

19. Distinction entre participe passé et participe présent

Il est important de savoir distinguer le mot adéquat à l'aide de sa forme (participe passé ou participe présent) car c'est une tâche qui revient fréquemment dans les parties V et VI. De plus, cela permet d'éviter des erreurs dans les exercices de compréhension orale.

La distinction est relativement facile à opérer puisqu'il suffit souvent de se référer au français :

-ed (pour un verbe régulier) = participe passé, -ing = participe présent.

Quelques exemple à connaître

bored = qui s'ennuie ; boring = ennuyeux

copied = copié ; copying = copiant

enclosed = joint ; enclosing = joignant

included = inclus ; including = incluant

posted = affiché ; posting = affichant

sorted = trié ; sorting = triant

taken = pris ; taking = prenant

used = utilisé ; using = utilisant

attention : confused = perplexe ; confusing = peu clair

Exercice d'application

1 What do you think of the plan ?

- A) suggest
- B) suggestion
- C) suggesting
- D) suggested

2 Have the results been yet ?

- A) posted
- B) posting
- C) post
- D) postage

3 I found your report

- A) confused
- B) confusing
- C) confusion
- D) confuse

4 John has already taken the mail.

- A) sort
- B) sorting
- C) sorted
- D) sort of

5 The fence the factory has been partly destroyed.

- A) surround
- B) surrounding
- C) surrounded
- D) surrounds

Identifier l'unique membre de phrase erroné : A, B, C ou D :

6 The opinion holding by most executives is that the Korean subsidiary will close next year.

A B C D

7 His speaking comments were much more understandable than his report.

A B C D

8 It is advising to check the data carefully before publishing the survey.

A B C D

9 Noted the nervousness of the applicant, the Head of Human Resources let him take a break.

A B C D

10 This elevator is usually using to carry heavy supplies to the second floor.

A B C D

10-B : used
9-A : noting
8-A : advised
7-A : spoken
6-A : held

5-B
4-C
3-B
2-A
1-D