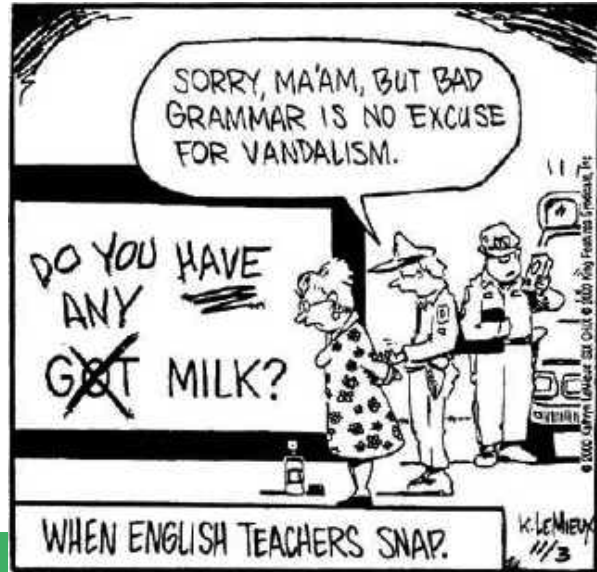


REFERENCE BOOK



GRAMMAR BYTES!

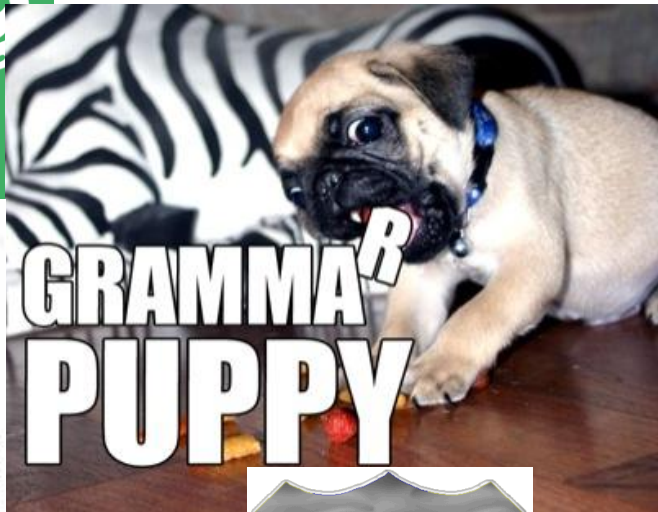


**Good grammar
costs nothing!**

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search ID: ksmn2064



NAME : _____

"It's the message I sent last week. Apparently, it was found by an English teacher. He's corrected the spelling mistakes and sent it back."

USEFUL SENTENCES TO REPLACE FRENCH IN CLASS

1. **Could you repeat, please?**
2. **Could you explain again, please?**
3. **Could you translate, please?**
4. **Could you spell, please?**
5. **Could you close (open) the blinds, please?**
6. **What is the meaning of?**
7. **May I go to the washroom please?**
8. **May I open (close) the window (door) please?**
9. **Could you help me, please?**
10. **What date (day) is it today?**
11. **Do we have any homework tonight?**
12. **Could you give me a minute to think, please?**
13. **I don't know.**
14. **I'm not sure but I will try to answer.**
15. **I don't understand.**

- 1) <http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/sentences/hello%20hi/hello%20hi.html>
- 2) <http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/sentences/greetings/greetings.html>

Work inspired by Micheline Blanchet's work. Many thanks to her!

OPINION and DEBATE KEY PHRASES

Personal Point of View

We use these words and phrases to express a personal point of view:

- In my experience...
- As far as I'm concerned...
- Speaking for myself...
- In my opinion...
- Personally, I think that...
- I'd say that...
- I'd suggest that...
- I'd like to point out that...
- I believe that...
- What I mean is...
- I feel that...
- As I see it, ...
- According to (name specialist, magazine, ...)

Agreeing with an opinion

We use these words and phrases to agree with someone else's point of view:

- I agree with you
- Of course.
- That's right
- You're right.
- I think so too.
- That's a good point.
- Exactly!
- I don't think so either.
- So do I.
- I'd go along with that.
- That's true.
- Neither do I.
- I agree with you entirely.
- That's just what I was thinking.
- I couldn't agree more.

Disagreeing with an opinion

We use these words and phrases to disagree with someone else's point of view:

- That's different.
- I don't agree with you. Or I disagree.
- However...
- That's not entirely true.
- This doesn't make any sense.
- On the contrary...
- I'm sorry to disagree with you, but...
- Yes, but don't you think...
- That's not the same thing at all.
- I'm afraid I have to disagree.
- I'm not so sure about that.
- I must take issue with you on that.
- It's unjustifiable to say that...
- No way!
- That's ridiculous

Expressing reservations

- Yes, but ...
- Possibly, but ...
- Yes, but the problem is ...

Taking turns

- May I/ Could I
 - ask a questions?
 - say something here?
 - make a suggestion?
- I have
 - a question I'd like to ask.
 - a point I'd like to make.

Interrupting

- Excuse me, but ...
- Pardon me, but ...
- Excuse me for interrupting, but ...
- Sorry to interrupt, but...

General Point of View

We use these words and phrases to express a point of view that is generally thought by people:

- It is thought that...
- Some people say that...
- It is considered...
- It is generally accepted that...

Keeping your turn

- Excuse me, I'd just like to finish this point.
- If you could wait a second, I'm just about to finish my point.
- Could I please just finish my point?

Continuing after interruption

- Anyway, ...
- As I was saying, ...
- In any case, ...
- So-ooo, ...
- Going back to what I was saying, ...

Asking for an opinion

- What do you think of ...?
- How do you feel about ...?
- What's your opinion of ...?

Persuading

- For example, ...
- For instance, ...
- For this reason, ...
- As a matter of fact, ...
- Because of that, ...
- Based on this clear evidence...
- You must admit that ...
- Don't you think that ...

AUXILIARY : BE

SIMPLE PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE

I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
They are

NEGATIVE

I am not
You are not
He is not
She is not
It is not
We are not
They are not
(isn't, aren't)

INTERROGATIVE

Am I?
Are you?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are they?

SIMPLE PAST

I was
You were
He was
She was
It was
We were
They were

I was not
You were not
He was not
She was not
It was not
We were not
They were not

Was I?
Were you?
Was he?
Was she?
Was it?
Were we?
Were they?

THERE IS – THERE ARE

1. French equivalent : **il y a**

2. Use : THERE **IS** if the noun after is **singular**.

(There is a car in the driveway.)
(Il y a une auto dans l'entrée.)

3. Use : THERE **ARE** if the noun after is **plural**.

(There are two cars in the driveway.)
(Il y a deux autos dans l'entrée.)

ATTENTION!

IL Y A dans les expressions de temps comme : J'ai mangé il y a 10 minutes = AGO (10 min. AGO)

THERE WAS – THERE WERE

1. French equivalent : **il y avait**

2. Use : THERE **WAS** if the noun after is **singular**.

(There was a car in the driveway.)
(Il y avait une auto dans l'entrée)

3. Use : THERE **WERE** if the noun after is **plural**.

(There were two cars in the driveway.)
(Il y avait deux autos dans l'entrée.)

Links To be

Agenda Web

- 1) <http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/to-be-exercises.html>

Learn English

- 2) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/present-simple-verb-be>
- 3) <http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/personality/index.html>

SIMPLE PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE

TO BE

I am
You are
He is
She is
It is
We are
They are

NEGATIVE

I am not
You are not
He is not
She is not
It is not
We are not
They are not
(isn't, aren't)

INTERROGATIVE

Am I?
Are you?
Is he?
Is she?
Is it?
Are we?
Are they?

TO HAVE

I have
You have
He **has**
She **has**
It **has**
We have
They have

I do not have
You do not have
He **does** not have
She **does** not have
It **does** not have
We do not have
They do not have
(don't, doesn't)

Do I have?
Do you have?
Does he have?
Does she have?
Does it have?
Do we have?
Do they have?

TO WORK

I work
You work
He **works**
She **works**
It **works**
We work
They work

I do not work
You do not work
He **does** not work
She **does** not work
It **does** not work
We do not work
They do not work

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?
Do we work?
Do they work?

SPECIAL RULES

- For the 3rd person singular, add **"S"** or **"ES"**.

"ES" when the verb ends with : **o, s, sh, ch, x, z.**

Ex.: go = he goes

cross = he crosses

- For the 3rd person singular, when a verb ends with **"Y"**, **change the "Y" to "IES"** if the **"Y"** is **preceded by a consonant.**

Ex.: study = he studies

USE

- For habitual and repeated actions.

Ex.: I go to school every day.

She brushes her teeth twice a day.

- For events that are always true, especially in nature.

Ex.: The sun rises in the east.

It snows in the province of Québec.

- To replace the present continuous with the verbs that cannot be written in the continuous.

Ex.: She understands now.

They seem tired today.

KEY WORDS

ALWAYS, EVERY WEEK (month, year, ...), FREQUENTLY, GENERALLY, HABITUALLY, NEVER, ONCE IN A WHILE, OFTEN, RARELY, SELDOM, SOMETIMES, USUALLY, ON MONDAYS (Tuesdays, ...), ONCE A DAY (week, ...), TWICE A YEAR (day, month, ...)

Links Simple Present

ego 4 u

- 1) <http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/simple-present>

Really learn English

- 2) <http://www.really-learn-english.com/simple-present-exercises.html#01>

English Exercises

- 3) <http://www.englishexercises.org/buscador/buscar.asp?nivel=any&age=0&tipo=any&contents=present+simple#thetop>
- 4) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2975>
- 5) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=9034>
- 6) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5221>
- 7) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=10200>
- 8) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2497>
- 9) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3422>
- 10) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3054>

MES Games

- 11) http://www.marks-english-school.com/games/g_present.html

SIMPLE PAST

AFFIRMATIVE TO BE

I was
You were
He was
She was
It was
We were
They were

NEGATIVE

I was not
You were not
He was not
She was not
It was not
We were not
They were not
(wasn't, weren't)

INTERROGATIVE

Was I?
Were you?
Was he?
Was she?
Was it?
Were we?
Were they?

REGULAR VERBS (WORK)

I worked
You worked
He **worked**
She **worked**
It **worked**
We worked
They worked

I did not work
You did not work
He did not work
She did not work
It did not work
We did not work
They did not work
(didn't)

Did I work?
Did you work?
Did he work?
Did she work?
Did it work?
Did we work?
Did they work?

IRREGULAR VERBS (GO)

I went
You went
He went
She went
It went
We went
They went

I did not go
You did not go
He did not go
She did not go
It did not go
We did not go
They did not go

Did I go?
Did you go?
Did he go?
Did she go?
Did it go?
Did we go?
Did they go?

SPECIAL RULES

- Double the last consonant of a one-syllable verb if the consonant is preceded by a single vowel.
Ex. : Jog = jogged **DO NOT DOUBLE : X or W**
Only a few two-syllable verbs double the last consonant.
Ex. : Omit : omitted admit : admitted prefer : preferred
- Change the last "Y" to "IED" if the "Y" is preceded by one or two consonants.
Ex. : study = studied

USE

- For actions completely finished at a definite time in the past.
Ex. : Last night, I watched a movie. Yesterday, we went shopping.
- For past habits
Ex. : When I was young, I went to school by bus.

KEY WORDS

YESTERDAY, THE OTHER DAY, LAST ..., AGO, IN (1998)

How to talk about the past!

<http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/pastsimple/index.html>

Learn English

- 1) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/past-simple-endings>
- 2) <http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/pastsimple/index.html>
- 3) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/past-simple-questions>

English exercises

- 4) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4121>
- 5) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5127>
- 6) <https://sites.google.com/site/easygrammar4kids/>
- 7)

ESL Corner

7) http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/past_tense/past_regular.html

VIDEOS

8) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U_zdBCAubLU

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)

TO WORK

AFFIRMATIVE

I am **working**
You are **working**
He is **working**
She is **working**
It is **working**
We are **working**
You are **working**
They are **working**

NEGATIVE

I am not **working**
You are not **working**
He is not **working**
She is not **working**
It is not **working**
We are not **working**
You are not **working**
They are not **working**

INTERROGATIVE

Am I **working**?
Are you **working**?
Is he **working**?
Is she **working**?
Is it **working**?
Are we **working**?
Are you **working**?
Are they **working**?

Contracted forms : **isn't, aren't**

RULES :

- Never change the Y. *Study: is studying.*
- Double the last consonant of one-syllable verbs if the last consonant is preceded by a single vowel. *Jog : jogging. ALSO: Admit : admitting Begin : beginning*
- If you are in a present context, replace the present continuous with a simple present of the following verbs:

**BE – SEEM – SEE – HEAR – WANT – KNOW – UNDERSTAND – NEED – LOVE – LIKE –
HATE – PREFER – BELIEVE – SMELL – APPRECIATE – WISH – THINK* - HAVE***

*** think : je pense que : pas de continuous (I think it is going to rain.)
je réfléchis : continuous possible (I am thinking about you.)**

- **have : suivi de : breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, fun, good time : continuous possible**

USE :

1. For actions that are happening at the moment you are speaking.
Ex. : Look ! The bird is eating a worm.
2. For an action that is happening these days but not at this moment.
Ex. : I am reading a book by J. K. Rowling these days.
3. For arranged, planned actions in the future.
Ex. : I am meeting the teacher after school.

KEY WORDS :

**NOW – AT THE MOMENT – AT PRESENT – RIGHT NOW – LOOK ! – LISTEN ! – BE QUIET ! –
STILL – THESE DAYS - TODAY - TONIGHT – THIS (MORNING, AFTERNOON, ETC.)**

TUTORIAL

- 1) [Tutorial on Present Continuous](#)
- 2) <http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/presentcont/index.html>
- 3) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pDGcOBuHgYo> VIDEO

English Exercises

- 4) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3345>
- 5) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=8681>
- 6) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2126>

Learn English

- 7) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/present-simple-and-present-continuous>

Simple present or Present continuous

- 8) <http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/present-simple-or-present-continuous.html>

SIMPLE FUTURE

AFFIRMATIVE TO BE

I will be
You will be
He will be
She will be
It will be
We will be
They will be

NEGATIVE

I will not be
You will not be
He will not be
She will not be
It will not be
We will not be
They will not be
(won't)

INTERROGATIVE

Will I be?
Will you be?
Will he be?
Will she be?
Will it be?
Will we be?
Will they be?

TO WORK

I will work
You will work
He will work
She will work
It will work
We will work
They will work

I will not work
You will not work
He will not work
She will not work
It will not work
We will not work
They will not work
(won't)

Will I work?
Will you work?
Will he work?
Will she work?
Will it work?
Will we work?
Will they work?

USE

1. General action in the future. Ex. : I will go to school tomorrow.
2. Unpremeditated future as result of decision «on the spot ». Ex. : Don't worry, I will help you.
3. Uncertain predictions. Ex. : It will probably rain tomorrow.

KEY WORDS

NEXT, TOMORROW, SOON, LATER, IN

The « going to » form

I am **going to** work

I am not **going to** work

Am I **going to** work?

You are **going to** work

You are not **going to** work

Are you **going to** work?

He is **going to** work

He is not **going to** work

Is he **going to** work?

She is **going to** work

She is not **going to** work

Is she **going to** work?

It is **going to** work

It is not **going to** work

Is it **going to** work?

We are **going to** work

We are not **going to** work

Are we **going to** work?

They are **going to** work

They are not **going to** work

Are they **going to** work?

USE

1. Arranged, premeditated, planned action. (Ann is expecting us. We are going to play Bingo)
2. Almost certain prediction. (Look at those black clouds! It is going to rain!)

GRAMMAR FOR KIDS

*<https://sites.google.com/site/easygrammar4kids/the-future/simple-future>

Learn English

- 1) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/present-continuous-future-arrangements>
- 2) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/will-future-predictions> *
—

PAST CONTINUOUS

TO WORK

I **was** working
you **were** working
she **was** working
he **was** working
It **was** working
We **were** working
you **were** working
they **were** working

I **was** not working
you **were** not working
she **was** not working
he **was** not working
it **was** not working
we **were** not working
you **were** not working
they **were** not working

Was I working?
Were you working?
Was she working?
Was he working?
Was it working?
Were we working?
Were you working?
Were they working?

Contracted forms : was + not = wasn't
were + not = weren't

Use : 1. Action in progress at **a specific point of time** in the past.

Last night at 8 o'clock I was watching TV.

2. Two actions happening **at the same time** in the past.

I was watching TV while my sister was washing the dishes.

3. A **past action was taking place** when another **shorter action** happened.

I **was watching** TV when my friend **called** me. (Pour l'action qui était déjà commencée quand une autre s'est produite. L'action qui interrompt ou l'action la plus courte se met au simple past).

longer unfinished action : past continuous

shorter finished action : simple past

He was sleeping when the telephone rang.

4. To describe what was happening.

RULES :

- Never change the Y. *Study: studying.*
- Double the last consonant of one-syllable verbs if the last consonant is preceded by a single vowel. *Jog : jogging. ALSO: Admit : admitting Begin : beginning*
- A few verbs cannot be written in the past continuous, replace with the simple past:
BE – SEEM – SEE – HEAR – WANT – KNOW – UNDERSTAND – NEED – LOVE – LIKE –
HATE – PREFER – BELIEVE – SMELL – APPRECIATE – WISH – **THINK (opinion)** – **HAVE (possess)**

Key words : **while** (pendant que) **as** (comme) **still** (encore)

English Exercises

- 1) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=8608>
- 2) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3000#a>

ESL Games World

- 3) <http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/perfectpast/past%20progressive%20vs.%20past%20simple%20betting.html>

PRESENT PERFECT

TO BE

Aff.

I have been
You have been
He has been
She has been
It has been
We have been
They have been

Neg.

I have not been
You have not been
He has not been
She has not been
It has not been
We have not been
They have not been

Int.

Have I been?
Have you been?
Has he been?
Has she been?
Has it been?
Have we been?
Have they been?

REGULAR VERBS (TO WORK)

I have worked
You have worked
He has worked
She has worked
It has worked
We have worked
They have worked

I have not worked
You have not worked
He has not worked
She has not worked
It has not worked
We have not worked
They have not worked

Have I worked?
Have you worked?
Has he worked?
Has she worked?
Has it worked?
Have we worked?
Have they worked?

IRREGULAR VERBS (TO GO)

I have gone
You have gone
He has gone
She has gone
It has gone
We have gone
They have gone

I have not gone
You have not gone
He has not gone
She has not gone
It has not gone
We have not gone
They have not gone

Have I gone?
Have you gone?
Has he gone?
Has she gone?
Has it gone?
Have we gone?
Have they gone?

KEY WORDS

Never, lately, recently, ever, up to now, so far, just, already, since, not ... yet, for.

USE

For an action that started in the past and has been completed recently or action that took place at an indefinite time in the past.

RULES

1. For the present perfect, you need the auxiliary HAVE or HAS + participle.
2. Participle : regular verb : base form +D or ED. Ex. : *work = worked*.
Participle : irregular verb : 3rd column of the irregular verbs list. Ex.: *Eat = eaten*
3. For regular verbs : change the last Y if it's preceded by a consonant.
4. For regular verbs : double the last consonant of a one-syllable verb if preceded by a single vowel. Ex. : *jog = jogged*.

Marks English

http://www.marks-english-school.com/games/g_presperf.html

KEY WORDS

Simple present	Simple past	Simple future	Present continuous	Past continuous	Present perfect
Always	Yesterday	Next	Now	Still	Never
Every (day, week, month)	The other day	Tomorrow	At the moment	While	Lately
Frequently	Last	Soon	Right now	as	Recently
Generally	Ago	Later	Look!/listen		Ever
Habitually	In (...) 2005		Be quiet!		Up to now
Never			Still		So far
Once in a while			These days		Just
Often			Today		Already
Rarely			This (...) morning		Since
Seldom			tonight		Not ... yet
Sometimes					For
Usually			Exceptions : be – believe – seem – love - hate – like - know – hear – want – understand – need – prefer - smell – appreciate - wish		Until now
<u>On</u> Mondays					Many times
<u>Once</u> a (...) day					Up to the present
<u>Twice</u> a year					Several times

VERB TENSES CHART REVIEW

Tense	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Simple present	base Base + “s” or “es”	do not + base does not + base	do + Subject (S)+ base does + S + base
Present continuous	am + base + ing is + base + ing are + base + ing	am not + base + ing is not + base + ing are not + base + ing	Am + S + base + ing Is + S + base + ing Are + S + base + ing
Present perfect	Have + participle Has + participle	Have not + participle Has not + participle	Have + S + participle Has + S + participle
Simple past	Base + “d” or “ed” Irregular (second column)	did not + base	did + S + base
Past continuous	was + base + ing Were + base + ing	was not + base + ing were not+ base + ing	Was + S + base + ing were + S + base + ing
Simple future	will + base am + going to + base is + going to + base are + going to + base	will not + base am not + going to + base is not + going to + base are not + going to + base	will + S + base am +S +going to + base is +S +going to + base are +S +going to + base

SPECIAL RULES

Simple present	Third person singular : Add “S” or “ES” Change the “Y” to “IES” if the “y” is preceded by a consonant “ES” after : O, SH, S, CH, X, Z To have : has
Present continuous	Keep the “Y” Double the last consonant if it is preceded by a single vowel especially for 1-syllable verbs Some verbs CANNOT be written in the continuous. Replace with SIMPLE PRESENT NO CONTINUOUS : be, seem, love, like, hate, understand, see, hear, think, believe, prefer, want, forget, know, remember, have (meal or fun: possible)
Simple past	Change the “Y” to “IED” if it is preceded by a consonant Double the last consonant if it is preceded by a single vowel especially for 1-syllable verbs Be : Special conjugation
Present perfect	Participles a) regular : base + ed (double consonant or change “y” if necessary) b) irregular : third column of the list
Past continuous syllable verbs.	Keep the Y. Double the last consonant if it is preceded by a single vowel especially for 1- Some verbs CANNOT be written in the continuous. Replace with SIMPLE PAST. See list of present continuous.

ESL Games Plus

- 1) <http://www.eslgamesplus.com/verb-tenses-interactive-grammar-game-for-esl-jeopardy-quiz-game/>
- 2) <http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/ClassroomGames/Showdown/Verb%20Forms%20ShowDown%20Game/index.html>

GRAMMAR FOR KIDS! Very fun website with tons of exercises!!!

<https://sites.google.com/site/easygrammar4kids/to-be-present>

CONDITIONAL TENSE (WOULD + BASE)

I	would work	I	would not (wouldn't) work	Would I	work?
You	would work	You	would not work	Would you	work?
He	would work	He	would not work	Would he	work?
She	would work	She	would not work	Would she	work?
It	would work	It	would not work	Would it	work?
We	would work	We	would not work	Would we	work?
They	would work	They	would not work	Would they	work?

Sequence of tenses in conditional clauses **IF**

Main clause	Conditional clause	Example
1. Future simple	present simple	I will buy a car if I win.
2. Conditional simple	past simple (subjunctive)	I would buy a car if I won.
3. Conditional perfect	past perfect	I would have bought a car if I had won.

Verb tenses in sentences with “wish”. **WISH**

Tense	Example	French
1. Simple past (subjunctive*)	I wish they came more often. I wish they did not come so often. I wish I knew how to swim.	J'aimerais qu'ils viennent plus souvent. J'aimerais qu'ils ne viennent pas aussi souvent. J'aimerais savoir nager.
2. Past continuous	I wish I were sitting on a beach now. I wish I were not here now.	J'aimerais être assis sur une plage en ce moment. J'aimerais ne pas être ici en ce moment.
3. Past perfect	I wish I had not spent so much money. I wish I had spent more money.	J'aimerais ne pas avoir dépensé autant d'argent. J'aimerais avoir dépensé plus d'argent.

NOTE: *The subjunctive BE = WERE for all subjects. (I were, you were, he were, we were, they were)
Other verbs = like the simple past. (I came, you gave, we did not sing ...)

THE ARTICLES

THE (le, la, les)

1. Definite article used for a specific person, animal or thing.
2. This article is used with singular and plural nouns.
Example : The dog(s) I bought last week is (are) sick.

A – AN (un, une)

1. Indefinite article used for a person, an animal or a thing.
2. This article is used only with singular nouns. If the noun is plural : DO NOT USE this article.
Example : I bought a dog for my sister. I bought dogs for my sisters.
3. Use the article “A” before a noun that begins with a consonant, a “U” pronounced “you” or a “Y”.
Example : **a** dog **a** university (but: an umbrella) **a** year
4. Use the article “AN” before a noun that begins with a vowel or a silent “H”.
Example : **an** orange **an** honest person (but : a hat)

NOTE : NO ARTICLES in front of : sports, school subjects, languages, most countries.

CONDITIONALS

ARTICLES

- 1) [http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/New Snakes %20Ladders/Articles.html](http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/New_Snakes_%20Ladders/Articles.html)
- 2) <http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/basketball/Articles/Articles%20definite%20and%20indefinite.html>
- 3) <http://a4esl.org/q/h/mc008-ld.html>

INFINITIVE – BASE FORM – GERUND

PART 1 – WHEN TO USE THE INFINITIVE (TO + BASE)

1. After an adjective or a past participle.

Ex. Everyone was sorry to hear the bad news. Were you surprised to see me?

2. After an interrogative word.

Ex. Please tell me what to do, how to do it and where to go.

3. To express the purpose of an action (dans le but de , pour telle raison).

Ex. I enrolled in this course to improve my speaking skills (I enrolled why? To improve...)
I went shopping to buy a gift for my boyfriend. (I went shopping why? To buy ...)

4. After TOO, ENOUGH used with an adjective.

Ex. It was too cold to go swimming. It was warm enough to swim outside.

5. After a superlative and the words THE FIRST, THE LAST.

Ex. We were sure that he was the best man to do the job. The easiest mountain to climb.
We knew she would be the last to arrive.

6. After a noun or pronoun to show how they can be used or what can be done.

Ex. I have letters to write. She has an exam to prepare.

7. After the verbs NEED and DARE when they are used alone in affirmative or with an auxiliary.

Ex. I need to get some stamps. I don't need to see you again.

PART 2 – WHEN TO USE THE BASE FORM

1. After auxiliaries.

Ex. I may go to Montreal tomorrow. She can swim. I must leave. I don't sing.

2. After the verb: LET (laisser).

Ex. Please, let me watch television. Let them go.

3. After the prepositions BUT and EXCEPT.

Ex. There is nothing to do **but** wait. I will do anything **except** sing!

4. With the verb NEED and DARE used alone in negative and interrogative sentences.

Ex. Need I say more? You need not say another word. Dare you jump?

Remember! When NEED and DARE are used with an auxiliary or in an affirmative sentence, they are followed by the infinitive.

(Ex. Do you dare to jump? Do you need to say something? You don't need to add anything)

5. After the verb HAVE when HAVE expresses the idea of allow or oblige someone to do something.

Ex. I will have her clean her room as soon as she gets here. (Je lui ferai faire le ménage...)

PART 3 – WHEN TO USE THE GERUND (-ING)

1. After most prepositions.

Ex. I am fond of cycling. She jogged for an hour without stopping.

2. As a subject of a sentence.

Ex. Reading is a wonderful pastime.

PART 4 – FORGET – REGRET – REMEMBER - STOP

A. Followed by the gerund: the action in the gerund is the earlier action.

- I regret spending so much money.
- I remember reading about the accident in the newspaper.
- I'll never forget sleeping in a tent during a thunderstorm.
- Please stop talking.

B. Followed by the infinitive: regret, forget, remember and stop are earlier actions.

- I regret to inform you that your trip has been cancelled.
- Remember to turn off the computer when you leave.
- I sometimes forget to turn off the radio when I leave for work.
- We stopped to look at the map.

GERUND – INFINITIVE – BASE FORM

The following verbs are followed by:

GERUND	INFINITIVE	BASE	GERUNG or INFINITIVE
Abolish	Agree	Dare	Attempt
Admit	Accept	Help	Begin
Appreciate	Arrange	Hear	Continue
Avoid	Advise	Let	Cease
Be worth	Ask	Make	Can't bear
Be used to	Be able to	Need	Dislike
Burst out	Be afraid	See	Dread
Can't resist	Be going to	Watch	Forget
Can't stand	Care	Would rather	Fail
Can't help	Consent	Had better ('better)	Hate
Celebrate	Desire		Intend
Consider	Decide		Learn
Delay	Determine		Love
Deny	Dare		Like
Deplore	Expect		Mean
Detest	Have (obligation)		Neglect
Excuse	Hesitate		Prefer
Enjoy	Manage		Propose
Escape	Need		Regret
Finish	Offer		Recollect
Forgive	Ought		Remember
Go on (continue)	Persuade		Stop
Give up	Promise		Study
It's no good	Plan		Start
It's no use	Pretend		Try
Keep on (continue)	Refuse		
Look forward to	Seem		
Mention	Tell		
Mind (int. or neg.)	Used		
Object	Want		
Practice	Would like		
Permit			
Put off			
Postpone			
Quit			
Risk			
Recall			
Suggest			

- 1) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2747>
- 2) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3183>
- 3) <http://www.eslgamesplus.com/ing-gerunds-infinitive-spin>
- 4) <http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/En%20garde/gerunds%20infinitive/gerunds%20or%20infinitive.html>

THE PLURAL FORMS OF NOUNS AND DEMONSTRATIVES

1. IN GENERAL.

Add "S" to the noun.

Ex. : lamp = lamps cafeteria = cafeterias

2. NOUNS ENDING WITH "Y"

a) Add "S" if the "y" is preceded by a vowel.

Ex. : toy = toys

b) Change the "Y" to "IES" if the "y" is preceded by a consonant.

Ex. : candy = candies

3. NOUNS ENDING WITH : S, SH, CH, X, Z.

Add "ES" to the noun.

Ex. : mass = masses church = churches box = boxes quiz = quizzes

4. NOUNS ENDING WITH "O"

a) Add "ES" if the "o" is preceded by consonants "t" or "r".

Ex. : tomato = tomatoes hero = heroes

Exceptions : shortened words (photo = photos)

b) Add "S" if the "o" is preceded by a vowel or another consonant.

Ex. : radio = radios silo = silos

c) Add "S" if the word comes from another language.

Ex. : piano = pianos kimono = kimonos

5. NOUNS ENDING WITH "F" or "FE".

Change "F or FE" to "VES".

Ex. : leaf = leaves wife = wives

Exceptions : safe = safes chief = chiefs roof = roofs

6. IRREGULAR PLURALS

child = children

tooth = teeth

man = men

foot = feet

woman = women

policeman = policemen

mouse = mice

ox = oxen

fireman = firemen

this = these

that = those

goose = geese

7. NO PLURAL FORM

a) adjectives (beautiful = beautiful)

b) some animals (sheep = sheep deer = deer moose = moose)

c) non-countable nouns (sugar = sugar tea = tea)

8. WORDS THAT ARE ALWAYS PLURAL: clothes people

9. WORDS THAT ARE ALWAYS SINGULAR: hair everyone everybody

1) <http://resources.woodlands-junior.kent.sch.uk/interactive/literacy.html>

2) <http://sites.csdriveurs.qc.ca/theenglishprofessor/fs44.htm>

ESL 4 Kids

3) http://www.esl4kids.net/interactive/plural_nouns.htm

4) http://www.esl4kids.net/interactive/irregular_plural_nouns.htm

Learning Chocolate

5) <http://www.learningchocolate.com/content/plural-nouns>

ESL games world

6) <http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/ClassroomGames/Billionaire/Plurals%20Billionair%20Game/index.html>

Learn English

7) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/articles>

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Note: **A possessive adjective represents one or many possessors.**
Choose a possessive adjective according to the person who possesses.

Possessor	Possessive adjective		
1 st pers. sing.	I	MY	mon, ma, mes
2 nd pers. sing. or plur.	YOU	YOUR	ton, ta, tes, votre, vos
3 rd pers. sing.	HE	HIS	son, sa, ses
	SHE	HER	son, sa, ses
	IT	ITS	son, sa, ses
1 st pers. plur.	WE	OUR	notre, nos
3 rd pers. plur.	THEY	THEIR	leur, leurs

PERSONAL PRONOUNS: SUBJECT – OBJECT

Note : **A personal pronoun replaces one or many nouns that are subjects or objects in the sentence. (or a noun + a pronoun) (or two pronouns).**

Noun or pronoun	Subject	Object
1 st pers. sing.	I	ME (moi, me)
2 nd pers. sing. or plur.	YOU	YOU (toi, te) (vous)
3 rd pers. sing.	HE	HIM (lui)
	SHE	HER (lui)
	IT	IT (lui)
1 st pers. plur.	WE	US (nous)
3 rd pers. plur.	THEY	THEM (leur)

POSSESSIVE CASE

Note: **The possessive case is expressed in two ways :**

a) If the possessor is a thing

element possessed + of + possessor

Ex. : The legs of the table.

b) If the possessor is a person, animal, city

possessor + 'S + element possessed

Ex. : The man's coat.

The dog's bone.

Québec's Château Frontenac

Note: **No article between the possessor and the element possessed.**

Ex.: The student's book (NOT : The student's the book)

Note: **If the possessor is plural: write just the (')** Ex. : The students' books.

Possessive Adjectives

- 1) http://www.letshavefunwithenglish.com/games/possessive_adjectives/index.html
- 2) http://www.letshavefunwithenglish.com/games/possessive_adjectives/index.html

Personal Pronouns

- 3) <http://www.learningchocolate.com/content/personal-pronouns>
- 4) <http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/pronouns>

Possessive Case

- 5) <http://home.nordnet.fr/~rmaufroid/pupitre/un%20peu%20de%20grammaire/whose.htm>
- 6) http://www.prof2000.pt/users/tereza_n/possessive_1.htm
- 7) http://www.bristol.ac.uk/arts/exercises/grammar/grammar_tutorial/page_52.htm

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Noun or pronoun

Possessive pronouns

1 st pers. sing.	MINE (le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes)
2 nd pers. sing.	YOURS (le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes)
3 rd pers. sing.	HIS (le sien, les siennes) HERS (la sienne, les siennes)
1 st pers. plur.	OURS (le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres)
2 nd pers. plur.	YOURS (le vôtre, les vôtres)
3 rd pers. plur.	THEIRS (le leur, les leurs)

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Noun or pronoun

Reflexive pronouns

1 st pers. sing.	MYSELF (moi-même)
2 nd pers. sing.	YOURSELF (toi-même)
3 rd pers. sing.	HIMSELF (lui-même) HERSELF (elle-même)
	ITSELF (lui-même, elle-même)
1 st pers. plur.	OURSELVES (nous-mêmes)
2 nd pers. plur.	YOURSELVES (vous-mêmes)
3 rd pers. plur.	THEMSELVES (eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes)

WORD ORDER FOR ADJECTIVES

1. In English, adjectives are usually written before the noun. (un chandail bleu = a blue sweater)
2. If there are many adjectives before a noun, they are supposed to be in a certain order.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. NUMBER | (two, three, the first) |
| 2. OPINION | (beautiful, useful, boring) |
| 3. SIZE | (big, small) |
| 4. SHAPE | (square, round) |
| 5. AGE | (old, new, five-year-old) |
| 6. COLOR | (red, white) |
| 7. ORIGIN | (Italian, Spanish) |
| 8. MADE OF | (leather, silk) |

Don't worry! You will not have all those adjectives in one sentence!

Don't forget! Adjectives are never written in the plural.

Possessive Pronouns

- 1) <http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/pronouns/index.html>

Reflexive Pronouns

- 2) http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/reflexive_pronouns/reflexive_pronouns1.html
- 3) http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/reflexive_pronouns/reflexive_pronouns2.html
- 4) <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3633>

ASKING QUESTIONS

To make questions in English you need to follow a few basic rules. Here are two basic “recipes”.

1. Question : **Auxiliary + subject + main verb + object**

Answer : Yes or No

French : Est-ce que ...

Example : Do you like sports?

Example when BE is the main verb : Is he a student? Were they absent? (Be is used alone).

2. Question : **Question word + auxiliary + subject + main verb + object**

Answer : According to the question word.

POSSIBLE AUXILIARIES

1. Do, does (+ base)

USE and EXAMPLES

question in the simple present

Do you like to sleep? **Does** she sing?

2. Did (+ base)

question in the simple past

Did you study?

3. Will (+ base)

question in the simple future

Will you go to the movies?

4. Am, is, are (+ ing)

question in the present continuous

Am I crying? **Are** you cheating? **Is** she studying?

5. Was, were (+ ing)

question in the past continuous

Was it snowing last night? **Were** they sleeping?

6. Have, has (+ part.)

question in the present perfect

Have you ever eaten octopus? Has he been sick?

7. Would (+ base)

question in the conditional

Would you like to come?

8. Can (+ base)

to ask about capability or permission in the present

Can you come?

9. Could (+ base)

to ask about capability or permission in the past or conditional

Could you prepare a pizza?

10. May (+ base)

to ask for permission

May I leave?

11. Should (+ base)

to ask for advice

Should I see a doctor?

12. Must (+ base)

to ask about an obligation

Must you leave now?

Asking Questions

<http://www.eslvocabfox.com/asking-questions-esl-grammar/>

QUESTION WORDS

WHO (whom)	person	<i>Who are you? To whom do you want to talk?</i>	<i>Qui es-tu? À qui veux-tu parler?</i>
WHAT	action, thing, animal	<i>What do you do in the morning? What is it? What is your name?</i>	<i>Qu'est-ce que tu fais ...? Qu'est-ce que c'est? Quel est ton nom?</i>
WHERE	place	<i>Where are you going?</i>	<i>Où vas-tu?</i>
WHEN	general time (tomorrow, Friday...)	<i>When will you go? Tomorrow</i>	<i>Quand iras-tu? Demain</i>
WHAT TIME	time (on the clock)	<i>What time is recess?</i>	<i>À quelle heure...? 7:25a.m.</i>
WHY	reason	<i>Why do you come here?</i>	<i>Pourquoi viens-tu ici?</i>
HOW	manner, means of transportation	<i>How are you? Well. How do you travel? By train.</i>	<i>Comment...? Bien Comment...? En train.</i>
HOW MUCH (+ noun)		quantity (non-countable nouns or \$\$\$) <i>How much sugar do you want?</i>	<i>Combien de sucre ...?</i>
HOW MANY (+ noun)		quantity (countable nouns) <i>How many students are there?</i>	<i>Combien d'élèves ...?</i>
HOW OLD	age	<i>How old are you?</i>	<i>Quel âge as-tu?</i>
HOW LONG	length (of time or objects)	<i>How long is the ruler? How long is the course?</i>	<i>Quelle est la longueur ...? Combien de temps dure.. ?</i>
HOW OFTEN	frequency	<i>How often do you play?</i>	<i>Combien de fois ...?</i>
HOW FAR	distance	<i>How far is Montreal from here?</i>	<i>À quelle distance ...?</i>
WHOSE (+ noun)	possessive case	<i>Whose book is this?</i>	<i>À qui appartient ...?</i>
WHAT KIND OF (+ noun)	selection	<i>What kind of books do you like?</i>	<i>Quelle sorte de ...?</i>
WHICH (+ noun) (+ one)	choice	<i>Which book do you want? Which one do you prefer?</i>	<i>Quel livre veux-tu? Lequel préfères-tu?</i>
HOW TALL	person's height	<i>How tall are you?</i>	<i>Quelle est ta grandeur?</i>

Question Words

- 1) <http://www.quia.com/rr/1014559.html>
- 2) <http://fog.ccsf.cc.ca.us/~mbibliow/whquestions3-3.html>

CHAGALL

- 3) <http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/questions/index.html>

ENGLISH EXERCISES

1. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5283>
2. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2066>
3. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6086>
4. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=8391>
5. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5127>
6. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5311> (how much/how many)
7. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4888> (do/does)
8. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6909> (qu-words)
9. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2174> (make questions)
10. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4159> (make questions)
11. <http://kidseslgames.com/grammar%20games/Interrogatives/interrogatives1.html> (basketball game)
12. <http://kidseslgames.com/grammar%20games/Present%20Simple/presentsimple1.html> (pirates game)
13. <http://www.eslpuzzles.com/Grammar%20Games/Interrogative%20Games/Interrogatives%20Match%20Up%20Game.html>

SUPERLATIVE FORM

1. Superlative of superiority (le plus...)

A) One-syllable adjectives

The + adjective + est

Ex. : John is the strongest boy of the class.
Jane is the tallest of her group.

B) Three or more-syllable adjectives

The most + adjective

Ex. : John is the most intelligent person I know.
Jane is the most energetic person in the group.

C) Two-syllable adjectives

* Ending with : y, er

The + adjective + est

Ex. : Jane is the prettiest girl in the group.
Jane is the cleverest girl of the class.

* Ending with : ful, re, ous

The most + adjective

Ex. : John is the most careful of the group.
This is the most obscure text of all.
That is the most famous painting of the collection.

2. Superlative of inferiority (le moins...)

ALL ADJECTIVES

The least + adjective

Ex. : John is the least strong.
John is the least tall.
John is the least intelligent.
John is the least energetic.
John is the least careful.

3. Exceptions

Good	=	the best	the least good
Bad	=	the worst	the least bad
Far	=	the farthest or furthest	the least far
Old	=	the oldest or eldest	the least old

4. Rules

A) Double the last consonant if it is preceded by a single vowel.

Ex. : Big = the biggest sad = the saddest

B) Change the "Y" to "IEST" if it is preceded by a consonant.

Ex. : happy = the happiest pretty = the prettiest

COMPARATIVE FORM

1. Comparative of superiority (plus ... que)

A) One-syllable adjectives

Adjective + **er** + **than ...**

Ex. : John is stranger than Jim.

John is taller than Jim.

B) Three or more syllable adjectives

More + adjective + **than ...**

Ex. : John is more intelligent than Jim.

John is more energetic than Jim.

C) Two-syllable adjectives

* Ending with : y, er

Adjective + **er** + **than ...**

Ex. : John is happier than Jim.

John is cleverer than Jim.

* Ending with : ful, re, ous

More + adjective + **than ...**

Ex.: John is more careful than Jim.

This poem is more obscure than the other one.

This painting is more famous than the other one.

2. Comparative of inferiority (moins... que)

ALL ADJECTIVES

Less + adjective + **than ...**

Ex.: John is less strong than Jim.

John is less happy than Jim.

John is less clever than Jim.

John is less careful than Jim.

3. Comparative of equality (aussi ... que)

ALL ADJECTIVES

As + adjective + **as ...**

Ex.: John is as strong as Jim.

John is as tall as Jim.

John is as happy as Jim.

John is as careful as Jim.

4. Exceptions

Good	=	Better than	Less good than	As good as
Bad	=	Worse than	Less bad than	As bad as
Far	=	Farther or further than	Less far than	As far as
Old	=	Older or elder than	Less old than	As old as

5. Rules

A) Double the last consonant if it is preceded by a single vowel.

Ex. : Big = bigger than

hot = hotter than

B) Change the “Y” to “IER” if it is preceded by a consonant.

Ex. : happy = happier than

pretty = prettier than

COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVE

<http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/comparatives-and-superlatives>

<http://www.eslgame.com/content/AppleCatch/superlatives.swf>

<http://www.marks-english-school.com/games/basketball.html>

<http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/comparative/index.html>

<http://pbskids.org/lions/games/trampolini.html>

<http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/comparative/index.html>

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/chill-out/games/adjective-quiz>

Perfect English Grammar

<http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/comparative-adjectives-exercise-1.html>

MODAL AUXILIARIES

1. They are used with verbs to modify their meaning. *I should go.*
2. They express the speaker's attitude, opinion or point of view. *It may rain.*
3. They are followed by the base form of a verb. *I can swim.*
4. They cannot be conjugated, they have no plural.
5. Do not write two auxiliaries in a row. *I must can swim = **NO!***

CAN	present or future ability possibility (opportunity) informal permission informal request	<i>I can speak Spanish. You can catch the next bus if you hurry. Mom! Can I go to Jane's party? Can you help me please?</i>
COULD	past ability less likely possibility informal permission informal request	<i>I told them I could speak Spanish. You could catch the next bus if you hurried. Could I go to Jane's party? Could you pass the salt, please?</i>
MUST (have to)	obligation supposition prohibited actions	<i>You must wear uniform at school. It must be cold outside; it's only 9°C. You must not smoke here.</i>
MAY	formal permission possibility	<i>May I open the door? It may rain tomorrow.</i>
MIGHT	possibility	<i>They told us it might rain tomorrow.</i>
SHOULD (ought to)	advisability probability	<i>You look sick. You should see a doctor. She should be here any minute now.</i>
WOULD	polite request hypothesis	<i>Would you pass the salt, please? What would you think if I told you?</i>
HAD BETTER (d better)	strong advisability with bad consequence	<i>You'd better be on time or you won't get in.</i>
WOULD RATHER (d rather)	preference	<i>Would you like some tea? No, I would rather have coffee, please.</i>

1. BE ABLE TO : expresses capacity and it can be conjugated. *I was able to ... I will be able to ...*
2. HAVE TO : expresses obligation and it can be conjugated. *I had to wear it. I will have to wear it.*
3. CAN is the least formal way of asking for permission and MAY if the most formal way.

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Exercices

Good one :

<http://www.esl-lounge.com/student/grammar-exercises-pre-intermediate-2.php>

http://www.letshavefunwithenglish.com/games/highway_code/index.html

<http://www.englishmedialab.com/GrammarGames/basketball/modals%20can%20must%20would/modals%20can%20must%20would.html>

<http://www.eslgamesplus.com/modal-verbs-can-could-might-must-should-would-catapult/>

<http://www.englishmedialab.com/GrammarGames/New Snakes %20Ladders/Mixed Modals.html>

USEFUL PREPOSITIONS

1. TO	À (avec mouvement)	<i>I am going to school.</i>
2. TO	POUR (raison de faire ou dire)	<i>I go to school to learn.</i>
3. AT	À (sans mouvement ou adresse)	<i>I am staying at school. I live at 51 Déziel Street</i>
4. IN	À (ville ou pays)	<i>I live in Lévis. I live in Canada.</i>
5. IN	DANS	<i>I have candies in my desk.</i>
6. FOR	POUR (pour quelqu'un)	<i>I bought a gift for my mother.</i>
7. FOR	DEPUIS	<i>I have not seen her for two weeks.</i>
8. SINCE	DEPUIS	<i>I have liked the Beatles since I was young.</i>
9. ON	SUR	<i>There is a pencil on her desk.</i>
10. AT THE TOP	EN HAUT	<i>Write your name at the top of the sheet.</i>
11. AT THE BOTTOM	EN BAS	<i>Sign your name at the bottom.</i>
12. IN THE MIDDLE	AU MILIEU	<i>The word is in the middle of the page.</i>
13. BETWEEN	ENTRE	<i>She is standing between her parents.</i>
14. BEFORE	AVANT	<i>I will phone you before I do my homework.</i>
15. AFTER	APRÈS	<i>I will meet you after school.</i>
16. THROUGH	À TRAVERS	<i>The ball went through the window.</i>
17. ACROSS	DE L'AUTRE CÔTÉ	<i>I live across the street.</i>
18. IN FRONT OF	DEVANT	<i>Who is in front of you?</i>
19. BEHIND	DERRIÈRE	<i>Who is behind you?</i>
20. FROM	DE	<i>I come from England. I got a letter from Jim.</i>
21. WITH, WITHOUT	AVEC, SANS	<i>Do you eat fries with or without ketchup?</i>

WHAT TIME IS IT?

TO	Jusqu'à la prochaine heure.	It is twenty to six. (Il est six heures moins vingt)
PAST	Après l'heure indiquée	It is twenty past six. (Il est six heures et vingt)
A QUARTER	Un quart	It is quarter to six. (Il est six heures moins quart)
HALF	Demi	It is half past six. (Il est six heures et demie)
O'CLOCK	L'heure quand la grande aiguille est à 12.	It is six o'clock. (Il est six heures)
A.M. or P.M.	In the morning (A.M.) or in the afternoon and in the evening (P.M.)	

1:00 a.m.	It's one o'clock in the morning.
10:00 p.m.	It's ten o'clock in the evening.
5:15 p.m.	It's a quarter past (after) five in the afternoon. It's five fifteen.
6:45 p.m.	It's a quarter to seven in the evening. It's six forty-five.
2:30 p.m.	It's half past two in the afternoon. It's two thirty.
4:25 a.m.	It's twenty-five past four in the morning. It's four twenty-five.
8:40 p.m.	It's twenty to nine in the evening. It's eight forty.
2:50 a.m.	It's ten to three in the morning. It's two fifty.
12:00 a.m.	It's twelve o'clock in the morning. It's MIDNIGHT.
12:00 p.m.	It's twelve o'clock in the afternoon. It's NOON.

SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

1. Labor Day	Fête du Travail	7. Thanksgiving	Fête de l'Action de Grâce
2. Remembrance Day	Jour du Souvenir	8. Christmas	Noël
3. Christmas Eve	Veille de Noël	9. New Year	Nouvel An
4. New Year's Eve	Veille du Nouvel An	10. Valentine's Day	Saint-Valentin
5. March Break	Relâche (de mars)	11. Easter	Pâques

PREPOSITIONS

<http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/ClassroomGames/Billionaire/Prepositions%20of%20Place%20Billionaire/index.html>

<http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/ClassroomGames/SpinOff/ElementaryPre-intermediate%20Preposition%20Spin%20off/index.html>

<http://www.englishmedialab.com/GrammarGames/walk%20plank/prepositions%20of%20time/prepositions%20of%20time.html>

<http://www.learnenglish.de/Games/Prepositions/PreposTime.html>

TIME

<http://www.oswego.org/ocsd-web/games/BangOnTime/clockwordres.html>

<http://colleges.ac-rouen.fr/flaubert/CollegeDuclair/html/anglais/0vocab/time/time/index.html>

<http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/routine2/index.html>

<http://histgeodaudet.free.fr/banque/didapages/voc9daysandmonths/>

<http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/sentences/festivals/festivals.html>

<http://www.learnenglish.de/basics/time.html>

<http://www.languageguide.org/english/telling-time/>

CAPITAL LETTERS

1. PERSONAL PRONOUN "I" (everywhere in the sentence).
2. Days of the week. (Monday, Tuesday)
3. Languages (English, French)
4. Proper names (John, Jane, Marcelle-Mallet)
5. Countries, continents, states, cities, provinces (Canada, America, Maine, Montreal, Ontario)
6. Months of the year (August, September)
7. Nationalities (Canadian, American)
8. First word of a sentence.
9. Holidays (Christmas, Valentine's Day)

OTHER WORDS

1. birthday	anniversaire de naissance	11. the beginning	le commencement
2. the end	la fin	12. once	une fois
3. twice	deux fois	13. three times	trois fois
4. the ceiling	le plafond	14. the floor	le plancher
5. soon	bientôt	15. later	plus tard
6. early	tôt, en avance	16. late	tard, en retard
7. today	aujourd'hui	17. tomorrow	demain
8. yesterday	hier	18. to be hungry	avoir faim
9. to be thirsty	avoir soif	19. a few	quelques-un, quelques
10. many, several	plusieurs	20. never	jamais

WEATHER

1. weather	température (adjectifs)	19. sunny	ensoleillé
2. temperature	température (degrés)	20. cloudy	nuageux
3. partly cloudy	partiellement nuageux	21. windy	venteux
4. rainy	pluvieux	22. cold	froid
5. hot	chaud	23. cool, chilly	frais
6. warm	chaud	24. clear	dégagé
7. foggy	brumeux	25. storm	orage ou tempête
8. snowstorm	tempête de neige	26. thunderstorm	orage électrique
9. thunder	tonnerre	27. lightning	éclairs
10. humid	humide	28. snow	neige
11. hurricane	ouragan	29. flurries	rafales
12. freezing rain	pluie verglaçante	30. hail	grêle
13. ice storm	tempête de verglas	31. mild	doux
14. showers	averses	32. sky	ciel
15. weather report	bulletin météorologique	33. weather forecast	prévisions météorologiques
16. sunrise (dawn)	lever du soleil	34. sunset (dusk)	coucher du soleil
17. high	maximum	35. low	minimum
18. minus (10)	moins (10)	36. below	sous
19. windchill	facteur de refroidissement	37. heat wave	vague de chaleur

Capitalization/Punctuation

<http://www.funenglishgames.com/grammargames/punctuation.html>

<http://www.gamequarium.com/punctuation.html>

<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=226>

<http://a4esl.org/q/j/ck/ed-punct01.html>

Weather

<http://histgeodaudet.free.fr/banque/didapages/voc8weather/>

http://www.letshavefunwithenglish.com/vocabulary/weather/pictures_words1.htm

<http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/fun-games/weather-maze>

LINKING WORDS

<u>all the same</u>	<u>malgré tout, quand même</u>
<u>after all</u>	<u>après tout</u>
<u>Also, ...</u>	<u>De plus, ... / De même, ... (préférer: moreover)</u>
<u>and</u>	<u>et</u>
<u>as a consequence</u>	<u>en conséquence, par conséquent</u>
<u>as a matter of fact</u>	<u>en fait</u>
<u>as a result</u>	<u>en conséquence</u>
<u>besides</u>	<u>d'ailleurs</u>
<u>but</u>	<u>mais</u>
<u>by the way</u>	<u>soit dit en passant</u>
<u>despite</u>	<u>malgré</u>
<u>either ... or ...</u>	<u>soit... soit ...</u>
<u>eg / e.g.</u>	<u>par exemple</u>
<u>... , for ...</u>	<u>..., car</u>
<u>for all that</u>	<u>malgré cela</u>
<u>furthermore</u>	<u>en outre, de plus</u>
<u>hence</u>	<u>d'où</u>
<u>however</u>	<u>cependant, toutefois</u>
<u>ie / i.e.</u>	<u>c'est-à-dire</u>
<u>if not</u>	<u>sinon</u>
<u>in addition</u>	<u>de surcroît</u>

<u>in any case</u>	<u>en tout cas</u>
<u>in/by comparison</u>	<u>par comparaison</u>
<u>in/by contrast</u>	<u>par opposition</u>
<u>in effect</u>	<u>dans la réalité</u>
<u>in fact</u>	<u>en fait</u>
<u>in other words</u>	<u>en d'autres termes</u>
<u>in spite of...</u>	<u>malgré...</u>
<u>in that case</u>	<u>dans ce cas</u>
<u>in the first place, in the second place,</u>	<u>en premier lieu, en second lieu,</u>
<u>in the same way</u>	<u>de même</u>
<u>in this case</u>	<u>dans ce cas</u>
<u>instead of</u>	<u>au lieu de</u>
<u>moreover</u>	<u>en outre, de plus</u>
<u>nevertheless / nonetheless</u>	<u>néanmoins</u>
<u>notwithstanding</u>	<u>nonobstant</u>
<u>on the contrary</u>	<u>au contraire</u>
<u>on the one hand ... on the other hand ...</u>	<u>d'une part ..., d'autre part ...</u>
<u>or rather</u>	<u>ou plutôt, ou mieux, ou plus exactement</u>
<u>otherwise</u>	<u>sinon, mais par ailleurs</u>
<u>over and above</u>	<u>par dessus le marché</u>
<u>that is to say</u>	<u>c'est-à-dire</u>

<u>then</u>	<u>alors</u>
<u>thereby</u>	<u>de ce fait,</u>
<u>therefore</u>	<u>par conséquent</u>
<u>this is why</u>	<u>c'est pourquoi</u>
<u>though</u>	<u>malgré tout</u>
<u>thus</u>	<u>par conséquent</u>
<u>to this end</u>	<u>à cet effet</u>

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Simple past	Participle	French
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Category 1: irregular ending with no vowel change: V2 = V3

* Group 1: *d* ending changes to *t*

1. to bend	bent	bent	courber
2. to build	built	built	construire
3. to lend	lent	lent	prêter
4. to send	sent	sent	envoyer
5. to spend	spent	spent	dépenser, passer du temps

* Group 2: the verbs have and make

6. to have	had	had	avoir
7. to make	made	made	faire, fabriquer

* Group 3: regular (V2, V3) in US English, irregular in UK English

8. to learn	learned \ learnt	learned \ learnt	apprendre
9. to burn	burned \ burnt	burned \ burnt	brûler
10. to dwell	dwelled \ dwelt	dwelled \ dwelt	demeurer, (dwell on: s'éterniser sur)
11. to smell	smelled \ smelt	smelled \ smelt	sentir
12. to spell	spelled \ spelt	spelled \ spelt	épeler
13. to spill	spilled \ spilt	spilled \ spilt	renverser, répandre
14. to spoil	spoiled \ spoilt	spoiled \ spoilt	abîmer, endommager

* Group 4: *ay* ending changes to *aid*

15. to lay (the table, clothes, eggs)	laid	laid	étendre, pondre, poser, placer
16. to pay	paid	paid	payer
17. to say	said (pronounced /sed/)	said	dire

Category 2: Vowel change, irregular ending: V2 = V3

* Group 5: vowel change, *d* or *t* ending

18. to creep	crept	crept	ramper
19. to feed	fed	fed	nourrir
20. to feel	felt	felt	se sentir
21. to keep	kept	kept	garder (des choses)
22. to kneel	kneled \ kneeled	kneled \ kneeled	s'agenouiller
23. to meet	met	met	rencontrer
24. to sleep	slept	slept	dormir
25. to sweep	swept	swept	balayer
26. to weep	wept	wept	pleurer
27. to leave	left	left	quitter, partir

* Group 6: different pronunciation of the same vowel, *d* or *t* ending

28. to deal	dealt	dealt	distribuer
29. to dream	dreamed \ dreamt	dreamed \ dreamt	rêver
30. to lean	leaned \ leant	leaned \ leant	appuyer
31. to leap	leapt	leapt	bondir, sauter
32. to mean	meant	meant	signifier

33. to read	read (/red/)	read (/red/)	lire
34. to hear	heard	heard	entendre

*** Group 7: ell turns to old**

35. to sell	sold	sold	vendre
36. to tell	told	told	dire

*** Group 8: vowel change with *ought* or *aught* ending**

37. to bring	brought	brought	apporter
38. to buy	bought	bought	acheter
39. to fight	fought	fought	combattre, se battre
40. to seek	sought	sought	rechercher
41. to think	thought	thought	penser
42. to catch	caught	caught	attraper
43. to teach	taught	taught	enseigner

Category 3: Verbs with the same form: V1 = V2 = V3

*** Group 9: Verbs that do not change**

44. to bet	bet	bet	parier
45. to bid	bid	bid	offrir (money)
46. to broadcast	broadcast\broadcasted	broadcast\broadcasted	diffuser (TV, radio)
47. to burst	burst	burst	éclater
48. to cost	cost	cost	coûter
49. to cut	cut	cut	couper
50. to hit	hit	hit	frapper
51. to hurt	hurt	hurt	blesser
52. to let	let	let	laisser
53. to put	put	put	mettre
54. to set	set	set	placer, régler
55. to shut	shut	shut	fermer
56. to spread	spread	spread	étendre
57. to quit	quit	quit	arrêter
58. to upset	upset	upset	bouleverser
59. to sweat	sweat	sweat	transpirer

Category 4: Vowel change, V3 ending with (e)n

*** Group 10: V2 and V3 with long /o / sound**

60. to break	broke	broken	casser
61. to choose	chose	chosen	choisir
62. to freeze	froze	frozen	geler, congeler
63. to speak	spoke	spoken	parler
64. to steal	stole	stolen	voler
65. to wake (up)	woke \ waked	woken \ waked	(se) réveiller

*** Group 11: V2 long o sound, V3 short /i/ sound**

66. to arise	arose	arisen	survenir, se poser
67. to rise	rose	risen	se lever

68. to ride (a bike)	rode	ridden	monter à bicyclette
69. to drive	drove	driven	conduire
70. to write	wrote	written	écrire

*** Group 12: The following verbs:**

71. to bite	bit	bitten	mordre
72. to hide	hid	hidden	cacher
73. to eat	ate	eaten	manger
74. to give	gave	given	donner
75. to forgive	forgave	forgiven	pardonner
76. to forbid	forbad(e)	forbidden	interdire
77. to forget	forgot	forgotten	oublier
78. to get	got	gotten (AmE) \ got (BrE)	obtenir, recevoir
79. to shake	shook	shaken	secouer
80. to take	took	taken	prendre
81. to see	saw	seen	voir
82. to beat	beat	beaten	battre

83. to fall	fell	fallen	tomber
84. to lie (down to rest)	lay	lain	s'étendre

Pay attention!

Do not confuse lie (tell a lie, regular), lie (down to rest, irregular), and lay (the table, irregular).

*to lie (tell a lie)	lied	lied	mentir
85. to lay(the table, eggs) laid (same as #15)		laid	étendre, pondre, poser, placer

*** Group 13: the ear-ore-orn pattern**

86. to bear	bore	born	porter, apporter
87. to swear	swore	swore/sworn	jurer
88. to tear	tore	torn	déchirer
89. to wear	wore	worn	porter un vêtement

*** Group 14: V1 with ow, V2 with ew, V3 with own**

90. to blow	blew	blown	souffler
91. to grow	grew	grown	grandir, croître
92. to know	knew	known	connaître, savoir
93. to throw	threw	thrown	lancer
94. to fly	flew	flown	voler (dans les airs)
95. to draw	drew	*drawn	dessiner

Category 5: regular V2, regular or irregular V3

*** Group 15**

96. to show	showed	showed \ shown	montrer
97. to sow	sowed	sowed \ sown	semer
98. to mow (grass, lawn)	mowed	mowed \ mown	tondre (gazon, pelouse)
99. to swell	swelled	swelled \ swollen	enfler
100. to sew	sewed	sewed \ sewn	coudre
101. to shine (sun)	shone	shone	briller
*shine (the shoes)	shined	shined	faire reluire, cirer

Category 6: vowel change, no ending, V2 = V3

* Group 16: vowel change pattern, no ending

102. to dig	dug	dug	creuser
103. to stick	stuck	stuck	coller
104. to spit	spit/spat	spit/spat	cracher
105. to sting	stung	stung	piquer (insecte)
106. to strike	struck	struck	frapper
107. to swing	swung	swung	balancer
108. to hang (a picture)	hung	hung	suspendre, pendre
*hang (a man)	hanged	hanged	pendre
109. to slide	slid	slid	glisser
110. to light	lighted \ lit	lighted \ lit	allumer, enflammer
111. to shoot	shot	shot	tirer (avec fusil)

* Group 17: vowel change pattern i - ou - ou

112. to bind	bound	bound	attacher, panser
113. to find	found	found	trouver
114. to grind	ground	ground	moudre

* Group 18: vowel change ee - e - e

115. to bleed	bled	bled	saigner
116. to feed	fed	fed	nourrir
*117. to lead	led	led	mener
*118. to speed (up)	speeded \ sped	speeded \ sped	hâter, accélérer

Category 7: The craziest verbs!

* Group 19: vowel change pattern i - a - u

119. to begin	began	begun	commencer
120. to drink	drank	drunk	boire
121. to ring	rang	rung	sonner
122. to shrink	shrank	shrunk	rétrécir
123. to sing	sang	sung	chanter
124. to sink	sank	sunk	couler
125. to spin	span \ spun	spun	lancer, faire tourner
126. to swim	swam	swum	nager

*** Group 20: vowel change, V1 = V3**

127. to come	came	come	venir
128. to become	became	become	devenir
129. to run	ran	run	courir

*** Group 21: miscellaneous**

130. to be	was/were	been	être
131. to go	went	gone	aller
132. to dive (jumped head first)	dove	dived	plonger
*dive (scuba-diving)	dived	dived	faire de la plongée sous-marine
133. to do	did	done	faire
134. to hold	held	held	tenir
135. to stand	stood	stood	supporter, être debout
136. to understand	understood	understood	comprendre
137. to sit	sat	sat	asseoir, s'asseoir
138. to babysit	babysat	babysat	garder (des enfants)
139. to win	won	won	gagner
140. to lose	lost	lost	perdre

IRREGULAR VERBS LINKS

http://conteni2.educarex.es/mats/001037/contenido/SD11_ODE1_actividades/index.html

<http://www.eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/perfectpast/irregular%20past%20spelling.html>

<http://www.eslgamesplus.com/irregular-past-tense-esl-grammar-jeopardy-quiz-game/>

http://www.macmillandictionary.com/verb_wheel/

<http://rv.humbert.chez-alice.fr/java/snakesandladders/vbirreg3e/vbirreg3e.htm>

<http://wwwedu.ge.ch/cptic/prospective/projets/anglais/sharing/Basicirregularverbs1.htm>

Reference for images : <http://www.funbrain.com/grammar/gorillas.gif>,
http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_368ohHqdNjw/TOcT2sVimPI/AAAAAAAAAIs/uSBgZj63LO8/s1600/GrammarPolice.gif,
<http://www.lordalford.com/grammar/gotgrammar.jpg>, http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_CsdIF_U4pnc/THBgEDqcHCI/AAAAAAAAAFA/7-Sb9A-EY6k/S660/grammar.jpg, http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_TG-smI8HxUE/TL9Rzd4j20I/AAAAAAAAABs/caDkGiYgxwM/s1600/product-preview-adult-grammar-large.gif, <http://post.portlandmercury.com/images/blogimages/2009/03/04/1236200193-scaled.grammar1.jpg>,
<http://rl011.k12.sd.us/menu01.gif>, Reference for Irregular Verbs: White Smoke, <http://www.whitesmoke.com/english-irregular-verbs>.