Présent

# Présent simple

## Généralité

He smokes

Most people leave work at six PM

The earth revolves around the sun.

## Répétition

He comes here every week

They listen TO music every day

She looks after chidren every Wednesday / on WednesdayS

# Continuous

## Action en progrès

He is washing the car

We are having lunch

## Sens future

We are leaving for Dublin tomorrow

## Remarques

-ing impossible avec:

* He believes in god
* I understand you
* Feelings (he loves driving)
* Perception (can you hear?)

# Passif

## Simple

Potatoes are planted every year

Mountains are covered by the snow

## Continuous

The floor is being repared

Past

# Forme active

Marqueur de temps => preterit

Pas de marqueur de temps => au choix

# Forme passive

Marqueur de temps : sujet + was / were + participe passé

Pas de marqueur de temps : sujet + was – were / has been + participe passé

# Durée

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| for | during |
| HOW LONG ? | WHEN ? |

Possessif

P’s ø p

# Singulier sans problème

I saw the murderer’s gun

This is Gerry’s cat

# Singulier avec problèmes

Here is the waitress’s tray

Here is ø Ross’s dog

# Pluriel sans problèmes (avec s)

He found the students’ car

Here is the colons’ house

# Pluriel avec problèmes (sans s)

This is the children’s toy

# Exceptions

* The roof of my house
* Possessif avec un marqueur de temps: Here is yesterday’s news ; Here are last year’s novels
* A 24-hour strike

A 20-year-old guy

* The Bush policy; the Richter scale
* Here is Ross’s car and Rachel’s ~~one~~

Futur

# Simple

It will rain tomorrow

I will do it for you

Shall we go to the restaurant? / Shall I go to the restaurant? / Will you go to the restaurant?

# Proche

It is going to snow

They are going / about to sell their house

# Present continu

We are leaving for Dublin today

# Futur continu

Next year, I will be skiing in the Pyrenees.

Depuis

Depuis => action non achevée => present perfect

He has played piano **since** he bought it

He has worked in this firm **for** 10 years

Quantificateurs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Dénombrables | Indénombrables |
| Beaucoup | Many | Many cars in this street | Much  | To much butter on my toast |
| Peu | Few  | Few students at this lesson (négatif) | Little | Little butter (negative) |
| Moins | Fewer | Fewer engeneers in coutry | Less | Less bread |

A: quelques

Too: trop

So: si / tellement

Very: très

Pronoms relatifs (qui-que-dont)

**Sujet (+ Complément de nom) + Verbe + COD + COI**

# Sujet

The man who / that is guilty

The flat which / that was sold

# Complément de nom

The young man whose ø shoes are whites

The firefighter whose ø trucks are red

The man whose name *you* wrote

The house whose roof is red

# COD

The lawyer whom / that / ø you met

The money which / that / ø you stole

# COI

The song you listened to

**The musician** you told me about

Récapitulatif temps

Conditionnel

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **PRESENT** | **PASSE** |
| **ACTIF** | **Would do***He would sign it* | **Would have done***He would have sign it* |
| **PASSIF** | **Would be done***It would be signed* | **Would have been done***It would have been signed* |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | If he writes it, he will tell you.If it is written, you will be warned. |
|  | If he wrote it, he would tell you.If it was written, you would be warned. |  |
| If he had written it, he would have told you.If it had been written, you would have been warned. |  |  |

Modaux

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sens** | **Present** | **Futur** | **Preterit** | **Present perfect** | **Pluperfect** | **Conditionnel I** | **Conditionnel II** |
| **Can** | Capacité physique | He can swim | He will be able to swim | When a child, he could swim | He has just been able to swim | He had been able to swim | He could swim | He could have swung |
| Capacité intellectuelle | He can think |  | He was able to think |  |  |  |  |
| Perception immédiate | Can you see it? |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Invraissemblable | It can’t be true |  | You can’t have done it |  | You could do it | You could have done it |
| **Must** | Obligation subjective | He must read this novel | He will have to read this novel | He had to read this novel | He has had to read this novel | He had had to read this novel | He should read this novel | He should have ø read this novel |
| Obligation objective | He has to read this novel |
| Certitude | He must be busy |  | He must have read this novel |  | He should be reading |  |
| **May** | Autorisation | He may read | He will be allowed to read | He was allowed to read | He has been allowed to read | He had been allowed to read | You might read the novel | You might have read the novel |
| Probabilité 50/50 | It may snow |  | He may have read it |  |

To have something done

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present | I have my car fixed in this garage every year  |
| Future | I will have my car fixed in this garage next year |
| Preterit | I had my car fixed in this garage last year  |
| Present perfect | I have just had my car fixed in this garage |
| Plu perfect | I had had my car fixed in this garage before I crashed it |
| Conditionnel I | I would have my car fixed in this garage if it wasn’t so expensive |
| Conditionnel II  | I would have had my car fixed in this garage if I had crashed it |

To get somebody to do something

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present | I get a mechanic to repair my car |
| Future | I will get a mechanic to repair my car |
| Preterit | I got a mechanic to repair my car |
| Present perfect | I have had a mechanic to repair my car |
| Plu perfect | I had had a mechanic to repair my car when it burnt |
| Conditionnel I | I would get a mechanic to repair my car |
| Conditionnel II  | I would have got a mechanic to repair my car |

Comparatif

# Egalité

As high as…

# Infériorité

Less high than…

# Supériorité

## Adjectifs longs

More powerful than…

## Adjectifs monosyllabiques

* Shorter than…
* Sadder than…

## Adjectifs bisyllabiques

* Happier than…
* Simple -> simpler
* Bitter -> bitterer

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Comparatif | Superlatif |
| good | better | Best |
| bad | worse | worst |
| near | Nearer  | Nearest (espace) / next (temps) |
| far | Further / farther | Furthest |
| old | Older / elder (eptihète) | Older / eldest |
| late | Later / latter (after the former) | Latest (temps) / last |

Style direct / indirect

# Quant le principale est au present

**Pas de modification du temps**

She says every day: « when a child, I was tired »

* She says everyday she was tired when a child.

# Quant la principale est au passé

**Modification du temps**

He said everyday « I am tired »

* He said everyday (that) he was tired

He told us “I was tired”

* He told us he had been tired

He said “I have just bought a flat”

* He said he had just bought a flat

He said “I will buy a flat”

* He said he would buy a flat