

Tableau des temps et aspects

1. PRESENT CONTINU: *moment présent=now / action en cours / un projet dont on connaît la date ou l'heure* (ex : They're getting married next week.)

I am working	are you working?	I am not working
he is working	is he working?	he isn't working

2. PRESENT SIMPLE: *habitudes, généralités / sentiments (I think, I know, I feel, I like, I love) // avec des horaires* (ex: The train leaves at 8am.) // *avec : always, never, sometimes, usually, every day, often...*

I work	do you work?	I don't work
he works	does he work?	he doesn't work

3. FUTUR SIMPLE: *un renseignement sur: next week, next month etc // quand on décide de qqch au moment où on parle* (ex : I'll answer the phone. / I'll see who's at the door.)

I will work	will you work?	I won't work
	Shall I come? / Shall we go? (=suggestion ou demande de conseil)	

4. FUTUR «be going to»: *pour des prédictions, prévisions, intentions, projets*

I'm going to work	are you going to work?	I'm not going to work
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5. SIMPLE PAST (prétérit): *action datée, passée, terminée: yesterday, last week, ten days ago, on April 21st, in 1995 // après "when"* ex: When did he tell you the news?

I worked -I went	Did you work?	I didn't work
	Did they go?	She didn't go

6. PAST CONTINUOUS: *une action longue interrompue par une courte* = ex : They were working when I arrived. // *2 actions passées simultanées ou après «while»* = ex: While you were sleeping, he was skiing. ou While you were sleeping, he fixed your computer.

I was working when..	were you sleeping when...?	I wasn't working when.....
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7. PRESENT PERFECT : *action passée terminée non datée (on observe le résultat) // avec : never/ ever?/not yet/ just/ already/still // action commencée dans le passé mais non terminée au moment où on parle -->avec : for a week, since Monday, since I met her, How long...?*

I have worked	have you worked?	I haven't worked
he has worked	has he worked?	he hasn't worked

ex: He has lived in Vannes for 2 years/since 2002/since he started his new job.

8. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS: *mêmes cas que Present perfect avec insistance sur la durée // avec : lately, recently...*

I have been working	have you been working?	I haven't been working
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ex: He has been living in Vannes for 2 years/since 2002. // He's been working a lot recently.

9. PAST PERFECT: *action antérieure à une action elle-même passée*

I had worked	had he worked?	I hadn't worked
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10. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS: *action antérieure à une action elle-même passée avec insistance sur la durée ou sur l'action*

I had been working	had you been working?	I hadn't been working
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11. CONDITIONNEL PRESENT: *condition au Simple past:* If I had money...

I would buy a car	would you buy?	I wouldn't buy
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12. CONDITIONNEL PASSE: *condition au Past perfect:* If I had known...

I would have worked	would you have worked?	I would not have worked
I would have seen		

Modaux

	Présent	Passé	Futur
Possibilité physique/ intellectuelle	.you can swim	You were able to swim= you managed to swim	You will be able to swim
Permission	You can smoke/you may smoke	You were allowed to smoke	You will be allowed to smoke
Conseil (<i>vous devriez</i>)	You should work		
Regret/reproche		You should have worked more	
Ordre	You must go to bed!		
Interdiction	You mustn't smoke !		
Obligation personnelle	I have to go	I had to come back	I will have to come
Absence d'obligation	you don't have to go	You didn't have to come back	You won't have to come
Eventualité(<i>il risque de..</i>)			.It may rain/it might rain It could rain
Hypothèse pour expliquer un événement passé (<i>il a peut être/sûrement..</i>)	He must have arrived (90%) de chances He may have arrived (50%) He might have arrived(40%) He can't have arrived(0%)		

Comparaisons

	Une syllable Ou terminé par y	> une syllabe	Good	Bad
Comparatif (Comparaison de A to B)	Faster than Easier than	More powerful than	Better than	Worse than
Superlatif (Comparer un élément à tous)	The fastest of.. The easiest	The most powerful The least powerful (le moins puissant)	The best in	The worst in
égalité	As fast as..	As powerful as	As good as	as bad as
infériorité	Not as fast as.. Less fast than	Not as powerful as Less powerful than	as good as	Not as bad as

Pronoms/ adjectifs

Sujet (je)	Complément (me, moi)	Adjectif possessif(mon)	Pronom possessif (le mien)	
I	me	my	mine	myself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	Hers	herself
it	it	its	its	itself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
you	you	your	yours	yourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Pronoms relatifs

	Humain	Objet/ animal
Sujet	Who	which
Complément	() / whom/ that	() /which / that
Complément du nom (dont)	whose	Of which

Structures verbales

Structures verbales

work	To work	working	Worked/seen
Let I let you work Watch/hear/feel(action courte)	Want/Ask Expect/tell I want you to work Je veux que tu travailles	Love/enjoy /like Hate/ can't stand/ etc.,(sentiments) Watch/hear/feel / (perception action longue) Start/stop/go on/keep (début, fin continuation)	Passif I had my car repaired The cat was killed
Have/Make I make/have you work	Exprime un <u>but</u>	Exprime un long processus en cours ou un concept, une idée Working is hard (le fait de travailler)	
Impératif, ordre Come here!	I would love/like to work	Moyen : <u>by</u> working	
	Habitude passée: I used to work	Prépositions (before, without, after) Habitude présente: I a used to working	

Passif

to be +past participle

Simple Present :Files are converted

Future:Your project will be saved

Modal verbs: This clip may be viewed- Your project should be kept in a different folder

	Actif	Passif
	John is eating an apple	The apple is being eaten
		Cats are killed every day
	Someone killed him yesterday	He was killed yesterday
	Someone has killed him	He has been killed
	Someone will kill him	He will be killed
	Someone may kill him	He may be killed

Quantités

	On peut compter	On ne peut pas compter
beaucoup	Many cars/ a lot of cars	Much water- a lot of water
peu	Few cars	Little water
Un peu		A little water
quelques	A few cars	

Quantités

Plus :More: (>)Jack has five apples- John has three: Jack has **more** apples than Jack

Moins (non comptable) Less: (<)Gill earns \$2000, Wendy earns \$3000: Gill earns **less** than Wendy

Beaucoup (comptable) :Many. ❖ There are **many** apples in this basket (countable)

Beaucoup (non comptable) :Much. ○ We don't have **much** time . (Uncountable)

Quelque A few Only a few men have been on the moon

Autant /(non comptable) As much: (=○) Sandra has eaten **as much** as Angelina: (=The same amount)

Autant /comptable As many (=❖): Jennifer bought **as many** oranges **as** Helen.

Peu (non comptable)Little: There is very **little** rain in the Sahara .

Trop /(non comptable):Too much: John has had **too much** to drink: He can't drive.

Trop /(comptable) :Too many There are **too many** people . We can't move.

More and more (>)There are more and more cars.

De moins en moins Fewer and fewer. (<.<) There are **fewer and fewer** inhabitants on that island.

Deux fois plus /non comptable Twice as much (2X○): You will need **twice as much** time

Deux fois plus comptable Twice as many (2X❖) There are twice **as many** apples

+	Some (du de le des)	Someone Quelqu'un	Somebody Quelqu'un	Somewhere quelquepart	something
?	Any du ? de la ? des ?	Anyone Quelqu'un ? N'importe qui	Anybody Quelqu'un ? N'importe qui	Anywhere Quelquepart n'importe où?	Anything Quelque chose
-	No Pas de	No one personne	nobody	nowhere	Nothing

Possession/ 'S

La voiture de Jack : Jack's car

Distance : a mile's walk

Durée : a week's holiday

Emploi de the

The s'emploie lorsqu'on parle d'un cas particulier, défini: The Queen of England

On n'emploie pas the lorsqu'il s'agit du cas général ou lorsque le nom est déterminé par un nombre ou un nom propre

Life is easy – Room 66 – Doctor Brown

Numbers

1. one	13. thirteen	50 fifty
2. two	14. fourteen	60 sixty
3. three	15. fifteen	70 seventy
4. four	16. sixteen	80 eighty
5. five	17. seventeen	90 ninety
6. six	18. eighteen	100 a hundred
7. seven	19. nineteen	200 two hundred
8. eight	20. twenty	1000 a thousand
9. nine	21. twenty-one	2000 two thousand
10. ten	22. twenty two	1 000 000 a million
11. eleven	23. 30 thirty	1 000 000 000 a billion
12. twelve	40 forty	
➤ Ordinaux (premier second etc....)		
1. first (1 st)	11. eleventh	21. twenty-first
2. second (2 nd)	12. twelfth	24. twenty second
3. third (3 rd)	13. thirteenth	30 thirtieth
4. fourth (4 th)	14. fourteenth	40 fortieth
5. fifth	15. fifteenth	50 fiftieth
6. sixth	16. sixteenth	60 sixtieth
7. seventh	17. seventeenth	70 seventieth
8. eighth	18. eighteenth	80 eightieth
9. ninth	19. nineteenth	90 ninetieth
10. tenth	20. twentieth	

➤ Days of the week

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

➤ Months

January February March April May June July August September October December

Ex Monday July 4th = Monday the fourth of July

Every:

Il n'y a jamais de s aux mots suivant every

Every day

Ordre des mots dans un phrase :

On ne doit **jamais** séparer le **verbe** du **complément d'objet** :

I **ate two apples** on the bus yesterday with Sandy.

L'adjectif se met toujours avant le nom : a blue car

Les adverbes de temps imprécis (never, ever, sometimes , always etc..) se mettent en général **avant** le verbe :

I never go to the cinema. Do you always come here ?

Verbes irréguliers

INFINITIF	PRETERIT	PARTICIPE PASSE	
To be	was	been	être
To become	became	become	devenir
To begin	began	begun	commencer
To bleed	bled	bled	saigner
To blow	blew	blown	souffler
To break	broke	broken	casser
To bring	brought	brought	apporter
To build	built	built	construire
To burn	burnt	burnt	brûler
To buy	bought	bought	acheter
To catch	caught	caught	attraper
To choose	chose	chosen	choisir
To come	came	come	venir
To cost	cost	cost	coûter
To cut	cut	cut	couper
To do	did	done	faire
To draw	drew	drawn	dessiner, tirer
To dream	dreamt	dreamt	rêver
To drink	drank	drunk	boire
To drive	drove	edriven	conduire
To eat	ate	eaten	manger
To fall	fell	fallen	tomber
To feed	fed	fed	nourrir
To feel	felt	felt	se sentir
To fight	fought	fought	se battre
To find	found	found	trouver
To fly	flew	flown	voler (avion)
To forbid	forbade	forbidden	interdire
To forget	forgot	forgotten	oublier
To forgive	forgave	forgiven	pardonner
To get	got	got	obtenir
To give	gave	given	donner
To go	went	gone	aller
To grow	grew	grown	grandir
To have	had	had	avoir
To hear	heard	heard	entendre
To hide	hid	hidden	se cacher
To hit	hit	hit	frapper

To hold	held	held	tenir
To hurt	hurt	hurt	blesser
To keep	kept	kept	garder
To know	knew	known	savoir, connaître
To learn	learnt	learnt	apprendre
To leave	left	left	quitter, laisser
To let	let	let	laisser, louer
To light	lit	lit	allumer, éclairer
To lose	lost	lost	perdre
To make	made	made	faire
To mean	meant	meant	signifier
To meet	met	met	rencontrer
To pay	paid	paid	payer
To put	put	put	mettre
To read	read	read	lire
To run	ran	run	courir
To say	said	said	dire
To see	saw	seen	voir
To sell	sold	sold	vendre
To send	sent	sent	envoyer
To shoot	shot	shot	tirer
To show	showed	shown	montrer
To shut	shut	shut	fermer
To sing	sang	sung	chanter
To sit	sat	sat	être assis
To sleep	slept	slept	dormir
To speak	spoke	spoken	parler
To steal	stole	stolen	voler
To swim	swam	swum	nager
To take	took	taken	prendre
To teach	taught	taught	enseigner
To tell	told	told	dire
To think	thought	thought	penser
To understand	understood	understood	comprendre
To wear	wore	worn	porter: vêtement
To win	won	won	gagner
To withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	retirer
To write	wrote	written	écrire