

UNITÉ 1

Le présent et le passé

Ou comment interroger efficacement un patient sur la durée de ses symptômes passés et présents.

Ou encore comment rédiger convenablement un article de recherche en utilisant les temps cohérents dans chacune des parties...

1. Traduisez les phrases suivantes qui sont toutes au présent en français mais qui correspondent à 5 formes verbales différentes en anglais, puis posez les questions qui ont entraîné ces énoncés.

1. L'eau bout à 100°.
2. Faites attention ! L'eau bout.
3. L'eau bout depuis 10 minutes.
4. Le téléphone sonne, je réponds.
5. Je le connais depuis 2 ans.
6. Il est mort depuis 6 mois maintenant.
7. C'est la première fois que je viens dans cette pharmacie.

2. Traduisez les phrases suivantes qui sont toutes à l'imparfait en français mais qui correspondent à 5 formes verbales différentes en anglais.

1. Je travaillais quand il est arrivé.
2. Je travaillais depuis 10 minutes quand il est arrivé.
3. Avant, je travaillais tôt le matin.
4. C'était la première fois qu'un patient atteint du sida venait me consulter.
5. À 20 ans, il fumait deux paquets de cigarettes par jour.
6. Il fumait toujours avant d'annoncer une mauvaise nouvelle à la famille.
7. Avant d'être ici, je ne travaillais pas de nuit.

3. Dans les phrases suivantes, les verbes au passé composé en français correspondent-ils à un prétérit ou à un présent perfect ? Traduisez ces phrases.

1. Shakespeare (1564-1616) a écrit des comédies, des tragédies, des pièces historiques et des sonnets.
2. Le Clézio (1943-) a écrit de nombreux romans.
3. Êtes-vous déjà allé à New-York ?
4. Oui, j'y suis allé l'année dernière.
5. J'ai vu qu'il était content dès qu'il est arrivé.
6. J'ai vu le Dr Porter récemment.
7. J'ai vu le Dr Duong il y a deux heures.

4. Dans les phrases suivantes adaptez la forme verbale aux situations entre parenthèses.

- ex. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (last year).
 → *I worked with Professor Anderson last year.*
1. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (already).
 2. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (not... so far).
 3. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (from 1995 to 1998).
 4. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (not yet).
 5. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (never... up to now).
 6. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (for 2 years now).
 7. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (since 1985).
 8. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (3 and a half years ago).
 9. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (for a year, then he left the hospital).
 10. I (-----) with Professor Anderson (for 2 terms when he died).

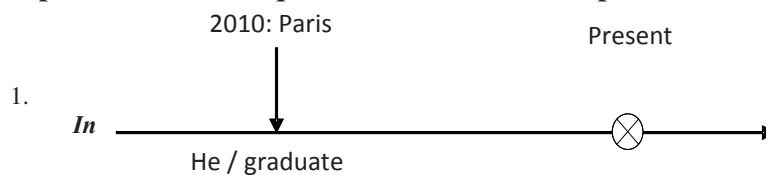
5. Choisissez entre la forme simple et la forme à l'aspect *be + V-ing* du present perfect.

1. How many times have you taken / been taking this pill?
2. How long have you taken / been taking this pill?
3. It's the first time I have visited / been visiting my cousin in the hospital.
4. I have known / been knowing Prof. Paul Jenner for 10 years.
5. How many patients have you seen / been seeing up to now?
6. Since when have you had / been having this new drill?
7. You look exhausted. What have you done / have you been doing?
8. I have written / been writing the case report. You can read it.

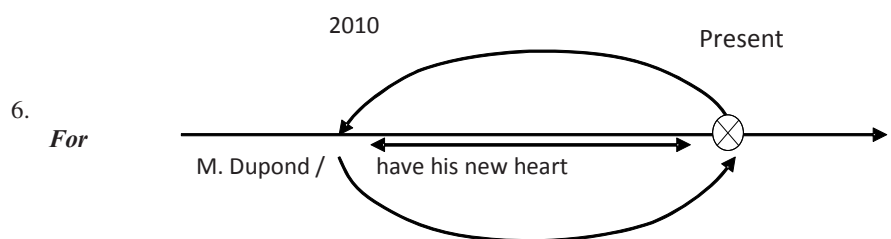
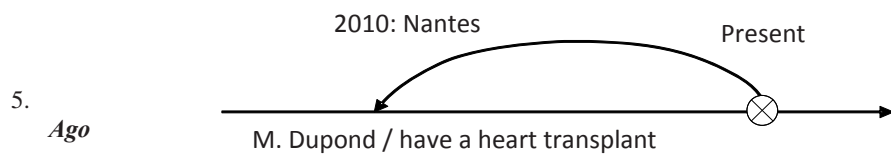
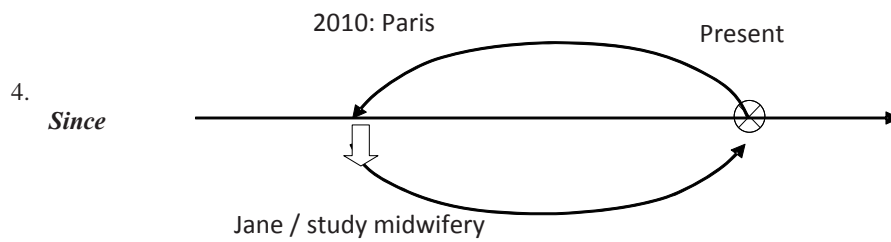
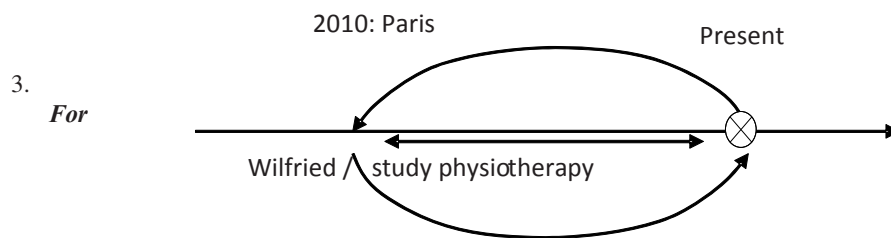
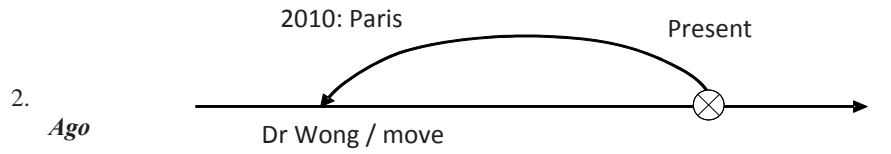
6. Dans les expressions suivantes traduit-on *depuis* par *for* ou *since* ?

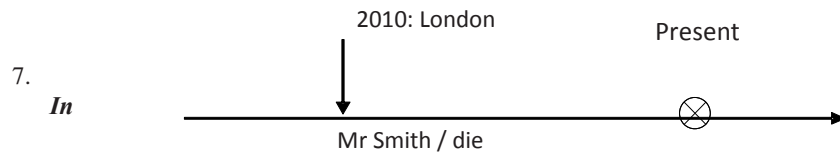
1. one year
2. a year
3. last year
4. 1995
5. 2 minutes
6. the early 90s
7. a few months
8. the summer holiday
9. the beginning of the week
10. she moved to Paris

7. Transcrivez sous forme de phrases les informations contenues dans les schémas suivants, puis posez les questions correspondantes. (La préposition est indiquée. Attention au temps du verbe.)

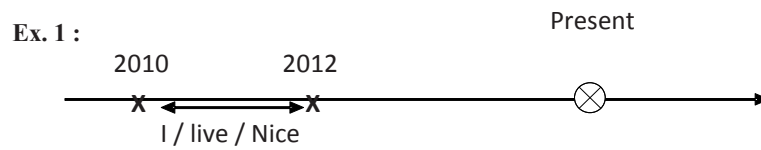


Ex. **He graduated in Paris in 2010**
When did he graduate?

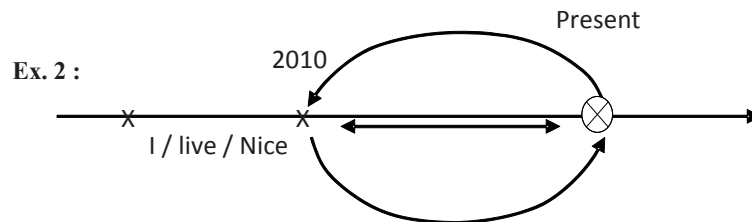




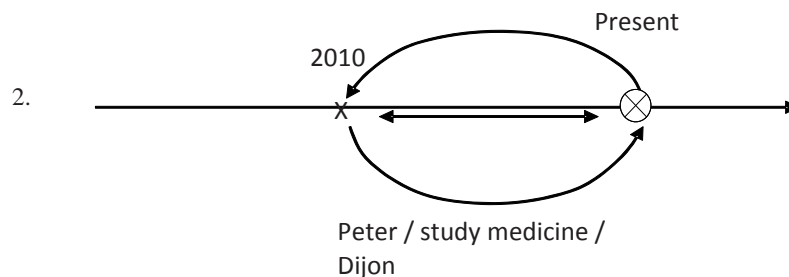
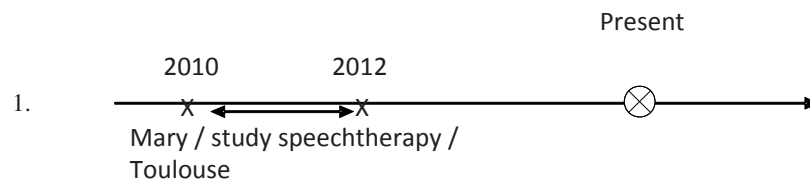
8. Transcrivez sous forme de phrases les informations contenues dans les schémas suivants puis traduisez-les. (Différence *for* + prétérit / *for* + present perfect). (Attention, le 7^e schéma entraîne la production de deux phrases) puis traduisez les phrases produites.



→ I lived in Nice for 2 years



→ I have been living in Nice for ... years



9. Représentez graphiquement les informations suivantes, puis traduisez-les en français. (Différence entre le present perfect et le past perfect employés avec *for*.)

1. Everybody had known of Professor Jones for years before they finally met him at the congress.
2. He had been giving his presentation for 10 minutes when all the lights went out.
3. He had been showing his slides for a couple of minutes when he turned round and realized that they were upside down.
4. The audience has been listening to the speaker for over 2 hours.
5. He has been commenting on his pie-charts for only a few minutes.
6. I haven't listened to such a fascinating talk for ages.

10. Présentez chacune des 3 informations suivantes de 4 manières différentes en utilisant *ago*, *it is... since*, *since* et *for* puis posez pour chaque déclaration la question correspondante. (Vous serez amené à changer de verbe selon le sens de la phrase.)

1. Researchers identified the Aids virus in the mid 1980s.
2. Researchers started working on a vaccine in the late 1980s.
3. Doctors came up with the first treatment in the early 1990s.

11. Représentez graphiquement les informations suivantes, puis traduisez-les en français.

1. When I arrived he was eating.
2. When I arrived he had left.
3. When I arrived he left.

12. Complétez les énoncés suivants avec les mots *die*, *dead*, *death* en opérant éventuellement les transformations nécessaires.

1. I am afraid you can't see him. He is _____.
2. His father _____ for two weeks now.
3. He _____ of lung cancer two weeks ago.
4. You must hurry up! Can't you see the patient _____.
5. _____ can't tell tales.
6. His _____ was a real shock to the whole family.
7. Too many patients _____ because of tobacco smoking every year.
8. Men fear _____.

13. Vous n'avez pas bien entendu l'information transmise par les mots en italique. Posez la question vous permettant d'obtenir cette information.

1. Dr Jones and Dr Smith met *in Amsterdam* last week.
2. *The Benetton advertisement* shocked many AIDS patients when it appeared.
3. Researchers discovered the HIV virus *in the mid 1980s*.
4. Researchers discovered *the HIV virus* in the mid 1980s.
5. *French and American researchers* discovered the HIV virus in the mid 1980s.

6. Researchers have been working hard since *the mid 1980s* to come up with a vaccine for AIDS.
7. More than 8,000 scientists and other experts attended *the latest AIDS conference* last week in Philadelphia.
8. The patient has had the symptoms *for more than a month*.
9. The AIDS patient usually visits her doctor *every month*.
10. But she has seen him *three times* this week.
11. The research cost *\$ 6 million* last year.

14. Choisissez la forme du verbe qui convient parmi les cinq solutions proposées.

1. Doctors _____ the AIDS drug AZT for pregnant women who test HIV positive. New findings confirm AZT can cut by two-thirds a mother's risk of transmitting HIV to her child – even if blood levels of the virus are extremely low.
 - a) were prescribing
 - b) prescribed
 - c) has prescribed
 - d) have been prescribing
 - e) had prescribed
2. In the 1980s, despite campaigns urging safe sex, the AIDS virus went on spreading among US males in their teens and early 20s who _____ homosexual encounters.
 - a) have
 - b) has had
 - c) have had
 - d) have been having
 - e) had had
3. He _____ in the hospital with Professor Montagnier for ten years when he decided to work abroad.
 - a) is working
 - b) was working
 - c) has been working
 - d) had been working
 - e) had working
4. So far, there _____ very few cases of AIDS infection in China. Yet, nothing proves that the situation will last.
 - a) is
 - b) be
 - c) have been
 - d) has been
 - e) was
5. Africa is one of the continents most affected. At Kinshasa hospital, more and more people _____ of AIDS.
 - a) were dying
 - b) died
 - c) had died
 - d) had been dying
 - e) are dying
6. Researchers _____ the virus that causes AIDS in the mid 1980s.
 - a) discover
 - b) are discovering
 - c) discovered
 - d) have discovered
 - e) have been discovering
7. They _____ hard since the mid 1980s to come up with a vaccine for AIDS.
 - a) work
 - b) are working
 - c) worked
 - d) have been working
 - e) have working
8. In the US, AIDS deaths are down. In the first six months of 1996 fatalities _____ 12% to 22,000 people, down from 24,900 in the same period a year earlier.
 - a) fall
 - b) fell
 - c) have fell
 - d) have been falling
 - e) had fallen

9. The latest AIDS conference ended abruptly last Month. The chairman _____ for only ten minutes when a fire broke out in the adjoining building.
a) spoke
b) was speaking
c) has spoken
d) spake
e) had been speaking
10. Though new cases _____ last year by 6% overall, the incidence of AIDS continued to rise among people infected heterosexually, increasing 11% among men and 7% among women. More than 235,000 Americans _____ AIDS.
a) fall / have
b) fell / have had
c) fall / had
d) fell / have
e) fell / were having

15. Lisez attentivement les phrases ci-dessous. Dites à quel temps sont les formes verbales soulignées, expliquez brièvement pourquoi, puis proposez une traduction.

1. He didn't smoke before joining the army.
2. I wish he didn't smoke.
3. I'd rather he didn't smoke.
4. It's time he stopped smoking.
5. They wish they had had safe sex.
6. I would do it if I had enough time.
7. I would have done it if I had had enough time.
8. She said she would do it when she arrived.
9. She said she would do it once she had arrived.
10. I will phone you when I have received the results.
11. I will phone you as soon as I know.
12. I wish they could come up with a vaccine soon.
13. I wish the government would fund the project.

16. Dans cet exercice, certains temps sont appropriés, notez V (« Vrai »), d'autres non, notez F (« Faux »). Dans ce dernier cas, proposez votre réponse.

Stable HIV rates hide worrying trends

Current data from the 1996 survey of HIV infection show that, at 1.5%, infection rates among injecting drug misusers in London in 1995 *are (1)* half those in 1994, while the prevalence in homosexual and bisexual men *declined (2)* slightly over the past five years, averaging 10% in London today.

Among heterosexuals attending genitourinary clinics, the prevalence of HIV infection *remains (3)* low—just over 0.6% in the London area where higher prevalence is thought to result mainly from the higher concentration of people who *live (4)* in or *visit (5)* sub-Saharan Africa, where heterosexual transmission *is (6)* common.

But experts *say (7)* that stability simply *means (8)* that infection rates currently *keep up (9)* with death rates. Given that there *was (10)* significant mortality, unchanging prevalence still *means (11)* new infections are taking place.

As yet unpublished data from the voluntary testing scheme suggest that 1996 will show the highest rate of newly diagnosed cases of HIV since 1985, the year in which HIV testing *has become (12)* available.