

## **A QUICK GRAMMAR REFERENCE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Ce « Quick Grammar Reference » n'est pas sensé être un livre de grammaire, mais un petit rappel grammatical pour vous aider à éviter les pièges du TOEIC. Les sujets sont classés par ordre alphabétique : si vous connaissez déjà vos faiblesses, vous pouvez directement aller à l'explication en question.

Il y a des exercices liés à chaque point de grammaire.

Vous êtes assez sûr de vos compétences ? Rendez-vous directement aux exercices pour vérifier votre niveau. Vous avez des doutes sur un point de grammaire? Révisez le sujet en question et ensuite testez-vous avec les exercices.

N'essayez-pas de revoir tous les sujets de grammaire en une journée intensive ! « Little and often » est le meilleur rythme de révision – 15 minutes de grammaire par jour, c'est l'idéal !

La grammaire anglaise n'est pas compliquée. Il y a une logique à tout (sauf aux exceptions !!). Ne vous posez pas trop de questions et apprenez les règles de base en toute simplicité, mais apprenez-les bien. Ensuite mémorisez les exceptions. Il est toujours dommage d'entendre quelqu'un qui parle anglais avec assurance vous dire : « I have been to Germany last week » - pourtant la règle « Simple Past or Present Perfect » n'est pas compliquée si vous assimilez bien les bases.

Souvenez-vous que si vous traduisez mot-à-mot de la grammaire française à la grammaire anglaise, vous risquez de faire des erreurs ! Remettez chaque chose dans son contexte.

À vous d'utiliser cet outil pour réactiver vos connaissances en grammaire et décrocher un « Zero defect » à l'examen.

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## ACCORD SUJET-VERBE

C'est bien sûr un jeu d'enfants – mais faites attention aux cas particuliers !

| <b>Exemple</b>  | <b>Explication</b>  |
|---|---|
| There <u>are</u> some <u>men</u> in the street.   | <i>Pluriel irrégulier</i>   |
| The police <u>have</u> stopped the riot in the street.  | <i>Certains noms prennent toujours un pluriel.</i>  |
| My new <u>jeans</u> <u>are</u> too tight.   | <i>Certains noms sous forme de paires (scissors, glasses...) sont toujours au pluriel.</i>                                  |
| My colleagues <u>and I</u> <u>are</u> interested in the new project.  | <i>And = et (verbe au pluriel). ! Utilisez deux pronoms sujet</i>   |
| Mary <u>or</u> the Smiths <u>have</u> booked the hotel room.  | <i>Or = verbe au pluriel (à côté de "the Smiths" – pluriel)</i>   |
| The Smiths <u>or</u> Mary <u>has</u> booked the room.   | <i>Or = verbe au singulier (à côté de "Mary" – singulier)</i>   |
| Either computer has a free mouse / neither computer has a free mouse.   | <i>Either / neither = verbe au singulier sauf pour une interrogation avec either of: Do either of you work overtime?</i>    |
| <u>Either</u> John <u>or</u> James <u>has</u> the book.   | <i>Either...or = verbe au singulier</i>   |
| <u>Neither</u> Booklight <u>nor</u> Heavyfile <u>are</u> suitable suppliers.  | <i>Neither...nor = verbe au pluriel</i>   |
| That <u>information</u> <u>is</u> very interesting.   | <i>Verbe au singulier pour un nom indénombrable</i>   |
| <u>Everybody</u> <u>likes</u> watching a good film.   | <i>Every / everybody / everyone / anyone / anybody / someone / no-one / nobody = sont suivis par un verbe au singulier.</i> |
| <u>Each</u> person <u>is</u> responsible for their workstation.   | <i>Each = verbe au singulier</i>  |
| The manager, but not the employees, has decided to work on Saturday.<br>The employees, but not the manager, have decided to take the day off on Friday. | <i>Dans une phrase qui combine une partie positive et une partie négative, c'est la positive qui prime.</i>                 |

## ADJECTIFS

*N'oubliez pas qu'en anglais un adjectif est invariable et ne prend pas de « s ».*

One happy hiker on the path                    Five happy hikers on the path

*L'adjectif se place avant le nom qu'il qualifie, ou après un verbe d'état sauf les adjectifs en -ible/-able associés avec first, last, only, ou un superlatif :*

It's the best time possible to benefit from our offer available for 2 weeks only.

*Les adjectifs servent à classifier ou à souligner :*

A digital camera                    A complete wash-out

*Pour les chiffres, c'est la même chose. Les nombres deviennent des adjectifs donc :*

Five hundred thousand pounds (*pas de « s » sur les chiffres*).

*Les adjectifs qui commencent avec un « A » (afraid, alight, alike, alive, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, aware), ainsi que les adjectifs de « santé et de bien être » (content, fine, glad, ill, poorly, sorry, (un)sure, upset, (un)well) se placent après un verbe d'état ou il faut trouver une alternative :*

The twins are so alike.                    They are almost identical twins.

*Un adverbe de degré devant l'adjectif.*

*Il existe les adjectifs gradables que l'on peut associer avec les mots « very... », et les adjectifs non-gradables qui expriment déjà quelque chose de fort, et que l'on ne peut associer qu'à un adverbe très fort. Voici quelques exemples :*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Adverbe associé :</b><br>Extremely, deeply, hugely, immensely, really, very, pretty, fairly, quite, rather, reasonably, slightly... | <b>Adjectifs gradables :</b><br>Colourful, efficient, happy, old, small, etc.           |
| <b>Adverbe associé :</b><br>Absolutely, completely, entirely, really, simply, totally, utterly, pretty, quite...                       | <b>Adjectifs non-gradables :</b><br>Amazing, ghastly, incredible, wonderful, useless... |

That was an extremely (very) good lunch.                    They have brought out a totally wonderful invention.

*! La différence entre l'adjectif construit avec un participe présent (ing) (He is tiring – il est fatigant) et avec un participe passé (-ed ou verbe irrégulier) (He is tired – il est fatigué):*

Cause :                    The presentation was interesting.                    He's a really boring person.

Effet / réaction: All my colleagues were interested.                    I was bored by him.

*Notez que ces participes peuvent aussi être utilisés comme subordonnées descriptives :*

The man walking down the lane is my brother.                    The clothes made in Italy are top quality.

(The man who is walking down the lane...)                    (The clothes which are made...)

*Adjectif + to + infinitif :*

English is easy to understand.                    She is difficult to talk to.

## ADJECTIFS COMPOSÉS

En anglais nous utilisons souvent les adjectifs composés pour rendre une phrase plus compacte. Par exemple : A sales contract with five pages = a five-page sales contract.

Pour la construction correcte, il faut toujours penser  $1 + 2 = 3$  :

|                            |            |                           |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Cutting                  | + 2 edge   | = 3 technology            |
| 1 A fair                   | + 2 haired | = 3 girl                  |
| 1 - Adjectif qui décrit 2. |            | 1 et 2 ensemble décrit 3. |

Les adjectifs composés sont toujours liés par un trait d'union.

Ce sont des adjectifs, ils ne prennent donc pas de « s » ! A ten-year-old girl (et non pas ten-years old).

**Voici comment les composer :**

|                      |                            |                           |
|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Adjectif + nom = nom | Nom + adjectif = nom       | Adjectif + nom + ed = nom |
| A three-hour movie   | A user-friendly cell phone | A small-minded politician |

Adjectif / adverbe / nom + participe passé = nom

|                            |                    |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| A self-employed translator | A well-known actor | Computer-assisted design (CAD) |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|

Adjectif / adverbe / nom + V-ing = nom

|                       |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A slow-moving article | A labour-saving device | A long-lasting product |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|

Ceux que l'on voit moins souvent sont créées avec :

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Verbe + nom = nom | Auxiliaire + verbe = nom |
| A tell-tale stain | A would-be manager       |

## ADVERBES de fréquence, manière, lieu et temps

L'adverbe décrit comment une action se déroule ou comment quelqu'un fait quelque chose.

Dans la plupart des cas, un adjectif peut devenir un adverbe en ajoutant « ly ».

quick = quickly                  slow = slowly.

L'orthographe.

- Les adjectifs se terminant en :

y = + ily                  heavy > heavily

ic = + ally                  basic > basically

e = + ly                  complete > completely

- En revanche, les adjectifs qui se terminent par -ly (friendly, lively, elderly, lonely, lovely...) ne peuvent pas être transformés en adverbes. Il faut utiliser une phrase adverbiale :

He's a silly man.                  He works in a silly way.

Certains mots sont à la fois adjectif et adverbe : Hard, fast, late, early, monthly

ou irréguliers : Good > well. "How are you?" "Well, thank you".

**Les adverbes de fréquence** (always, usually, sometimes, often, not often, seldom, hardly ever, rarely, never...) et de degré (already - almost - both - ever - hardly - just - nearly - quite - still - too - usually...) se placent avant le verbe mais après l'auxiliaire (donc après la négation, le verbe « to be, les modaux, etc. ») :

He is always early for work.                  They never work on Saturday.                  It was too hot to work.

She doesn't often work overtime. Simon would always turn up late for the quarterly meetings.

! **Les exceptions :**

"used to" où l'adverbe se place avant la négation.

He never used to drink so much.                  She always used to drive to work now she rides her bike.

et "have to" où l'adverbe se place avant l'auxiliaire modal.

You hardly ever have to remind him to call.                  The caretaker always had to lock up after the office closed.

! La différence entre "hard" (dur) et "hardly" (presque pas / à peine)

**Les expressions de fréquence** (every year, once every 2 months, once / twice a week...) se mettent à la fin de la phrase.

They update their database every month.

**Les adverbes de temps** (ago, last/next + Friday, month, season, night, week, weekend, year, next, yesterday morning/afternoon/evening, in month, decade, century...) se placent généralement à la fin d'une phrase mais peuvent se mettre au début.

They went to a trade fair in New York last week.                  We should be home again in a month.

**Les adverbes de manière ou de lieu** se placent après le verbe ou, s'il y en a un, après le complément d'objet direct (COD), mais jamais entre le verbe et le COD.

She speaks English very well.                  He doesn't work hard.                  I looked everywhere.

Si vous avez une combinaison d'un adverbe de manière et d'un adverbe de lieu, l'adverbe de manière se place avant.

It was a good restaurant. We ate really well there.

**Vous pouvez utiliser un adverbe pour donner une nuance au verbe principal.**

I quite understand.

Pour donner plus de nuance à votre adverbe, utilisez adverbe + adverbe.

He rides his motorbike incredibly quickly! (= really fast!).

**Les prépositions adverbiales** (in, out, up, down, round, over, back forward...) placées au début d'une phrase, sont suivies par verbe+sujet (à moins que le sujet soit un pronom) :

In came David.                  In he came.

**L'inversion des adverbes** est utilisée pour donner un sens restrictif ou négatif avec : every, never, in / under no circumstances, no sooner... than, not only, nowhere, on no account, only by, only then, only when, only in this way, scarcely, scarcely... when, seldom, so neither, or.

Never before had I been asked to accept a bribe! On no account must this switch be touched.

## **ARTICLES**

*Il ne nous semble pas nécessaire de revenir sur comment choisir entre a / an / the, mais quelques petites précisions peuvent être utiles.*

### **A/AN**

*N'oubliez pas l'article devant un métier :                  He's a doctor.                  She's an engineer.  
Utilisez a/an dans les phrases exclamatives :    What a beautiful day!                  What an adorable kitten!  
Et dans certaines expressions :                  \$5 a kilo                  Once a week.                  20 miles an hour.*

### **THE**

*Il est plus difficile de savoir s'il faut mettre « the » ou pas. Voici quelques éléments de réponse.*

#### **On met « The » avec :**

- *Les inventions* : The Radio, the Internet, the dishwasher, the computer  
! exception : *Télévision* : Television is a great tool What's on T.V? = à la télévision  
*Mais il y a une exception à l'exception* :  
Where are my keys? I think they're on THE T.V. = *sur le meuble de la télévision*

- *Les journaux* : The Times, The Herald Tribune, The Guardian, The Sun, etc.  
! Ne confondez pas *Time*, un magazine américain et *The Times*, un journal britannique.

- *Les espèces d'animaux et de plantes (au singulier)*.  
The oak is a strong tree.                  The fox is a shrewd animal.  
! exception : *L'homme*                  Man cannot live on bread alone.

- *Les chaînes de montagnes et les archipels* :  
The Bahamas                  The Canary Islands                  The Alps                  The Himalayas  
*Mais une île ou une montagne individuelle ne prend pas d'article.*  
We went to Corsica.                  Mount Rushmore is in the United States.

- *Les océans, mers, fleuves, canaux* :  
The Atlantic Ocean                  The Red Sea                  The Seine River                  The Suez Canal

- *Les noms d'hôtels, restaurants, immeubles, organisations* : The Ritz Hotel, The BBC

- *Les noms composés de "of"* : The Houses of Parliament, The Chamber of Commerce

- *Le pluriel des familles* : The Smiths

- *Les points cardinaux* : The north (*Mais pas en tant qu'adjectif* : Southern France).

- *Les superlatifs et comparatifs d'égalité* : The best item. The same product line as before.

- *Un groupe* : The Euro is a strong currency.

- *The + adjectif pour définir un groupe* : The unemployed, the wealthy... (*pas de « s »*)

- *The + adjectif pour parler de quelque chose d'abstrait* :                  The intangible...

#### **On ne met pas « the » pour:**

- *Tous les noms indénombrables dont on parle de façon générale* :

*Les matériaux* : wood, metal, iron, gold, plastic...    *Les aliments* : bread, milk, sugar, coffee...

*Les langues* : French, Spanish, German...                  *Les couleurs* : blue, green, red...

*Les activités humaines*: Football, history, working...    *Les idées abstraites* : love, hate, death, life...

*Les lieux familiers* : home, school, church, hospital, prison, bed, work...

! exception : Si vous parlez d'un immeuble spécifique, vous ajoutez "the".

They are doing some renovations to the hospital.    The church needs a new spire.



## **COLLOCATIONS**

*Voici un aperçu des principales collocations – c'est-à-dire des mots qui sont fréquemment associés. Pour un anglophone, si vous n'utilisez pas le mot approprié, cela semble bizarre. Par exemple, l'erreur très fréquente « Take an exam » (passer un examen) à ne pas confondre avec « pass an exam », qui veut dire réussir un examen !*

*Apprenez les collocations par cœur, comme si c'était un nom composé. Bien sûr, un mot peut avoir plusieurs collocations !*

### **VERB + NOUN**

|              |                 |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Catch a cold | Make a decision | Run out of time |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|

### **NOUN + VERB**

|             |            |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| A dog barks | Rain pours | Ideas flow |
|-------------|------------|------------|

### **VERB + ADVERB**

|                  |                 |                  |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Wave frantically | Speak highly of | Remember rightly |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|

### **VERB + PREPOSITION+ NOUN**

|                  |                 |                   |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Burst into tears | Run out of cash | Move into a house |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|

### **ADJECTIVE + NOUN**

|                  |                |                   |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Regular exercise | Absolute agony | Antique furniture |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|

### **ADVERB + ADJECTIVE**

|                  |                  |                |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Wholly satisfied | Strongly support | Painfully thin |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|

### **NOUN + NOUN**

|                    |                     |                 |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| A bar of chocolate | A round of applause | Annual turnover |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|

### **ADVERB + VERB**

|                 |                  |                   |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Bitterly regret | Strongly suggest | Completely forget |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|

## COMPARATIFS & SUPERLATIFS

Voici un petit rappel sur les comparatifs et les superlatifs.

|   | <b>COMPARATIF</b>   | <b>SUPERLATIF</b>   |
|---|---|---|
| <b>Adjectif court</b><br>1 syllabe ou adjectif fini en "y"    | + er (+ than)<br>"than" pour comparer 2 éléments  | the + adjectif + est  |
| Cheap   | cheaper (than)  | the cheapest  |
| <b>Adjectif long</b> (2 syllabes ou plus - exception : eager) | more + adjectif (+ than)  | the + most + adjectif   |
| Intelligent   | more intelligent (than)   | the most intelligent  |
| +er / more pour : clever, narrow, quiet, simple, shallow ...  | The new machine is quieter / more quiet than the old one.   | These are the simplest / the most simple instructions I have ever seen! |
| <b>Adjectifs irréguliers :</b>                                |   |   |
| Good / Well   | Better  | Best  |
| Bad   | Worse   | Worst   |
| Far   | farther/further<br>► Have you had further news....?   | the farthest/furthest   |
| Old   | Older/elder (pour frère/sœur)   | The oldest / the eldest   |
| <b>Quantités</b>  | More (than)<br>/ less (than) ( <i>noms au singulier et noms indénombrables</i> )<br>/ fewer (than) ( <i>noms au pluriel</i> ) | the most<br>/ the least<br>/ the fewest                                 |

Pour nuancer votre comparaison, placez l'un des mots suivants (classés par ordre croissant) devant le comparatif : Slightly / hardly / a little / a bit / somewhat / much / a lot / far / a great deal...

The new salesperson is far more efficient than the last one.

De même : Even more than / even better than. I like this care even better than our last one.

Any / no + comparatif: I cannot wait any longer for my birthday. (Verbe négatif)

The new ferry goes no faster than the old one. (Verbe positif)

! Attention à la différence entre pronom sujet et pronom objet : He is no better at skiing than me / than I am.

Comparatif + comparatif (de plus en plus) : It is getting harder and harder to find a good job these days.

The + comparatif + the + comparatif (cause > effet) : The faster we drive, the quicker we'll get there.

The + comparatif + the + better (le mieux possible) : The more people come to the party, the better.

## SUPERLATIFS

On utilise la préposition :

- « in » avec les lieux, les organisations, les groupes : It's the best restaurant in town.

- « of » avec le temps : The spring is the best time of the year.

Most + adjectif = very : I found this leaflet about nanotechnology most interesting = very interesting.

That fashion magazine is the best one around. = superlatif.

One of the + superlatif : le nom doit être au pluriel (souvent avec le present perfect).

That is one of the nicest presents I have ever been given.

! Notez : Pas de "the" après le génitif ou l'adjectif possessif.

She's the company's best salesperson. He's my best friend.

**The same + adjectif + as ou as + adjectif + as pour parler de choses équivalentes.**

(! Souvenez-vous : "as" – pas "than" !)

The table is the same height as the desk. The table is as high as the desk.

! Notez la position du « a » devant adjectif + nom : It is as good a bargain as we can offer.

- Not as + adjectif + as (pas aussi que) :

The appliance is not as efficient as the last one was. (= the appliance is less efficient)

Ou "not so": The artist's drawings are not so good as they were before.

- Almost/nearly as + adjectif + as (presque) :

My daughter is nearly as tall as I am, and she's only thirteen.

- Just as + adjectif + as (tout aussi que): That play was just as spectacular as the critics say it is.

- Quelques expressions utiles :

Twice as fast/slow... (*deux fois plus vite/lent...*) Three times as big/small ... (*trois fois plus grand/petit...*)

Half as expensive/good... (*Moitié moins cher/bon...*)

## CONDITIONNELS

*Il y a 4 formes principales de conditionnel en anglais.*

**Le « 0 » conditionnel** s'utilise pour parler d'une vérité générale et pour donner les instructions.

If + présent, + présent :

If you press that switch, the light comes on.      Ou : The light comes on if you press that switch.

If you don't press the right key, the computer does the wrong thing.

**Le « 1 » conditionnel** est employé pour parler d'une situation « réelle et possible » dans le présent et le futur.

If + présent, + will :

If we go now, we'll catch the last bus.      We won't get the train if you don't hurry up.

! Notez que l'on utilise la même structure avec « when, after, until, as soon as, before, unless, as long as, providing (that), ... »

We won't begin the visit until the guide arrives.      As soon as we finish lunch we'll go for a walk.

! Méfiez-vous, il peut y avoir des exceptions (en français, on dirait « étant donné que... »)

If he came yesterday, he won't come today. = Given that he came yesterday, he won't come today.

**Le « 2 » conditionnel** s'utilise pour parler d'une situation « irréelle et hypothétique » dans le présent et le futur.

If + simple past, + would/could/might/may...

If we went to the seaside, we could swim.      They wouldn't like it if we copied their interior design.

« Would » peut s'utiliser dans la partie « if » de la phrase, si vous demandez à quelqu'un de faire quelque chose :

I would be grateful if you would sign the visitor's book.      Shall I take your coat? Yes please, if you would.

Notez que pour le verbe « be » nous utilisons pas « was » mais « were ».

If James were here, he would know the answer.      I would take notes if I were you.

Ce « 2 » conditionnel peut être utilisé aussi pour parler d'un regret dans le présent, avec « wish ».

If I knew the answer, I would tell you.      = I wish I knew the answer.

If I were better trained, I might have decent job.      = I wish I were better trained.

**Le « 3 » conditionnel** est employé pour parler d'une situation dans le passé, souvent avec une notion de regret.

If + past perfect, + would/could/might/may + present perfect :

If I had known, I wouldn't have come.      If he had had more time, we could have talked about the contract.

On peut dire la même chose en supprimant « if » et en inversant le sujet et le verbe :

Had I known, I wouldn't have come.      Had he had more time, we could have talked about the contract.

Oui, on peut dire « had had »!

Le « would » ne s'utilise pas dans la partie « if » de la phrase.

Nous voyons souvent la forme contractée : « If I'd known....., if he'd had..... »

If I'd been there, I'd have given him a piece of my mind. = If I had been there, I would have shown them the printing machine.

Nous pouvons aussi parler d'un regret avec « wish » :

If I had known Peter was coming, I would have baked a cake. = I wish I had known Peter was coming.

! Quelques petites précisions à ajouter :

- Pas de « would » après « wish » : I wish it had been a shorter presentation.

(Et non pas : I wish it would have been...)

- « If » peut être remplacé par « should » dans un anglais très formel.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

- « If » peut être remplacé par « should » dans les conditions de forte probabilité.

Should you be in Perth next week, do drop in and see us.

- « Would » exprime une situation hypothétique au présent :

Would you like a cup of coffee? (Si je peux vous en trouver un !)

I'd rather you use the other phone = I would rather... (Si c'était possible !)

- Would have + participe passé exprime un regret :

I really would have liked to go to the new exhibition at the Tate Gallery.

- *La forme négative peut parler de quelque chose de général ou de spécifique :*  
They wouldn't tell us what had happened.                    He thought they wouldn't come, but they did.

## DISCOURS INDIRECT

Pour raconter ce que quelqu'un d'autre a dit, vous avez deux choix :

1/ Citer ce qu'il a dit : Bill said: "I'm going to the pub."

2/ Utiliser le discours indirect : Bill said (that) he was going to the pub.

La première partie de la phrase est normalement au passé : Bill said, John told me, Jane asked me...

« That » est facultatif. ! Souvenez-vous, on ne met pas de « to » après tell ! !

Faites attention à deux éléments :

- au verbe : il faut reculer d'un temps. Présent > passé

- au pronom et à l'adjectif possessif qui risquent de changer.

| Direct                           | Indirect                         |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Am – is / are // am going to     | Was/were // was going to         |
| Have / has // has developed      | Had // had developed //          |
| Can / can't // will // do – does | Could / couldn't // would // did |
| Work // understand               | Worked // understood ....        |

Le présent reste le même à la forme directe ou indirecte. Sinon, vous pouvez le remplacer par le past perfect.

Direct : I showed them the process yesterday.

Indirect : He said that he showed/had showed them the process yesterday.

Cependant, si vous parlez de quelque chose qui est encore vrai maintenant, il n'est pas nécessaire de changer le verbe :

John said: "That horse is rather slow". John said (that) the horse is/was rather slow.

! Attention à l'impératif : "Don't do that" > She told them not to do that.

! Ne dites pas "I told me" mais : "I said to myself".

## FOR + OBJET + TO + VERBE

Pour éviter les erreurs en anglais, il est parfois utile d'apprendre des petits « formules ». Voici quelques exemples de la formule « for + object + to + verb ».

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| It is important <u>for a salesman to be</u> well-informed about his products. | > <i>importance</i>                 |
| It is rare <u>for a woman to be</u> a builder.                                | > <i>fréquence</i>                  |
| It is easy <u>for him to speak</u> French.                                    | > <i>difficulté/facilité</i>        |
| It is too expensive <u>for me to buy</u> .                                    | > <i>après “too” + adjectif</i>     |
| The machine isn't efficient enough <u>for him to purchase</u> .               | > <i>après adjective + “enough”</i> |
| She's waiting <u>for the fax to arrive</u> .                                  | > <i>après “wait”</i>               |
| He'll arrange <u>for the goods to be exported</u> .                           | > <i>après “arrange”</i>            |

## **GET**

*Beaucoup de gens ne savent jamais comment utiliser « get ». Pourtant c'est facile. Regardez :*

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <i>GET + NOUN = obtenir</i>          | He got an e-mail from Peter yesterday. ( <i>Sens obtenir</i> )<br>I got a cold waiting in the draughty lounge. ( <i>Sens attraper</i> )<br>Simon has got a new job! ( <i>Sens obtenir</i> )  |
| <i>GET + ADJECTIF = devenir</i>      | Watch out – he's getting cross! ( <i>Sens, il se met (devient) en colère</i> )<br>Mary and Jo are getting married next year. ( <i>Sens, ils vont devenir mariés</i> )<br>He got soaked on the boat trip. ( <i>Sens, il est devenu trempé</i> ) |
| <i>GET + PRÉPOSITION = mouvement</i> | Hurry up and get on the bus before it leaves.<br>Get off the motorway at exit 13.<br>Get into the taxi quickly, we're running late.  |
| <i>GET TO = arriver</i>              | What time do we get to the station?<br>They got to the exam room just in time!   |

## INFINITIF D'INTENTION

*Voici un petit rappel car l'infinitif d'intention est souvent source d'erreurs !*

*Avant un nom, utilisez "for" :*

He's telephoning the supplier for the order.

I go to the baker's for bread.

*Avant un verbe, utilisez « to » :*

He's telephoning the supplier to place an order.

I go to the baker's to buy bread.

*Une autre petite formule avec l'infinitif :*

*X uses Y to do Z. (+ préposition)*

A cook uses a mixer to make cakes (with).

*X does Y with Z:*

A cook makes cakes with a mixer.

IT

*Encore trois petits formules pour éviter les erreurs, cette fois-ci avec « it ».*

**It's time + Prétérit:** (Notez que "it's time" est suivi du prétérit)  
It's time we increased our prices – our rivals did so ages ago.

*It's + adjetif + sujet + should (Notez que le modal "should" est ajouté – pas de traduction directe ! N'oubliez-pas qu'après un modal, nous utilisons le base verbale)*

It's strange they should like working the night shift.      It's nice he should want to visit us.

## **INFINITIF, BASE VERBALE ou -ING**

Ce point pose souvent problème. Regardons-le plus en détail. Les règles ci-dessous existent à tout les temps – mais bien sûr, il y a des exceptions !

### **INFINITIF (avec "to")**

- Pour traduire le "à" ou "de" français : It is easy to understand.
- Pour exprimer une intention : He goes to the bank to withdraw money.  
Dans le même ordre d'idées :  
*Intend to + infinitif* : We intend to go public next year.  
*Manage to + infinitif* : After trying for hours, we managed to get through to the Pakistan office.
- Après would + verbe d'attitude (would like, would prefer ...) Would you like something to drink?  
He would hate to live in a big city. He would prefer to live in the countryside.
- Après ces verbes (ask, enable, expect, force, help, invite, need, order, remind, warn, want, persuade, promise, teach, tell...) + objet : I want you to take these pills three times a day. The doctor ordered her to take a holiday.
- Après ces verbes (ask, beg, decide, expect, forget, help, hope, learn, offer, plan, promise, refuse, want ...) He doesn't want to know his overdraft. I expect to go home on time today

### **BASE VERBALE (sans "to")**

- Après les auxiliaires : do, can, could, may, might, will, shall, would, should, must...  
He can speak English. You must concentrate on your scales.  
Do you use the Internet a lot? Don't tell the boss!  
! Méfiez-vous de quelques auxiliaires modaux qui incluent un "to" : have to, ought to
- Après : had better, better not, would rather, et why not?  
I would rather have a glass of champagne. Why not give the new neighbours a ring?  
You'd better not forget to take the dog to the vet.
- Après : feel, hear, let, make, notice, see, watch (*Verbe + objet + verbe*)  
He makes her work too hard. I notice you use that new washing powder.  
Let the dear child do what he wants! I heard them say they going to leave town.
- À l'impératif : Close the door, will you? Take care of yourselves.

### **ING**

- Aux temps progressifs :  
He is working abroad this week. She is taking a bath right now.
- Comme sujet (le gérondif) :  
Gardening is his favourite hobby. He just loves reading sci-fi novels.
- Après des prépositions :  
I look forward to meeting you. Before going to school, tidy your bedroom.
- Après les verbes d'attitude : can't stand, dislike, don't mind, enjoy, feel like, love, mind...  
He doesn't mind working overtime. She can't stand being late for anything.
- Après les verbes : Avoid, admit, can't help, consider, delay, deny, do (the), finish, give up, go on, imagine, involve, keep(on), miss, practise, put off, start, suggest, ...  
Could you do the filing before lunch? You should practise speaking English.
- Après certaines expressions : can't help, it's no good, it's no use, it's (not) worth, would you mind, (to be) used to...  
Oh this rain. I can't help thinking it would have been better to go to Spain! It's no use complaining now!

### **VERBE + ING ou TO + VERBE**

Lorsque certains verbes suivent un autre verbe, (advise, allow, begin, bother, continue, encourage, forbid, intend, need, prefer, regret, remember, start, try...) on peut utiliser « verbe + ing » ou « to + verbe ».

Ceci peut changer le sens de votre phrase :

I remember sending the wedding announcements.

*Je me rappelle d'avoir envoyé les invitations au mariage.*

I remembered to send the wedding announcements.

*Je me suis rappelé d'envoyer les invitations au mariage. (Je n'ai pas oublié)*

D'autres exemples :

He stopped working when he was 70.

He stopped to take retirement.

We don't allow smoking in the offices.

I can't allow you to do that.

## **LOOK, FEEL, TASTE, SOUND, SMELL**

*Ces verbes peuvent être utilisés comme « verbes de perception ». C'est l'impression que vous avez, ce n'est pas un fait.*

*Verbe + adjetif. Pour exprimer un état. Le verbe est au présent simple.*

|                        |                        |                      |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| That looks expensive.  | It feels cold in here. | It tastes delicious. |
| It sounds interesting. | It smells funny.       |                      |

*To look et to sound peuvent être suivis par article + nom à la place de l'adjectif:*

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| It looks a good book. | He sounds a nice chap. |
|-----------------------|------------------------|

*Ces verbes peuvent être suivis par "as if" ou "as though" :*

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| It looks as if it'll rain later. | You sound as though you enjoyed your holiday. |
|----------------------------------|---|

*Verbe + like. Pour exprimer une ressemblance. Le verbe est au présent simple.*

|                                     |   |                            |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| She looks like her brother.         | It feels like wood but it's not!              | It tastes like cola but... |
| It sounds like a good office party! | It's a nice perfume, it smells like a flower. |                            |

*En réponse à une question avec « be like », utilisez to be :*

|                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| What was the conference like? | It was really boring.         |
| What is her boyfriend like?   | He's tall, dark and handsome. |

*Feel like + ing pour une impression :*

|  |   |
|--|---|
| I'm tired. I feel like going to bed early. | Do you feel like going to the cinema tonique? |
|--|---|

## **MAKE OU DO**

*Il est souvent difficile de savoir lequel de ces deux verbes employer.*

### **MAKE**

(Utilisé plus souvent que « do »)

- Généralement, plus pratique - la création ou la construction de quelque chose :

Bert is making his own aeroplane. Their firm is making a lot of money these days.

- Le fait d'être "bon" en quelque chose :

He makes a good lawyer. He would have made a good doctor.

- On trouve aussi :

*MAKE + OBJET + INFINITIF = action*

Good jokes make me laugh.

*MAKE + OBJET + ADJECTIF = sentiments*

Her boyfriend made her sad.

*MAKE + PERSONNE + VERBE = obligation*

His boss makes him work late.

*MAKE SURE OF SOMETHING = être sûr de...*

Make sure of optimal use of the tools.

*MAKE SURE + OBJET + VERBE = être sûr que...* Make sure your son goes to school on time.

*MAKE SURE + OBJET + BE + ADJECTIF = vérifier que...* Make sure the ladder is stable.

*MAKE = calcul* £5.00 and £10.00, that makes £15.00.

### **DO**

- Do + nom = une activité

He is doing the accounts.

- Pour remplacer un autre verbe

Could you do the minutes for me please? (do = write up / take)

- Pour parler du travail (intellectuel)

Have you done your spreadsheets?

- Pour parler de quelque chose de non précis

What are you doing? He is doing well these days.

He has done something to the computer.

*Il est difficile de proposer une règle parfaite pour toutes les expressions utilisant do ou make. En voici quelques unes pour vous aider :*

### **DO**

The washing up (UK)

Business

The dishes (US)

Work

A favour

One's best

Damage

With / without

Away with

An exercise

Good / harm

Sport

Homework

Without

### **MAKE**

A mistake

A discovery

The bed

A profit / loss

Money

A speech

A phone call

An appointment

Enquiries

A decision

A suggestion

A point

A comment

A remark

A complaint

An excuse

An exception

A difference

An offer

A choice

A bid

An attempt

Progress

demands

A journey

Arrangements

A list / plan

Friends

A joke

Love / war

A noise /sound

A contribution

A habit of doing something

A success of something

*Finalement une expression qui combine les deux! Make do with (se contenter de).*

We don't have much food. We'll have to make do with what is left in the fridge.

## **MODAUX (AUXILIAIRES)**

Faisons un petit tour d'horizon des auxiliaires modaux.

- Un modal est suivi par l'infinitif sans « to ».

- De ce fait il ne prend pas de « s » à la 3<sup>e</sup> personne du singulier.

- Certains modaux incluent « to » : to be able to, to have to, ought to, to be allowed to.  
They ought to visit their old aunt.                    He has had to work late every day this week.

- Pour les questions, n'oubliez pas l'ordre des mots.

Could we talk about this later?                    May I just ask my colleagues what they think about this?

- La négation se trouve généralement après le modal :

You should not give in too quickly.                    They cannot (can't) go in there.

- Mais pour les modaux qui contiennent un "to", la négation se place avant to.

You ought not to say that.                    You don't have to go if you don't want to.

We aren't allowed to smoke in the office.    He wasn't able to beat his competitors in the race.

- Il est possible de voir des modaux ensemble dans une phrase :

He must be able to make a compromise.

Nous allons voir les modaux par groupes de thème

## **Capacité intellectuelle ou physique : CAN / COULD / ABLE TO**

"Can" n'existe qu'au présent :    He speaks English well, but we can tell he is French!

Utilisez "able to" à la place de "can" pour :

- Parler d'une situation plus spécifique (To be able to = to manage to) :

The estate agent explained the contract to them so they are able to see clearer now.

My computer was broken again. Luckily, Hilaire was able to mend it.

- Pour l'infinitif d'intention :

He learnt English to be able to communicate on his travels abroad.

- Avec "ing" :

It is a pity, not being able to make a deal with them.

- Après un autre modal :

We might be able to get tickets for the concert if we hurry.

- Le futur :

By this time next week we will have been able to repaint all the sitting room.

Could : pour un passé « général »

When he was a child, he could speak good French – he's forgotten it now.

- Could : pour parler des 5 sens

I could see he didn't like the idea of a holiday in northern Europe.

## **Probabilité : MUST / COULD / MAY / MIGHT / CAN'T**

**Au présent. Imaginons que vous attendez Eric.**

**Vous êtes sûr qu'il va venir tout de suite.**

**Vous pensez qu'il doit arriver.**

**Il va venir, mais vous ne savez pas à quel moment.**

**Normalement il doit venir, mais ce n'est pas sûr.**

**Vous êtes certain que ce n'est pas lui.**

|   | <b>Probabilité</b> |
|---|--------------------|
| That must be Eric.                          | 90%                |
| That has to be Eric. ( <i>plus formel</i> ) |                    |
| That's got to be Eric. ( <i>informel</i> )  |                    |
| That should be Eric.                        | 70%                |
| That could be Eric.                         | 60%                |
| That may/might be Eric.                     | 40% / 35%          |
| That can't be Eric.                         | 0%                 |

| That couldn't be Eric. 0% |                          |                         |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| I / he / we / they...     | must / could / can't ... | be + adjective          |
| I / he / we / they ...    | must / could / can't ... | be + present participle |
| I / he / we / they ...    | must / could / can't ... | + infinitive            |

He must be tired he's been running for an hour. They can't still be talking about the wedding.

### Au passé :

|                        |                          |      |                           |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------|---------------------------|
| I / he / we / they...  | must / could / can't ... | Have | been + adjective          |
| I / he / we / they ... | must / could / can't ... | Have | been + present participle |
| I / he / we / they ... | must / could / can't ... | Have | + past participle         |

It can't have been a very entertaining show – some people had even left before the end.

*Utilisez les mêmes expressions pour parler d'une possibilité. = would be able to*

He must be able to help. (90%). He should be able to help. (70%). He could be able to help. (60%).

He may/might be able to help. (40%).

He can't/couldn't help. (0%).

« May » est un peu plus probable que « might ».

! Might you be saying that you think my idea is a non-starter?

Cette déduction formelle est plutôt une menace.

! They may not like it if we use their name in the press release.

Cette forme négative s'utilise pour exprimer un doute, alors que :

They may/might well talk us into it. = It is likely they talk us into it.

Veut dire qu'il y a des chances que quelque chose se passe.

! It could have been a good idea to buy that apartment, but it's too late now.

“Could have + participe passé” pour parler d'une chose qui était possible mais qui ne s'est pas faite.

### Obligation : MUST / HAVE TO

“Must” ne s'utilise qu'au présent et au present perfect. C'est un avis personnel.

“Have to” est une obligation qui vient d'un tiers ou d'une autorité – c'est impersonnel. Comparez :

I must stop eating so much if I want to look good on the beach this summer.

My doctor says I have to stop eating so much because my blood sugar levels are high.

! Il ne faut jamais mettre “to” après “must” :

“I must call the supplier this afternoon.” et non pas “I must to call the supplier this afternoon.”

Si vous avez un doute, utilisez « have to » !

À la forme négative utilisez “Don't have to...” et non pas “Haven't to...”

You don't have to come with us, we can manage alone.

À la forme interrogative :

- “Must” avec “I” et “we”, dans un langage plus courant.

Must we go to the same boring old restaurant every?

- Il est plus habituel d'utiliser “have to”.

Do you have to make so much noise?

! N'oubliez pas l'auxiliaire « do/does » :

Did you have to...? et non pas Had you to...?

- Pour une obligation on peut aussi utiliser “have got to” (« gotta » parfois aux U.S.A.)

I've got to go = I've gotta go.

! Ne confondez pas “I've got a...” (possession) et “I've got to...” (obligation)

“Have to” au passé et au futur :

He will have to pull his socks up if he wants to keep his position in the company.

Because of the strikes, they have had to change their minds about their destination.

## **Absence d'obligation : DON'T HAVE TO / NEEDN'T**

You don't have to do that = You don't need to do that. = It is not necessary.  
You don't have to wear a uniform to school in our country.

! Ne traduisez pas "vous n'avez pas besoin" par "~~You haven't need to~~".

You don't need to + base verbale / needn't + base verbale

I've got cash you don't need to go to the bank. You need't do the washing up, I'll do it later.

*Au passé, utilisez "didn't have to / didn't need to » + base verbale ou "needn't have" + le participe passé:*

You didn't have to be so unpleasant! You didn't need to worry so much.

You needn't have worried so much.

! Notez la différence entre "didn't need to (do)" et "needn't have (done)"

He didn't need to do something = ce n'était pas nécessaire et il le savait sur le moment.

He paid by credit card so he didn't need to take out extra insurance, but he did it anyway.

He needn't have done something = ce n'était pas nécessaire mais il ne le sait que maintenant.

He needn't have gone to the supermarket late last night. His wife had already been.

## **Interdiction : MUSTN'T / CANNOT / NOT ALLOWED TO / MAY NOT**

You mustn't do that. = You cannot (can't) do that.

You mustn't walk on the grass. You cannot go into the clean room.

= You are not allowed to do that.

! On ne dit jamais "You don't must do that".

- Pour être plus poli, et parfois plus ferme, utilisez "may not".

You may not go out until 4 o'clock in the morning. (Even if you want to!)

! Souvenez vous – mustn't = interdiction // don't have to = absence d'obligation.

## **Autorisation: CAN / COULD / MAY / ALLOWED TO**

- Pour demander l'autorisation de faire quelque chose, dans un ordre croissant de politesse :

Can we go and see the new Booboo band concert this evening Mum?

Could I / do you think I could just borrow your newspaper five minutes?

May I go home early this evening sir? It's my son's birthday.

- Pour donner l'autorisation de faire quelque chose. (! Can ou may mais pas could).

You can borrow my car for the weekend if you like.

You may fill in the form for an overdraft request, but I'm not sure if the bank will agree to it.

## **Suggestion: COULD / SHALL / MIGHT**

Il existe plusieurs manières de faire une suggestion avec les modaux could et shall :

Shall we go out for a meal this evening? We could go to the new Chinese restaurant.

I think we could take another look what's included in that package holiday.

Couldn't we ask head office for a temp to help clear the backlog?

Plus formel: Might I suggest we discuss this sensitive matter at a better time?

D'autres manières de faire des suggestions :

Why don't we... (+V infinitif)...? Why don't we go round the art gallery?

How/what about ... (+ V-ing)...? How about asking for a price reduction?

What if we ... (+ V présent)...? What if we went by hovercraft?

Suppose we... (+V présent) Suppose we started an investment plan.

Let's... (+V infinitif) Let's play tennis this afternoon.

Would you like to... (+ V infinitif)...? Would you like to go and visit the property?

### **Conseil: SHOULD / OUGHT TO / HAD BETTER**

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Must (très fort)                        | You must check your cardiac rhythm when you go running.  |
| Should (moins fort)                     | You should eat a lot of pasta the day before the marathon.   |
| Ought to (conseil moral)                | You ought to telephone your mother more often.   |
| Had better ( <i>il vaudrait mieux</i> ) | You really ought to go <i>est équivalent à</i> you must go.<br>We had better be going now or we'll miss the bus. |

! *On dit* : "Do you think we should? / Do you think we ought to?"  
"Should we" ou "ought we" ne s'utilisent que dans un langage très familier.  
*On ne dit pas "I think you shouldn't"* mais "I don't think you should".  
« I don't think you should » est plus formel que « you shouldn't ».  
« Ought to » peut souvent être remplacé par "had better".

*Pour un conseil appuyé, utilisez le subjonctif* « should » après : demand, insist, propose, recommend, suggest et It is important /necessary / vital...  
I suggested he (should) go and see the doctor.      It is vital that she (should) understand the conditions.

*Nuances de should :*

1. *Probabilité* : Are you coming to the movie tonight? It should (ought to) be a winner.
2. *Anticipation* : They left Boston at 5pm, so they should arrive soon.
3. *Regret* : We shouldn't (ought not to) have bought shares in that company.
4. *Reproche* : You should (might/could) have told us you were getting engaged.

### **Demande et proposition : CAN / COULD / WOULD / WILL / WOULD**

- *Pour demander à quelqu'un de faire quelque chose* : (par ordre croissant de politesse)  
Can you / could you / I wonder if you could / give me a lift home?  
Do you think you could let me know when the boss arrives?

- *Pour insister un peu plus* : will / would  
Will you call me before Friday?      Would you please not bring that dirty dog in here!

- *Pour demander quelque chose* : (par ordre croissant de politesse)  
Can I / could I / may I use your office to meet with the supplier this afternoon?  
Please may I get down? (*Puis-je quitter la table ?*)

- *Pour se proposer de faire quelque chose* :  
Can I call you back later?      I'll call you back later.

- *Pour proposer ou inviter* :  
Would you like a glass of bubbly?      That would be lovely.      Thank you how kind.  
Would you like to go scuba diving this weekend?      Yes, I'd love to/ Yes, I'd love to go. ~~Yes, I'd love~~

- *Pour dire ce que l'on veut* :  
I would like to see you at 7 sharp in the morning.



**Souligner :**

Clearly : *clairement*

Naturally : *naturellement*

Of course : *bien sûr*

Indeed : *en effet*

Obviously : *évidemment*

## NÉGATIONS PIÉGEUSES

*Voici quelques exemples de cas où il ne faut pas utiliser une double négation !*

He has hardly ever been on holiday.

~~He has hardly never been on holiday.~~

We haven't ever seen the Eiffel Tower.

~~We haven't never seen the Eiffel Tower.~~

No-one likes his speeches.

~~No one doesn't like his speeches.~~

There is nowhere I like better than home.

~~There isn't nowhere I like better than home.~~

It is necessary not to waste too much time.

~~It is necessary to don't waste too much time.~~

Neither of the applicants is very suitable.

~~Neither of the applicants isn't very suitable.~~

Neither John nor David went to work today.

~~Neither John nor David didn't go to work today.~~

## NOMS COMPOSÉS

*Les noms composés existent – vous ne pouvez pas les inventer ! Par exemple, pour “les clefs de la voiture”, on dira “the car keys” au lieu de dire “the keys of the car” (qui est aussi possible mais moins courant). N’oubliez pas qu’en anglais nous avons tendance à « raccourcir » dès qu’on le peut.*

*La première partie d’un nom composé prend le rôle d’un adjectif :*

Luncheon voucher      Gift voucher      Book voucher...

*Et de ce fait ne prend pas de “s”. Le pluriel se trouve sur le deuxième mot.*

A golf ball      3 golf balls      A book shop (*même s’il vend plein de livres !*)

**! Faites attention aux exceptions :**

*Les pluriels irréguliers :*      Women drivers!

*Les noms indénombrables :*      A customs officer

*Les activités d’une institution :* Sales department

*On peut construire un nom composé avec :*

*NOM + NOM :* Credit card

*V-ing + NOM :* A sitting room

*NOM + V-ing :* A fast-talking man

*NOM + V à particule :* A price mark-up

*PRÉPOSITION + NOM :* A middleman

*NOM + ‘S + NOM :* Goat’s cheese

*! L’ordre des mots est important car l’inversion peut changer le sens :*

A horse race (*une course de chevaux*)      A race horse (*Un cheval de course*)

*! De même pour la différence entre un nom composé et un nom avec « of » :*

A champagne glass (*peut être vide*)      et      A glass of champagne (*avec du champagne dedans*)

*Les noms composés sont écrits soit en deux mots, soit en deux mots séparés par un trait d’union, soit en un mot. Il n’y a pas de règle claire. En cas de doute, utilisez deux mots.*

Swimming pool      Check-out      Headache

## NOMS DÉNOMBRABLES ET INDÉNOMBRABLES

Un nom peut être **dénombrable** (Countable = C) ou **indénombrable** (Uncountable = U). Les « uncountables » sont généralement les choses que nous ne pouvons pas compter telles que les liquides, les aliments, les matières, les couleurs, les noms d'ensembles, les sports. Comparez :

| Dénombrables (C)                                | Indénombrables (U)                         |
|---|--|
| A suitcase                                      | Luggage                                    |
| A Euro  | Money                                      |
| A snowflake                                     | Snow                                       |
| <i>Utilisez :</i>                               | <i>Utilisez :</i>                          |
| An/ a / 2 or 3                                  | Ø  |
| Some ( <i>quelques</i> )                        | Some ( <i>du, de la, des</i> )             |
| <i>Le verbe est au singulier ou au pluriel.</i> | <i>Le verbe est toujours au singulier.</i> |
| The suitcase is in the car.                     | The luggage is in the car.                 |
| The Euros are in the bag.                       | The money is in the bag.                   |

*Il est toujours possible de rendre une chose indénombrable dénombrable.*

|  |                           |                                   |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>En lui donnant une quantité :</i>   | Bread (U)                 | A slice of bread (C)              |
|  | Coffee (U)                | A cup of coffee (C)               |
| <i>En utilisant un nom composé :</i>   | Software (U)              | A software program (C)            |
|  | Traffic (U)               | A traffic jam (C)                 |
| <b><i>! Certains mots peuvent être à la fois indénombrables et dénombrables.</i></b> |                           |                                   |
| Paper (U)  | A paper (C = a newspaper) | Competition (U) A competition (C) |
| Have a good time at the party.   |                           |                                   |
| I haven't got time to finish the book.   |                           |                                   |

**! Certains mots sont indénombrables en anglais mais souvent dénombrables en français... En voici quelques uns... (Il suffit de les apprendre !)**

| Accommodation | Damage         | Imagination | Pollution            |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Air           | Dancing        | Love        | Produce              |
| Applause      | Dirt/dust      | Luck        | Publicity            |
| Assistance    | (un)Employment | Leisure     | Research             |
| Advice        | Equipment      | Litter      | Rubbish              |
| Baggage       | Evidence       | Luggage     | Safety               |
| Behaviour     | Electricity    | Machinery   | Scenery              |
| Bread         | Fun            | Mud         | Shopping             |
| Business      | Furniture      | Money       | Sightseeing          |
| Chaos         | First Aid      | Music       | Sunshine             |
| Camping       | Goods          | News        | Software             |
| Cash          | Hardware       | Nonsense    | Traffic              |
| Courage       | Harm           | Permission  | Transport            |
| Cutlery       | Health         | Parking     | Travel (sea, air...) |
| Chess         | Homework       | Pay         | Toast                |
| Clothing      | Housing        | Photography | Underwear            |
| Crockery      | Information    | Progress    | Violence             |
| Conduct       | Insurance      | Poetry      | Weather              |
|               |                |             | Work!                |

*En règle générale, nous utilisons « some » pour les phrases positives et « any » pour les phrases négatives et interrogatives.*

### **Negatives & Countables**

**Countables**

There are 2 knives

There are some Dollars (2 or 3)

There isn't a tomato.

There aren't any parking spaces.

There are no English exercises.

### **Uncountables**

**Uncertainties**

There is some cutlery.

There is some cutlery.

There isn't any cheese.

There isn't any parking.

There is no homework.

Is there an improvement?  
Are there any apartments?  
Are there no Euros?

Is there any progress?  
Is there any accommodation?  
Is there no cash?

**! Dans une phrase (verbe positif) avec nuance négative, utilisez « any ».**

Hardly anyone came to the concert.      He thought he could pass his driving test without any practise.  
**! Si vous supposez que la réponse à une question sera "oui", que vous offrez ou demandez quelque chose, vous remplacerez "any" par "some".**

Would you like some toast (U)?      Have you got some information (U) about share prices?  
**! Nous utilisons souvent « any » après « if » :**  
If there is any news about the hostages, please tell me right away.  
**Ou avec une nuance de « if » :**  
I'm sorry for any mistakes/damage.      (C & U = s'il y a des erreurs/endommagements)

*La même règle s'applique pour : somebody – someone – somewhere – something (le verbe est au singulier).*

There is somebody in the office.      There isn't anyone nicer than you.  
There is nowhere I want to go.      Is there anything you need?  
**! There is nobody/no-one/nothing/nowhere (Verbe à la forme affirmative, sinon, double négatif !)**  
**! Même si ces mots sont singuliers, nous utilisons souvent « they/them/their » après.**  
Someone has left their umbrella behind.      Does anyone want to describe this artefact?

*Une autre signification de « any » = n'importe. Donc "anywhere" = n'importe où, "anyone" = n'importe qui, etc. :*  
Anyone can speak fluent English if they put their mind to it.  
You can use any kind of cheese in the recipe.      We could go away anywhere for the weekend.

**! La nuance entre :**

Does anyone have an answer to that?      Does someone have an answer to that?  
Question ouverte      Je m'attends à ce que quelqu'un ait une réponse.

**La question des dénombrables ou indénombrables a aussi un effet sur certains quantificateurs.**

| Dénombrable | Les deux        | Indénombrable | Phrases positives (+)/négatives (-)/interrogatives (?) | Traduction                       |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|--|----------------------------------|
| Too many    |                 | Too much      |  | Trop                             |
| So many     |                 | So much       |  | Tellement de                     |
|             | A lot / lots of |               | + (Possible dans les phrases négatives)                | Beaucoup de                      |
|             | Plenty of       |               | +  | Plein de                         |
| Many        |                 | Much          | (Rarement dans les phrases +)                          | Beaucoup de                      |
| How many... |                 | How much...   | ?  | Combien                          |
|             | Enough          |               |  | Assez                            |
|             | Some            |               | Sens différent C/U                                     | Quelques (C) / du, de la des (U) |
| Not many    |                 | Not much      | - (Not a lot)  | Pas beaucoup                     |
| A few       |                 | A little      | +  | Un peu                           |
| Few         |                 | Little        | Avec la même nuance négative                           | Peu                              |
|             | No / None (of)  |               | Verbe +  | Aucun                            |

**! Cependant, vous pouvez voir a lot of / lots of /much / many dans les phrases positives et négatives.**  
**Plus habituel**      **Possible**

We don't spend much on clothes.  
Do you have many relations?  
A lot of people go skiing these days.

We don't spend a lot on food.  
Do you have a lot of friends?  
Many people work from home nowadays.

Too much / too many /so much / so many *s'utilisent dans les phrases positives* :  
There is too much nonsense in this newspaper. There are too many gossipy articles.  
There is so much chaos on the roads when it rains. There are so many different vegetables to choose from.  
*Too peut aussi être suivi par un adjetif* :  
It's (much) too hot in here. He's really too mean, he never gives her anything.

Enough *suit l'adjectif ou l'adverbe* :  
He doesn't work quickly enough. Those cranes look safe enough.  
*Mais se place devant un nom* :  
There isn't enough food to go round. We still haven't got enough information.

A few *et* a little *signifient une petite quantité, mais l'idée est généralement positive* :  
We have a few friends abroad – it's nice to go and see them for holidays.  
If you're thirsty, there is a little milk left in the bottle.

Only a little, only a few, few *ou* little *sont négatifs*.  
There are only a few good shops around here. Between them there is only a little love left.  
It's sad, we have few customers these days. It's a pity, we have (very) little time for having fun.

None /none of / no *s'utilisent avec un verbe positif, sinon vous faites un double négatif*.  
No suppliers will work with them any more. (= aucun des fournisseurs)  
None of the students were on time for the exam. (= aucun parmi tous les étudiants)  
There is no cinema in town any more.

No *s'utilise avec un nom, alors que none est utilisé seul*.  
Can you imagine, there were no porters at the station! I looked hard and there were none.

## PARTICIPES

*Il y a deux sortes de participes – le présent (+ing) et le passé (+ed ou verbe irrégulier). Il faut savoir dans quel cas utiliser l'un ou l'autre. Ils peuvent être formés dans un verbe composé, ou employés comme un adjectif ou un nom.*

|  | <b>Verbe composé</b>   | <b>Adjectif</b>  | <b>Nom</b>  |
|--|--|--|---|
| <i>Participe présent</i>                   | <p><i>Présent Progressif :</i><br/>He is eating lunch</p> <p><i>Prétérit Progressif :</i><br/>He was worrying about the report</p> <p><i>Futur Progressif :</i><br/>We are going to Spain tomorrow.</p> <p><i>Futur perfect Progressif :</i><br/>They will be sleeping at this time of night.</p> <p><i>Pour raccourcir une phrase active :</i><br/>He ran the marathon singing.</p> <p><i>Pour raccourcir une clause :</i><br/>Looking at the beautiful sunset she forgot all her worries.</p> <p><i>Pour décrire "come, go, sit"</i><br/>They came running into the room.</p> <p><i>Avec les verbes feel, find, hear, listen to, notice, see, smell, watch :</i><br/>I heard him coming into the room.</p> <p><i>Did you see him skiing; it's not surprising he won!</i></p> | The crying baby was driving her parents crazy!<br><br>That man is really boring.   | Géronatif<br>He really likes gardening but she prefers cooking.<br><br>Arnaud loves flying.<br><br>Collecting butterflies is a wonderful hobby. |
| <i>Participe passé</i>                     | <p><i>Le present perfect</i><br/>She has bought a new handbag.</p> <p><i>Le past perfect</i><br/>We looked everywhere for the ring then realized we had been burgled.</p> <p><i>Le causatif</i><br/>They have had their car washed.</p> <p><i>Le passif</i><br/>The baby was given a bottle and stopped crying.</p> <p><i>Pour raccourcir une phrase passive</i><br/>Having been given a bottle, the baby stopped crying.</p>  | My poor sister has a broken leg.<br><br>It was a good lecture - the students were very interested.<br><b>Adjectif composé :</b><br>A well-known author<br>A long-sleeved shirt |   |
| <i>Participe passé + participe présent</i> | <p><i>Present perfect progressif</i><br/>He's exhausted, he has been playing tennis.</p> <p><i>Past perfect progressif</i><br/>They had been waiting for hours when the bus arrived at last.</p> <p><i>Should have been + ing</i><br/>We should have been working all day but we went out instead.</p> <p><i>Le "ayant fait"</i><br/>Having done the ironing, she then tackled the cleaning.</p>   |  |   |

## PASSIF

L'actif / le passif n'est pas un « temps », mais une « voix » qui s'utilise au présent, au passé, et au futur. **Le passif parle de la personne / chose (sujet) qui subit l'action.** L'importance porte sur le fait que l'action soit réalisée, et non sur celui qui fait l'action. On termine souvent la phrase par « by someone / with something ».

The maid cleans the room every day. (*Actif*)

The room is cleaned every day. (by the maid) (*Passif*)

*La construction du passif : Auxiliaire « be » (qui change avec le temps) + le participe passé (qui ne change pas).*

### Actif

The chauffeur drove John to work.

Charlotte has cooked the lunch.

Jeremy might have drawn the picture.

Nobody is using the computer at the moment.

Will anybody mow the grass this afternoon?

### Passif

John was driven to work (by the chauffeur).

The lunch has been cooked (by Charlotte).

The picture might have been drawn by Jeremy.

The computer isn't being used at the moment.

Will the grass be mown this afternoon?

! Pour parler de votre date de naissance, n'oubliez pas le passé: Simon was born in 1997. (*Pas « is »*)

Dans un anglais courant, nous pouvons aussi utiliser un auxiliaire got (gotten U.S.A.) pour faire une forme passive. À ne pas confondre avec have got ou le verbe get, got, got.

- Dans le cas où quelque chose est inattendu :

Their little granddaughter got stung by a bee so they've now bought some bug spray.

- Lors que l'on parle d'un changement d'un état à un autre :

Can you imagine! They got married five years ago and they got divorced last week.

! Le passif est souvent utilisé en « forme raccourcie » dans les titres de journaux, les présentations...

Hurricane victims visited by the President.

(The hurricane victims were visited by the president.)

Public transport services re-organised.

(The public transport services have been re-organised.)

! La préposition utilisée peut tout changer !

Paper is made **FROM** wood.

(Processus - changement de matière)

Wood is made **INTO** paper.

(Processus - changement de matière)

The table is made **OF** wood.

(Pas de processus ou changement de matière)

The purse is made **OF / OUT OF** calf's leather.

(Pas de processus / matière spécifique)

The product was made **IN** Thailand.

(Lieu géographique)

The product was made **BY** Makeit Inc.

(Producteur)

The picture is **IN** pastel/oil/watercolour.

(Matière de l'instrument utilisé)

Line the box **WITH** plastic film.

(Procédé pour fabriquer quelque chose)

# **PLURIELS DES NOMS**

*Vous le savez très bien, normalement, nous ajoutons un « s » pour signifier un pluriel :*

**1 walkway – 3 walkways** Mr and Mrs Ball = the Balls **SKU = SKUs (Stock-Keeping Units).**

**! Mais pour certaines terminaisons, l'orthographe change :**

- Ajoutez « es » après : -s/-sh/-ch/-x -o :

- Pour le « v », supprimez le « v » et ajoutez « **ies** » (mais pour voyelle + v, ajoutez « s ») :

babv = babies day = days

- Pour le "f" ou "fe", supprimez le "f" et ajoutez "ves" :

Years 7-8, suppressed by educated wife = wives life = lives

**! Méfiez-vous de quelques exceptions :**

- Certains objets (*par paires*) sont pluriels en anglais :

- Certains pluriels sont irréguliers :

- Certains mots qui se terminent par “**ics**” ne sont pas pluriels :

Gymnastics is very good for you. Physics is his favourite subject.

- Certains mots qui se terminent par "s" peuvent être singuliers ou pluriels :

He watched three series last night on the T.V.

- Certains mots singuliers sont utilisés avec un verbe au pluriel (comme un groupe de personnes) :

The police have set up a neighbourhood watch group in our area.

Mais : There is a policeman over there

- Pour les "collective nouns" (audience, staff, army, committee...), nous pouvons utiliser le verbe au pluriel ou au singulier. Le verbe au pluriel est préférable, alors que le singulier est utilisé dans le langage familier.

The audience were/was very happy when the conductor started the concert.

## PONCTUATION

*Un petit texte pour que vous soyez attentifs à la ponctuation lorsque vous écoutez ou lisez un texte.  
Merci à la personne qui a fait circuler cet e-mail.*

An English Professor wrote the words “A woman without her man is nothing” on the chalkboard, and then asked his students to punctuate it correctly.

All of the males in the class wrote:

“A woman, without her man, is nothing.”

However, all the females in the class wrote:

“A woman: without her, man is nothing.”

Punctuation is powerful!!

## POSSESSION

### LE GENITIF

Pour parler de possession concernant les **gens ou les animaux**, nous utilisons normalement le «'s ».  
My daughter's bedroom is a mess! ~~The bedroom of my daughter is a mess.~~

Le "s" peut être utilisé sans le nom.  
Whose application is the best for job? Mary Smith's.

Si le groupe nominal est très long, nous utilisons « of » à la place du «'s » :  
What is the name of the woman who dropped in yesterday?

On peut utiliser le «'s » (ou « of ») pour parler d'une institution, d'un groupe de personnes :  
Have you been to the town's new skating rink? The company's product range is vast.

Lorsque nous parlons de lieux, nous utilisons souvent un « raccourci » :  
The butcher's (= the butcher's shop) At my friend's (= my friends's house).

Après un nom pluriel, nous utilisons « ' » seul :  
*Singulier* : The actor's script. *Pluriel* : The actors' scripts.  
- Mais si le nom au pluriel ne se termine pas par un « s » nous utilisons « 's » :  
The child's bicycle The children's bicycles  
- Après deux noms qui possèdent une chose ensemble, le «'s » se met sur le deuxième nom :  
Bob and Mary's new house is lovely. Mais : Pete's and Sarah's books. (Ils ont chacun leur livre).

Nous retrouvons le «'s » avec les expressions de temps (yesterday, today, tomorrow, Saturday, next month...) :

Tomorrow's meeting sounds like it'll be really informative.  
Ainsi qu'avec les périodes de temps (« 's » singulier, « s' » pluriel):  
The new tenants should arrive in a week's time.  
You'll have about a twenty minutes' stopover at Detroit.  
- Pour ces cas-ci, vous pouvez aussi utiliser un adjectif composé.  
You'll have about a twenty-minute stopover at Detroit.

Nous pouvons utiliser un génitif pour décrire une classe :  
We went to a wonderful men's club in London – I didn't know they still existed.  
En revanche, pour les choses et les idées, nous utilisons généralement « of » ou un nom composé :  
Could you give me the address of the office / the office address?

On utilise toujours "of" (et pas un nom composé) après : the beginning / end / top / bottom / front / back / middle / side...  
You should put the address at the top of the letter.

### L'ADJECTIF POSSESSIF

Les adjectifs possessifs My – your – his – her – its – our – your – their sont accompagnés par un nom.  
Souvenez-vous qu'en règle générale, une chose ne possède pas une autre chose.  
Could you come to my office to discuss this? What time was her train?  
! Ne confondez pas « its » (possessif) avec « it's » (it is)

Puisque les choses en anglais n'ont pas de genre, l'adjectif possessif s'accorde avec la personne qui le possède, et non pas avec la chose possédée (le contraire du français !).  
Simon's letter = his letter Mary's computer = her computer

Le corps : l'adjectif possessif est utilisé pour désigner une partie du corps :  
It's minus 10° outside - my hands are freezing! (Il fait moins 10° dehors - j'ai froid aux mains)  
Sauf si le possesseur est l'objet ou dans une phrase passive.  
To say « hello », the American slapped me hard on the back - I was gobsmacked!

*Adjectif possessif + « own » pour exprimer une possession unique – qui n'est pas partagée.*

They have their own recruiting process – it's very complicated. (*À eux seul*).

- *Ou pour souligner que vous faites quelque chose de vous même.*

I have always preferred to do my own cleaning and not employ a daily.

- On my own = *seul* (*pareil que* "by myself") I just love jogging on my own with my faithful hound.

*One's peut être utilisé pour créer une forme impersonnelle au lieu de l'adjectif possessif.*

One does one's best.

### **LE PRONOM POSSESSIF**

*Les pronoms possessifs* (Mine – yours – his – hers – its – ours – yours – theirs) *ne sont pas accompagnés – ils remplacent le nom.*

That camera is mine, please don't touch it. My house is in the country, theirs is in the suburbs.

! *Nous disons : A friend of hers.*      A friend of her.

! *"His" pour l'adjectif possessif et le pronom possessif.*

Whose canoe is it? It's Marks's canoe. It's his canoe. It's his.

*Les pronoms indéfinis* (everybody, somebody, anybody, nobody...) *sont considérés comme des pluriels, donc il faut bien accorder leur adjectif ou pronom possessif.* Cependant, le verbe est au singulier :

Everybody has been given their tickets. Somebody has left their diary on the table.

Look at all these brochures which are left – I reckon nobody took theirs.

## PRÉFIXES & SUFFIXES

Ce sont des règles générales – bien sûr il existe des exceptions !

### LES PRÉFIXES

*Les adjectifs qui commencent par "c" prennent "in" = incorrect*

*Les adjectifs qui commencent par "p" prennent "im" = impatient*

*Vous ne pouvez pas utiliser de préfixe avec tous les adjectifs, mais vous pouvez souvent créer un contraire avec "un". = happy / unhappy*

*La même règle s'applique aux verbes. = pack / unpack, do / undo, lock / unlock*

*Un préfixe différent donne un sens différent. Si vous comprenez le contexte, vous devez pouvoir deviner quel mot choisir !*

*Dis, un, non, im/in/ir/il = ne pas Co = commun ou ensemble Sub = au-dessous*

*Inter = commun ou ensemble Re = encore ou "re" Over = trop*

*Mis = mal*

### LES SUFFIXES

*Certains suffixes vont avec un nom ou un adjectif, d'autres avec un verbe. Si vous pouvez définir quelle catégorie grammaticale vous cherchez (verbe, adjectif ou nom), ceci vous aidera à choisir la bonne réponse. Par exemple :*

*The shop assistant was very helpful/helpship/helpify.*

*Vous savez que vous cherchez un adjectif (après le verbe d'état), donc la réponse doit être helpful.*

| VERBE     | ADJECTIF | NOM               | Exemples                         |
|-----------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| -         | -        | -tion/-sion       | an extension / an infection      |
| -en       | -en      |                   | to lighten / frozen              |
| -         | -        | -ness             | Happiness                        |
| -ify      | -fy      | -                 | Identify                         |
| -         | -ful     | -                 | Helpful                          |
| -         | -        | -ship             | Hardship                         |
| -         | -y       | -                 | Wealthy                          |
| -ise/-ize | -        | -                 | emphasise / co-supervise         |
| -         | -        | -ity              | Simplicity                       |
| -         | -ish     | -                 | Brownish                         |
| -ate      | -        | -                 | Liquidate                        |
| -         | -        | -ment             | Statement                        |
| -         | -ese     | -ese              | Vietnamese / Pekinese            |
| -         | -        | -ance(y)/-ency(y) | Allowance / dependence / urgency |
| -         | -less    | -                 | useless / harmless               |
| -         | -like    | -                 | Businesslike                     |

## PRÉPOSITIONS

### LES PRÉPOSITIONS DE TEMPS

#### BEFORE / AFTER / BY / UNTIL / BY THE TIME

**Before / after:** Avant / après

9 o'clock is before 10 o'clock but 11 o'clock is *after!*

**By:** *Pas plus tard que*

The plane takes off at 10.00, so you must be here by 9.00.

**Until (till/up to) :** *Jusqu'à*

The bank is open until 4.30 every day.

**By the time:** *D'ici à ce que*

We are late - by the time we get to their house the party will be over.

**By this time next week:** *D'ici la semaine prochaine*

He's getting married in 5 days time. By this time next week he'll be a married man.

**By then / by that time:** *le temps de... (Par exemple le temps d'y arriver)*

We were late – we got to the station but by then the train had gone.

#### AGO / FOR / SINCE

**Ago:** *Il y a – s'utilise avec le présent.*

He lived in India ten years ago.

~~He lived in India there is ten years ago.~~

**For:** *Pour / Depuis (avec le présent parfait) + durée. La question qui se pose est « How long...? »*

We have been waiting for ten minutes.

How long did you work in the USA for?

**Since:** *Depuis (avec le présent parfait) + Point de départ. La question qui se pose est « Since when...? »*

Since when have you been in France?

We have been in France since 2003.

**! N'oubliez pas qu'un point de départ n'est pas forcément une date.**

He hasn't been skating since he was a child.

**! N'oubliez pas que since s'utilise aussi avec le présent.**

Since when did you last see your parents? I last saw them 2 weeks ago.

#### DURING / WHILE

**While:** + sujet + verbe (*Souvent associé avec le présent progressif*)

While he was eating his lunch the phone rang.

**During:** + nom: During the journey across the Atlantic, they were all seasick.

#### ON TIME vs IN TIME / AT THE END vs IN THE END / AT LAST

**On time:** *À l'heure*

The secretary is usually late – today she surprised us all by arriving on time.

**In time:** *Dans les temps*

We must be in time for the play or they'll shut the doors and we won't be let in.

**At the end:** *À la fin*

At the end of the concert the orchestra were given a standing ovation.

**In the end:** *Finalement*

He asked for her hand in marriage five times and she refused. In the end he gave up.

**At last:** *Enfin !*

He's been writing novels for many years, and now he's had his book published at last.

#### STILL YET & ALREADY

*On a tendance à confondre les mots "still, no longer, yet et already". De plus, il faut savoir où les placer dans la phrase. Regardons plus en détail :*

**Still:** *Parle d'un état ou d'une action qui reste inchangée – le « toujours ».*

He started working at 10am. It is 3pm. He is still working.

*Notez la nuance dans une phrase négative "He isn't still working, is he?" (Il travaille encore???)*

*Dans une phrase positive, still se place avant le verbe et après l'auxiliaire. (! Le verbe be)*

He is still in London. She still lives in Italy. We are still waiting.

*Dans une phrase négative, still se place généralement avant l'auxiliaire.*

He still doesn't like living abroad. He still hasn't come out of the meeting.

**! La différence pour le verbe be en forme contractée et longue :**

He still isn't ready to go.                    *mais*                    He is still not ready to go. I am still not sure.

*Dans une question, still se met avec le verbe :*

Are you still hoping to get that job?              Have you still got that old car?              Have you still not finished?

**No longer/any longer: Plus.**

No longer = *verbe à l'affirmatif / Any longer = verbe négatif*

He no longer lives in Spain.              He doesn't live in Spain any longer. (*Ou any more*)

He is no longer here.                      He isn't here any longer. (*Ou any more*)

He has no longer got a phone.              He hasn't got a phone any longer. (*Ou any more*)

**Yet:** *Surtout dans les négatives et les interrogatives. Yet exprime une chose à laquelle nous nous attendons, le « encore = jusqu'à maintenant ». Habituellement il est placé à la fin de la phrase. Yet s'utilise souvent avec le present perfect.*

They haven't arrived yet.                      Are you ready yet?

*Les phrases plus complexes :*

We haven't decided what to do about him yet. / We haven't yet determined when to issue the press release.

**Already:** *Utilisé lorsque quelque chose a lieu avant que l'on s'y attende. Already peut se placer au milieu ou à la fin de la phrase.*

Would you like something to eat? No thanks, I've already had lunch. / I've had lunch already.

Shall we tell them about Bob being fired, or do they already know?

**! Regardez bien la nuance entre :**

Have you mown the lawn yet?                      *Avez-vous déjà tondu la pelouse ?*

Have you already mown the lawn?                      *Vous avez déjà tondu la pelouse?! (L'accent est sur already)*

## **WITHIN / PAST / AS FROM / AS SOON AS / BETWEEN / THROUGHOUT**

**Within:** *Sous*

Please pay off your overdraft within 7 working days.

**Past:** *Passé*

Have you seen the time? It's past 8 o'clock, we're going to be late.

**As from:** *À partir de*

As from now I shall go to keep fit at least twice a week.

**As soon as:** *Dès que*

Could you please let me know as soon as possible?

**Between:** *Entre*

The sales will take place between 12<sup>th</sup> April and 4<sup>th</sup> May – I hope to pick up some bargains.

**Throughout:** *Pendant tout(e) le / la...*

I didn't sleep a wink my husband snored throughout the night.

## LES PRINCIPALES PRÉPOSITIONS DE LIEU ET DE MOUVEMENT

|   |  |                                    |  |  |                                  |
|---|--|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| AT<br>(à - Statique)                    |  | He's at work.                      | TOWARDS<br>(vers) <sup>2</sup>         |  | Go towards the church.           |
| TO<br>(à - Dynamique)                   |  | Go to the office.                  | UP/DOWN<br>(en haut, en bas)           |  | Drive up/down the hill.          |
| FROM<br>(de)                            |  | From London to Paris.              | BY<br>(à côté de)                      |  | It's by the ring road.           |
| ON<br>(sur)                             |  | Ride on the beach on a bike.       | NEXT TO/ BESIDE<br>(à côté de)         |  | Do sit next to me.               |
| On top of<br>(statique)                 |  | On top of the pile.                | NEAR<br>(près de)                      |  | I live near the factory.         |
| ONTO (sur)<br>(dynamique)               |  | Get onto the bus.                  | PAST<br>(au-delà de)                   |  | Go past the town hall.           |
| OFF (de)                                |  | Take your shoes off the table.     | BEYOND<br>(au-delà de)                 |  | Don't go beyond the limits.      |
| IN (dans)                               |  | He is in the bath right now.       | AWAY (from)<br>(éloigné (de))          |  | The works are away from town.    |
| INTO (dans)                             |  | Get into the taxi before it rains. | FAR AWAY (from)<br>(très éloigné (de)) |  | He's far away from here.         |
| OUT OF (de)                             |  | Get the milk out of the fridge.    | AGAINST<br>(contre)                    |  | Lean your bike against the wall. |
| INSIDE (à l'intérieur de)               |  | Come inside, it's cosy.            | BETWEEN<br>(entre)                     |  | It's between the two trees.      |
| OUTSIDE<br>(dehors)                     |  | Outside it's so icy.               | AMONG (parmi)<br>AMONGST               |  | The cat among the pigeons.       |
| UNDER (sous) <sub>1</sub><br>UNDERNEATH |  | Put your case under the bed.       | (A)ROUND<br>(autour (de))              |  | Go (a)round the roundabout.      |
| OVER<br>(sur/par-dessus)                |  | Go over the bridge.                | AHEAD<br>(devant)                      |  | Road work ahead.                 |
| ABOVE*<br>(au-dessus)                   |  | They live above the shop.          | IN FRONT OF<br>(devant)                |  | Park in front of the office.     |
| BELOW*<br>(en-dessous)                  |  | The garage is below the flat.      | BEHIND (derrière)<br>IN BACK OF        |  | Hide behind the bush.            |
| OPPOSITE<br>(en face de)                |  | It is opposite the bar.            | ALONG<br>(le long de)                  |  | Go along the road.               |
| ACROSS<br>(à travers)                   |  | Walk across the park.              | THROUGH<br>(à travers)                 |  | Drive through the forest.        |

= statique : = dynamique

\* Sur un plan vertical

, Aussi : Beneath, underneath

<sup>2</sup> Aussi : upwards, downwards, backwards, forwards...

! N'oubliez pas : un verbe qui suit une préposition prend « ing ».

## LES PRINCIPAUX VERBES + PRÉPOSITION

Nous avons déjà parlé de ce piège dans le livre (*Build Up*). Voici une liste plus complète.

! Faites attention : Certaines prépositions se trouvent dans plusieurs cases. Une préposition différente modifiera le sens.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| + ABOUT                   | - care (give importance to), complain, read, talk about (something/someone)<br>- do (something about something)<br>- dream about (topic)<br>- hear about (be told)<br>- remind (someone about something - don't forget)<br>- think about (concentrate on)<br>- warn (someone about something)  |
| + AGAINST                 | - protect (someone) against (something)  |
| + AT                      | - aim, glance, laugh, look, point, smile, stare at<br>- shout at (angry)<br>- throw at (to hit something, often in anger)  |
| + FOR                     | - account, beg, hope, long, search, wait for<br>- apply, ask for (something)<br>- ask, charge, forgive, thank (someone for something)<br>- blame (someone/something) for something<br>- care for (like) something<br>- leave for (destination)<br>- look for (search)<br>- pay (someone) for (someone / something)   |
| + FROM                    | - escape, hide from<br>- hear from (have a phone call/letter)<br>- protect (someone) from (something)<br>- suffer from (an illness)  |
| + IN                      | - believe, specialize, succeed, take part in   |
| + INTO                    | - break, bump, crash, cut, drive, divide, run, split, translate into   |
| + OF                      | - consist, die, smell of<br>- accuse (someone) of<br>- approve of (something / someone)<br>- complain of (a pain / disease)<br>- dream of (imagine)<br>- hear of (know about)<br>- remind (someone) of (something) = makes you remember<br>- think of (idea / opinion)   |
| + OFF                     | - get off  |
| + ON                      | - comment, concentrate, depend, get, insist, live, rely, spend on<br>- blame (something on someone)<br>- congratulate (someone on something)   |
| + TO                      | - admit, announce, describe, demonstrate, explain, listen, mention, point out, prefer, prove, report, suggest, speak, talk to (someone)<br>- write (something) to (someone)<br>- apply, complain, confess, happen to (someone)<br>- apologise to (someone for something)<br>- introduce (someone to someone)<br>- invite (someone to something)<br>- shout to (to be heard)<br>- throw to (to be caught) |
| + WITH                    | - collide, cover, fill / fill up, provide, supply with   |
| <b>Pas de préposition</b> | - answer, ask, cost, deny, forgive, obey, permit, phone, refuse, remind, tell, thank (someone),<br>- change, deny, discuss, doubt, enter, guarantee, lack, play, remember, tackle (something)  |

## **LES PRINCIPAUX ADJECTIFS + PRÉPOSITION**

**! Faites attention :** Certaines prépositions se trouvent dans plusieurs cases. Une préposition différente modifiera le sens.

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| <b>AT</b>    | - amazed, astonished, brilliant, bad / good, clever, disgusted, excellent, hopeless, shocked, surprised, terrible at (something)<br>- angry, annoyed at (someone)   |
| <b>ABOUT</b> | - angry, annoyed, anxious, crazy, delighted, disappointed, excited, frightened, furious, glad, happy, nervous, pleased, upset, worried, sorry, surprised about (something)  |
| <b>BY</b>    | - impressed, upset by (someone / something)<br>- amazed, annoyed, astonished, delighted, disgusted, excited, shocked, surprised, worried by (something)   |
| <b>FOR</b>   | - sorry for (doing something)<br>- (feel) happy/pleased/sorry for (someone)<br>- famous, grateful, responsible for (something)  |
| <b>FROM</b>  | - absent from, different from   |
| <b>IN</b>    | Disappointed in (someone) / interested in (something)   |
| <b>OF</b>    | - afraid, ashamed, frightened, scared, terrified of (someone / something)<br>- nice of (someone to do something)<br>- aware, certain, critical, envious, fond, full, glad, (in)capable, independent, jealous, proud, short, sick, sure, suspicious, tired, tolerant, typical of (someone / something) |
| <b>ON</b>    | - dependent on, keen on   |
| <b>TO</b>    | - (be) nice / kind to (someone)<br>- similar to (someone / something)<br>- close, engaged / married, grateful, polite/rude to (someone)   |
| <b>WITH</b>  | - angry, annoyed, delighted, disgusted, furious with (someone)<br>- bored, busy, delighted, crowded, familiar, fed up, pleased, disappointed with (something),<br>- happy, impressed, satisfied, tired with (someone / something)   |

## **PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES**

**Les pronoms relatifs** remplacent le pronom ou le nom (sujet ou objet), et évitent la répétition.

**Who :** Pour les êtres humains

« Whom » s'utilise très rarement de nos jours, et uniquement pour quelqu'un en position de COD dans la phrase. « Whom » ne s'utilise pas dans une question directe – “Who are you speaking to?” et non pas « Whom are you speaking to? ».

**Which :** Pour les choses (« that » est plus usuel en anglais parlé).

**That** : Pour les choses (et parfois les êtres humains mais « who » est préférable).

**Where : Lieu    Whose : Possession    Why : Cause    When : Temps**

*! Ne faites pas l'erreur de remplacer « that » par « what ».*

*Il y a deux sortes de subordonnées relatives.*

**DEFINING:** Décrit la chose / personne en question. Elle est nécessaire pour la compréhension de la phrase et ne peut pas être omise. Le pronom relatif est facultatif lorsque vous parlez de l'objet.

| <b>Sujet</b>                         | <b>Objet</b>   |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| The man who wrote the letter.        | He wrote the letter to the trainee (who) he is training. |
| The computer which is in his office. | Here is the book (which ) I said I would lend you.       |
| The town where they work.            | They work in the town (which) he was born in.            |
| The man whose book you borrowed.     | The man (who(m)) I am looking for is not here.           |

*! Si le verbe est accolé à une préposition, n'oubliez pas la préposition.*

Do you know the supplier (who) Bill wrote to?

**NON-DEFINING:** Donne les informations supplémentaires – elle n'est pas nécessaire à la compréhension de la phrase. Les virgules sont obligatoires pour séparer les deux parties de la phrase.

We wrote a very firm letter, which should make them improve their quality.

**Préposition + whom / which:** **With whom, to whom, about whom, about which, without which :**  
My cell phone, without which I am completely lost, has gone missing.

**Time expressions:** the day, the year, the (last, first) time...

The holiday in Spain was the first time (that) he had ever been abroad.

*The reason (that/why) : The reason (that/why) I'm calling is to ask you a favour.*

**Time expression + which/whom :** At which point, by which time, during which time, in which case...

The firemen arrived within half an hour, by which time most of the building had burnt down.

**Quantity + of + who(m)/which :** **Most / all / none / neither / either / some / many / much / a few / both / half / each / one ...**

There were hundreds of people at the airport, most of whom were furious about the delays.

**Whoever / whatever / whichever / whenever / wherever :** = any person / thing / time / place

**Whoever / whatever / whichever / whenever / wherever** : - any person / thing / Whatever you need, we can supply it. We can leave whenever you want.

## QUANTIFICATEURS

*Encore une liste !! Vous devez en connaître certains, d'autres moins. Travaillez surtout ceux-là.*

**All/most:** (*Tous / la plupart*) est utilisé avec un nom au pluriel ou indénombrable pour généraliser :  
Most passengers expect friendly and efficient service. All advice is welcome.

- **All / most / half (of) the:** (*Tous / la plupart / la moitié de(s)*) concerne quelque chose de plus précis :  
All of the investors were disappointed. Most of the produce is bad.

Half of the employees were absent today.

- **All /most / half of + it / us / you / them:**

All of us would like to visit the museum next week. Half of them work on the assembly line.

! *L'ordre des mots* : We wrote all (of) the book (the entire book) = We wrote all of it = We wrote it all.

*En général, pas d'article lorsque l'on parle d'une durée* (day, year, month, season...) avec all :

The snowy weather lasted all week. The project took all year long to complete.

! *exception* : The strike lasted most of the week. He was away for half (of) the week.

**Both:** (*les deux*) est utilisé avec un nom et concerne deux choses.

! *N'oubliez pas* : Il n'y a pas de « the » avant !

Both factory outlets sell branded goods.

- **Both (of) + the / these / those / my / your / his / Jane's...:** Le "of" est facultatif :

Both (of) these brochures are nice, but I prefer this one.

- **Both of + us / you / them:** "Of" est nécessaire. "Both" peut aussi s'utiliser seul.

Both of us saw the eclipse. Which film did you like best? Both of them. / Both.

- **Both... and...:** Le verbe est au pluriel.

Both printed documents and broadcasting are good advertising media.

**Each / every:** peuvent souvent s'inter-changer. Cependant, il y a une petite différence.

- **Each:** des choses individuellement dans un groupe (souvent pour une petite quantité). Le verbe est au singulier. « Each » peut se mettre seul ou avec « one ».

Each consumer has a different taste. Why do you read so many trade magazines? Each (one) is different.

- **Every:** l'ensemble du groupe (une quantité plus grande). Le verbe est au singulier. « Every » ne peut pas se mettre seul, mais avec « one ».

! *Faites attention à la différence entre « everyone » (= everybody) et « every one » (= chaque personne / chose)*

Every visitor to the trade fair has an admission ticket. Do you look at the T.V. adverts? Yes, every one.

- **Every (et pas each) est utilisé pour parler de la fréquence.**

They try out a new restaurant every month. The trains run every hour on the hour.

- **Each of / every one of:** pour individualiser parmi un groupe :

Each of the banquets we did has been a success. What a difficult choice, I like every one of those dresses.

*Une expression en anglais qui combine les deux* : Each and every one of them.

**Neither / either:** (*ni / soit*) concerne deux choses. Avec « neither », le verbe est toujours positif (sinon – double négation).

Neither house you propose is the right one for us. = Both are no good.

Either hotel near the town centre will do. = It doesn't matter.

- **Neither / either of (+us/you/them ...):** "of" est nécessaire : Le verbe peut être au singulier ou au pluriel.

Neither / either peut aussi se mettre seul.

Neither of the samples is (are) conform to specifications. Neither of them suits our purpose.

We can use either of the posters. Which do you like best? Well, either of them. Neither.

- **Neither ... nor...:** (*Ni...ni*) Si c'est au début de la phrase, le verbe est au pluriel.

Neither Jane nor Tom work in fashion. The poster is neither attractive nor eye-catching.

- **Either ... or...:** (*Soit...soit...*)

Either you finish the weeding, or I'll find another gardener. (*ton menaçant*).

I don't know who swims the best, either Fred or Simon.

**Whole:** (*entier*) Utilisez a/the/ my/his... / une expression de durée de temps + whole + nom singulier.

I have never met such an optimistic person in my whole life! (= in all my life).

We worked on the outside of the house the whole day. (= all day / all day long).

- A **whole**: (*complet*)

We need a whole set of cutlery when we set up home.

## QUESTIONS (ÉCHO)

Ce que nous appelons les echo questions (*questions-écho*) sont utilisées :

1. Pour montrer un intérêt (ou pour donner une réponse si rien ne vous vient à l'esprit !) :

You're late.                    Am I?                    She's been working in New York.    Has she?

We wouldn't like to go there.    Wouldn't you?    I collect stamps.                    Do you?

! Faites attention à l'accord avec le sujet :

I don't think he'll bother to come.                    Don't you? (Référence: I think).

I wonder if they'll see the ad.                        Do you? (Référence: I wonder).

2. Pour marquer la surprise :

Did you hear that Bob has got married?    Has he?! I never thought he would!

3. Pour renforcer votre propre question :

You wouldn't be able to do overtime sometimes, would you?

## QUESTIONS (INDIRECTES)

*Un petit tableau à suivre pour ne pas vous tromper...*

| <b>Introduction*</b>   | <b>Mot interrogatif / if / whether</b> | <b>Comme une phrase positive</b> |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| He asked her   | which position                         | she was applying for.            |
| Will/can/could you tell me<br>Tell me / explain / I wonder                       | what                                   | you think of this.               |
| Do you know<br>Would you mind telling me   | if                                     | he has any experience.           |
| Do you mind if I ask   | whether                                | she speaks German.               |
| Would you mind if I asked  | why                                    | you want the job.                |
| What do you advise / propose /<br>recommend / say / suggest /<br>suppose / think | (that)                                 | he should do?                    |
| Why do you say   | (that)                                 | you don't like your job?         |

*! Faites attention à vos réponses :*

Could you tell me... Yes of course. ≠ I'd rather not.

Would you mind telling me / if... Not at all. ≠ I'd rather not.

Would you mind if I..... Not at all ≠ I'd rather you didn't.

## RÉPONSES COURTES

*Vous les connaissez bien sûr – mais n'oubliez pas...*

Si vous utilisez un nom, l'auxiliaire est facultatif.

Who's here to see the dentist? He is. / James (is).    Which of you wants the day off? She does. / June (does).

Which tourist didn't visit the pyramids? He didn't. / Michael (didn't).

## SO / NEITHER

|                              | <b><i>Je suis d'accord</i></b>  | <b><i>Je ne suis pas d'accord</i></b> |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Phrase positive</b>       |   |                                       |
| He likes eating snails.      | So do I / me too.   | I don't.                              |
| Jim's been to Rome.          | So has Jane ( <del>Jane too</del> )   | I haven't.                            |
| <b>Phrase négative</b>       |   |                                       |
| I don't like their attitude. | Neither do I / nor do I / me neither / I don't either                       | I do.                                 |
| She never wanted the job.    | Neither did Bill / Bill didn't either.<br>(Bill neither en langage courant) | Sarah did.                            |

*Vous pouvez utiliser so pour éviter la répétition après certains verbes : afraid / expect / guess / hope / suppose / think.*

I think so / I expect so / I don't think so / I don't expect so  
 I hope so / I'm afraid so / I guess so / I hope not / I'm afraid not / I guess not  
 I suppose so / I don't suppose so / I suppose not

- *Vous pouvez aussi employer l'auxiliaire seul pour éviter une répétition.*

George is going to the department store, but Jane isn't.

I think he should go to a head hunter, but I'm sure he won't.

- *Vous pouvez utiliser to pour éviter une répétition après les expressions suivantes :*  
 be supposed/allowed, have to, know how, like, tell, want, prefer

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Why didn't you come yesterday?                | I didn't know I was supposed to. (come)     |
| Will you reply to the computer questionnaire? | I don't know how to. (reply)                |
| Why didn't you fill in the booking form?      | I wasn't aware I had to. (fill in the form) |

## SUBJONCTIF

Pour former le subjonctif (utilisé pour exprimer une certaine urgence ou importance), nous utilisons la base verbale. Le subjonctif est utilisé après certains verbes et expressions.

| Verbes + that   | Exemples   |
|---|--|
| advise ask<br>command demand<br>desire insist<br>propose urge<br>recommend<br>request suggest   | The tourist guide insisted that we put our cash in a money belt.<br>The curator asked that we go quietly through the museum.<br>He recommended that the film be started immediately. (Passif)<br>The doctor suggested that he should stop smoking. (+ should)<br>He proposed that we not be late. (Négatif)<br>He requested that we be waiting when the C.E.O. arrives. (Progressif) |
| Expressions + that  | Exemples d'expressions courantes qui utilisent le subjonctif   |
| <b>It is</b> + best crucial<br>desirable essential<br>imperative important<br>recommended<br>urgent vital<br><b>a good idea</b> a bad idea  | It is important that you think about your future.<br>It is recommended that you go abroad for a while.<br>It is urgent that the problem be solved. (Passif)<br>It is a good idea that we should work shorter hours. (+ should)<br>It is best that we don't wait too long. (Négatif)<br>It is essential that the machine be working by tomorrow. (Progressif)                         |
| SHOULD  | dans une forme subjonctive   |
| That + should + infinitif :<br>That + should + be + comparatif :<br>That+ should : <i>reporting</i> . Avec:<br>advise, ask, beg, command,<br>demand, intend, instruct, order,<br>request, require, stipulate, warn:<br>That = <i>reaction*</i> : be + adjectif -<br>amazed, disappointed, sad,<br>worried<br>* Souvent pour un effet négatif. | He thinks that they should not borrow too much money.<br>We think that your explanation should be clearer.<br><br>We were warned that we shouldn't build in a flood zone.<br><br>He was amazed that they should expect to win the match.   |

## TEMPS – UN RÉCAPITULATIF

*Un petit tour d'horizon des temps. Faites bien attention à accorder le sujet et le verbe !*

| PRÉSENT : Simple Present   | Present Progressive  |
|--|--|
| ! "s" troisième personne singulier   | - "be" présent + ing   |
| État de fait ou habitude   | Action en cours (court ou long terme)  |
| She goes shopping twice a day  | I am writing a new novel.  |
| PASSÉ : Simple Past  | Past Progressive   |
| - + ED ! Verbes irréguliers  | - "be" prétérit + ing  |
| Action et moment accomplis   | Action en cours à un moment donné du passé   |
| He lived in Sydney ten years ago.  | He was eating his lunch when the phone rang  |
| Present Perfect Simple   | Present Perfect Progressive  |
| - "have" (présent) + participe passé   | - "have/has" been + participe passé  |
| Action commencée dans le présent qui continue jusqu'à maintenant   | Action commencée dans le passé et toujours en cours                                      |
| Action s'étant déroulée à un moment non déterminé dans le passé  | Résultat actuel d'une action récente.  |
| Action s'étant déroulée à une période non encore achevée   |  |
| Actualité récente  |  |
| He has worked for PLB for 20 years.<br>Have you ever been to Sweden?<br>We have had very good results this month.<br>She has (just) passed her driving test! | They have been gardening all day.<br>He's exhausted now because he's been playing rugby. |
| Past Perfect Simple  | Past Perfect Progressive   |
| - "have" (passé) + participe passé   | - "had been" + participe passé   |
| Evénement antérieur à un autre dans le passé   | Résultat d'une action ayant eu lieu dans un passé antérieur                              |
| They had already eaten when we arrived.  | He was exhausted yesterday because he had been playing rugby.                            |
| FUTUR : Simple Present   | Present Progressive  |
|  | ! Doit contenir une expression du futur  |
| Pour indiquer un horaire officiel sens futur   | Événement programmé pour le futur  |
| Next Tuesday the train for Paris leaves at 7.20 am   | We are having lunch with Bill next week.   |
| Will   | "To be to"   |
| I shall pour I / we  | - be + l'infinitif   |
| Décision spontanée<br>Prédiction, estimation, calcul<br>Simple fait  | Semblable à will mais plus formel / dans les journaux                                    |
| I'll call you back as soon as I have her number.<br>I think it'll probably be sunny today.<br>He'll be 44 next year.   | The president is to visit our village next week.   |
| Be going to  | Future Progressive   |
| - going to + base verbale  | - will be + ing  |
| Une intention<br>Futur proche = be about to  | Action que vous serez en train de faire à un moment donné dans le futur                  |
| We are going to take up keep fit<br>It is going to /about to snow  | Don't come at 12.30 because we'll be eating lunch.                                       |
| Future Perfect   | Future Perfect Progressive   |
| - will have + participe passé  | - will have been + ing   |
| Evénement accompli à un moment dans le futur   | Durée d'une action en train de se dérouler à un moment donné dans le futur               |
| You can come at 2 o'clock because we'll have finished lunch.   | By the time we arrive, we will have been driving for over 10 hours.                      |

## **Les erreurs préférées des Français !**

I agree with you.

~~I am agree with you.~~

Ne traduisez pas mot à mot – il n'y a pas d'auxiliaire.

It seems like ages since we saw you.

~~It seems like ages since we have seen you.~~

Ici nous utilisons le présent malgré “since”.

I have cut my finger.

~~I have been cutting my finger.~~

Contexte : Le fait d'avoir été en train de couper son propre doigt est impossible !

He was much fatter ten years ago.

~~He was much fatter there is ten years ago.~~

Pas de “there is” avec “ago”.

I lived in Paris for 4 years.

I have lived in Paris for 4 years

Qui a certainement quitté Paris ? Bien sûr, la phrase de gauche – le présent – c'est fini.

How long ago did you live there?

How long have you lived there?

Même chose pour ces deux phrases. How long ago = présent. How long have = présent parfait.

I have just been shopping

I just went shopping

Have you eaten yet?

Did you eat yet?

Pour information, aux États Unis certains utilisent le présent avec just, yet, already.

He has lived in Morocco for five years.

He has been living in Morocco for five years.

Difficile de choisir entre les deux puisqu'avec certains verbes, le présent parfait ou le présent progressif sont interchangeables ! (live, work...)

He got promoted in 1997.

~~He has been promoted since 1997.~~

Ici, ce n'est pas possible d'interchanger. Le fait d'être promu est fini – maintenant il est le patron !

I don't think he will go.

~~I think he won't go.~~

Le négatif est sur “think” et non sur “will not”.

He won't go.

He wants to go.

Faites attention à l'écoute à ne pas mélanger les deux.

We will be 4 / There will be 4 of us.

~~We are 4.~~

En français, lorsque par exemple, vous réservez, vous pouvez utiliser le présent. Pas en anglais !

When he comes, please show him in.

~~When he will come, please show him in.~~

Pas de “will” après if, when, as soon as, before, after, until (till), unless (sauf dans une question).

I'm going to go to Italy next Monday.

I'm going to Italy next Monday.

Les deux sont corrects – à gauche c'est une intention, à droite c'est déjà planifié mais...

I'm going to wash my hair this evening.

~~I'm washing my hair this evening.~~

À droite ce n'est pas possible. On ne met pas l'intention de se laver les cheveux dans son agenda.

I am going to write to Mary today.

I was going to write to Mary today.

À gauche, vous allez l'écrire. À droite, vous aviez l'intention de le faire, mais...

## **USED TO vs TO BE USED TO**

*USED TO + base verbale exprime une action / un état du passé qui n'est plus d'actualité.*

He used to have a beard. Now he is clean-shaven.

He used to work on the stock market. Now he lives on a farm.

He used to come home late every evening. Now he's always back in by six.

*L'action, mais pas l'état, peut être remplacé par would.*

He would come home late. ~~He would work on the stock market.~~

*BE / GET USED TO + V-ING parle d'être (ou devenir) habitué à quelque chose.*

He wasn't used to working late.

Then he changed company – his new boss said “you will get used to working late”.

So, he got used to working late and now he is used to working all hours!