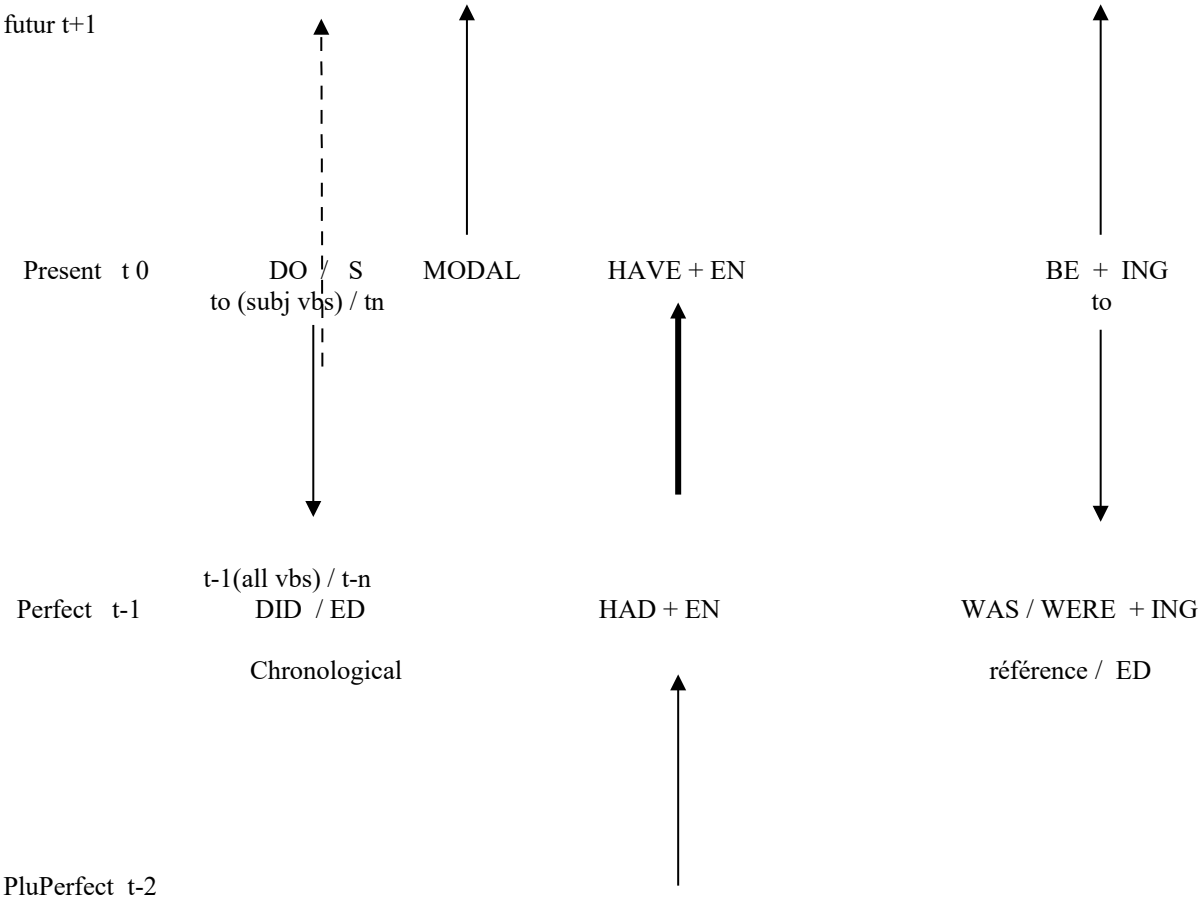


THE TENSE SYSTEM



THE PRESENT SIMPLE

- The present simple in english is used to make reference to **events which occure iteratively** (n times)

Temporal adverbs : Always each/ every day
 Often
 Sometimes, from time to time, every now and then, once in a while
 Rarely
 Never/ ever

Ex : I **get** up every day

- The present simple in english is used to make reference to **permanent states**

Ex : *Water freezes at 0° centigrade*

Subjective verbs are considered as permanent states in English therefore they tend to be used in the present simple.

Ex : I **love** NY

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

- The present continuous is used to refer to **processes or states which are in developpement at time of speaking.**

Temporal adverbs : **now, currently, at this time.**

Ex : I **am** *writting/reading* a grammar course.

- **PARADOX!!!**

Modality

He **is** **always** *asking* me stupid questions. (he's getting on my nerves !)

THE PRESENT PERFECT

The present Perfect is always used to refer to a state / process which has an **effect on the present situation**.

The effect of a state / process on the present situation can be explained in three ways. On the following page you will find a diagram which visually illustrates these three ways.

I/ The speaker refers to a **Process / state started in T-1 (the past) & is still current in To**

Ex : I've **always** lived in France.

Always may refer to a process or state which is systematic in its iteration (n times)
Has been continuous since inception

Ex : **How long** have you lived in Annet?

Ex : I've lived in Annet **since** 1998

Ex : I've lived in Annet **since** I was born

Since refers to the starting point of a process / state, it is always followed by either a date or an event in the past (ED)

Ex : I've lived in Annet **for** two years.

For always introduces a length of time.

Ex : **It's been** a whole year now since I last went to the U.S.

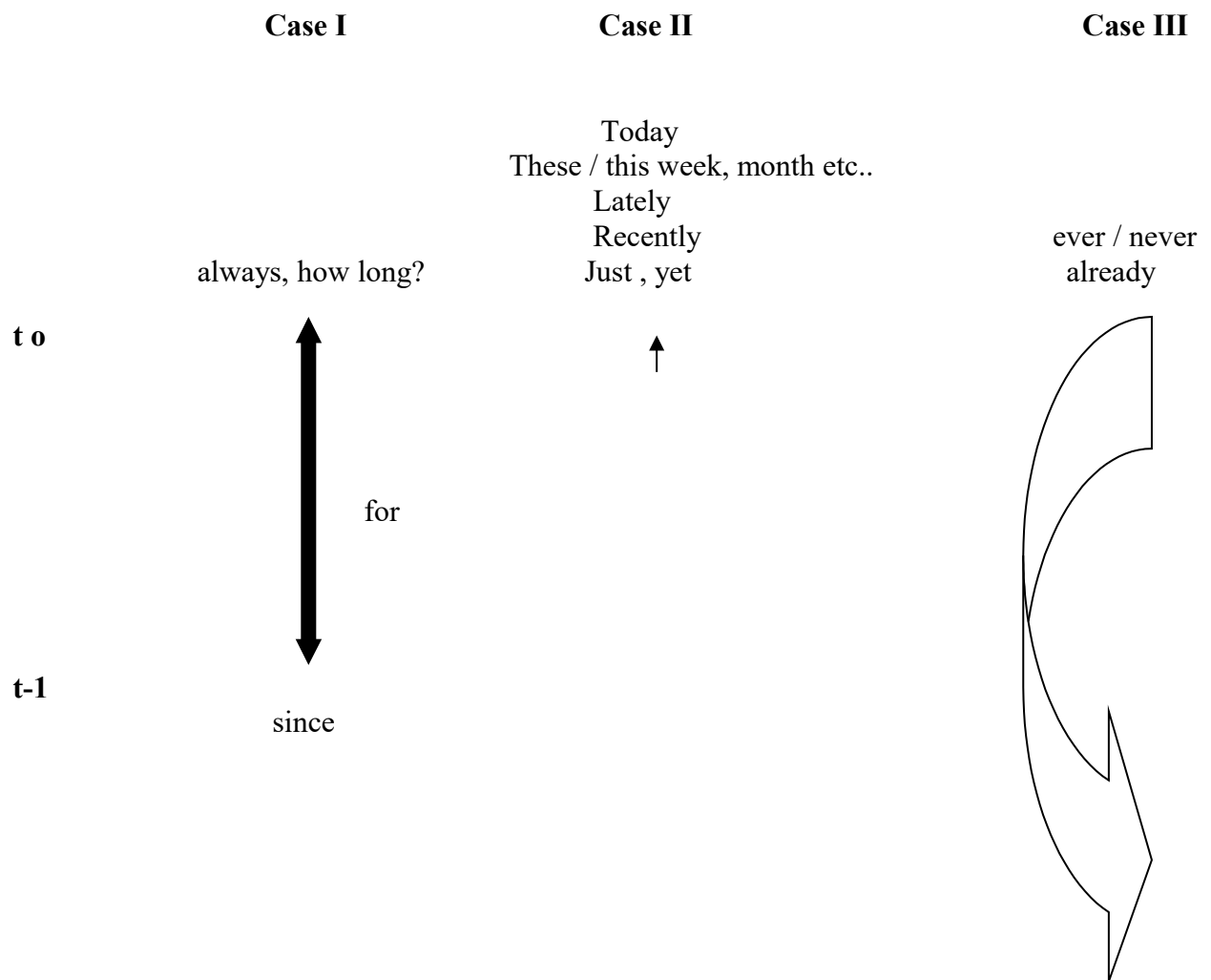
II/ The speaker draws a **parallel** between T-1 (past) and T o **because of temporal proximity**

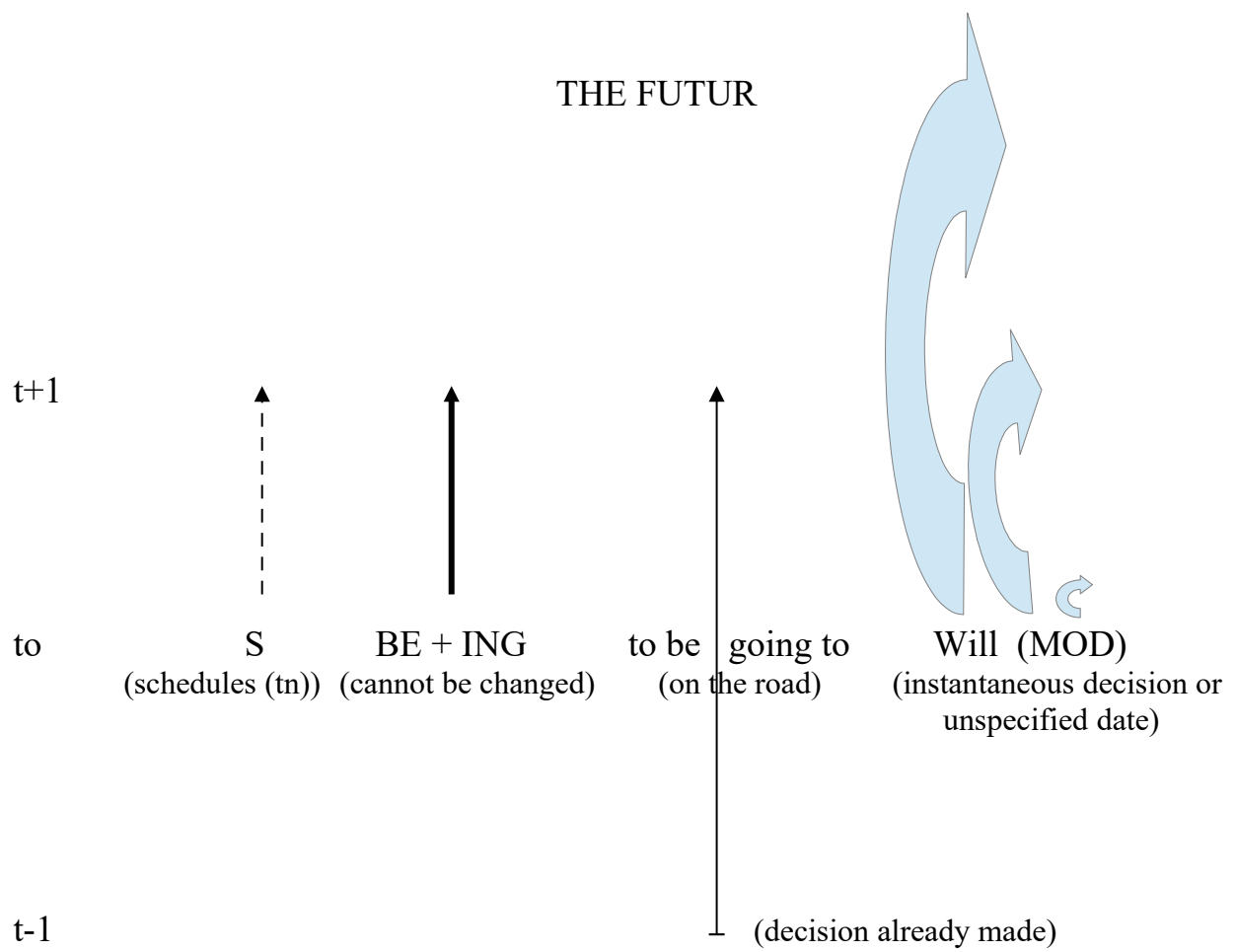
Ex : I'm afraid Mr Johns has just gone out.

III/ The speaker draws a **parallel** between T-1 (past) and To **because of an occurrence** either actual or inferred

Ex : Have you ever been to New York?

- Well, actually, I've already been there three times.





CONDITIONNALS / REPORTED SPEECH

Conditionnal $t(n)$

When / IF condition S \longrightarrow effect S

If you open the door the light turns on automatically.

Conditionnal t+1

as soon as
while
when / IF
the moment
before
after

S
HAVE + EN /

▲ **must**
Will
| **can**

have to
be able to

Point of view	present	futur	conditionnel 2 *
---------------	---------	-------	------------------

IF cond S / ▲ must Will have to
 can be able to
 may could
 might

Present If I see the boss before the meeting I must tell him that one of our truck drivers has had an accident.
I can ask him what we should do about it.


Future If Mr Johns comes to the meeting I will have to let him know that the situation is quite serious.
I have an appointment with Mr Jack tomorrow, but due to unforeseen circumstances I won't be able to make it.

Contionnal t*

SIT* IF cond ED / 

If I were rich I would travel around the world
 If I were richer I would have to pay more income tax
 If I were much richer than that I could throw money out of the window (actually I don't think I would be such a good idea)
 If I were smarter I might find better examples

Conditionnal $t^*(t-1)$

SIT-1** IF cond ED + (HAVE + EN) = HAD + EN /  Would
Could HAVE + EN
Might

If I'd seen Henry before he took off for New Dehli I would have congratulated him for his new born baby.

MODAL AUXILIARIES IN S PRETEXT

Sujet		Verbe
destinée	To be to	
obligation (relation 1 autorité / 2 légale)	Must	déduction / assertion
1 <i>"you must do your homework"</i>		<i>"he must be crazy!"</i>
2 <i>"you must not smoke on these premises"</i>		
prédiction / obligation (1 religieuse / 2 contractuelle)	Shall	proposition neutre
1 <i>"I shall not want"</i>		<i>"shall I open the window?"</i>
2 <i>"this agreement shall commence on date of execution"</i>		
conseil / subjonctif	Should	opinion *
<i>"you should take some vacation"</i>		<i>"it shouldn't be too difficult"</i>
volonté / décision immédiate / conditionnel 1	Will	prédiction / forte caractérisation
<i>"I'll call you right back"</i>		<i>"one day I will go to China"</i>
désir / conditionnel 2	Would	très forte caractérisation
<i>"I'd like a glass of water, please"</i>		
savoir / pouvoir / permission	Can	possibilité / impossibilité
<i>"I can swim"</i>		<i>"things like this can happen" / "she can't be in Rome"</i> <i>I've just had a meeting with her"</i>
	Could	probabilité *
		<i>"it could take as long as two hours to finish"</i>
permission	May	probabilité *
<i>"may I ask your name?"</i>		<i>"it may rain tomorrow"</i>
	Might	probabilité **

MODAL AUXILIARIES IN ED PRETEXT

Was were to (destiny)

Must (t-1 point of view of the subject) / **was were supposed to** (not saying if the action was carried out) / **had to** (t-1) necessarily **did**

Would (t-n strong relation between subject and verb) / **futur in the past** / **used to** (t-n) / **ED**

should (advice)

Could (t-n process **not necessarily occurred**, general capacity) / **was, were able to** (t-1) necessarily **did occur**

Might futur in the past (possibility) / **was, were allowed to** (permission)

PREPOSITIONS

FOR indique le bénéficiaire / la durée

OF indique repère sémantique

FROM indique la provenance / le point de départ (spacial, temporel)

BY indique la proximité locale/ le moyen / la limite temporelle

THROUGH indique le traversement d'un volume (spacial, temporel)

TO indique la **visée** notionnelle (infinitif **to** be or not, I want **to**)
Spaciale (to go **to** Guatemala)
Temporelle (it's ten **to** twelve)

UP vers le haut

DOWN vers le bas

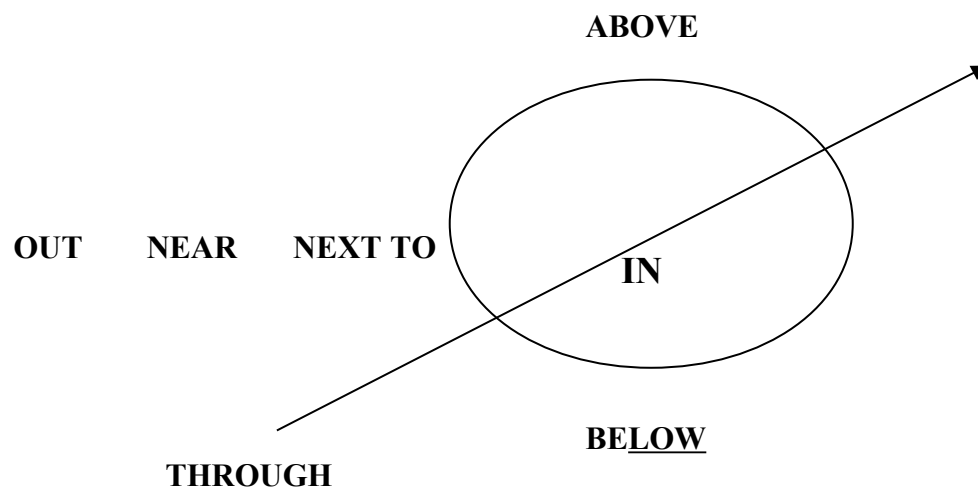
AT repère comme **Statique** (spacial, temporel)

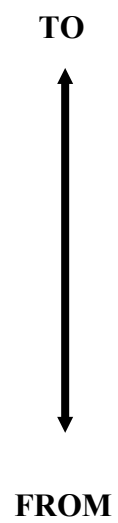
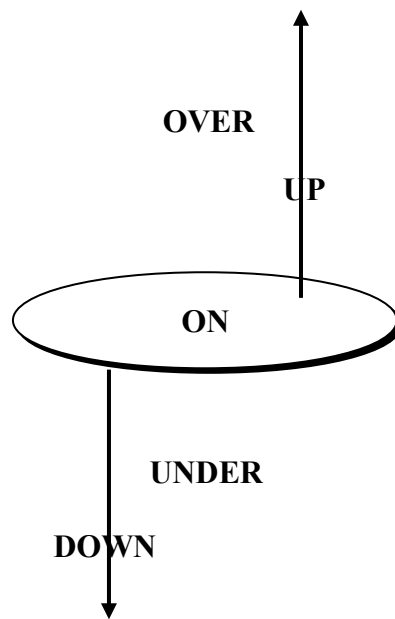
IN dans un volume spacial / temporel **OUT** à l'extérieur du volume

ABOVE

ON repéré sur une surface / un jour est un repère stable

BELOW





DETERMINERS IN ENGLISH

<i>Unit</i>		<i>Mass</i>
S	NO (NOT) ANY ?	
A S FEW S MANY S	SOME — NOT ? HOW	Ø LITTLE MUCH
A FEW S S S MANY	+ ENOUGH PLENTY OF A LOT OF / LOTS OF TOO	A LITTLE MUCH

COMPARATIVES & SUPERLATIVES

**ADJ 1 syllable
Or 2 ending with Y**

ADJ + **ER** ----- **THAN**
ADJ + **IER** ----- **THAN**

THE ADJ + **EST** **OF / IN**

OTHER ADJs

MORE ADJ **THAN**

THE MOST ADJ **OF / IN**

EQUALITY

AS ADJ **AS**

IRREGULAR ADJ

LITTLE

LESS

THE LEAST

A LOT

MORE

THE MOST

GOOD

BETTER

THE BEST

BAD

WORSE

THE WORST

FAR

FURTHER

THE FURTHEST