleep on the sofa.
a) had b) used c) would d) did

19. I think you _____ to go to bed.
a) ought b) should c) must d) can

20.What time _____ get up yesterday?
a) did you have b) must you
c) did you have to d) were you having to

21.He's very __ and never thinks of anyone else.
a) tolerant b) selfish c) balanced d) decisive

22. Do you _____ if I smoke?
a) mind b) wonder c) matter d) upset

23. He's so relaxed. The most laid__ person know.
a) out b) down c) over d) back

24. Don't be__. You've eaten enough for one day.
a) stubborn b) greedy c) gloomy d) cheeky

25. I think your idea _____ probably work.
a) might b) won't c) will d) is going to

26. Do you think we will still be alive _____ the end of the century?
a) in b) by c) for d) on

27. Problems with water could _____ to a new world war.
a) come b) face c) bring d) lead

28. A I'm cold. Are you? B _____ the fire on if you like.
a) I'll put b) I'm putting
c) I'm going to put d) I put

29. Did you hear about the volcanic last night?
a) erupt b) eruption
c) erupting d) erupted

30. The next train to Hull in ten minutes.
a) will leave b) is leaving
c) leaves d) is going to leave

31. If something__ wrong, I always get the blame.
a) will go b) is going c) would go d) goes

32. I _____ surprised if Sue is late this afternoon.
a) am not b) won't be c) wouldn't be d) wasn't

33. If we _____ in Spain, I'd support Sevilla.
a) live b) would live c) will live d) lived

34. The new girl is as quiet _____ a mouse.
a) as b) than c) like d) from

35. She _____ win this year. She's much better than anyone else.
a) must have b) probably won't
c) will definitely d) is certain

36. I won't help you__ you promise to help me too.
a) if b) unless c) provided d) on condition

37. As soon as I _____ home, I'll phone you.
a) will get b) got c) get d) would get

38. If we had taken a map, we _____ lost.
a) wouldn't get b) didn't get

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c) hadn't got d) wouldn't have got

39. What would you have done if you _____ the lottery last year?
a) won b) would have won
c) had won d) would win

40. You _____ not tell anyone where you were.
a) 'd better b) might c) ought d) best

41. If I _____ you, I'd apologise.
a) am b) were c) had been d) would be

42. I hope I'll be able to this fear of spiders.
a) overcome b) overdo c) overtake d) oversee

43. I wish I _____ so much work to do today.
a) didn't have b) don't have
c) wouldn't have d) haven't got

44. If only I _____ about this place last year.
a) would know b) knew
c) had known d) have known

45. They _____ to hospital in an ambulance.
a) took b) had taken c) were taken d) have taken

46. The others _____ something to eat by the kitchen staff at the moment.
a) are being given b) are giving
c) were giving d) give

47. Where were you being _____ to?
a) drive b) drove c) driving d) driven

48. You should wear elbow _____ when you are climbing.
a) bags b) pads c) stops d) breaks

49. Come on, it's time to _____ the plane.
a) board b) climb c) get into d) take off

50. Only one _____ four people enjoy flying.
a) from b) in c) of d) out

51. 'I'm not going to lie.' She said she _____ lie.
a) was going not to b) isn't going to
c) wasn't going to d) is going not to

52. 'I wasn't there.' He said there.
a) I wasn't b) he wasn't
c) he hadn't been d) he hasn't been

53. 'We'll do it now.' She promised that they would do it _____
a) now b) then c) that day d) that time

54. 'We can go on holiday next week.' He explained they could go on holiday _____.
a) next week b) the following week
c) the week before d) the previous week

55. He _____ out of university because it was too difficult.
a) fell b) walked c) jumped d) dropped

56. There are laws against___truant from school.
a) making b) playing c) going d) being

57. 'Have you finished?' He asked us ___ finished.
a) had we b) have we c) if we have d) if we had

58. 'What do you think?' She asked me what
a) I thought b) I think c) did I think d) do I think

59. 'Don't talk with your mouth full.' He told me _____ talk with my mouth full.
a) don't b) to not c) not to d) not

60. Look at all the broken glass. There _____ an accident.
a) might be b) must be
c) must have been d) might have been

61. He _____ have got lost. He's got a map.
a) may b) could c) can't d) mustn't

62. We don't know what happened exactly, but we're sure it have been an accident.
a) could not b) must not c) might not d) may not

63. They _____ so that no one would hear them.
a) yawned b) sighed c) giggled d) whispered

64. He _____ at his watch very quickly.
a) stared b) glanced c) frowned d) gazed

65. This is a really _____ room. It's huge !
a) spacious b) cramped c) cosy d) shabby

66. Doesn't anybody live here? No, it's _____.
a) filthy b) uninhabited c) gloomy d) charming

67. I think is the best invention ever.
a) a computer b) the computer
c) computers d) computer

68. _____ we met on holiday are coming to see us soon.
a) A person b) People
c) The people d) The person

69. This is a very _____ hotel. You have to wear a suit when you go to dinner.
a) posh b) vain c) flattering d) strange

70. My father started going _____ in his twenties and now he has no hair at all.
a) shaved b) bald c) bare d) cropped

71. My mum is _____ her hair cut at the moment.
a) being b) cutting c) having d) making

72. We had our photos ___ at school last

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week.
a) take b) took c) taking d) taken

73. I need to go to the hairdressers. My _____ is getting in my eyes.
a) fringe b) parting c) stubble d) pony tail

74. This cream says it stops you getting _____ on your face when you get old.
a) highlights b) dimples c) wrinkles d) plaits

75. Can I ask you where _____ from?
a) do you come b) are you
c) you come d) did you come

76. I wonder _____ us.
a) if he likes b) does he like
c) that he likes d) he likes

77. Do you know what _____ last year?
a) did he b) did he do c) he did d) he did do

78. This is the first time I've acted on a real _____.
a) festival b) gallery c) venue d) stage

79. The whole _____ stood up and applauded at the end of the play.
a) crowd b) spectators c) group d) audience

80. _____ on! Let me finish!
a) Wait b) Hold c) Keep d) Stay

81. I'm sorry. I didn't___ that. Could you say it again?
a) get b) have c) take d) do

82. The play was absolutely _____!
a) good b) interesting c) brilliant d) bad

83. I thought the film was a bit _____.
a) funny b) boring c) clever d) nice

84. _____ Liverpool and Manchester are in the north-west of England.
a) Either b) Neither c) Each of d) Both

85. Neither John _____ I are going to the wedding.
a) nor b) or c) and d) not

86. _____ my friends want to work abroad after university.
a) Every b) Most c) Any of d) All of

87. At the end of the football match, the fans ran onto the _____.
a) pitch b) course c) stadium d) court

88. The _____ gave the home team a penalty.
a) judge b) manager c) referee d) conductor

89. He was the _____ most expensive player ever.
a) club b) clubs' c) clubs d) club's

90. It was the _____ fault. They were being silly.
a) boys b) boy c) boys' d) boy's

91. Do you prefer team sports or _____ sports?
a) to make b) lonely c) individual d) single

92. You should cut _____ on sweet things. They're unhealthy.
a) down b) out c) up d) under

93. He wanted to avoid _____ the same mistake again.
a) to make b) to making c) make d) making

94. I look forward _____ from you.
a) hear b) to hearing c) to hear d) hearing

95. I expect _____ from you soon.
a) to hear b) hearing c) hear d) to hearing

96. He let us _____ after five minutes.
a) to go b) go c) to going d) going

97. I hate these _____ stores. Every town is exactly the same.
a) chain b) linked c) team d) group

98. You can try on the trousers in the _____ room.
a) trying b) dressing c) changing d) showing

99. I'd like to _____ a complaint.
a) make b) have c) give d) do

100. Can I exchange this shirt ___ something else?
a) to b) with c) for d) from

PREPOSITIONS "ON," "AT," AND "IN"

A preposition is a word that links a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to some other part of the sentence.

Prepositions can be tricky for English learners. There is no definite rule or formula for choosing a preposition. In the beginning stage of learning the language, you should try to identify a preposition when reading or listening in English and recognize its usage.

- to the office
- at the desk
- on the table
- in an hour
- about myself

A preposition is used to show direction, location, or time, or to introduce an object. Here are a few common prepositions and examples.

ON

Used to express a surface of something:
- I put an egg on the kitchen table.
- The paper is on my desk.

Used to specify days and dates:
- The garbage truck comes on Wednesdays.
- I was born on the 14th day of June in 1988.

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PREMIERE PARTIE

RAPPELS & EXERCICES

Used to indicate a device or machine, such as a phone or computer:
- He is on the phone right now.
- She has been on the computer since this morning.
- My favorite movie will be on TV tonight.

Used to indicate a part of the body:
- The stick hit me on my shoulder.
- He kissed me on my cheek.
- I wear a ring on my finger.

Used to indicate the state of something:
- Everything in this store is on sale.
- The building is on fire.

AT

Used to point out specific time:
- I will meet you at 12 p.m.
- The bus will stop here at 5:45 p.m.

Used to indicate a place:
- There is a party at the club house.
- There were hundreds of people at the park.
- We saw a baseball game at the stadium.

Used to indicate an email address:
- Please email me at abc@defg.com.

Used to indicate an activity:
- He laughed at my acting.
- I am good at drawing a portrait.

IN

Used for unspecific times during a day, month, season, year:
- She always reads newspapers in the morning.
- In the summer, we have a rainy season for three weeks.
- The new semester will start in March.

Used to indicate a location or place:
- She looked me directly in the eyes.
- I am currently staying in a hotel.
- My hometown is Los Angeles, which is in California.

Used to indicate a shape, color, or size:
- This painting is mostly in blue.
- The students stood in a circle.
- This jacket comes in four different sizes.

Used to express while doing something:
- In preparing for the final report, we revised the tone three times.
- A catch phrase needs to be impressive in marketing a product.

Used to indicate a belief, opinion, interest, or feeling:
- I believe in the next life.
- We are not interested in gambling.

EXERCISE 8:

CHOOSE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES REQUIRES **ON**, **IN**, OR **AT**.

1.Will you be _____ **home today?**

at in on

2. He is never late. He always comes _____ **time.**

at on in

3. How many students are _____ **your class?**

in at on

4. The teacher wrote something _____ **the board.**

at in on

5. Many people work _____ **this building.**

at in on

6. I will meet you _____ 7:00 PM.

in on at

7. Let's meet _____ Wednesday.

on at in

8. I am going to Japan _____ seven days.

in at on

9. I met John _____ my friend's party.

in at on

10. She was sitting _____ her car.

at on in

11. I'll be ready to leave __ about twenty minutes.

a. in b. on c. at

12-. Since he met his new girlfriend, Juan never seems to be _____ home.

a. on b. in c. at

13. The child responded to his mother's demands _____ throwing a tantrum

a. with b. by c. from

14. I think she spent the entire afternoon _ the phone.

a. on b. in c. at

15. I will wait ____ 6:30, but then I'm going home.

a. from b. at c. until

16. The police caught the thief _____ the corner of Cascade and Plum Streets.

a. in b. at c. from

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17. I am not interested ___ buying a new car now.
a. to b. for c. in

18- What are the main ingredients __ this casserole?
a. about b. to c. of

19. My best friend, John, is named _____ his great-grandfather.
a. after b. to c. about

20. Grandpa stayed up _____ two in the morning.
a. since b. for c. until

21. My parents have been married _____ forty-nine years.
a. since b. for c. until

22 He usually travels to Philadelphia _____ train.
a. by b. at c. with

23. You frequently see this kind of violence _____ television.
a. with b. in c. on

24. I told Mom we'd be home _____ an hour or so.
a. to b. in c. at

25. I was visiting my best friend ___ the hospital.
a. of b. at c. in

26. The professor _____ South Africa amazed the American students with her stories.
a. from b. of c. in

27. I'll see you ____ home when I get there.
a. in b. by c. at

28. It's been snowing _____ Christmas morning.
a. since b. for c. until

CORRECTION DES EXERCICES

EXERCISE 1 : PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS(MULTIPLE CHOICE)

1	C
2	B
3	A
4	B
5	C
6	B
7	A
8	B
9	A
10	A

EXERCISE 2 : CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER GENERAL GRAMMAR CHEKING

1	C	11	D	21	C	31	A
2	C	12	B	22	C	32	B
3	C	13	C	23	D	33	A
4	B	14	A	24	D	34	A
5	B	15	C	25	C	35	A
6	C	16	C	26	A	36	C
7	A	17	A	27	B	37	D
8	C	18	C	28	A	38	C
9	C	19	C	29	A	39	C
10	A	20	A	30	A	40	B
						41	B
						42	B

EXERCISE 3 : SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

1	B
2	A
3	A
4	B
5	A
6	A
7	B
8	B
9	B
10	A

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CORRECTION DES EXERCICES

EXERCISE 4 : SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

1	THE MOST
2	MOST
3	TO MAKE
4	SELECT
5	STUDY
6	THEY ARE
7	THEIR JOBS
8	AT
9	THERE ARE
10	ANY

11	ABOUT
12	APPEARED
13	MARLD
14	HAVE BEEN
15	HAVE SEEN
16	CALLING
17	DID IT HAPPEN
18	MOTIFIED
19	SHOULD BE
20	A GRED DEAL

EXERCISE 5 : SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

1	D
2	B
3	E
4	B
5	C

EXERCISE 6 : SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

1	B	21	A	41	A	61	C	81	C
2	C	22	B	42	D	62	B	82	B
3	C	23	D	43	D	63	B	83	D
4	B	24	A	44	B	64	B	84	D
5	B	25	D	45	A	65	D	85	A
6	A	26	A	46	D	66	A	86	D
7	C	27	B	47	A	67	B	87	C
8	C	28	C	48	A	68	B	88	B
9	B	29	D	49	A	69	D	89	D
10	B	30	B	50	A	70	B	90	C
11	B	31	B	51	D	71	D	91	D
12	D	32	C	52	D	72	D	92	D
13	A	33	B	53	C	73	A	93	B
14	C	34	B	54	A	74	D	94	B
15	B	35	C	55	B	75	B	95	C
16	C	36	B	56	C	76	C	96	A
17	D	37	D	57	D	77	D	97	B
18	C	38	B	58	D	78	A	98	D
19	D	39	A	59	C	79	D	99	D
20	A	40	C	60	D	80	C	100	A

EXERCISE 7 : SELECT THE CORRECT ANSWER

1	C	21	B	41	B	61	D	81	A
2	C	22	A	42	A	62	C	82	B
3	D	23	A	43	A	63	D	83	A
4	C	24	B	44	C	64	B	84	D
5	D	25	C	45	C	65	A	85	C
6	C	26	A	46	A	66	B	86	D
7	D	27	D	47	C	67	D	87	A
8	D	28	A	48	B	68	C	88	C
9	C	29	B	49	A	69	C	89	D
10	A	30	A	50	D	70	B	90	D
11	C	31	D	51	C	71	C	91	C
12	D	32	A	52	B	72	D	92	A
13	A	33	D	53	A	73	D	93	D
14	C	34	A	54	B	74	A	94	B
15	B	35	C	55	D	75	C	95	B
16	A	36	B	56	B	76	A	96	B
17	C	37	C	57	D	77	B	97	A
18	C	38	D	58	A	78	D	98	A
19	B	39	C	59	C	79	D	99	A
20	C	40	A	60	A	80	B	100	A

EXERCISE 8 :

CHOOSE WHETHER EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES REQUIRES "ON, IN or AT"

1	AT
2	ON
3	IN
4	ON
5	ON
6	AT
7	ON
8	IN
9	AT
10	IN
11	IN
12	AT
13	BY
14	ON

15	UNTIL
16	FROM
17	IN
18	OF
19	TO
20	UNTIL
21	FOR
22	BY
23	ON
24	IN
25	AT
26	FROM
27	AT
28	SINCE

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Si vous travaillez avec des entreprises du secteur public anglais ou si vous comptez vivre dans un pays anglophone, il vous sera utile de connaître un minimum de vocabulaire spécifique aux services publics. Des cours d'anglais des services publiques peuvent également vous aider à assimiler les termes les plus techniques.© istockphoto.com/Tom

Anglais	Français
Public Sector	Secteur public
Civil Service	Fonction publique
Civil Servant	Fonctionnaire
Welfare Policy	Politique sociale
Government	Gouvernement
Public Expenditure	Dépenses publiques
Public Health	Santé publique
Social Care	Couverture sociale
Foreign Policy	Politique étrangère
Foreign & Commonwealth Office	Ministère des affaires étrangères
Prime Minister	Premier ministre
Head of State	Chef d'Etat
Public Service	Service public
Law and Order	Ordre public
Unemployment Benefits	Allocations chômage
Public Utility	Entreprise du service public
Public Debt	Dette publique
Public Schooling	Enseignement public

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Consignes	Orders
Merci de lire la notice explicative avant de remplir le questionnaire.	Please, read the guidance notes for applicants before completing the application form.
Complétez le formulaire de demande.	Complete the application.
N'oubliez pas de compléter le verso	Please, complete reverse side.
Répondez à toutes les questions du document.	Answer all questions on the form.
Assurez-vous de bien remplir toutes les rubriques	Make sure it is complete.
Assurez-vous d'avoir complété toutes les rubriques.	Make sure you complete each section.
Ne complétez cette rubrique que si …	Only complete this section if ….
Coordonnées de chaque demandeur.	Please give details of all applicants.
Cochez les cases qui vous concernent.	Please, check all that applies.
Détaillez ci-dessous les questions auxquelles vous avez répondu OUI.	Give full details below to any of the questions that you have answered YES.
	If YES, please, provide details below.
Donnez la date et l'endroit.	Please, give date and location.
Exprimez votre choix en rayant les mentions inutiles.	Please indicate your choice by deleting the words which do not apply.
En cas de questions ou commentaire, veuillez les écrire dans la case dédiée à cet effet.	If you have any request or comment, please, write in the remarks area.
Signez et datez le formulaire.	Sign and date the form.
Ajouter une feuille annexe si nécessaire.	Attach a separate sheet if necessary.
Un complément d'information pourra vous être demandé	Further information may be required.
Informations complémentaires	Further details
Retournez-nous le formulaire par mail ou faxez-le.	Mail or fax it back to us.

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VOCABULAIRE

Une fois le formulaire complété, mettez-le sous enveloppe fermée, portant votre nom et retournez-la à l'adresse …	Put your **completed form in a sealed envelope marked with your name and return it to** ...
Si les informations données ne sont pas complètes ou si le formulaire n'est pas daté et signé, il vous sera retourné, et le traitement en sera retardé.	**If your application is missing information or is not signed and dated we'll have to follow up with you and it will take longer to process your application.**
Votre demande sera traitée dans un délai d'une à huit semaines à compter de la date de réception par nos services. Les demandes particulières pourront prendre plus de temps à traiter.	**Processing of the application normally takes 1_8 weeks from the date of receipt of the application. Certain cases may take more time.**
Déclaration et autorisation	**Declaration and authorization**
Avez-vous déjà été condamné en jugement définitif par un tribunal civil, militaire ou un organe administratif?	**Have you ever been convicted in final judgment by any court, military, or administrative body?**
Je déclare qu'à ma connaissance, mon casier judiciaire est vierge.	**To the best of my knowledge and belief, I have never received a prison sentence in this country or elsewhere.**
Je n'autorise pas la divulgation des informations personnelles me concernant.	**I do not authorize the release of personal information.**
Merci de joindre les attestations et documents prouvant votre droit à résider en (pays)	**Please, provide written evidence that you have a right to permanent residency in (country)**
Je soussigné(e), reconnaît l'exactitude des renseignements donnés ci-dessus	**The information that I have given in this form is correct and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.**
	I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the information on this form is true.
Je, soussigné, certifie que les renseignements fournis sur cette demande sont exacts et complets. Je comprends que les déclarations incomplètes, inexactes ou fausses peuvent entraîner l'annulation de mon admission ou inscription.	**I hereby certified that the information provided on this application is accurate and complete. I understand that incomplete, inaccurate or false statements may cause my admission or registration to be rescinded.**
Vous déclarez que les renseignements que vous avez fournis dans cette demande sont véridiques,	**You declare that the information you have provided in this application is**

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complets et exacts.	**truthful, complete and accurate.**
Les renseignements personnels recueillis, pourront être utilisés uniquement à des fins déformation interne, comme des cours, et des plans de travail.	**Personal information we collected may be used only for training service purpose, like course administration and course guide delivery.**
Merci de nous contacter le plus vite possible en cas de modification nécessaire des renseignements fournis.	**Contact us as early as possible if changing of information.**

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