

2cvc.net

v1.9

La mécanique de l'anglais
en un coup d'oeil
de l'école au lycée.



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Société Anonyme à irresponsabilité totale !
A division of 2CVC.NET ®.



- 1: What is your name ? Le nom
- 2: Salutations 1. Les formes.
- 3: Salutations 2 - Santé. L'auxiliaire modal.
- 4: Lieu de résidence. Le verbe.
- 5: A - An.
- 6: L'adjectif qualificatif.
- 7: Où est ... Montre-moi ...
- 8: L'âge.
- 9: Les goûts.
- 10: Il y a.
- 11: La détermination.
- 12: Avoir quelque chose.
- 13: Les couleurs.
- 14: Les prépositions.
- 15: La date.
- 16: L'heure.
- 17: La possession.
- 18: Directions.
- 19: Les questions en WH-
- 20: La numération.
- 21: Redoublement des consonnes.
- 22: In - On - At.
- 23: La quantité : les dénombrables.
- 24: La quantité : les indénombrables.
- 25: Les question-tags = N'est-ce pas ?
- 26: La comparaison.
- 27: Le présent simple.
- 28: Le présent en be -ING.
- 29: Le present perfect simple.
- 30: Le present perfect en be -ING.

- 31: Le prétérit simple - Verbes réguliers. ████████
- 32: Le prétérit simple - Verbes irréguliers. ████████
- 33: Le prétérit en be -ING. ████████
- 34: Le past perfect simple. ████████
- 35: Le past perfect en be -ING. ████████
- 36: Parler au passé. ████████
- 37: Les formes - Etape 1. ████████
- 38: Les formes - Vb normal - FA-FN. ████████
- 39: Les formes - Vb normal - FA-FI. ████████
- 40: Les formes - Vb normal - FA-FIN. ████████
- 41: Les formes - Vb être - FA-FN. ████████
- 42: Les formes - Vb être - FA-FI. ████████
- 43: Les formes - Vb être - FA-FIN. ████████
- 44: Les formes - Vb être - Généralités. ████████
- 45: L'auxiliaire modal. ████████
- 46: CAN. ████████
- 47: MUST. ████████
- 48: WILL. ████████
- 49: MAY. ████████
- 50: MIGHT. ████████
- 51: WOULD. ████████
- 52: SHOULD. ████████
- 53: COULD. ████████
- 54: Du - De - De la - Des - D'. ████████
- 55: Infinitifs et participes passés. ████████
- 56: Depuis et pendant. ████████
- 57: La causation. ████████
- 58: Les adverbes de fréquence. ████████
- 59: Le discours indirect. ████████
- 60: Les composés de some any et no. ████████

- 61: Les verbes prépositionnels. [REDACTED]
- 62: Les pronoms relatifs. [REDACTED]
- 63: Se repérer dans le temps. [REDACTED]
- 64: à ... De ... à [REDACTED]
- 65: Ni ... ni ... [REDACTED]
- 66: Tous - Chaque. [REDACTED]
- 67: Un ... et un ... [REDACTED]
- 68: Le nom verbal - Pour. [REDACTED]
- 69: Le passif. [REDACTED]
- 70: Le prétérit simple : autre vision. [REDACTED]
- 71: To be. [REDACTED]
- 72: To have. [REDACTED]
- 73: Les pronoms personnels sujets. [REDACTED]
- 74: Les pronoms personnels compléments. [REDACTED]
- 75: Les adjectifs possessifs. [REDACTED]
- 76: Les pronoms possessifs. [REDACTED]
- 77: Les pronoms réfléchis. [REDACTED]
- 78: Les nationalités. [REDACTED]
- A: La politesse. [REDACTED]
- B: La ponctuation. [REDACTED]
- C: Être d'accord. [REDACTED]
- D: Exprimer des doutes. [REDACTED]
- E: Ne pas être d'accord. [REDACTED]
- F: Divers. [REDACTED]
- G: Classroom english.
- H: Demandes en classe.
- I: Les unités de mesures impériales.
- F1 - F6 : Liste des verbes irréguliers FULL.
- V1 - V24 : Fiches de vocabulaire niveau A1.

What is your name ?

1

What is your name ?



My name is Harry.



What is **his** name ?



His name is Tom.



Tom

What is **her** name ?



Her name is Gina.



Gina

What **are their** names ?



Their names **are** Gina and Tom.



Gina



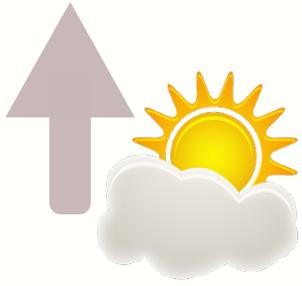
Tom



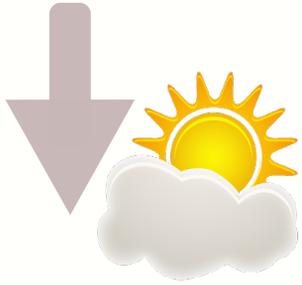
Prénom : **First name** ou **Christian name**.

2ème prénom : **Middle name**.

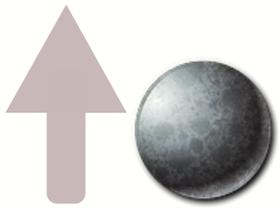
Nom de famille : **Family name** ou **Last name** ou **Surname**.



Good morning !



Good afternoon !



Good evening !

24h/24h

Hello !



**See you soon !
See you later !**

Good bye !

Bye bye !

Bye !



Good night !

How are you ?

Ou bien

How are you today ?



I am **fine**.



I am **so so**.

I am not feeling very well.



I am **sick**.

Variante de la question :

How are you doing ?



Where do you live ?

I live **in** Australia.

I live **in** Texas.

I live **in** New York.

I live **at** the beach.

I live **on** Queen Street.

I live **at** number 16 Queen St.

An + **voyelle.**

An **a**dult - An **e**ar

An **o**scar - An **i**mage

A + **consonne.**

A **d**og - A **f**ire

A **z**ebra - A **p**ot

A **g**irl - A **b**oy

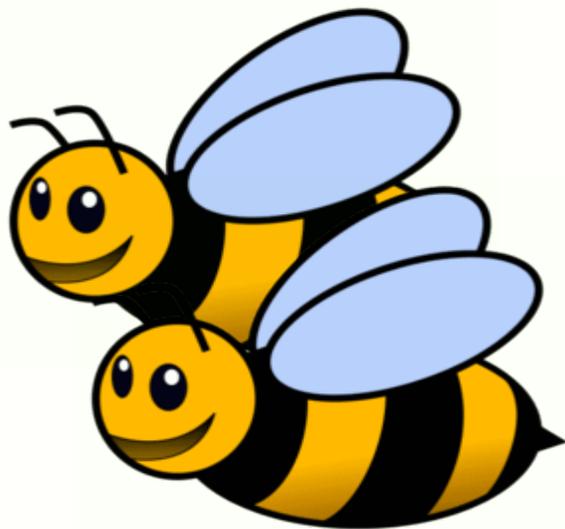
A **w**atermelon



Avec le son [**iu**] :
A universe !!

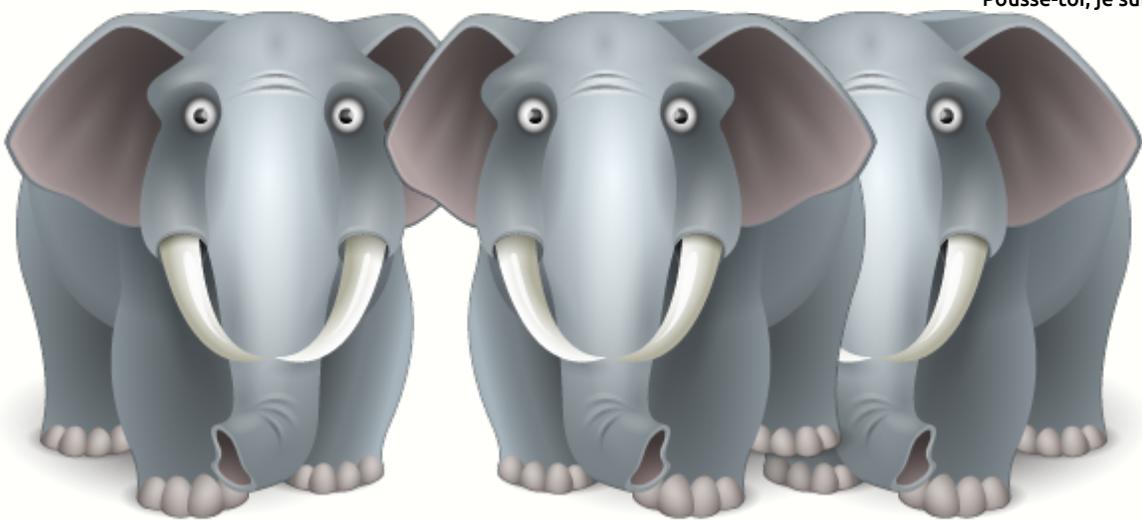
Invariable.

Placé avant le nom.



Two big happy bees.

Pousse-toi, je suis pas sur la photo !



Three very big grey and white elephants.

Où est ... ?

Where is + singulier + ?

Where is your sister ?

Où sont ... ?

Where are + pluriel + ?

Where are your sisters ?

Montre-moi ...

Show me ...

Show me your dogs.

Here. →
There. →→
Over there. →→→■→

How old are you ?



J'ai 12 ans.

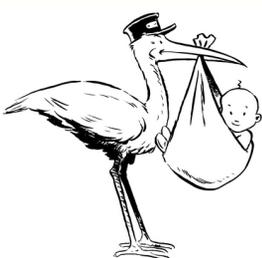
I am twelve.

I am twelve years old.

J'ai 12 ans et demi.

I am twelve and a half.

I am twelve and a half years old.



I was born on ...

Je suis né.e le ...



Do you like ... ?

Yes, I do. No, I don't.



I love ...

I love my family.



I like ...

I like swimming.



I don't like ...

I don't like spiders.



I hate ...

I hate going to the dentist.

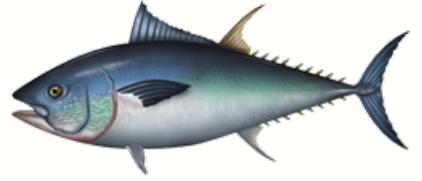
Sujet + Vb

+ **nom.** *pour une personne ou une chose.*

+ **Vb en -ing.** *pour une activité.*

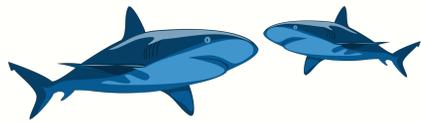
There **is** + singulier:

There is a fish.



There **are** + pluriel:

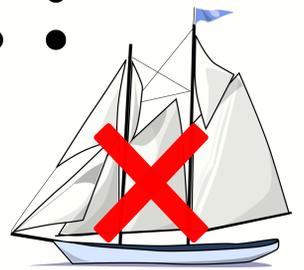
There are two sharks.



There **is/are no** ... :

There is no boat.

There are no boats.



Is there **a** ... ? Y a-t-il un(e) ... ?

Are there **2** ... ? Y a-t-il deux ... ?

Is there **any** ... ? Y a-t-il du/de la ... ?

Are there **any** ... ? Y a-t-il des ... ?

There is nothing ! *Il n'y a rien.*

C'est le fameux O-Z!

Dogs : **les** chiens.

En général.



A dog : **un** chien.

The dog : **le** chien.

This dog : **ce** chien-ci.

These dogs : **ces** chiens-ci.

That dog : **ce** chien-là.

Those dogs : **ces** chiens-là.

Do you have a cat ?

Yes, I do.

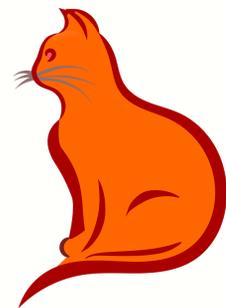


No, I don't.



What do you have ?

I have a cat.



I have no dog.



Blue

Red

Yellow

Purple

Black

White

Brown

Pink

Green

Grey

Orange

Light blue

Dark blue

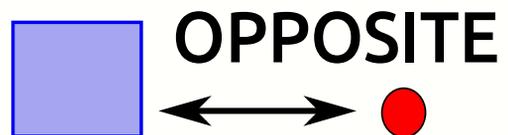
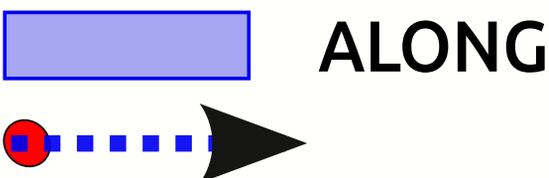
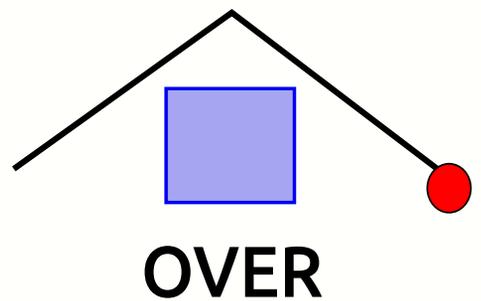
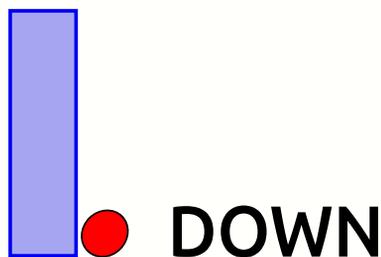
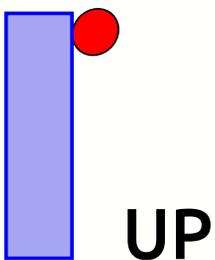
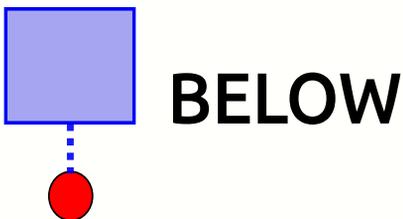
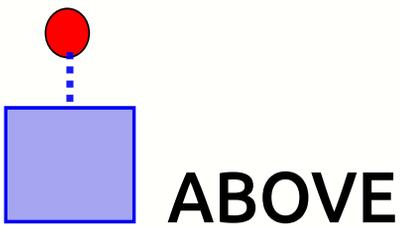
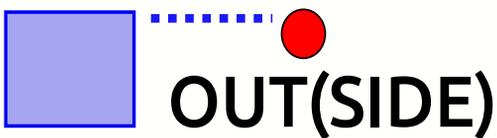
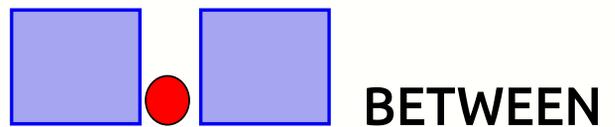
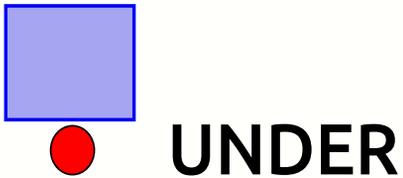
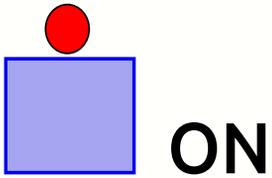
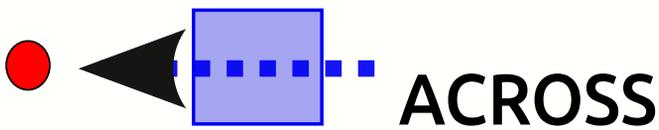
What colour is your pen ?

What colour are your eyes ?

Colour + "ish" : couleur + "âtre".

Greenish : verdâtre.

Whitish : blanchâtre



*The days
of the week:*

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

*The months
of the year:*

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

the 1st the 21st

the 2nd the 22nd

the 3rd the 23rd

the 4th the 31st

Mardi 22 février 1492.

Tues 02/22 1492.

Tuesday, February the 22nd 14-92.

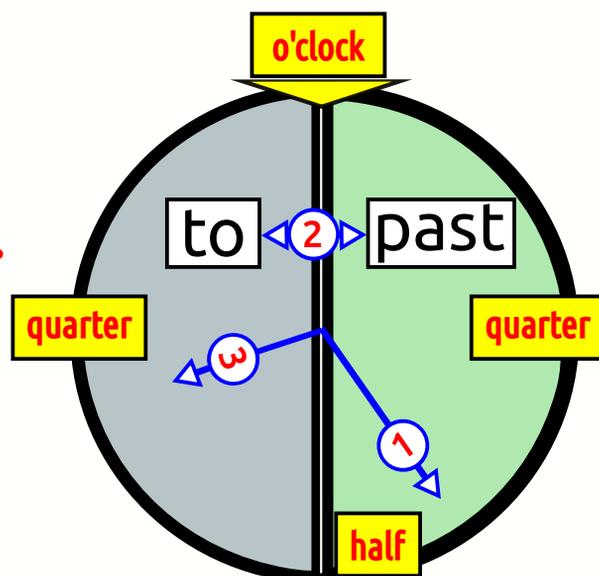
Dimanche 20 mars 1975.

Sun 03/20 1975.

Sunday, March the 20th 19-75.

What time is it ? What's the time ?

- 1: je repère les minutes.
- 2: Past ou TO ?
- 3: je repère les heures.



It is **minutes**

past
to

heures.

Je pars **à** 06:00 : I leave **at** 6 o'clock.

06:15 : It is a quarter past six **a.m.**

09:00 : It is nine o'clock **a.m.**

18:45 : It is a quarter to seven **p.m.**

13:00 : It is one o'clock **p.m.**

09:30: It is half past nine **a.m.**

12:00: It is midday.

00:00 : It is midnight.

de 06:00 **à** 06:30 : **from** 6 **to** half past 6

Possesseur singulier:

C'est le ballon **de** Tom.

It is Tom's ball.



Possesseurs pluriels:

C'est le ballon **de** mes frères.

It is my brothers' ball.



Possesseur inanimé: pas de ~~de~~ + OF

Le toit **de** la voiture **est** rouge.

The roof **of** the car **is** red.

Questionnement:

Whose ball is it ?

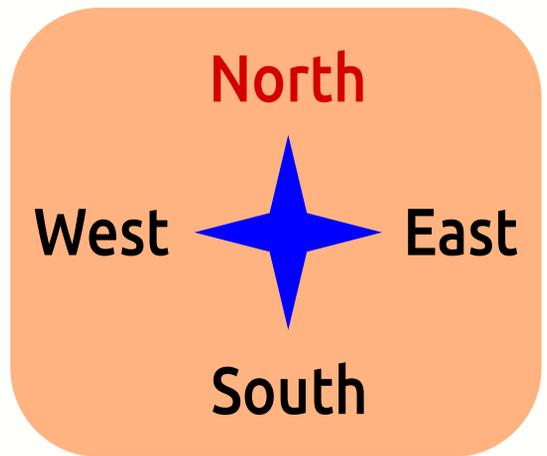
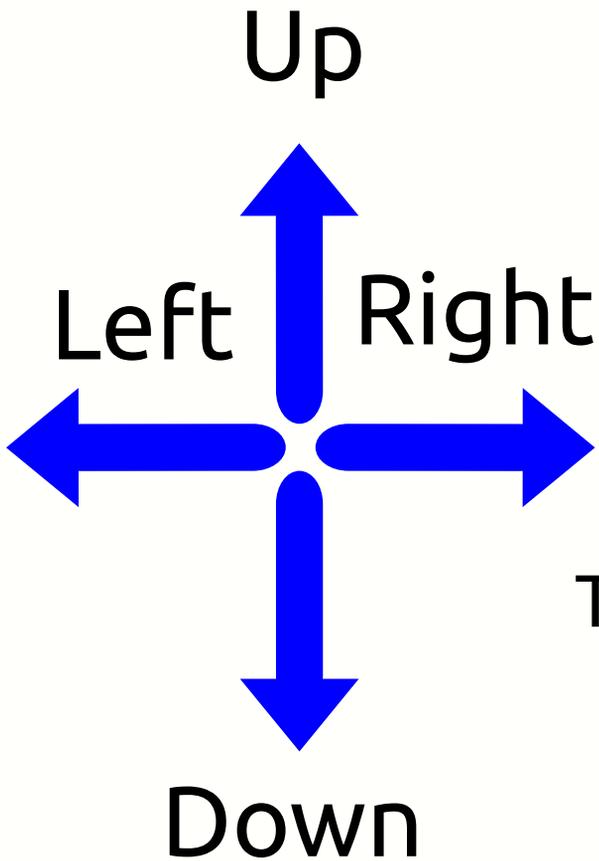
À qui est le ballon ?



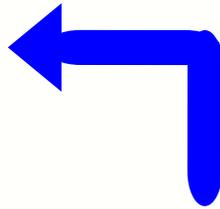
It is Lina's ball.



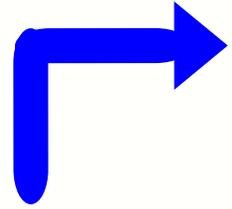
It is the girls' ball.



Turn left



Turn right



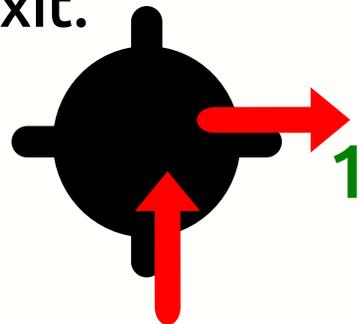
Follow the course of the road for ... km.

Suivez la route sur ... km.



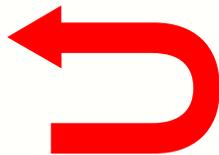
At the roundabout, take the first exit.

Au rond-point, prenez la première sortie.



Make a U-turn.

Faites demi-tour.



Keep walking until you get to ...

Continuez à marcher jusqu'à ce que vous arriviez à ...

Walk **up** the road. **Remontez** la rue.

Walk **down** the road. **Descendez** la rue.

WH... + forme interrogative + ?

What	Quoi – qu'	<i>What do we eat ?</i>
Where	où	<i>Where do we eat ?</i>
When	quand	<i>When do we eat ?</i>
Who	qui	<i>Who do we meet ?</i>
How	comment	<i>How do we eat ?</i>
Why	pourquoi	<i>Why do we eat ?</i>
Whose	à qui	<i>Whose dog is it ?</i>



What is your name ?
My name is Amy.

Where do you live ?
I live in Auckland.



How old are you ?
I am ten.

When do you play ?
I play after school.

Why don't you smile ?
I don't smile because I'm sad.

La numération.

20

0: zero

1: one

2: two

3: three

4: four

5: five

6: six

7: seven

8: eight

9: nine

10: ten

11: eleven

12: twelve

13: thirteen

14: fourteen

15: fifteen

16: sixteen

17: seventeen

18: eighteen

19: nineteen

20 twenty

30: thirty

40: forty

50: fifty

60: sixty

70: seventy

80: eighty

90: ninety

100

hundred

1000

thousand

1 000 000

million

1 000 000 000

billion

Tout est invariable.

"And" avant chaque case des dizaines *encastrée*.

Trait d'union entre les dizaines et les unités.

23

605

600

5

Twenty - three

Six hundred

and five

4 960

4000

900

60

Four thousand

nine hundred

and sixty

16 249

16 000

200

49

Sixteen thousand

two hundred

and forty-nine

2-cvc

running
CVC X 2

eating
VVC



to plant

~~2-cvc~~

V C C

I am planting a tree.



to cut

C V C

2-cvc

I am cutting a tree.



to lift

V C C

~~2-cvc~~

I am lifting a bag.



to quit

C V C

2-cvc

I am quitting my job.

La succession des lettres QU est considérée comme une consonne.

In the morning.

In the afternoon.

In the evening.

In January.

In 2019.

In winter.

At night.

At six o'clock.

On Tuesday.

pour les dénombrables.



Combien de ... ? : **How many + ... + FI ?**

Trop de : **Too many**

Tous : **All**

Beaucoup de : **Many - A lot of**

Le 'of' est prononcé [ev] **Lots of - plenty of**

Assez de : **Enough**

Du-de-de la-des : **Some**

Quelques : **A few**

Peu de : **Few**

Pas de : **FA + no** ou **FN + any**

Plus de : **FA + no more**

FN + any more

pour les indénombrables.



Combien de ... ? : **How much + ... + FI ?**

Trop de : **Too much**

Tout : **All**

Beaucoup de : **Much - A lot of**

Le 'of' est prononcé [ev] **Lots of - plenty of**

Assez de : **Enough**

Du-de-de la-des : **Some**

Un petit peu de : **A little**

Peu de : **Little**

Pas de : **FA + no** ou **FN + any**

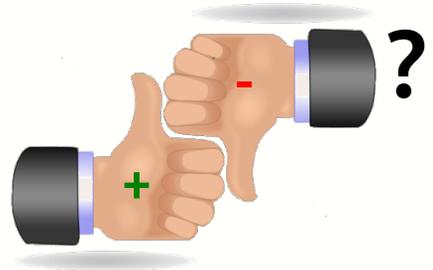
Plus de : **FA + no more**

FN + any more

Ils servent à dire ", n'est-ce pas ?"

FA, FIN ?

+ , - ?



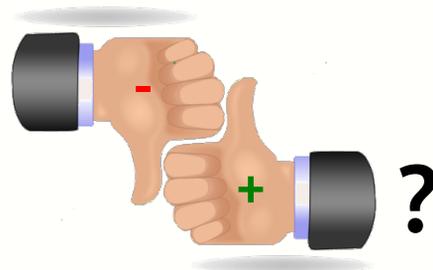
Tom sings, doesn't he ?



Reprise du sujet par un P.P.Sujet.

FN, FA ?

- , + ?



Mary doesn't sing, does she ?



Reprise du sujet par un P.P.Sujet.



Le tag de "I am..." est ",aren't I?"

She works hard, doesn't she ?

Tom is sleeping, isn't he ?

Your parents aren't home, are they ?

We will be there, won't we ?

Adjectifs courts

(1 syllabe & 2 syllabes -y -er -ure -l -ow)

S> : le plus : **the adj -est**

C> : plus que : **adj-er than**

= : aussi que : **as adj as**

C< : moins que : **less adj than**

S< : le moins : **the least adj**

Adjectifs longs (2 syllabes & plus)

S> : le plus : **the most adj**

C> : plus que : **more adj than**

= : aussi que : **as adj as**

C< : moins que : **less adj than**

S< : le moins : **the least adj**

Il existe des comparaisons de supériorité irrégulières :

Good **C>** better **S>** the best

Bad **C>** worse **S>** the worst

Far **C>** further **S>** the furthest

Old **C>** elder **S>** the eldest

I eat

You eat

He eats

She eats

It eats

We eat

You eat

They eat



Le **-S** est la **marque** de la 3^{ème} personne du présent simple.

I **am** eating

You **are** eating

He **is** eating

She **is** eating

It **is** eating

We **are** eating

You **are** eating

They **are** eating

I have eaten

You have eaten

He has **s** eaten

She has **s** eaten

It has **s** eaten

We have eaten

You have eaten

They have eaten

I have been eating

You have been eating

He has **s** been eating

She has **s** been eating

It has **s** been eating

We have been eating

You have been eating

They have been eating

Verbes réguliers.

I walked

You walked

He walked

She walked

It walked

We walked

You walked

They walked

Le **-ed** est la **marque** du prétérit.

Verbes irréguliers.

I ate

You ate

He ate

She ate

It ate

We ate

You ate

They ate

To eat, I ate, eaten.

I **was** eating

You **were** eating

He **was** eating

She **was** eating

It **was** eating

We **were** eating

You **were** eating

They **were** eating

I had eaten

You had eaten

He had eaten

She had eaten

It had eaten

We had eaten

You had eaten

They had eaten

I had been eating

You had been eating

He had been eating

She had been eating

It had been eating

We had been eating

You had been eating

They had been eating

Action Passée,

Datée
Terminée



Prétérit

Datée
Pas terminée



Present
Perfect

Pas datée
Terminée



Present
Perfect

AGO.

"Il y a ..." + quantité de temps.

=

quantité de temps + AGO.

Il y a 2 jours : 2 days ago...

Il y a une semaine : a week ago...

Hier, j'ai vu ton frère :

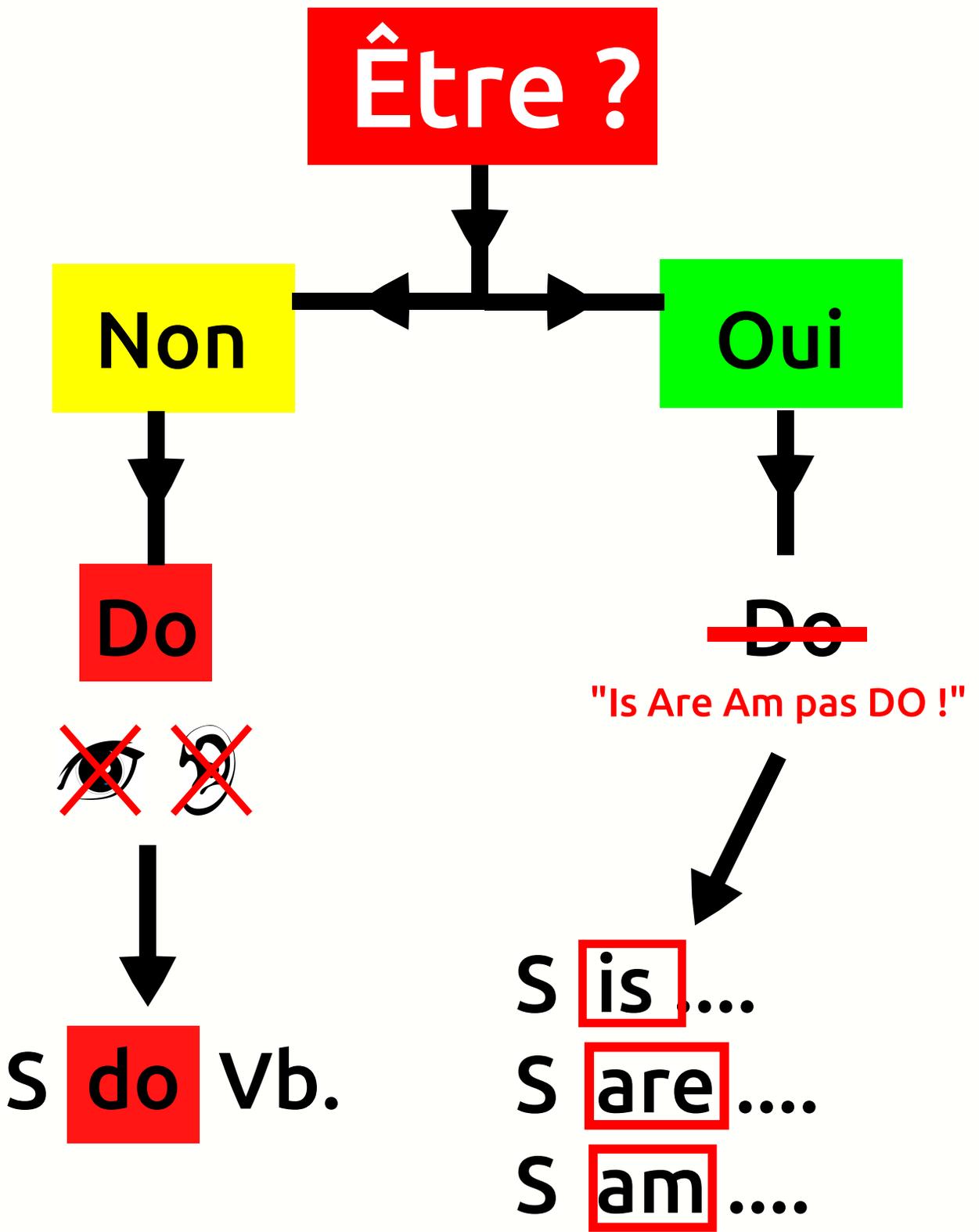
Passé, daté, terminé donc **Prétérit**.

Devine quoi ! J'ai vu ton frère !

Passé, **pas daté**, terminé donc **Present Perfect**.

Conseil désintéressé : ne pas chercher à raisonner autrement !





Est-ce qu'on a affaire au verbe "être" ?

Non ! C'est le verbe **to love** ...

Donc, il y a l'auxiliaire **DO**.

Je ne le vois pas, je ne l'entends pas
mais il est là quand même.

I [**do**] love you.

I am happy.

Est-ce qu'on a affaire au verbe "être" ?

Oui ! Puisqu'il y a "**I am**"...

Donc, il n'y a pas l'auxiliaire **DO**.

I [**am**] happy.

I love you.

She dances.

FA > FN

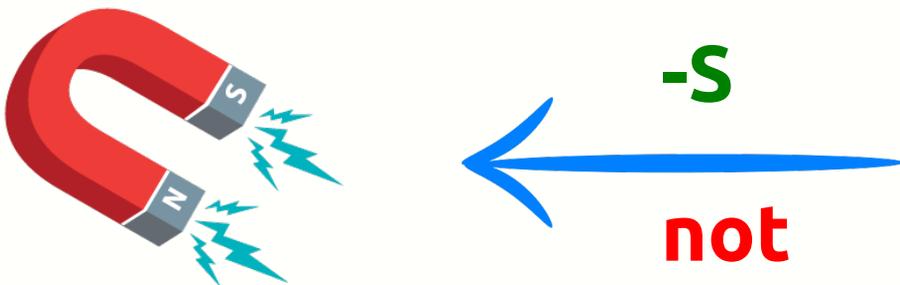
1: être ?

2: ~~être~~ -> DO.  

FA : She **do** dances.



FN : She **does not** dance.
She **doesn't** dance.



L'auxiliaire DO est un "aimant" à marques.

FA > FI

She dances.

1: être ?

2: ~~être~~ -> DO.



FA : She **do** dances.



FI : Does she dance ?



-S

L'auxiliaire DO est un "aimant" à marques.

FA > FIN

She dances.

1: être ?

2: ~~être~~ -> DO.



FA : She **do** dances.



FIN : **Doesn't** she dance ?

Contraction obligatoire.



← -S
not

L'auxiliaire DO est un "aimant" à marques.

FA > FN

She is dancing.

1: être ?

2: être -> ~~DO.~~

FA : She **is** dancing.



FN : She **is not** dancing.

She **isn't** dancing.



Isareampasdo !

FA > FI

She is dancing.

1: être ?

2: être -> ~~DO.~~

FA : She **is** dancing.



FI : Is she dancing ?



Isareampasdo !

FA > FIN

She is dancing.

1: être ?

2: être -> ~~DO.~~

FA : She is dancing.



FIN : Isn't she dancing ?

Contraction obligatoire.



Isareampasdo !

She is **dancing**.

She is **happy**.



La methode ne change pas !



FA : She is **dancing/happy**.

FN : She isn't **dancing/happy**.

FI : Is she **dancing/happy** ?

FIN : Isn't she **dancing/happy** ?



1: invariable.

⊗
He can^s sing.

He can sing.

⊗
He can^{ed} sing.

He was able to sing.

2: unique.

⊗
He will can sing.

He will be able to sing.

3: suivi d'une base verbale.

⊗
He can sing^s. He can sing.

⊗
He can to sing. He can sing.

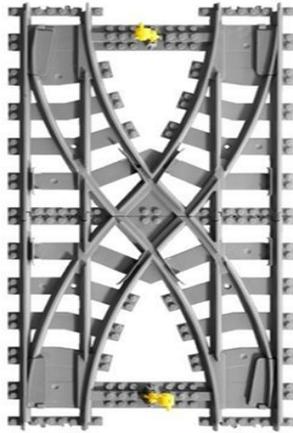


To sleep : infinitif
sleep : base verbale.

Capacité



Possibilité



Permission



I can swim.

You can go
or you can stay.

You cannot play!



To be able to

To be possible

for
to



To be allowed to

I was able to
swim.

It was possible
for me to go or
stay.

You were not
allowed to play.

I can sing.

I cannot sing - I can't sing.

Can I sing ?

Can't I sing ?

L'auxiliaire modal **CAN** a 3 nuances.

1: **La capacité** ou l'incapacité.
Pour dire que l'on est capable de faire
quelque chose.

2: **La possibilité** ou l'impossibilité.
Pour dire que quelque chose nous est
possible.

3: **La permission** ou l'absence de permission.
Pour dire qu'on a la permission de
faire quelque chose.

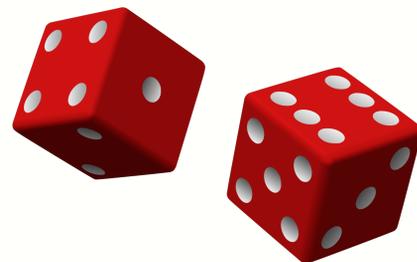
Les paliatifs de CAN sont:

To be able to : être capable de
To know how to : savoir comment
To be allowed to : être autorisé à

Obligation

Interdiction

Probabilité



I must work.

You must not steal in shops.

He must be home.



To have to

To be forbidden

for
to



To be very likely to

I had to work.

It was forbidden for you to steal in shops.

He was very likely to be home.

I must sing.

I must not sing - I mustn't sing.

Must I sing ?

Mustn't I sing ?

L'auxiliaire modal **MUST** a 3 nuances.

1: L'obligation.

Pour dire que l'on est obligé de faire quelque chose.

2: L'interdiction.

Pour dire que quelque chose nous est interdit.

3: La probabilité forte.

Pour dire que quelque chose a de fortes chances de se produire ou d'être vrai.

Le paliatif de MUST pour l'obligation:

To have to : avoir à

Un paliatif de MUST pour la probabilité:

To be highly/very probable that ... :

être très probable que...

Futur



To be going to

I will work.

I was going to work !



Nope !

**Jamais de WILL
dans les subordonnées
circonstancielles de temps.**

I will play when she ~~will~~ arrive. 

I will play when she arrives. 

I will sing.

I will not sing - I won't sing.

Will I sing ?

Won't I sing ?

L'auxiliaire modal **WILL** a 1 nuance.

1: Le futur - La prédiction.

Pour dire que quelque chose va arriver.

Le paliatif de Will:

To be going to : aller

(Comme dans "Je vais t'aider !")

Demain : Tomorrow.

Après-demain : the day after tomorrow.

Une règle importante :

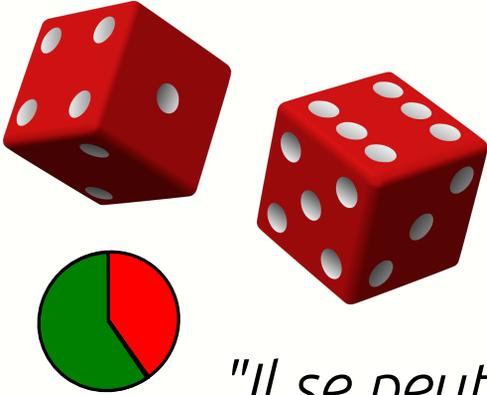
On n'utilise JAMAIS Will dans les subordonnées circonstancielles de temps introduites par WHEN ou bien AS SOON AS.

On le remplace par un présent simple.

When Bob arrives, we will go home.

Probabilité

Permission



"Il se peut que ..."

It may work.

You may go home.



To be allowed to

You were allowed to go home.

I may sing.

I may not sing - I mayn't sing.

May I sing ?

Mayn't I sing ? May I not sing ?

L'auxiliaire modal **MAY** a 2 nuances.

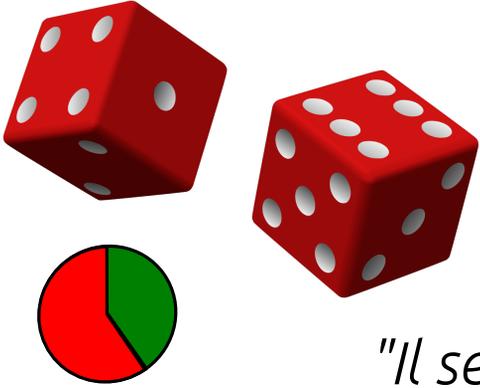
1: La probabilité positive.
Pour dire qu'il est probable que quelque chose se produise.

2: La permission.
Pour dire que quelque chose nous est autorisé.

Le paliatif de MAY pour la probabilité:
To be probable that : être probable que

Un paliatif de MAY pour la permission:
To be allowed to ... : être autorisé.e à...

Probabilité faible.



"Il se pourrait que ..."

It might work.

I might sing.

I might not sing - I mightn't sing.

Might I sing ?

Mightn't I sing ? Might I not sing ?

L'auxiliaire modal **MIGHT** a une nuance.

1: **La probabilité plutôt faible.**

Pour dire qu'il est peu probable que quelque chose se produise.

Un paliatif de **MIGHT** :

Not to be very likely that :

ne pas être très probable que ...

Conditionnel

I would swim.

Conditionnel .

lié à une **subordonnée hypothétique**.

I would swim **if I had a swimming pool**.

Habitude dans le passé.

In the 70's, I would eat a lot of chocolate.

I would sing.

I would not sing - I wouldn't sing.

Would I sing ?

Wouldn't I sing ?

Would n'a pas de paliatif.

L'auxiliaire modal **WOULD** a 3 nuances.

1: Le conditionnel.

Pour parler au conditionnel.

2: Le conditionnel lié à une subordonnée hypothétique.

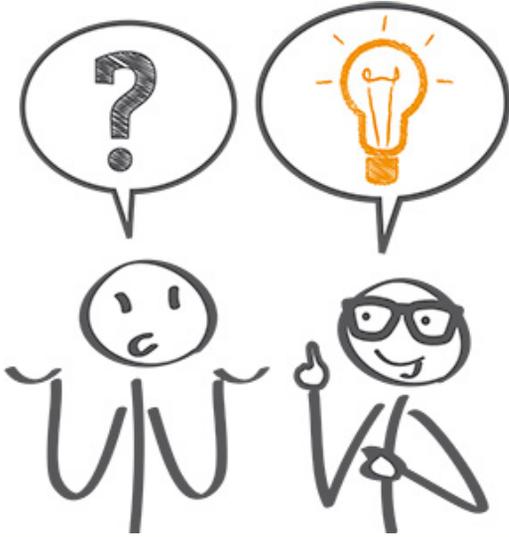
Pour dire que quelque chose se produirait si une condition était remplie.

3: L'habitude dans le passé.

Pour dire qu'on avait l'habitude de faire quelque chose dans le passé.

Conseil

Reproche (+ F.N)



You should sleep more.

You shouldn't lie.

I should sing.

I should not sing - I shouldn't sing.

Should I sing ?

Shouldn't I sing ?

L'auxiliaire modal SHOULD a 2 nuances.

1: Le conseil.

Pour conseiller à quelqu'un de faire quelque chose.

2: Le reproche.

Pour reprocher à quelqu'un de faire ou d'avoir fait quelque chose (à ce moment là on utilisera la base verbal au passé : You shouldn't have jumped in the river.).

Suggestion

You could work !

Situation hypothétique.

avec "if"...

et dans ce cas là, on montre le caractère irréel de la situation avec un **prétérit** modal.

If I were rich, I could help the Poor.

In-capacité dans le passé

In the 60's, TV sets could not play HD.

Politesse.

Could you help me ?

I could sing.

I could not sing - I couldn't sing.

Could I sing ?

Couldn't I sing ?

L'auxiliaire modal COULD a 4 nuances.

1: La suggestion.

Pour suggérer quelque chose.

2: La capacité dans le passé.

Pour dire que l'on était capable ou pas de faire quelque chose dans le passé.

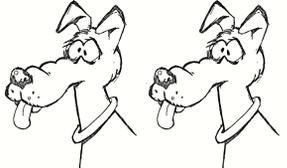
3: La situation hypothétique (liée à si).

Pour dire que l'on pourrait faire quelque chose si une condition **était** remplie.

4: La politesse.

Pour demander de façon très polie quelque chose.

Forme Affirmative: **SOME**.

There are some dogs. 

Forme interrogative: **ANY**.

Are there any dogs ? 

"Exception": Do you want **some** coffee ?

Lorsque l'on demande à quelqu'un s'il/elle veut quelque chose, la convention est de marquer la politesse en utilisant **SOME** même s'il s'agit d'une question.

Pas de ...

FA: **NO**. There is **no** dog. 

FN: **ANY**. There isn't **any** dog.

Il n'y a pas de chien.

Infinitifs.

Infinitif présent

To eat : **manger.**

Infinitif passé

To have eaten : **avoir mangé.**

Base verbale de To eat : **eat.**

Parfois appelée "Verbe à l'infinitif sans TO".

Participes passés.

Participe passé Vb irrégulier :

To eat, I ate, **eaten**

The burger has been eaten.

Participe passé Vb régulier :

Base verbale + **-ED**

The window has been closed.

DEPUIS

"have been -ing"



Present perfect simple
ou
Present perfect en be -ING.

Date + Durée
SINCE FOR

He has been working since 1971.

He has been working for twenty years.

q: Since when ... ?

q: For how long... ?

Since when have you been working ?

For how long has he been working ?

Pendant...

She worked **during** the holidays.

Elle a travaillé pendant les vacances.

She worked **for** two hours.

Elle a travaillé pendant deux heures.

She worked **while** I was gone.

Elle a travaillé pendant que j'étais parti.

Causation avec contrainte.



Sujet + make + nom ou ppc + base verbale + cpl.

The policeman made me stop the car.

The teacher made me sit my test again.

Mum made me wash the dishes.

Dad has made my brother tidy his room.

Causation sans contrainte.



S + have + nom ou ppc + base verbale + cpl.

I had the mechanic repair my car yesterday.

She had him apologize for loosing his temper.

We've had our boss change the coffee machine.

s + get + nom ou ppc + vb à l'infinitif + cpl .

*I got her **to** change her mind yesterday.*

She's got her boyfriend to come camping with us.

We will get his father to lend us his pickup truck.

Verbe normal : on les place **avant** le verbe .
Verbe ou aux. être : on les place **après** to be.

I often eat cheese.

I don't often eat lobster.

I am always happy.

She is never smiling.

How often do you eat fish ?

Always

Toujours

Usually

Habituellement

Frequently

Fréquemment

Often

Souvent

Sometimes

Parfois

Rarely

Rarement

Seldom

Rarement

Never + **F.A**

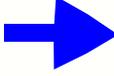
Jamais

Verbe rapporteur au :

présent - futur - pres perf : **pas de changement.**

preterit - past perfect : **glissement.**

Présents  Preterits
"I see." *I said that I **saw**.*

Presents Perfect  Past Perfects
"I have seen." *I said that I **had seen**.*

Preterits  Past Perfects
"I saw." *I said that I **had seen**.*

Impératif  Infinitif
"See !" *He told me **to see**.*

Can  Could
"I can." *I said that I **could**.*

May  Might
"I may." *I said that I **might**.*

Will  Would
"I will." *I said that I **would**.*

"I love you."
What does he say ?
He says that he loves you.

"I love you."
What did he say ?
He said that he loved you.

Somebody
Quelqu'un

Nobody
Personne

Anybody
N'importe qui

Someone
Quelqu'un

No one
Personne

Anyone
N'importe qui

Something
Quelque chose

Nothing
Rien

Anything
N'importe quoi

Someewhere
Quelque part

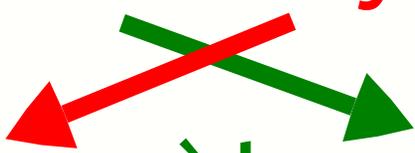
Nowhere
Nulle part

Anywhere
N'importe où

Can you do anything about it ?
Pouvez-vous y faire quelque chose ?
There is nothing I can do about it !
There isn't anything I can do about it !
Je ne peux rien y faire !

Cf. fiche

54

To **swim away**.

S'**éloigner** à la **nage**.

He **ran outside** the castle.
Il **sortit** du chateau **en courant**.

She **shouted** the dogs **away**.
Elle **fit partir** les chiens **en criant**.

My brother **walked back** home.
Mon frère **est rentré à pied** à la maison.

Les verbes prépositionnels sont fabriqués à l'aide d'un verbe qui indique de quelle façon l'action se déroule et d'une préposition qui donne une indication spatiale.

Il existe des millions de combinaisons possibles, c'est un outil **très** efficace.

To run down the stairs.
To run : la manière.
down : indication spatiale.
Descendre les escaliers en courant.

To walk up the stairs.
To walk : la manière.
up : indication spatiale.
Monter les escaliers en marchant.

To run up the stairs.
To run : la manière.
up : indication spatiale.
Monter les escaliers en courant.

To fall down the stairs.
To fall : la manière.
down : indication spatiale.
Tomber dans les escaliers.

Pour un être humain.

Que : \emptyset ou whom

Qui : Who

Dont : \emptyset ou whom



The girl whom you see is my sister.

The girl who is speaking is my sister.

The girl whom I am telling you about is my sister.

Pour une chose ou un animal.

Que : \emptyset , that, which.

Qui : That, which.

Dont : \emptyset , that, which.



The fish that you see is a tuna.

The fish which is cooking is a tuna.

The fish I am telling you about is a tuna.

Tant qu'on y est ...

Whom - Who : quelle différence ?

On utilise **who** quand la réponse sera un **sujet**.

Who has taken the car ? **John** has taken the car.

Qui a pris la voiture ? John a pris la voiture.

On utilise **whom** quand la réponse sera un **objet**.

Whom did you see ? I saw **John**.

Qui as-tu vu ? J'ai vu John.

J-3

Three days ago

J-2

The day before yesterday

J-1

Yesterday

{ morning
afternoon
evening
night

J

Today

J+1

Tomorrow

{ morning
afternoon
evening
night

J+2

The day after tomorrow

J+3

In three days' time

à

Si on y va,
si c'est notre **but**.

I am going **to** school.

to

Si on y est déjà.

She is **at** school.

at

de ... à ...

from ... to ...

X
FROM



X
TO

De ... à ... : **From ... to ...**

The bus goes **from** London **to** Manchester.

... **neither** ... **nor**...

avec des verbes:

She **neither** sings **nor** dances.

He **neither** smiles **nor** cries.



FA



FA

avec des nom ou des adjectifs:

My car is **neither** black **nor** grey.

Neither Tom **nor** Jane can sing.

Dans tous les cas, on n'utilise cette structure qu'avec 2 noms ou verbes, pas plus.

Tous les ...

EVERY + singulier

Every day - Every year

Chaque ...

Each + singulier

Each girl is different.

Certain(e)s ...

Some of + PPC.

Some of us like dogs.

Some of them hate us.

..., un ... et un ...

..., a ... one and a ... one.

I have two dogs:

a big one and a small one.

J'ai deux chiens : un gros et un petit.

Tom wants three pens:

a blue one, a red one and a green one.

Tom veut trois stylos : un bleu, un rouge et un vert.

Nous sommes 5.

There are five of **us**.

Ils sont 6.

There are six of **them**.

Vous deux ! Dehors !

Get out ! The two of you !

Le nom verbal:

C'est un verbe en -ING.

Il est utilisé comme un nom.

Running is good for health.

La course à pied est bonne pour la santé.

Cooking is fun.

La cuisine c'est amusant.

Driving under the influence is a crime.

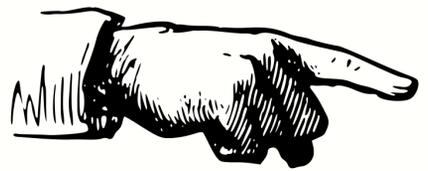
La conduite en état d'ivresse est un crime.

Japan practices whaling.

Le Japon pratique la pêche à la baleine.

Pour ...

"dans le but de" : TO.



He works hard to have a good job.

Pour ...

"pour moi/lui/elle/le chat" : FOR.

This fish is for the cat.



1

Actif: Le chat mange la souris.

Passif: La souris est mangée par le chat.

2

A verbe B.
 au temps X

B aux Be + Verbe by A.
 au temps X au participe passé

The cat eats the mouse.

au présent simple

The mouse is eaten by the cat.

au présent simple

participe passé

The cat ate the mouse.

au prétérit simple

The mouse was eaten by the cat.

au prétérit simple

participe passé

The cat has eaten the mouse.

au present perfect simple

The mouse has been eaten by the cat.

au present perfect simple

participe passé

Verbe régulier.

Verbe irrégulier.

To work

To eat

I work + **-ed**

I eat + **-ed**



I  **ed**



I **worked**

I **ate**

To eat, I **ate**, eaten.

-ed est la marque
du prétérit.

Il faut s'en souvenir pour les passages de formes.

Au présent simple.

Au prétérit.

I **am**

I **was**

You are

You were

He **is**

He **was**

She **is**

She **was**

It **is**

It **was**

We are

We were

You are

You were

They are

They were

Au présent simple.
Forme contractée.

I'm

You're

He's

She's

It's

We're

You're

They're



Au présent simple.
Forme pleine.

I have

You have

He **has**

She **has**

It **has**

We have

You have

They have

Au présent simple.
Forme contractée.

I 've

You've

He's

She's

It's

We've

You've

They've

I have a dog. **OK**

I've got a dog. **OK**

I have got a dog. **Ok mais à éviter.**

I love you my dear !

I	<i>Je</i>
You	<i>Tu</i>
He	<i>Il</i>
She	<i>Elle</i>
It	<i>Neutre</i>
We	<i>Nous</i>
You	<i>Vous</i>
They	<i>Ils / Elles</i>

I love **you** my dear !

Me *Me - moi*

You *Te - toi*

Him *Le - lui*

Her *La - lui*

It *Le - la - lui*

Us *Nous*

You *Vous*

Them *Les - leur*

I love you **my** dear !

My *Mon - ma - mes*

Your *Ton - ta - tes*

His *Son - sa - ses*

Her *Son - sa - ses*

Its *Son - sa - ses*

Our *Notre - nos*

Your *Votre - vos*

Their *Leur(s)*

Mine *Le mien etc ...*

Yours *Le tien etc ...*

His *Le sien etc ...*

Hers *Le sien etc ...*

N'existe pas.

Ours *Le nôtre etc ...*

Yours *Le vôtre etc ...*

Theirs *Le leur etc ...*

Myself

Me - m'

Moi-même

Yourself

Te - t'

Toi-même

Vous-même

Himself

Se - s'

Lui-même

Herself

Se - s'

Elle-même

Itself

Se - s'

Lui-même

Elle-même

Ourselves

Nous

Nous-même(s)

Yourselves

Vous

Vous-mêmes

Themselves

Se - s'

Eux-mêmes

Elles-mêmes

What is your nationality ?

I am + nationality.

I am from + country.

I am from Afghanistan. I am Afghan.
I am from Albania. I am Albanian.
I am from Algeria. I am Algerian.
I am from Andorra. I am Andorran.
I am from Angola. I am Angolan.
I am from Argentina. I am Argentinian.
I am from Armenia. I am Armenian.
I am from Australia. I am Australian.
I am from Austria. I am Austrian.
I am from Azerbaijan. I am Azerbaijani.
I am from Bahamas. I am Bahamian.
I am from Bangladesh. I am Bangladeshi.
I am from Barbados. I am Barbadian.
I am from Belarus. I am Belorussian.
I am from Belgium. I am Belgian.
I am from Benin. I am Beninese.
I am from Bhutan. I am Bhutanese.
I am from Bolivia. I am Bolivian.
I am from Bosnia-Herzegovina. I am Bosnian.
I am from Brazil. I am Brazilian.
I am from Britain. I am British.
I am from Brunei. I am Bruneian.
I am from Bulgaria. I am Bulgarian.
I am from Burma. I am Burmese.
I am from Burundi. I am Burundian.
I am from Cambodia. I am Cambodian.
I am from Cameroon. I am Cameroonian.
I am from Canada. I am Canadian.
I am from Chad. I am Chadian.
I am from Chile. I am Chilean.
I am from China. I am Chinese.
I am from Colombia. I am Colombian.
I am from Congo. I am Congolese.
I am from Croatia. I am Croatian.
I am from Cuba. I am Cuban.
I am from Cyprus. I am Cypriot.
I am from Czech Republic. I am Czech.
I am from Denmark. I am Dane.
I am from Dominica. I am Dominican.
I am from Ecuador. I am Ecuadorean.
I am from Egypt. I am Egyptian.
I am from El Salvador. I am Salvadorean.
I am from England. I am English.
I am from Eritrea. I am Eritrean.
I am from Estonia. I am Estonian.
I am from Ethiopia. I am Ethiopian.
I am from Fiji. I am Fijian.
I am from Finland. I am Finnish.
I am from France. I am French.
I am from Gabon. I am Gabonese.
I am from Gambia. I am Gambian.
I am from Georgia. I am Georgian.
I am from Germany. I am German.
I am from Ghana. I am Ghanaian.
I am from Greece. I am Greek.
I am from Grenada. I am Grenadian.
I am from Guatemala. I am Guatemalan.
I am from Guinea. I am Guinean.
I am from Guyana. I am Guyanese.
I am from Haiti. I am Haitian.
I am from Holland. I am Dutch.
I am from Honduras. I am Honduran.
I am from Hungary. I am Hungarian.
I am from Iceland. I am Icelander.
I am from India. I am Indian.
I am from Indonesia. I am Indonesian.
I am from Iran. I am Iranian.

I am from Iraq. I am Iraqi.
I am from Ireland. I am Irish.
I am from Israel. I am Israeli.
I am from Italy. I am Italian.
I am from Jamaica. I am Jamaican.
I am from Japan. I am Japanese.
I am from Jordan. I am Jordanian.
I am from Kazakhstan. I am Kazakh.
I am from Kenya. I am Kenyan.
I am from Korea. I am Korean.
I am from Kuwait. I am Kuwaiti.
I am from Laos. I am Laotian.
I am from Latvia. I am Latvian.
I am from Lebanon. I am Lebanese.
I am from Liberia. I am Liberian.
I am from Libya. I am Libyan.
I am from Liechtenstein. I am Liechtensteiner.
I am from Lithuania. I am Lithuanian.
I am from Luxembourg. I am Luxembourgier.
I am from Macedonia. I am Macedonian.
I am from Madagascar. I am Madagascan.
I am from Malawi. I am Malawian.
I am from Malaysia. I am Malaysian.
I am from Maldives. I am Maldivian.
I am from Mali. I am Malian.
I am from Malta. I am Maltese.
I am from Mauritania. I am Mauritanian.
I am from Mauritius. I am Mauritian.
I am from Mexico. I am Mexican.
I am from Moldova. I am Moldovan.
I am from Monaco. I am Monacan.
I am from Mongolia. I am Mongolian.
I am from Montenegro. I am Montenegrin.
I am from Morocco. I am Moroccan.
I am from Mozambique. I am Mozambican.
I am from Namibia. I am Namibian.
I am from Nepal. I am Nepalese.
I am from Nicaragua. I am Nicaraguan.
I am from Niger. I am Nigerien.
I am from Nigeria. I am Nigerian.
I am from Norway. I am Norwegian.
I am from Pakistan. I am Pakistani.
I am from Panama. I am Panamanian.
I am from Paraguay. I am Paraguayan.
I am from Peru. I am Peruvian.
I am from Philippines. I am Filipino.
I am from Poland. I am Polish.
I am from Portugal. I am Portuguese.
I am from Qatar. I am Qatari.
I am from Romania. I am Romanian.
I am from Russia. I am Russian.
I am from Rwanda. I am Rwandan.
I am from Saudi Arabia. I am Saudi.
I am from Scotland. I am Scottish.
I am from Senegal. I am Senegalese.
I am from Serbia. I am Serbian.
I am from Singapore. I am Singaporean.
I am from Slovakia. I am Slovak.
I am from Slovenia. I am Slovenian.
I am from Somalia. I am Somali.
I am from Spain. I am Spanish.
I am from Sri Lanka. I am Sri Lankan.
I am from Sudan. I am Sudanese.
I am from Suriname. I am Surinamese.
I am from Swaziland. I am Swazi.
I am from Sweden. I am Swedish.
I am from Switzerland. I am Swiss.
I am from Syria. I am Syrian.
I am from Taiwan. I am Taiwanese.
I am from Tajikistan. I am Tadjik.
I am from Tanzania. I am Tanzanian.
I am from Thailand. I am Thai.
I am from Togo. I am Togolese.
I am from Trinidad. I am Trinidadian.
I am from Tunisia. I am Tunisian.
I am from Turkey. I am Turkish.
I am from Uganda. I am Ugandan.
I am from Ukraine. I am Ukrainian.

I am from the United Kingdom. I am British.
I am from the United States. I am American.
I am from Uruguay. I am Uruguayan.

I am from Uzbekistan. I am Uzbek.
I am from Venezuela. I am Venezuelan.
I am from Vietnam. I am Vietnamese.

I am from Wales. I am Welsh.
I am from Yemen. I am Yemeni.
I am from Yugoslavia. I am Yugoslav.

I am from Zambia. I am Zambian.
I am from Zimbabwe. I am Zimbabwean.

Vouloir que ...

Sujet + **want** + complément + **Vb à l'infinitif.**

Je veux que tu marches. I **want you to walk.**

fonctionne aussi avec d'autres verbes :

Aimer que ...

J'aimerais que tu marches. I **would like you to walk.**

Demander que/de ...

Je te demande de marcher. I am **asking you to walk.**

S'attendre à ce que ...

Je m'attends à ce que tu marches. I **expect you to walk.**

Avoir besoin que ...

J'ai besoin que tu marches. I **need you to walk.**

Ordonner de ...

Je t'ordonne de marcher. I **order you to walk.**

Préférer que ...

Je préfère que tu marches. I **prefer you to walk.**

May I ... ?

Puis-je ... ?



Please.

S'il vous plaît.



Thank you.

Merci.



Thank you very much.

Merci beaucoup.

Thanks a lot.

Merci beaucoup.

You are welcome.

Avec plaisir. ~

Bless you !

À vos souhaits !



Be my guest. *Je vous en prie.*

- period
- , comma
- : colon
- ; semi-colon
- ' apostrophe
- ? question mark
- ! exclamation mark
- << quote >> unquote
- (open the brackets
-) close the brackets
- / slash @ at
- dash _ underscore
- { } curly brackets
- [] square brackets
- & ampersand

i.e. : that is + explication

e.g. : for example

cf. : compare with

viz. : namely / that is

Être d'accord.

C



That's **True !** *C'est* **Vrai !**

That's **Correct !** *C'est* **Correct !**

Indeed ! *En effet !*

Without a doubt ! *Sans aucun doute !*

I agree with that !

Je suis d'accord avec ça !

It makes sense ! *C'est logique !*

What's more ... *En plus ...*

You're right ! *Vous avez raison !*



Maybe! **Peut être !**

Is that true ? **Vraiment ?**

And yet ... **Et pourtant ...**

What about ... ?
Et au sujet de ... ?

Don't forget that ...
N'oubliez pas que ...



I don't think so !

Je ne pense pas !

That's not true !

Ce n'est pas vrai !

Nonsense !

C'est n'importe quoi !

I disagree because...

Je ne suis pas d'accord car...

No way !

Impossible ! *Approx*

Cependant	However
À cause de	Because of
Afin de	So that
Au lieu de	Instead of
Bien que	Although
Par conséquent	Therefore
Mais	But
Par ailleurs	Besides
Comme	As
De manière à	In order to
Donc	As a result
Ensuite	Then
Et	And
Parce que / car	Because
Si	If
À moins que	Unless
À part ça	Apart from that
De plus	Moreover
Jusqu'à ce que	Until
Sinon	Otherwise
Tant que	As long as
Avec	With

Please. **S'il vous plaît.**

Thank you. **Merci.**

You are welcome. **Je vous en prie.**

You may sit down. **Vous pouvez vous assoir.**

Please, stand up. **Levez-vous s'il vous plaît.**

Turn around. **Retournez-vous.**

Please, keep quiet. **Taisez-vous, s'il vous plaît.**

Wait a second ! **Attendez un instant !**

Keep going ! **Continuez !**

Go back to your seat. **Retournez à votre place.**

I don't understand. **Je ne comprends pas.**

Try again ! **Essayez encore !**

Come in ! **Entrez !**

Let's take a break ! **Faisons une pause !**

Give me your copybook, please.

Donnez-moi votre cahier, s'il vous plaît.

Use the bin. **Utilisez la poubelle.**

Take a ... **Prenez ...**

Open your ... **Ouvrez votre / vos ...**

Close your ... **Fermez votre / vos ...**

Put your ... down ! **Posez votre / vos ...**

Demands.

H



May I **open/close** the window, please ?

Puis-je ouvrir/fermer la fenêtre, s'il vous plaît ?

May I **take** ... in my bag, please ?



Puis-je prendre ... dans mon sac, s'il vous plaît ?

Could you **repeat**, please ?



Pourriez-vous répéter, s'il vous plaît ?

May I **go** to the toilets, please ?



Puis-je aller aux toilettes, s'il vous plaît ?

What's the english for ... ?



Comment dit-on ... en anglais ?

How much time do we have left ?



Combien de temps nous reste-t-il ?

Unités de mesure.

Longueurs.

1 **inch** = 2.54 cm

1 **foot** = 30.4 cm
12 inches

1 **yard** = 91.4 cm
3 feet

1 **chain** = 20.1 m
22 yards

1 **furlong** = 201.1 m
10 chains

1 **mile** = 1609 m
8 furlongs

1 **mile**  = 1852 m
2025 yards

Volumes.

1 **fl oz** = 28.4 ml

1 **gill** = 142 ml
5 ounces

1 **pint** = 0.57 l
4 gills

1 **quart** = 1.13 l
2 pints

1 **gallon** = 4.54 l
4 quarts

1 **peck** = 9.08 l
2 gallons

1 **bushel** = 36.3 l
4 pecks

1 **quarter** = 291 l
8 bushels

Surfaces.

1 **acre** = 4046 m²

1 **sq mile** = 259 ha

Températures.

356°F = 180°C

212°F = 100°C

122°F = 50°C

104°F = 40°C

102.2°F = 39°C

100.4°F = 38°C

98.6°F = 37°C

32°F = 0°C

-40°F = -40°C

Masses.

1 **grain** = 0.064 g

1 **drachm** = 1.77 g

1 **ounce** = 28.3 g

1 **pound** = 453.5 g
16 ounces

1 **stone** = 6.35 kg
14 pounds

1 **quarter** = 12.7 kg
2 stones

1 **hundredweight** = 50.8 kg
4 quarters

1 **ton** = 1016 kg
20 hundredweights

Infinitif	Prétérit	Part Passé	Sens
to beat	I beat	beaten	battre
to become	I became	become	devenir
to begin	I began	begun	commencer
to bend	I bent	bent	(se) courber
to bet	I bet	bet	parier
to bite	I bit	bitten	mordre
to bleed	I bled	bled	saigner
to blow	I blew	blown	souffler
to break	I broke	broken	casser
to bring	I brought	brought	apporter
to build	I built	built	construire
to burn	I burnt	burnt	brûler
to buy	I bought	bought	acheter
to catch	I caught	caught	attraper
to choose	I chose	chosen	choisir
to come	I came	come	venir
to cost	I cost	cost	coûter
to cut	I cut	cut	couper

Infinitif **Prétérit** Part Passé : **Sens**

to dig **I dug** dug : **creuser**

to do **I did** done : **faire**

to draw **I drew** drawn : **dessiner**

to dream **I dreamt** dreamt : **rêver**

to drink **I drank** drunk : **boire**

to drive **I drove** driven : **conduire**

to eat **I ate** eaten : **manger**

to fall **I fell** fallen : **tomber**

to feed **I fed** fed : **nourrir**

to feel **I felt** felt : **sentir/éprouver**

to fight **I fought** fought : **combattre**

to find **I found** found : **trouver**

to flee **I fled** fled : **s'enfuir**

to fly **I flew** flown : **voler**

to forbid **I forbade** forbidden : **interdire**

to forget **I forgot** forgotten : **oublier**

Infinitif **Prétérit** Part Passé : **Sens**

to forgive **I forgave** forgiven : **pardonner**

to freeze **I froze** frozen : **geler**

to get **I got** got : **obtenir**

to give **I gave** given : **donner**

to go **I went** gone : **aller**

to grow **I grew** grown : **grandir**

to have **I had** had : **avoir**

to hear **I heard** heard : **entendre**

to hide **I hid** hidden : **(se) cacher**

to hit **I hit** hit : **frapper/atteindre**

to hold **I held** held : **tenir**

to hurt **I hurt** hurt : **blesser**

to keep **I kept** kept : **garder**

to know **I knew** known : **savoir/connaître**

to lead **I led** led : **mener**

to leap **I leapt** leapt : **sauter**

to learn **I learnt** learnt : **apprendre**

Infinitif **Prétérit** **Part Passé** : **Sens**

to leave **I left** left : **laisser/quitte/partir**

to light **I lit** lit : **allumer**

to lend **I lent** lent : **prêter**

to lose **I lost** lost : **perdre**

to make **I made** made : **faire/fabriquer**

to mean **I meant** meant : **signifier**

to meet **I met** met : **(se) rencontrer**

to pay **I paid** paid : **payer**

to put **I put** put : **mettre**

to read **I read** read : **lire**

to ride **I rode** ridden : **chevaucher**

to ring **I rang** rung : **sonner**

to rise **I rose** risen : **s'élever/ se lever**

to run **I ran** run : **courir**

to say **I said** said : **dire**

to see **I saw** seen : **voir**

to sell **I sold** sold : **vendre**

Infinitif **Prétérit** Part Passé : **Sens**

to send **I sent** sent : **envoyer**

to shake **I shook** shaken : **secouer**

to shine **I shone** shone : **briller**

to shoot **I shot** shot : **tirer**

to sing **I sang** sung : **chanter**

to show **I showed** shown : **montrer**

to sit **I sat** sat : être **assis**

to sink **I sank** sunk : **couler**

to sleep **I slept** slept : **dormir**

to slide **I slid** slid : **glisser**

to speak **I spoke** spoken : **parler**

to spend **I spent** spent : **dépenser**

to spit **I spat** spat : **cracher**

to split **I split** split : **fendre**

to stand **I stood** stood : être **debout**

to steal **I stole** stolen : **voler/ dérober**

to smell **I smelt** smelt : **sentir(odorat)**

I smelled smelled

Infinitif **Prétérit** Part Passé : **Sens**

to stick **I stuck** stuck : **coller**

to sting **I stung** stung : **piquer**

to strike **I struck** struck : **frapper**

to swear **I swore** sworn : **jurer**

to sweep **I swept** swept : **balayer**

to swim **I swam** swum : **nager**

to take **I took** taken : **prendre**

to teach **I taught** taught : **enseigner**

to tear **I tore** torn : **déchirer**

to tell **I told** told : **dire/raconter**

to think **I thought** thought : **penser**

to throw **I threw** thrown : **jeter**

to understand **I understood** understood : **comprendre**

to wake up **I woke up** woken up : **(se) réveiller**

to wear **I wore** worn : **porter**

to win **I won** won : **gagner**

to write **I wrote** written : **écrire**



an egg



a banana



a bathtub



a bottle



a bee



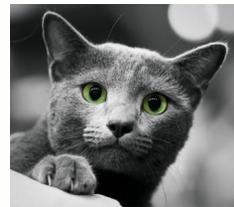
a finger



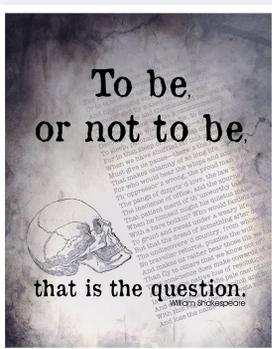
a mother



a classroom



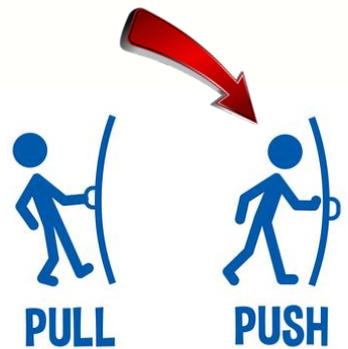
beautiful / ugly



to be



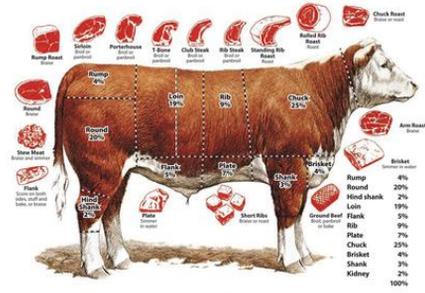
to smile



PULL

PUSH

to push



beef



a cabbage



a bedroom



a cup



a bird



a foot / feet



a father



a copybook



big



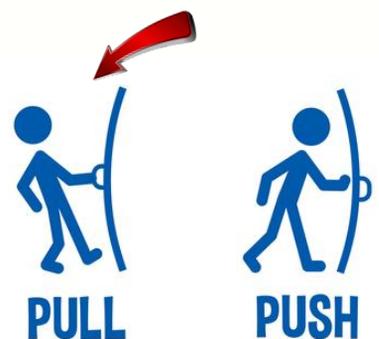
small



to carry



to speak



to pull



bread



a capsicum



a blanket



a fork



a butterfly



a clean hand



a daughter



a fountain pen



two dirty hands



to catch



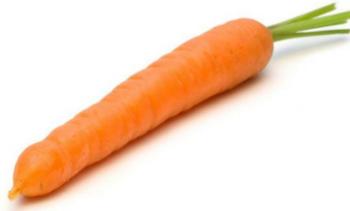
to stand



to read



butter



a carrot



a door



a glass



a dry cat



a leg



a son



a pen



a wet cat



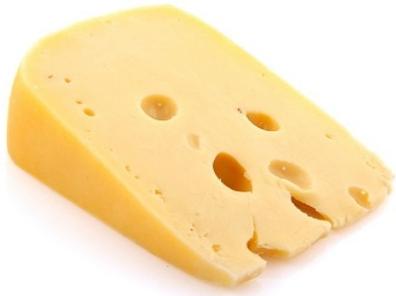
to clean



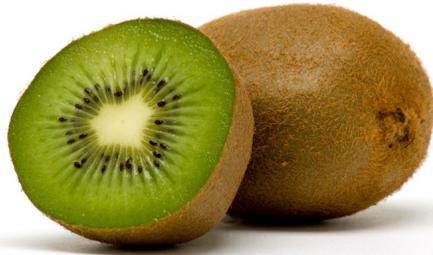
to swim



to remember



cheese



a kiwi fruit



a corridor



a knife



a chicken



a toe



a sister



a pencil

$$1 + 2 = 3$$

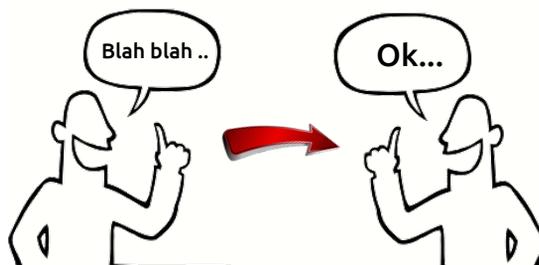
easy

$$\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

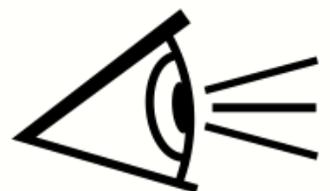
difficult



to come



to talk to



to see



chicken



a leek



the basement



a plate



a cow



a tooth / 2 teeth



a brother



a pencil case



a bike



fast



slow



to cry



to throw



to sell



chocolate



a lemon



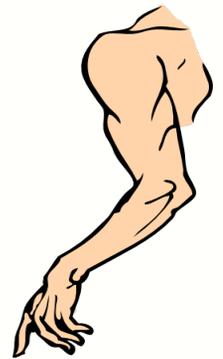
a heater



a spoon



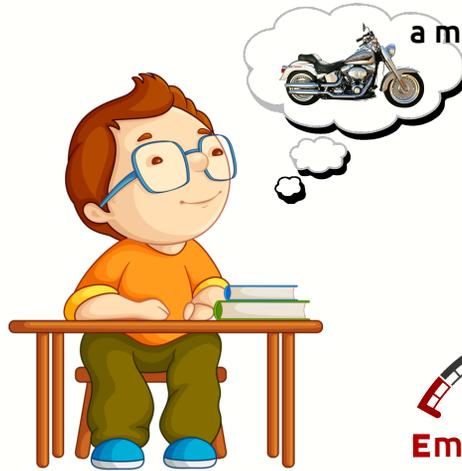
a crocodile



an arm



a grandmother



a pupil



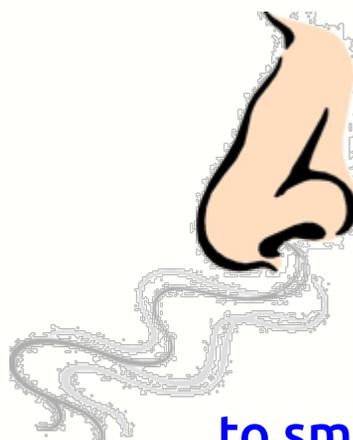
a motorbike



to do



to walk



to smell



coffee



a peach



a pillow



an oven



a dog



the back



a grandfather



a rubber

a good boat



a bad boat



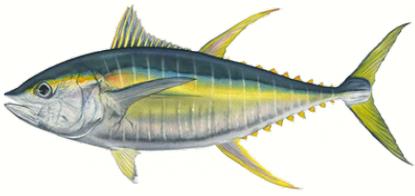
to drink



to wash



to stop



Fish



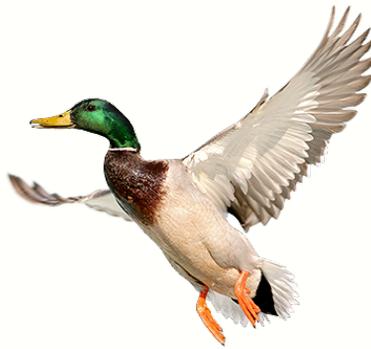
a pear



a room



a chair



a duck



the belly

a happy boy



an aunt



a ruler



a sad boy



to drive



to bite



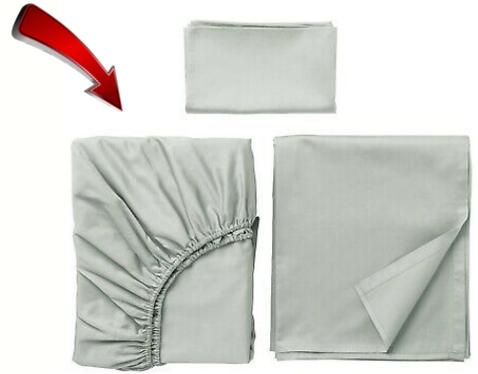
to take



jam



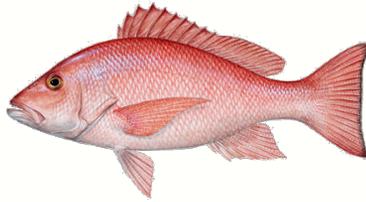
a pineapple



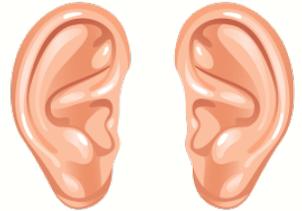
a sheet



a desk



a fish



the ears



an uncle



a sheet

a hard bed



a soft bed



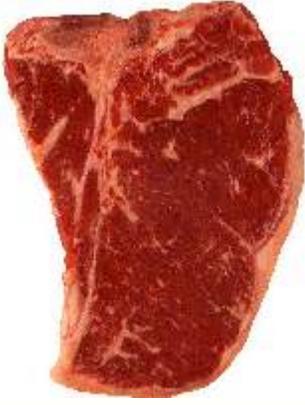
to eat



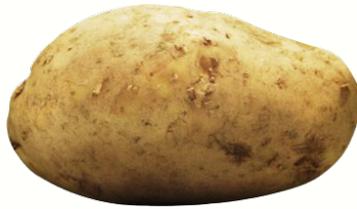
to buy



to taste



meat



a potato



a shower



a lamp



a fly



the eyes



a cousin



an agenda

a light feather



a heavy anvil



to fall



to close



to touch



milk



a strawberry



a shutter



a sofa



a frog



long hair



a child / two children



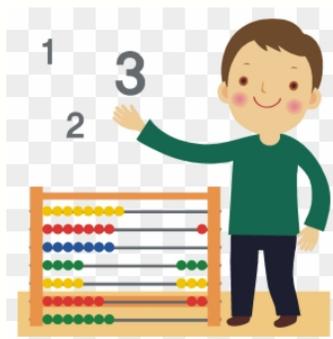
glue



short hair



to go



to count



to understand



mustard



a tomato



a sink



a TV



a goat



the head

a new television



an old television



a tee-shirt



paper

I have a ball.



to have



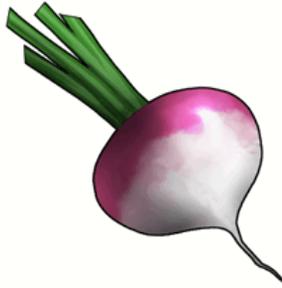
to cut



to watch



oil



a turnip



a tap



a table



a horse



the mouth

an open door



a coat



biology

a closed door



to love



to find



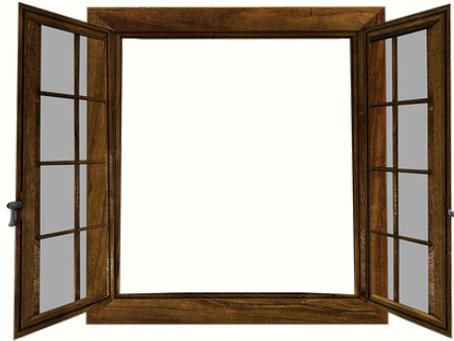
to win



pasta



a zucchini



a window



a trash can



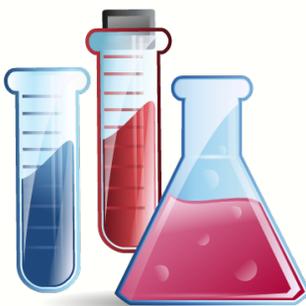
a lion



the nose



a dress



chemistry



rich

poor



to make



to forget



to work



pepper



an apple



a bed



a wardrobe



a monkey



the shoulder

strong



a jacket



English



weak



to meet

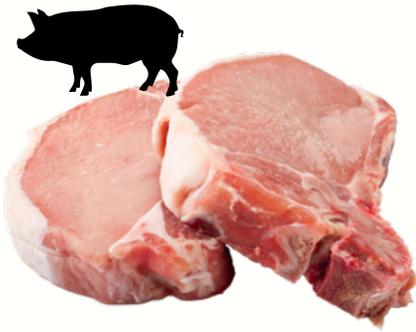


to give



to write

* : énorme approximation symbolique.



pork



an apricot



the bathroom



an armchair



a mouse / mice



the lips



a pair of trousers

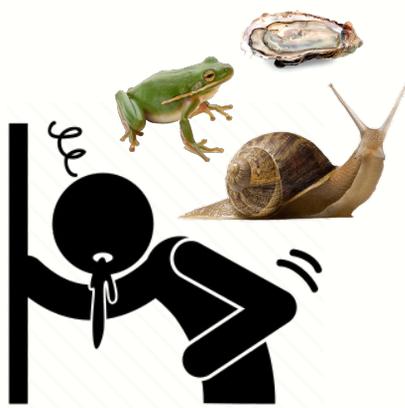


French

young



to move



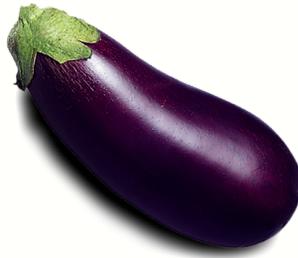
to hate



old



Rice



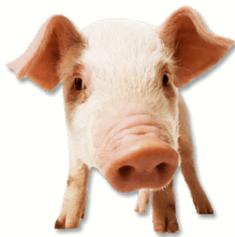
an eggplant



the garage



a fridge



a pig



the cheeks



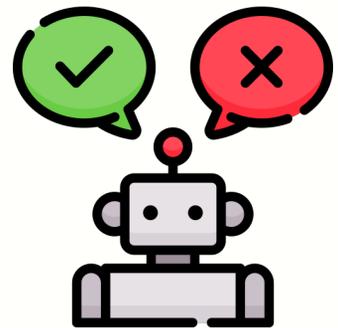
a shirt



Geography

True

False



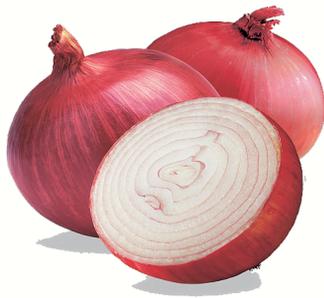
to put



to hear



Salt



an onion



the garden



Breakfast



a rabbit



the chin



a shoe



German

Right Wrong



to run



to help



Sugar



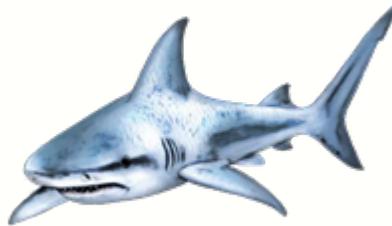
an orange



the kitchen



Lunch



a shark



the tongue



a sock



History

On time



Late



to say (that...)



to keep





Tea



beans



the living room



a snack



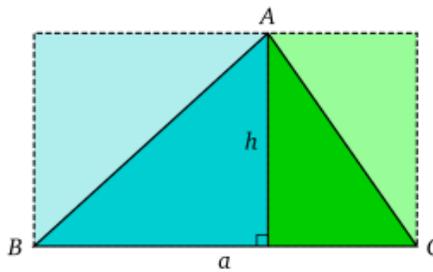
a turtle



the neck



a sweater



Mathematics



to shout



to kiss

On time



Late





vinegar



grapes



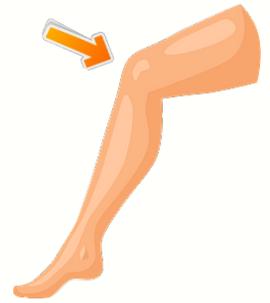
the roof



Tea



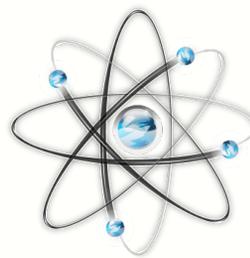
a tortoise



the knee



a swimsuit



Physics



to sing



to listen



hot



water



lettuce



the stairs

20:15



Dinner



a wasp



a nail



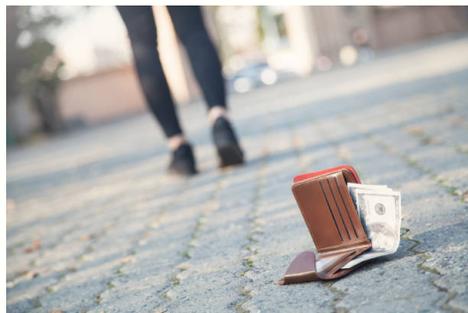
pajamas
pyjamas



Spanish



to sit



to lose



warm



yoghurt



peas



the toilets



A drink



an elephant



an elbow



underwear



Sports / P. E



to sleep



to open



cold