Simple Present

- 1. Verbe "to work"
 - I work
 - He works → On ajoute "s" avec "he"
- 2. Verbe "to eat"
 - You eat
 - She eats → On ajoute "s" avec "she"
- 3. Verbe "to go"
 - We go
 - It goes → On ajoute "es" avec "it" car le verbe se termine en "o"
 - → on utilise le verbe de base pour tous les sujets, sauf **he, she, it**, où l'on ajoute **"s"** (ou **"es"** si le verbe se termine par "o", "ch", "sh", "s", "x", ou "z").

Simple Past

verbes réguliers

Structure: Sujet + base verbale + ed

- 1. Avec "I"
 - I worked late yesterday.
 - I **cleaned** my room.
- 2. Avec "he"
 - He visited his grandparents last weekend.
 - He played tennis in the afternoon.
- 3. Avec "she"
 - She watched a documentary last night.
 - She cooked a delicious meal.
- 4. Avec "you"

- You talked to him yesterday.
- You **finished** your homework on time.

5. Avec "it"

- It **snowed** all night.
- It worked perfectly.

verbe irrégulier

To be → I/he/she/it was, you/we/they were

To have →i had/she had / it had / you had / we had / they had

To make → i made/she made/ it made / you made /we made / they made

To think → i thought /she thought / it thought / you thought /we thought / they thought

To give → gave

To go → went

To see → saw

To take → took

To come → came

To eat → ate

To write → wrote

To speak → spoke

To find → found

To run → ran

To know → knew

To drink → drank

To sleep → slept To drive → drove

To buy → bought (acheter)

Futur

Futur simple Structure: Sujet + will + base verbale

I will bring the book tomorrow.

He will eat lunch at 12:00.

We will visit Paris next summer.

> Futur progressif: Structure: Sujet + will be + verbe + ing

I will be bringing the book at 8 PM. (Je serai en train d'apporter le livre à 20h.)

He will be eating lunch at 12:00. (Il sera en train de manger à 12h.)