

I. Les temps du verbe

1. Exprimer le présent (1)

Présent simple

Dialogue

Sue: Where do you usually spend your holidays?
 Mike: Well, I always go to the seaside. I practice water sports.
 Sue: But you can swim or sail on lakes or rivers!
 Mike: Yes, but I like surfing, tuba diving, snorkeling.
 Sue: I love that too but I hate crowded beaches!
 Mike: Well... I need a break from my everyday life once a year so I don't mind.

Emploi : Quand utiliser le Présent simple ?

- Le présent simple exprime une action habituelle ou fréquente.
They often go camping. They visit their friends once a year
- Ce temps décrit un objet ou une personne.
He lives in NYC but works in Washington during the week
- Il permet de définir une personne selon ses goûts.
He likes big cities but hates using the subway
- Il informe ou exprime une vérité générale
The first train to Chicago leaves at 7am. The earth revolves around the sun.



Construction : Comment forme-t-on le Présent simple ?

Sujets	Forme affirmative S + Verbe	Forme interrogative (WH) + DO/DOES + S + Verbe ?	Forme négative S + DO/DOES + not + Verbe
I/You/We/ They	I live in Dublin	Do you live in Dublin? Where do you live?	I don't live in Dublin
He/She/It	He liveS in Dublin	Does he live in Dublin? Where does he live?	He doesn't live in Dublin

> À savoir par ❤

- La seule marque de conjugaison du présent simple est le « s » de la 3^e personne du singulier
- Aux formes interrogative et négative on utilise l'auxiliaire **Do/don't (Does/doesn't)** à la 3^e pers. du singulier) suivi de la base verbale.

Remarques

- À la forme interro-négative, on utilise Don't/Doesn't : **Don't** you think she is right? **Doesn't** she live here?
- L'auxiliaire 'Do/Does' employé dans une phrase affirmative permet d'insister sur ce qui est dit : **I do** like flowers!
- Les adverbes de fréquence se placent toujours devant le verbe : He **sometimes** gets up early. He doesn't **always** sleep late

Quotation: By Abraham Lincoln

Do I not destroy my enemies when I **make** them my friends? (**Do I not = Don't I**)

► Let's play!

1. Complète chaque phrase avec l'élément de la liste ci-dessous qui convient.

1. She _____ a lot of popular songs.
2. I _____ like horror films.
3. Martha _____ in an office.
4. They _____ eat beans. They hate them
5. _____ he write books?

never • don't • knows
• Does • works

2. Dis le contraire de chaque phrase ci-dessous.

1. My mother doesn't work in the afternoon.

2. I never watch TV in the evening.

3. He really likes surfing.

4. They spend a lot of money when they travel.

5. I like gardening.

3. Pose la question qui correspond à chaque phrase. Attention aux phrases 4 et 5.

1. Oh, yes! I love chocolate.

?

2. No, she doesn't read a lot.

?

3. Of course he does! He goes there every week.

?

4. No, they hate football.

?

5. No, not often! I always go to school by train.

?

4. Complète les phrases ci-dessous à ta guise :

1. Every morning I _____
2. Everybody knows that she _____
3. I don't really _____
4. Yes, I do read a lot! I always _____
5. The next airplane for L.A _____
6. She is very shy. She never _____

2. Exprimer le présent (2)

Présent Be + -ing

Dialogue

Mum: Nancy, what are you doing up there?
 Nancy: I'm reading, Mum!
 Mum: What? Are you joking? Reading?
 Nancy: Yes, I am! You're always complaining that I don't read enough!
 Mum: How strange!! I really wonder what you are reading!!
 Nancy: Oh Mum! Stop bothering me! I'm reading some posts on Facebook. That's reading!

Emploi : Quand utiliser le Présent Be + -ing ?

- Le présent Be + -ing exprime une action en cours de déroulement dans le présent.
At the moment, they are working. Look! She is helping her sister.
- Ce temps permet aussi d'indiquer la position d'une personne.
She is sitting. He is kneeling
- On l'emploie pour faire un commentaire positif ou négatif sur le sujet de l'énoncé.
You are always complaining! (Stop, please!)
- Il exprime un futur « arrangé » par l'énonciateur.
Tomorrow, I'm not going out. I'm working

Construction • Comment forme-t-on le Présent Be + -ing ?

Forme affirmative S + am/is/are + BV* + -ing	She is working; They are sleeping
Forme interrogative (Wh) + am/is/are + S + BV + -ing?	(Where) is she working? (Where) are they working?
Forme négative S + am/is/are + not + BV + -ing	She isn't working. They aren't sleeping.

*BV= Base verbale

> À savoir par ❤

- Ce temps est composé de l'auxiliaire **Be** au présent + de **la BV** et de la terminaison **-ing**.
- À la forme interrogative on inverse sujet et auxiliaire. *Are you drinking?*
- On supprime le 'e' final des verbes pour ajouter la terminaison -ing : *make = making*
- Quand un verbe d'une syllabe est terminé par une consonne précédée d'une seule voyelle, on double la consonne : *swim = swimming*

Remarque

- Il faut bien différencier les 2 présents : James **never goes** to the restaurant but **today he's having** lunch at a restaurant with his friend

Folk song: London's burning

London's burning, London's burning!
 Fetch the engines, fetch the engines!



► Let's play!

1. Mets le verbe de ces phrases au présent Be + -ing.

1. I _____ right now. I can't help you. (work)
2. The twins _____ in the garden. (play)
3. Listen! _____ she _____? (cry)
4. This woman _____ always _____. (shout)
5. No, I _____ to you. (not listen)

2. Choisis dans la liste, le verbe qui convient à chaque situation et conjugue-le au présent en Be + -ing :

bark • cook • listen • sing • sleep

1. Please, Kate, turn off your radio! No! I _____
2. Be quiet! Your baby brother _____
3. I can't sleep! The neighbour's dog _____
4. Hum! It smells good! Yes, Mum _____
5. I can hear Dad's in the bathroom. He _____

3. Complète les questions.

1. They are watching TV. What _____?
2. She is waiting for the bus. What _____ for?
3. She is talking to her. Who _____ to?
4. We are going to the zoo. Where _____?
5. She is phoning him because he's late. Why _____?



4. Conjugue le verbe soit au présent simple, soit au présent Be + -ing.

1. They always _____ to the cinema on Saturdays. (go)
2. We _____ cartoons and we often _____ comics. (love/buy)
3. They _____ always _____. ! It's a pain! (phone)
4. Look! She _____, again! (smoke)
5. I really wonder who she _____ to at this time of the day. (talk)
6. _____ you _____ drawing? (like)
7. _____ you _____ with your American penpal now? (chat)
8. I _____ my grandmother twice a year (visit)

3. Lier présent et passé (1)

Present Perfect simple

Dialogue

Jason: Have you ever been to Australia? To Sydney?
 James: Well, I've already been to Perth but I've never been to the east coast.
 Jason: I haven't been there yet either. I'd like to!!
 James: Yes, me too! My sister has just travelled through the whole country!
 Jason: I suppose she loved it!
 James: Oh yes, she did. Look at the photos she's taken.

Emploi : Quand utiliser le Present Perfect simple ?

- Le present perfect exprime au présent le résultat, les conséquences d'actions passées.
I've tidied my room. (Look! it is clean now)
- Il permet d'établir au présent un bilan d'actions passées (ou pas) : (Voilà où j'en suis maintenant)
I've never been to New Zealand. I haven't been to Tasmania yet. I've already visited Sydney.
- Il exprime une action passée très récente (traduite en français par l'expression 'je viens de...').
I've just met your friend
- Il indique qu'une action a commencé dans le passé et continue dans le présent
I've been married for 3 years (pour 'for' voir fiche suivante)

Construction : Comment forme-t-on le Present Perfect simple ?

	Forme affirmative S + have/has + p.passé*	Forme interrogative (WH) + have/has + S + p.passé?	Forme négative S + have/has + not + p.passé
V.R**	I have visited the castle She has parked her car	Have you visited the castle? Why has she parked her car?	I haven't visited the castle She hasn't parked her car
V.IR***	I have been to London She has bought that flag	Have you been to London? What has she bought ?	I haven't been to London She hasn't bought that flag

*Participe passé **verbe régulier ***verbe irrégulier

À savoir

- Ce temps est composé de l'auxiliaire Have au présent (have/has, que l'on peut contracter) et du participe passé du verbe. *Les verbes irréguliers* (3^e colonne de la liste) doivent être appris par cœur.
- Ce temps établit un lien entre présent et passé. (Constat au présent d'un bilan ou de conséquences d'actions passées)

Remarques

- Les adverbes **already, never, ever** se placent devant le p. passé: *He has already eaten*
- Les adverbes **yet et before** se placent en fin de phrase : *I haven't seen him yet*
- Ever** dans une question permet de se renseigner sur l'expérience. *Have you ever been to India?*

Astuce linguistique : *been ou gone?*

- He's been to the supermarket. He's back now* (Il y est allé et revenu).
- He's gone to London. He lives there now* (Il est parti et resté)

► *Let's play!*

1. Relie chaque question à la réponse qui correspond.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Have you ever been to NYC? | • | • A. No, she's never met him |
| 2. Have you already packed? | • | • B. His uncle |
| 3. Who has he met? | • | • C. Yes, I've already been there |
| 4. Has she often seen him? | • | • D. To the supermarket |
| 5. Where has he been? | • | • E. No, not yet |

2. Complète les phrases avec ever, never, already, yet ou just.

1. We have _____ boarded the plane. We're going to take off
 2. No, I'm not ready! I haven't packed _____
 3. Have you _____ been to Australia?
 4. I've _____ visited Windsor Castle. I'd like to
 5. Our friends have _____ bought their tickets. Hurry up!

3. Voilà des situations présentes. Écris ce qu'il vient de se passer à l'aide du verbe entre parenthèses.

1. Her hair is wet. She _____ a shower. (have)
 2. An ambulance is coming. There _____ an accident (be)
 3. He's at the police station. Someone _____ his car. (steal)
 4. I'm at the hospital. I _____ my ankle. (sprain)
 5. What did he drink? Take your umbrella. It _____ to rain (rain)



4. Complète la grille avec le participe passé irrégulier des verbes ci-dessous :

Across 1. break • 7. find • 8. write • 9. drink • 10. win

Down 2. read • 3. know • 4. mean • 5. stand • 6. eat

A crossword grid consisting of 15 squares by 15 squares. Numbered entries are as follows:

- 1 Across: 5 squares, starting at R2C2.
- 2 Across: 5 squares, starting at R2C3.
- 3 Across: 5 squares, starting at R2C4.
- 4 Across: 5 squares, starting at R2C15.
- 5 Down: 4 squares, starting at R1C2.
- 6 Down: 4 squares, starting at R1C10.
- 7 Across: 4 squares, starting at R1C1.
- 8 Across: 4 squares, starting at R1C5.
- 9 Across: 4 squares, starting at R1C14.
- 10 Across: 4 squares, starting at R1C15.

4. Lier présent et passé (2)

Present Perfect Be + -ing

Dialogue

Oliver: Wow! What have you been doing? You're out of breath!
 Kate: I've been jogging for 45 minutes!
 Oliver: Good! How long have you been practising?
 Kate: I have really worked out since last summer.
 Oliver: Well, I should do that again! I haven't run for 6 months.
 Kate: I know! Since you broke your leg, have you?



Emploi : Quand utiliser le Present Perfect Be + -ing ?

- Le Present perfect Be + -ing a les mêmes valeurs que le Present perfect simple. Mais il s'intéresse plus au sujet. Ce qui compte c'est l'activité sur le sujet et ses conséquences sur ce même sujet.
I'm sorry! I'm filthy! I've been painting all day long
She's been working on her computer for 3 hours! Now she has a headache
- On l'emploie pour faire un commentaire ou une remarque sur le sujet de l'énoncé.
She's been lying to me since the beginning
- Il indique qu'une action a commencé dans le passé et continue dans le présent
She's been working for a long time

Construction : Comment forme-t-on le Present Perfect Be + -ing ?

Forme affirmative S + have/has been + BV* + -ing	She has been working; They have been sleeping
Forme interrogative (Wh) + have/has + S + been + BV + -ing?	(Where) has she been working? (Where) have they been working?
Forme négative S + have/has + not + BV + -ing	She hasn't been working. They haven't been sleeping.

*BV= Base verbale

> À savoir par ❤

- Ce temps est composé de l'auxiliaire **Be** au present perfect + de la **BV** et de la terminaison **-ing**.
- Il exprime une action passée qui a un lien avec le présent (conséquences, continuité dans le présent).
- For** et **since** font ce lien et signifient **depuis**. **Since** indique le départ ou le repère dans le passé et **for** la durée écoulée entre ce point et le présent.
It's 5 o'clock. She's been reading since 2 o'clock or for 3 hours.

➤ Remarque

- How long** est le mot interrogatif que l'on utilise pour traduire depuis quand ? ou depuis combien de temps ?
How long have you been waiting?

➤ Astuce linguistique : Différencier p. perfect simple et p. perfect B + -ing

- I've painted my room. Look it is brand new now.* Conséquence de l'action sur l'objet
- I've been painting my room. I'm exhausted now.* Conséquence de l'activité sur le sujet.