

Dossier de grammaire

I. Simple Present or Present Continuous?

A. Synthèse

Present simple

Le présent simple s'emploie pour parler d'habitudes, de routines, d'actions répétées et de faits plus ou moins permanents.

To play		
(+)	Singulier	Pluriel
1 ^e pers	I play	we play
2 ^e pers	you play	you play
3 ^e pers	he / she /it plays	they play



- Il y a toujours un 's' à la troisième personne du singulier.
- Après -s, -sh, -ch, -x et -o, on ajoute 'es' à la troisième personne du singulier.
→ She brushes she dresses he watches it finishes she goes
- Les verbes qui se terminent en -y forment la troisième personne en **-ies** (sauf quand le -y est précédé d'une voyelle).
→ She tries (to try) she flies (to fly)

MAIS

- → She enjoys (to enjoy) she plays (to play)

To play		
(-)	Singulier	Pluriel
1 ^{re} pers	I don't play	we don't play
2 ^e pers	you don't play	you don't play
3 ^e pers	he / she /it doesn't play	they don't play

To play		
(?)	Singulier	Pluriel
1 ^{re} pers	Do I play?	Do we play?
2 ^e pers	Do you play?	Do you play?
3 ^e pers	Does he / she /it play?	Do they play?

Short answers	
Yes, I/you/we/they do.	No, I/you/we/they don't.
Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

En anglais, on répond rarement par un simple 'yes' ou 'no' à une question fermée (dont la réponse attendue est « oui » ou « non »). La réponse doit toujours être : Yes / No + pronom personnel sujet + auxiliaire.

The present continuous

Emploi : on l'utilise pour exprimer une action qui se déroule au moment où l'on parle.

En français, on peut dire « en train de ».

Formation : il faut conjuguer le verbe auxiliaire 'to be' au présent suivi du verbe auquel on ajoute '-ing'.

I'm lying on the beach and I'm drinking a cocktail.

Je suis couchée sur la plage et je bois un cocktail.

FORME AFFIRMATIVE			FORME NÉGATIVE		
I	am 'm	swimming swimming	I	am not 'm not	swimming swimming
You	are 're	swimming swimming	You	are not aren't	swimming swimming
He/she/it	is 's	swimming swimming	He/she/it	is not isn't	swimming swimming
We	are 're	swimming swimming	We	are not aren't	swimming swimming
You	are 're	swimming swimming	You	are not aren't	swimming swimming
They	are 're	swimming swimming	They	are not aren't	swimming swimming

FORME INTERROGATIVE			SHORT ANSWERS
Am	I	swimming?	Yes, I am No, I'm not
Are	you	swimming?	Yes, you are No, you aren't
Is	he / she / it	swimming?	Yes, he is No, he isn't
Are	we	swimming?	Yes, we are No, we aren't
Are	you	swimming?	Yes, you are No, you aren't
Are	they	swimming?	Yes, they are No, they aren't

Present simple or present continuous?

Remember! L'emploi du présent simple et du présent continu


Present simple	Present continuous
He usually plays volleyball with a club.	My boyfriend is playing beach volleyball.
D'habitude, il joue au volley dans un club.	Mon petit-ami est en train de jouer au beach volley.

Le présent simple exprime une routine, une habitude tandis que le présent continu exprime une action qui est en train de se dérouler.

- ! Dans les phrases au **présent simple**, on trouve souvent des indicateurs de temps comme **every day, every week, every year, every month, always, usually, often, sometimes, never, once a week.**
- ! Dans les phrases au **présent continu**, on trouve souvent des adverbes comme **now, at the moment, just now, right now.**
- ! Certains verbes sont rarement utilisés au présent continu. Il s'agit de verbes tels que to like, to love, to hate, to want, to understand, to believe,...


B. Exercices

1. Complète les phrases avec le verbe conjugué au temps adéquat (Simple Present ou Present Continuous)



I [1 not to go] to the shopping centre every weekend 'just to have look' because then I will spend money. Now I [2 to shop] for a new outfit with my mum. I like shopping with my mum, she always [3 to accompany] me. When I go shopping with her I [4 never / to waste] money.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4




I [5 to like] tech toys and gadgets. At the moment I [6 to save] for a new notebook. My mother [7 to think] that I am too young to have a job but it's hard as a teen to depend on your pocket money. That's why I [8 to develop] my own business now. I specialise in web-design. [9 your website / to need] an update? Call me!

- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

2. Lis le texte sur la famille Jefferson et complète les phrases avec le verbe conjugué au temps adéquat (Simple Present ou Present Continuous)

a This is Mr Jefferson. He [1] [be] a primary school teacher. He [2] [teach] English and Maths. At the moment, he [3] [teach] Maths. He [4] [live] in a flat in London. He [5] [like] going to the cinema, but today, he [6] [go] to the theatre.




- 1 3 5
 2 4 6

b Mrs Jefferson [1] [work] for a big company in London. However, she [2] [work] today because she [3] [not feel] well. She [4] [play] tennis twice a week, but today, she [5] [not play], she [6] [stay] at home.




- 1 3 5
 2 4 6

c Cameron [1] [be] Mr and Mrs Jefferson's son. He [2] [be] 13 years old and [3] [go] to school in London. He [4] [not like] shopping, he [5] [prefer] hanging out with his friends. They usually [6] [go] skateboarding in the park. Today, they [7] [not skateboard], they [8] [play] football.



- 1 4 7
 2 5 8
 3 6

d Jessica [1] [be] their daughter. She [2] [study] History at university in Liverpool at the moment. She [3] [want] to be a teacher like her father. On Friday evening, she always [4] [have] a drink with her friends at the local pub. This evening, she [5] [go] to a party. She really [6] [like] dancing.



- 1 3 5
 2 4 6

3. Décris les deux images.

- Que font habituellement les enfants quand leur mère est là ?
- Que font les enfants maintenant, pendant que leur mère n'est pas là ?



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II. Déterminants possessifs

A. Synthèse

Les déterminants possessifs

my	mon, ma, mes
you	ton, ta, tes
his	son, sa, ses (possesseur masculin)
her	son, sa, ses (possesseur féminin)
its	son, sa, ses (possesseur chose ou animal)
our	notre, nos
your	votre, vos
their	leur, leurs

Il y a une grande différence entre l'anglais et le français ! En anglais, on regarde qui possède, alors qu'en français on regarde **ce qui** est possédé.
Ces 3 déterminants possessifs signifient **son, sa, ses** mais on utilise :

- **his** : quand le possesseur est un homme / un garçon.
- **her** : quand le possesseur est une femme / une fille.
- **its** : quand le possesseur n'est pas humain.

EXEMPLES :

Anna is in her study.	Anna est dans son bureau.
Simon likes his drums.	Simon aime sa batterie.
I love London and its monuments.	J'aime Londres et ses monuments.

B. Exercices

1. Complète la colonne « déterminant possessif » avec le déterminant possessif qui correspond puis place-le dans la phrase.

PRONOM PERSONNEL SUJET	DÉTERMINANT POSSESSIF	
I	_____	I live alone in New York. _____ apartment is on the top floor.
you	your	You live alone in New York. Your apartment is on the second floor.
he	_____	He lives in New York. _____ apartment is on the first floor.
she	_____	She lives in New York. _____ apartment is beautiful.
it	its	I just love this apartment, its rooms and furniture.
we	_____	We live in New York. _____ apartment is on the third floor.
you	your	You live in New York with your parents. Your apartment is small.
they	_____	They live in New York. _____ apartment is modern.

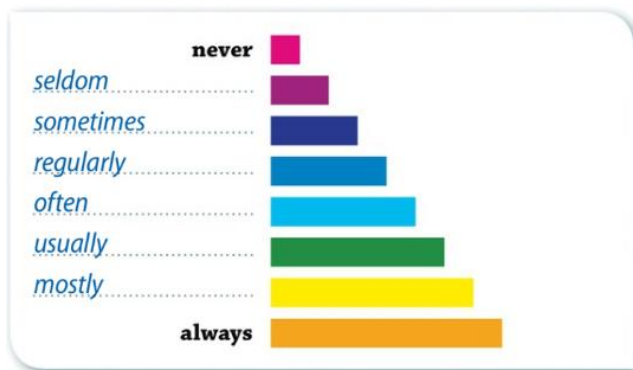
2. Complète les phrases avec les déterminants possessifs adéquats

Let me guide you around my house. I sleep on the first floor. I have [1] own room. On the walls of [2] room you can find pictures of me and my friends enjoying [3] last scout camp. Bridget, [4] sister, also has [5] own room. My parents sleep downstairs. [6] bedroom is next to [7] living room. If you ever visit our house, don't forget to take off [8] shoes. There is carpet everywhere. [9] mother always tells my father and [10] football friends: 'Don't enter [11] house with [12] dirty football shoes.'

1 _____ 4 _____ 7 _____ 10 _____
 2 _____ 5 _____ 8 _____ 11 _____
 3 _____ 6 _____ 9 _____ 12 _____

III. Les adverbes de fréquence

A. Synthèse



B. Exercices

1. Complète les phrases avec le bon adverbe de fréquence

Database	To talk about activities and their frequency
....., I take the dog out.	Tous les jours , je sors le chien.
I go to bed at 9 pm.	Je vais toujours au lit à 21h00.
I go swimming.	Je vais habituellement nager.
I go shopping.	Je vais souvent faire les courses.
I wash my father's car.	Je lave parfois la voiture de mon père.
I cut the grass.	Je ne tonds jamais la pelouse.

2. La place de l'adverbe de fréquence

- Look at these example sentences.

William never watches television.

I don't usually play video games.

My best friend is always very funny.

Do you often do your homework before dinner?

- What's the place of the adverb of frequency in a sentence?
- Choose the correct rules and highlight them.

General rule

The place of the adverb of frequency is:

- between the subject and the verb.
- just in front of the main verb.
- just after the subject.
- just after the main verb.

The verb TO BE

The place of the adverb of frequency is:

- between the subject and the verb *to be*.
- just in front of the verb *to be*.
- just after the subject.
- just after the verb *to be*.

3. Écris à propos de tes habitudes

Write about your daily routine.

- Write three sentences to describe some of your daily routines or things you regularly do. Use three different adverbs of frequency.

EXAMPLE • *I sometimes take the bus to school.*

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- Write two sentences to describe things you don't usually do. Use two different adverbs of frequency.

EXAMPLE • *I don't often go to the cinema.*

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- Write two questions to ask a friend about his / her daily routine.

EXAMPLE • *How often do you watch the TV news?*

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