

Le présent simple est utilisé:

- pour exprimer des habitudes, des vérités générales, des actions répétées ou des situations immuables, des émotions et des désirs :
I smoke (habit); **I work in London** (unchanging situation); **London is a large city** (general truth)
- pour donner des instructions ou des directives :
You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn left**.
- pour exprimer des dispositions fixes, présentes ou futures :
Your exam **starts** at 09.00
- pour exprimer le futur, après certaines conjonctions : **after, when, before, as soon as, until**:
He'll give it to you when you come next Saturday.

ATTENTION ! Le présent simple n'est pas utilisé pour exprimer des actions qui se déroulent au moment présent.

Exemples

- **Pour les habitudes**
He drinks tea at breakfast.
She only eats fish.
They watch television regularly.
- **Pour les actions répétées**
We catch the bus every morning.
It rains every afternoon in the hot season.
They drive to Monaco every summer.
- **Pour les vérités générales**
Water freezes at zero degrees.
The Earth revolves around the Sun.
Her mother is Peruvian.
- **Pour les instructions et les directions**
Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.
You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.
- **Pour des accords fixes**
His mother arrives tomorrow.
Our holiday starts on the 26th March
- **Avec le futur**
She'll see you before she leaves.
We'll give it to her when she arrives.

Former le Présent simple : to think

Affirmative	Interrogative	Négative
I think	Do I think?	I do not think

Affirmative	Interrogative	Négative
You think	Do you think?	You do not think
He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

Remarques sur le présent simple, troisième personne du singulier

- Le verbe à la troisième personne du singulier "he, she, it" **se termine toujours par -s**:
he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.
- Les formes négatives et les questions utilisent DOES (= troisième personne de l'auxiliaire 'DO') + l'infinitif du verbe.
*He wants ice cream. **Does** he want strawberry? He **does** not want vanilla.*
- Avec les verbes se terminant par **-y** le **-y** de la troisième personne se transforme en **-ies**:
fly --> flies, cry --> cries
Exception: en cas de voyelle avant le **-y**:
play --> plays, pray --> prays
- Ajouter **-es** aux verbes se terminant par: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:
he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

Exemples

- He goes** to school every morning.
- She understands** English.
- It mixes** the sand and the water.
- He tries** very hard.
- She enjoys** playing the piano.

Présent progressif

Le présent Be + ing : Formes

Il se forme avec Be au présent et la base verbale terminée par -ing.

- Pour obtenir la forme affirmative, il suffit de mettre le sujet + be (conjugué) et le verbe en -ing Ex : She is playing.
- Pour obtenir la forme interrogative, il suffit de faire l'inversion : l'auxiliaire passe avant le sujet. Ex : Is he writing a letter ?
- Pour obtenir la forme négative, on ajoute not à l'auxiliaire Ex : They aren't reading.
She isn't eating.

Modifications orthographiques :

_ Verbes terminés par -e : le e disparaît.

Ex : come = coming

_ Verbe d'une seule syllabe terminée par une consonne, une voyelle et une consonne (dans cet ordre) : la consonne est doublée.

Ex : set = setting

Le présent Be+ing : Emplois

- Le présent progressif s'emploie pour parler d'actions qui se déroulent en ce moment.

He is making a cake. *Il fait un gâteau.*

- Il s'emploie aussi pour parler d'actions futures que l'on a déjà décidées.

Stacy is coming next week. *Stacy vient la semaine prochaine.*

Quelques indices du présent en Be + -ing :

- now
- at the moment
- look
- listen
- today
- this morning
- next week
- tonight ...

affirmative

I (je)	I am saying	I am dancing	I am eating
You (tu)	You are saying	You are dancing	You are eating
He / she / it (il ou elle)	He is saying	He is dancing	He is eating
We (nous)	We are saying	We are dancing	We are eating
You (vous)	You are saying	You are dancing	You are eating
They (ils)	They are saying	They are dancing	They are eating

Négative : to read (lire)

I am not reading	I'm not reading
You are not reading	You aren't reading
He / she / it is not reading	He isn't reading
We are not reading	We aren't reading
You are not reading	You aren't reading
They are not reading	They aren't reading

Interrogative : to run fast (courir vite)

Am I running fast ?
Are you running fast ?
Is she running fast ?
Are we running fast ?
Are you running fast ?
Are they running fast ?

PRONOMS

WHO = QUI WHEN = QUAND WHICH = LEQUELS

WHAT = QUE QU'EST-CE, WHOSE A QUI HOW MANY (quantifiable)/ HOW MUCH (prix, indénombrable) = COMBIEN ; WHY= POURQUOI ; WHERE= OU ; how long= combien de temps, how many times : combien de fois

EXERCISES

1. She _____ expected _____ (expect) some friends for dinner.
2. Listen ! Toby _____ have repaired _____ (repair) his motorbike.
3. Tina _____ is putting _____ (put) a new film in her camera.
4. Who _____ are walking _____ (walk) on the grass ?
5. Jim says : ' I _____ go _____ (go) to school now '.
6. Look ! That boy _____ wrote _____ (write) on the table.
7. Wait a minute, I _____ think _____ (think).
8. No, she _____ is not sleeping _____ (not sleep), she is awake.
9. Look at all these people ! They _____ waiting _____ (wait) for the shop to open.
10. The neighbours _____ shouting _____ (shout) at each other again.
11. I 'm living _____ (live) with him at the moment.
12. It's very cold today. It _____ is _____ freezing _____ (freeze).
13. Father drives a big car. At the moment father _____ drives _____ a little red car
14. The penguin swims very well. Look, the two little penguins _____ swimming very well _____ !
15. The children eat their breakfast. The children _____ eating _____ their breakfast now.
16. Peter writes his homework. Peter can't come, he _____ is doing _____ his homework.
17. We can't play tennis. It _____ is raining _____ (rain) now
18. Michael can't play football. He _____ playing _____ (play) the guitar at the moment.
19. No, I am not listening to my cassettes, I _____ having _____ (have) a bath.
20. What are you doing? I _____ am _____ learning _____ (learn) English.
21. Today it is not raining, the sun _____ shining _____ (shine).
22. What are you doing? I _____ ? _____ (watch) TV.

Le Technicien n'est pas en train de brancher le cable .

The technician isn't plugin in the cable

Je pense qu'il manque du papier .

I think we run out of paper

Pourquoi sont-il en train d'effacer les donnés .

Why they are ereasing the files

Nous somme en train de stocker les donnés .

we are actualy stocking data .

Tu copie et tu colle ce dossier .

copy and past this folder .

Tout les vendredi je fait la mise a jour .

every friday i do the update .

Vous cliquer sur la page d'aceuil pour avoir les information ?

you click on the main page for having the information .

Quels type de logiciel préfère t-elle ?

What kind of software does she likes