English

Chopper bouquin « Murphy’s English Grammer in Use” PDF ou Physique.

# Les temps :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The pas simple | The present |
| Simple | Simple |
| Progressive ( continus) | Progressive (continus) |
| Perfect | Perfect |
| Perfect Progressive | Perfect Continus |

# Past simple.

## Form ?

Regular verbs / Irregular verbs (To b)

## Use ?

Evènement achevé dans le passé. Notamment à l’aide de précision.

# Execrcice/

Les’s get to know you.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Your name | Isabelle. |
| Native language. | French |
| Other languages ? Which ones ? | No one. |
| Visits to other countries? Which ones | France, Ireland, Spain, Germany, Switzerland. |
| Favourite activity in language classes ? | Learn general culture. |
| Why ? | It’s more interesting. |
| Least favourite activity in language classes ? | To speak because it’s difficult to find the rights words at the moment. |
| Why ? |
| Years studied English ? | 7 years. |
| Reasons to study English ? | Necessary because it’s a international language and it’s necessary IT. |
| Dictionaries / reference books  Online resource | GOOGLE TRAD. |

Five things that :

-Your are ? –a student , an IT technician, a drawer, a motorcycle rider, an engineer.

- You have ? – A dog, A bike, a cat, a child, a homemade bottle of beer who’s waiting for me at home.

- You can do ? Programmation, draw, cook, ride a car, a movie.

- You like ? Playing games, hang out, drink a good beer, cleaning my room, gymnastic.

I feel, tired, a bit stressed, happy,angry,

Cours 2

# Verb tenses (temps).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| The past | Present | The future |

The moments of speaking.

The verbs can have different aspects.

Like the past can be:

* Simple past
* Past continuous
* Perfect
* Perfect continuous

But the others tenses can have the same times.

## The present simple:

### The form:

The auxiliary:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| To be / negative/? | To have/ | To do |
| I am / am not/am I  You are / are not/are you  We are  They are  He is / is not /is he  She is  It is | I / do not have , don’t have OU  I haven’t gotten  You  They have  We  He  She has  It | {I  You ->do/don’t  We  They}  {He  She -> does/doesn’t  It} |

Si il y a “y” précédé d’une consonne alors modification en « ies ».

## The present continuous:

Cours 3

# The past simple:

## Use ?

In the past.

Anecdote ou précisement dans le passé

Ex : They revised the present simple, last Friday.

We watched series yesterday.

Toujours avoir une indication temporelle du passé.

## Regular verbs :

Try = tried

Because there is a “ consonne” before de y. So we transform in tried.

Because there is a “ voyelle ” before de y. So we transform in t played.

If it’s e at the end. We just put ed.

## Form:

Negative sentences (-).

Regular verbs :

Ex : They revised present simple last week. (af)

They did not revise present simple last week.

So if it’s a regular verb:

Subject + did + negative + verb infinitive + others.

Question :

Form:

Did + subject+ verb in the infinitive + others.

Ex = Did she paly video games last week ?

### The auxiliaries in the past simple:

To be -> I was, he was / Were

Have ->had for all the pronounces

Didn’t’ have

Do -> did /did not

# The past continuous:

## Use :

Parler d’une action dans le passé qui se déroule sur un temps

1)To express an action that was happening some time in the past (focus on the duration of action).

2) Tow actions happening at the same time in the past.

Ex : I was revising all night long while my neighbours were playing.

3)Une action continue qui se fait interrompre au passé simple.

I was sunbathing when it started raining

They were daydreaming, suddenly the teacher asked them to go to the board.

Ex :

Yesterday at 2 p.m. I was shopping.

I was eating out with my friends.

### Form:

### Affirmative

Subject +was/were+verb+ing(+)

### Negative

Subject wasn’t /weren’t + verb + ing

## Questions:

Where you shopping yesterday at 2.p.m

## Pronunciation:

Ed sound:

* /d/
* /t/
* /ed/ (schwa)

# Past Perfect aspect

## Use ?

To talk about something who's completely done.

Tout ce qui est arrive avant le past simple is past perfect. It's a tricky one, u can use it to mark an event in a further past.

## Form:

Subject + had (not)+ past partcipel+objects.

Question:

Question word + had + sub + past participle.

You usually use it whit "Already" or "Before".

Exemple: She hadn't been able to eat lunch before he telephoned.

John left the country as soon as he wrote the dissertation != John left the country as soon as he has disseratied the dissertation .

# Present perfect

## Use ?

### Form:

Have in PS (have or has) + past participle (regular verb 🡪ed or irregular 🡪list)

#### Negative :

Hasn't or has not

##### Question:

Has/have+subject+pp ?

###### Examples :

Move : He has moved to London

Go : They have gone with their friends

1) From the past until now:

*I've lived in New York for twenty years.*

2) Life experience:

*I've visited every state in the country.*

3) Recent past events that influence the present moment:

*I've just had lunch.*

*Exemple:*

*1963*  Past simple = He moved to Paris un 1963

He has moved to Paris since 1963.

## Difference past perfect and simple perfect.

It,this,that 🡪 is/will be:

That will be the first time (to express the future.)

Reporting past event 🡪that is the first time