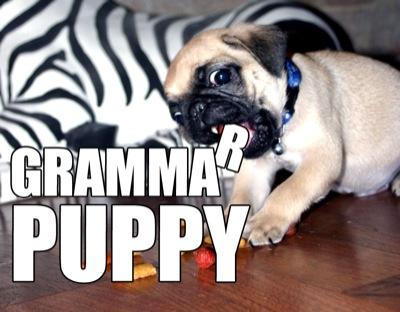
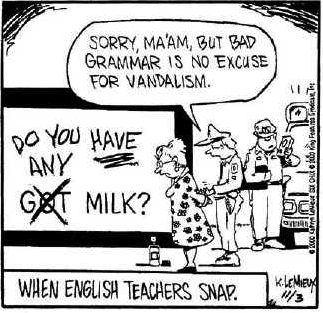
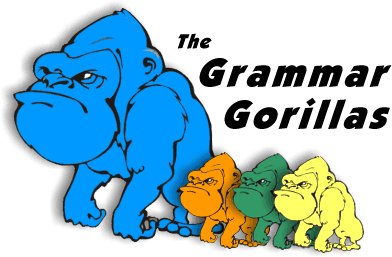
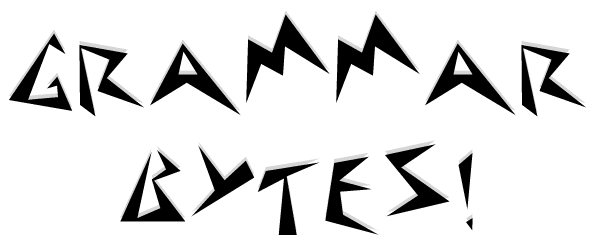
**REFERENCE BOOK**





**NAME : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**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.**
16. <http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/grammar/sentences/hello%20hi/hello%20hi.html>
17. <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 NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE**I am I am not Am I?

You are You are not Are you?

He is He is not Is he?

She is She is not Is she?

It is It is not Is it?

We are We are not Are we?

They are They are not Are they?

(isn’t, aren’t)

**SIMPLE PAST**

I was I was not Was I?

You were You were not Were you?

He was He was not Was he?

She was She was not Was she?

It was It was not Was it?

We were We were not Were we?

They were They were not 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

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

**SIMPLE PRESENT**

**AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE**

**TO BE**

I am I am not Am I?

You are You are not Are you?

He is He is not Is he?

She is She is not Is she?

It is It is not Is it?

We are We are not Are we?

They are They are not Are they?

(isn’t, aren’t)

**TO HAVE**

I have I do not have Do I have?

You have You do not have Do you have?

He **has** He doe**s** not have Doe**s** he have?

She **has** She doe**s** not have Doe**s** she have?

It **has** It doe**s** not have Doe**s** it have?

We have We do not have Do we have?

They have They do not have Do they have?

(don’t, doesn’t)

**TO WORK**

I work I do not work Do I work?

You work You do not work Do you work?

He work**s** He doe**s** not work Doe**s** he work?

She work**s** She doe**s** not work Doe**s** she work?

It work**s** It doe**s** not work Doe**s** it work?

We work We do not work Do we work?

They work They do not work Do they work?

**SPECIAL RULES**

1. 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

2. 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**

1. For habitual and repeated actions.

Ex. : I go to school every day. She brushes her teeth twice a day.

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

Ex. : The sun rises in the east. It snows in the province of Québec.

3. 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

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

English Exercises

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

**MES Games**

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

**SIMPLE PAST**

**AFFIRMATIVE NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE**

**TO BE**

I was I was not Was I?

You were You were not Were you?

He was He was not Was he?

She was She was not Was she?

It was It was not Was it?

We were We were not Were we?

They were They were not Were they?

(wasn’t, weren’t)

**REGULAR VERBS (WORK)**

I worked I did not work Did I work?

You worked You did not work Did you work?

He **worked** He did not work Did he work?

She **worked** She did not work Did she work?

It **worked** It did not work Did it work?

We worked We did not work Did we work?

They worked They did not work Did they work?

(didn’t)

**IRREGULAR VERBS\_\_\_\_ (GO)**

I went I did not go Did I go?

You went You did not go Did you go?

He went He did not go Did he go?

She went She did not go Did she go?

It went It did not go Did it go?

We went We did not go Did we go?

They went They did not go Did they go?

**SPECIAL RULES**

1. 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

1. Change the last “**Y**” to “**IED**” if the “Y” is preceded by one or two consonants.

Ex. : study = studied

**USE**

1. For actions completely finished at a definite time in the past.

Ex. : Last night, I watched a movie. Yesterday, we went shopping.

2. 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.britishco**](http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/past-simple-questions)[**http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/pastsimple/index.html**](http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/pastsimple/index.html)[**uncil.org/en/grammar-games/past-simple-questions**](http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/past-simple-questions)

English exercises

1. **<http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4121>**
2. [**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5127**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5127)
3. <https://sites.google.com/site/easygrammar4kids/>

ESL Corner

7)[**http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/past\_tense/past\_regular.html**](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 NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE**

I am work**ing** I am not work**ing** Am I work**ing**?

You are work**ing** You are not work**ing** Are you work**ing**?

He is work**ing** He is not work**ing** Is he work**ing**?

She is work**ing** She is not work**ing** Is she work**ing**?

It is work**ing** It is not work**ing** Is it work**ing**?

We are work**ing** We are not work**ing** Are we work**ing**?

You are work**ing** You are not work**ing** Are you work**ing**?

They are work**ing** They are not work**ing** Are they work**ing**?

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.*

1. 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.*

1. 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](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oBbJNjjSYBo)
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 NEGATIVE INTERROGATIVE**

**TO BE**

I will be I will not be Will I be?

You will be You will not be Will you be?

He will be He will not be Will he be?

She will be She will not be Will she be?

It will be It will not be Will it be?

We will be We will not be Will we be?

They will be They will not be Will they be?

**(won’t)**

**TO WORK**

I will work I will not work Will I work?

You will work You will not work Will you work?

He will work He will not work Will he work?

She will work She will not work Will she work?

It will work It will not work Will it work?

We will work We will not work Will we work?

They will work They will not work Will they work?

**(won’t)**

**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**](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**](http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/will-future-predictions) **[\*](http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/will-future-predictions)**

**PAST CONTINUOUS**

**TO WORK**

I **was** working I **was** not working **Was** I working?

you were working you were not working Were you working?

she **was** working she **was** not working **Was** she working?

he **was** working he **was** not working **Was** he working?

It **was** working it **was** not working **Was** it working?

We were working we were not working Were we working?

you were working you were not working Were you working?

they were working they were not 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.*

1. 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**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3000#a)

ESL Games World

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

**PRESENT PERFECT**

**TO BE**

**Aff.** **Neg.** **Int.**

I have been I have not been Have I been?

You have been You have not been Have you been?

He has been He has not been Has he been?

She has been She has not been Has she been?

It has been It has not been Has it been?

We have been We have not been Have we been?

They have been They have not been Have they been?

**REGULAR VERBS (TO WORK)**

I have worked I have not worked Have I worked?

You have worked You have not worked Have you worked?

He has worked He has not worked Has he worked?

She has worked She has not worked Has she worked?

It has worked It has not worked Has it worked?

We have worked We have not worked Have we worked?

They have worked They have not worked Have they worked?

**IRREGULAR VERBS (TO GO)**

I have gone I have not gone Have I gone?

You have gone You have not gone Have you gone?

He has gone He has not gone Has he gone?

She has gone She has not gone Has she gone?

It has gone It has not gone Has it gone?

We have gone We have not gone Have we gone?

They have gone They have not 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** |
| **On Mondays** |  |  |  | **Many times** |
| **Once a (…) day** |  |  |  | **Up to the present** |
| **Twice a year** |  |  |  | **Several times** |

**VERB TENSES CHART REVIEW**

Tense Affirmative Negative Interrogative

Simple present base do not + base do + Subject (S)+ base

Base + “s” or “es” does not + base does + S + base

Present continuous am + base + ing am not + base + ing Am + S + base + ing

is + base + ing is not + base + ing Is + S + base + ing

are + base + ing are not + base + ing Are + S + base + ing

Present perfect Have + participle Have not + participle Have + S + participle

Has + participle Has not + participle Has + S + participle

Simple past Base + “d” or “ed” did not + base did + S + base

Irregular (second column)

Past continuous was + base + ing was not + base + ing Was + S + base + ing

Were + base + ing were not+ base + ing were + S + base + ing

Simple future will + base will not + base will + S + base

am + going to + base am not + going to + base am +S +going to + base

is + going to + base is not + going to + base is +S +going to + base

are + going to + base are not + 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 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 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**](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. J’aimerais qu’ils viennent plus souvent.

I wish they did not come so often. J’aimerais qu’ils ne viennent pas aussi souvent.

I wish I knew how to swim. J’aimerais savoir nager.

2. Past continuous I wish I were sitting on a beach now. J’aimerais être assis sur une plage en ce moment.

I wish I were not here now. J’aimerais ne pas être ici en ce moment.

3. Past perfect I wish I had not spent so much money. J’aimerais ne pas avoir dépensé autant d’argent.

I wish I had spent more money. 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.

1. 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

1. 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>**
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>
5. <http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4128>

**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

1. **NOUNS ENDING WITH “F” or “FE”**.

Change “F or FE” to “VES”.

Ex. : leaf = leaves wife = wives

Exceptions : safe = safes chief = chiefs roof = roofs

1. **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

1. **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.csdraveurs.qc.ca/theenglishprofessor/fs44.htm**](http://sites.csdraveurs.qc.ca/theenglishprofessor/fs44.htm)

ESL 4 Kids

1. **<http://www.esl4kids.net/interactive/plural_nouns.htm>**
2. [**http://www.esl4kids.net/interactive/irregular\_plural\_nouns.htm**](http://www.esl4kids.net/interactive/irregular_plural_nouns.htm)

Learning Chocolate

1. [**http://www.learningchocolate.com/content/plural-nouns**](http://www.learningchocolate.com/content/plural-nouns)

**ESL games world**

1. [**http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/ClassroomGames/Billionaire/Plurals%20Billionair%20Game/index.html**](http://eslgamesworld.com/members/games/ClassroomGames/Billionaire/Plurals%20Billionair%20Game/index.html)

Learn English

1. **<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**

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1st pers. sing. I MY mon, ma, mes

2nd pers. sing. or plur. YOU YOUR ton, ta, tes, votre, vos

3rd pers. sing. HE HIS son, sa, ses

SHE HER son, sa, ses

IT ITS son, sa, ses

1st pers. plur. WE OUR notre, nos

3rd 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**

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1st pers. sing. I ME (moi, me)

2nd pers. sing. or plur. YOU YOU (toi, te) (vous)

3rd pers. sing HE HIM (lui)

SHE HER (lui)

IT IT (lui)

1st pers. plur. WE US (nous)

3rd 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**

1. **<http://www.learningchocolate.com/content/personal-pronouns>**
2. [**http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/pronouns**](http://learnenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/en/grammar-games/pronouns)

Possessive Case

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

**POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS**

**Noun or pronoun** **Possessive pronouns**

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1st pers. sing. MINE (le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes)

2nd pers. sing. YOURS (le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes)

3rd pers. sing. HIS (le sien, les siennes)

HERS (la sienne, les siennes)

1st pers. plur. OURS (le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres)

2nd pers. plur. YOURS (le vôtre, les vôtres)

3rd pers. plur. THEIRS (le leur, les leurs)

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**REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**

**Noun or pronoun Reflexive pronouns**

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1st pers. sing. MYSELF (moi-même)

2nd pers. sing. YOURSELF (toi-même)

3rd pers. sing. HIMSELF (lui-même)

HERSELF (elle-même)

ITSELF (lui-même, elle-même)

1st pers. plur. OURSELVES (nous-mêmes)

2nd pers. plur. YOURSELVES (vous-mêmes)

3rd pers. plur. THEMSELVES (eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes)

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**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) Don’t worry! You will not have

3. **SIZE** (big, small) all those adjectives

4. **SHAPE** (square, round) in one sentence!

5. **AGE** (old, new, five-year-old)

6. **COLOR** (red, white) Don’t forget! Adjectives are

7. **ORIGIN** (Italian, Spanish) never written in the plural.

8. **MADE OF** (leather, silk)

**Possessive Pronouns**

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

**Reflexive Pronouns**

1. **<http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/reflexive_pronouns/reflexive_pronouns1.html>**
2. **<http://www.adelescorner.org/grammar/reflexive_pronouns/reflexive_pronouns2.html>**
3. [**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=3633**](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).

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

Answer : According to the question word.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**POSSIBLE AUXILIARIES USE and EXAMPLES**

1. Do, does (+ base) 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 *Who are you? Qui es-tu?*

*To whom do you want to talk? À qui veux-tu parler?*

**WHAT** action, thing, animal *What do you do in the morning? Qu’est-ce que tu fais …?*

*What is it? Qu’est-ce que c’est?*

*What is your name? Quel est ton nom?*

**WHERE** place *Where are you going? Où vas-tu?*

**WHEN** general time *When will you go? Tomorrow Quand iras-tu? Demain*

(tomorrow, Friday…)

**WHAT TIME** time (on the clock) *What time is recess? À quelle heure…? 7:25a.m.*

**WHY** reason *Why do you come here? Pourquoi viens-tu ici?*

**HOW** manner, *How are you? Well. Comment…? Bien*

means of transportation *How do you travel? By train. Comment…? En train.*

**HOW MUCH (+ noun)** quantity (non-countable nouns or $$$)

*How much sugar do you want? Combien de sucre …?*

**HOW MANY (+ noun)** quantity (countable nouns)

*How many students are there? Combien d’élèves …?*

**HOW OLD** age *How old are you? Quel âge as-tu?*

**HOW LONG** length (of time or objects)

*How long is the ruler? Quelle est la longueur …?*

*How long is the course? Combien de temps dure.. ?*

**HOW OFTEN** frequency *How often do you play? Combien de fois …?*

**HOW FAR** distance *How far is Montreal from here? À quelle distance …?*

**WHOSE (+ noun)** possessive case *Whose book is this? À qui appartient …?*

**WHAT KIND OF (+ noun)** selection *What kind of books do you like? Quelle sorte de …?*

**WHICH (+ noun) c**hoice

**(+ one)** *Which book do you want? Quel livre veux-tu?*

*Which one do you prefer? Lequel préfères-tu?*

**HOW TALL** person’s height *How tall are you? Quelle est ta grandeur?*

**Question Words**

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

CHAGALL

1. [**http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/questions/index.html**](http://chagall-col.spip.ac-rouen.fr/IMG/didapages/questions/index.html)

ENGLISH EXERCISES

1.[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5283**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5283)

2.[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2066**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2066)

3.[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6086**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6086)

4.[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=8391**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=8391)

[**5. http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5127**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5127)

6. [**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5311**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=5311) **(how much/how many)**

**7.**[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4888**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4888) **(do/does)**

**8.**[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6909**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=6909) **(qu-words)**

**9.**[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2174**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=2174) **(make questions)**

**10.**[**http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4159**](http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id=4159) **(make questions)**

**11.**[**http://kidseslgames.com/grammar%20games/Interrogatives/interrogatives1.html**](http://kidseslgames.com/grammar%20games/Interrogatives/interrogatives1.html) **(basketball game)**

**12.**[**http://kidseslgames.com/grammar%20games/Present%20Simple/presentsimple1.html**](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**](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 *I can speak Spanish*.

possibility (opportunity) *You can catch the next bus if you hurry.*

informal permission *Mom! Can I go to Jane’s party?*

informal request *Can you help me please?*

**COULD** past ability *I told them I could speak Spanish*.

less likely possibility *You could catch the next bus if you hurried.*

informal permission *Could I go to Jane’s party?*

informal request *Could you pass the salt, please?*

**MUST** obligation *You must wear uniform at school*.

**(have to)** supposition *It must be cold outside; it’s only 9C.*

prohibited actions *You must not smoke here.*

**MAY** formal permission *May I open the door?*

possibility *It may rain tomorrow.*

**MIGHT** possibility *They told us it might rain tomorrow*.

**SHOULD** advisability *You look sick. You should see a doctor*.

**(ought to)** probability *She should be here any minute now.*

**WOULD** polite request *Would you pass the salt, please?*

hypothesis *What would you think if I told you?*

**HAD BETTER** strong advisability *You’d better be on time or you won’t get in*.

**(‘d better)** with bad consequence

**WOULD RATHER** preference *Would you like some tea?*

**(‘d rather)** *No, I would rather have coffee, please.*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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.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 am going* ***to*** *school.*

2. TO POUR (raison de faire ou dire) *I go to school* ***to*** *learn*.

3. AT À (sans mouvement ou adresse) *I am staying* ***at*** *school. I live* ***at*** *51 Déziel Street*

4. IN À (ville ou pays) *I live* ***in*** *Lévis. I live* ***in*** *Canada.*

5. IN DANS *I have candies* ***in*** *my desk.*

6. FOR POUR (pour quelqu’un) *I bought a gift* ***for*** *my mother.*

7. FOR DEPUIS *I have not seen her* ***for*** *two weeks.*

8. SINCE DEPUIS *I have liked the Beatles* ***since*** *I was young*.

9. ON SUR *There is a pencil* ***on*** *her desk.*

10. AT THE TOP EN HAUT *Write your name* ***at the top*** *of the sheet*.

11. AT THE BOTTOM EN BAS *Sign your name* ***at the bottom***.

12. IN THE MIDDLE AU MILIEU *The word is* ***in the middle*** *of the page.*

13. BETWEEN ENTRE *She is standing* ***between*** *her parents.*

14. BEFORE AVANT *I will phone you* ***before*** *I do my homework.*

15. AFTER APRÈS *I will meet you* ***after*** *school*.

16. THROUGH À TRAVERS *The ball went* ***through*** *the window*.

17. ACROSS DE L’AUTRE CÔTÉ *I live* ***across*** *the street*.

18. IN FRONT OF DEVANT *Who is* ***in front of*** *you*?

19. BEHIND DERRIÈRE *Who is* ***behind*** *you*?

20. FROM DE *I come* ***from*** *England. I got a letter* ***from*** *Jim*.

21. WITH, WITHOUT AVEC, SANS *Do you eat fries* ***with*** *or* ***without*** *ketchup?*

**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

6. Mother’s Day Fête des Mères 12. Father’s Day Fêtes des Pères

**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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **all the same** | **malgré tout, quand même** |
| **after all** | **après tout** |
| **Also, ...** | **De plus, ... / De même, ... (préférer: moreover)** |
| **and** | **et** |
| **as a consequence** | **en conséquence, par conséquent** |
| **as a matter of fact** | **en fait** |
| **as a result** | **en conséquence** |
| **besides** | **d'ailleurs** |
| **but** | **mais** |
| **by the way** | **soit dit en passant** |
| **despite** | **malgré** |
| **either ... or ...** | **soit... soit ...** |
| **eg / e.g.** | **par exemple** |
| **... , for ...** | **..., car ....** |
| **for all that** | **malgré cela** |
| **furthermore** | **en outre, de plus** |
| **hence** | **d'où** |
| **however** | **cependant, toutefois** |
| **ie / i.e.** | **c'est-à-dire** |
| **if not** | **sinon** |
| **in addition** | **de surcroît** |
| **in any case** | **en tout cas** |
| **in/by comparison** | **par comparaison** |
| **in/by contrast** | **par opposition** |
| **in effect** | **dans la réalité** |
| **in fact** | **en fait** |
| **in other words** | **en d'autres termes** |
| **in spite of...** | **malgré...** |
| **in that case** | **dans ce cas** |
| **in the first place, in the second place,** | **en premier lieu, en second lieu,** |
| **in the same way** | **de même** |
| **in this case** | **dans ce cas** |
| **instead of** | **au lieu de** |
| **moreover** | **en outre, de plus** |
| **nevertheless / nonetheless** | **néanmoins** |
| **notwithstanding** | **nonobstant** |
| **on the contrary** | **au contraire** |
| **on the one hand ... on the other hand ...** | **d'une part ..., d'autre part ...** |
| **or rather** | **ou plutôt, ou mieux, ou plus exactement** |
| **otherwise** | **sinon, mais par ailleurs** |
| **over and above** | **par dessus le marché** |
| **that is to say** | **c'est-à-dire** |
| **then** | **alors** |
| **thereby** | **de ce fait,** |
| **therefore** | **par conséquent** |
| **this is why** | **c'est pourquoi** |
| **though** | **malgré tout** |
| **thus** | **par conséquent** |
| **to this end** | **à cet effet** |

**IRREGULAR VERBS**

Infinitive Simple past Participle French

**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      knelt \ kneeled      knelt \ 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      laid      étendre, pondre, poser, placer

(same as #15)\* **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>

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