Exprimer en anglais ses idées et ses sentiments (niveau intermédiaire)

LEÇON 1 : LE PRÉSENT

Savoir conjuguer le verbe TO BE (être) au présent :

Affirmation	Négation	Question
I am (I'm)	I'm not (I	Am I ?
	am not)	
You are	You're	Are
(you're)	not (you	you ?
	aren't)	
He is (he's)	He's not	Is he ?
	(he isn't)	
She is	She's not	Is she ?
(she's)	(she	
	isn't)	
It is (it's)	It's not	Is it ?
	(it isn't)	
We are	We're	Are we
(we're)	not (we	?
	aren't)	
You are	You're	Are
(you're)	not (you	you ?
	aren't)	
They are	They're	Are
(they're)	not	they ?
	(they	
	aren't)	

 \emph{BE} s'emploie souvent comme le verbe « être », mais pas toujours. k exemples :

- Pour se présenter : I'm Julie.
- Pour demander comment ça va : How are you?
- Pour dire quel âge on a : I'm thirty-five years old (j'ai 35 ans).

- Pour dire qu'on a faim / soif / froid : *I'm hungry / I'm thirsty / I'm cold.*
- Pour parler du temps : *It's cold / hot* (il fait froid / chaud).

Savoir conjuguer le verbe TO DO au présent

Affirmation	Négation	Question
I do	I don't	Do I ?
You do	You don't	Do you?
He does	He doesn't	Does he?
She does	She doesn't	Does she?
It does	It doesn't	Does it?
We do	We don't	Do we ?
You do	You don't	Do you?
They do	They don't	Do they?

DO forme ses temps du passé comme suit :

- *I did* (au prétérit)
- *I have done* (au present perfect)
- I had done (au past perfect)

Savoir conjuguer le verbe TO HAVE au présent

Affirmation	Négation	Question
I have	I don't	Do I
(I've)	have (I	have ?
	haven't)	
You have	You don't	Do you
(you've)	have (you	have ?
	haven't)	
He has	He doesn't	Does he
(he's)	have (he	have ?
	hasn't)	

She doesn't	Does she
have (she	have ?
hasn't)	
It doesn't	Does it
have (it	have ?
hasn't)	
We don't have	Do we
(we haven't)	have ?
You don't have	Do you
(you haven't)	have ?
	have (she hasn't) It doesn't have (it hasn't) We don't have (we haven't) You don't have

They have	They don't have	Do they
(they've)	(they haven't)	have ?

HAVE se conjugue comme un verbe ordinaire avec DO.

HAVE s'emploie le plus souvent comme « avoir », pour exprimer la possession ou le lien de parenté. Dans ce cas, on peut lui rajouter « got » : I have got = je possède.

k Exemples :

- I have (got) a dog.
- I have (got) a sister.

HAVE a parfois un autre sens :

- *Have lunch / dinner* : déjeuner, dîner
- *Have a bath / a shower* : prendre un bain / une douche
- *Have fun* : s'amuser
- *Have drinks* : prendre un verre

HAVE forme ses temps du passé comme suit :

- *I had* (au prétérit) J'avais
- I have had (au present perfect) J'ai eu
- I had had (au past perfect) J'avais eu