

# GRAMMAR FOR PREPARATORY CLASSES

## A QUICK GRAMMAR REFERENCE

- |                             |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| 1) Propositions relatives   | p. 47 |
| 2) Quantificateurs          | p. 48 |
| 3) Questions                | p.50  |
| 4) Réponses courtes         | p.52  |
| 5) So/neither               | p.53  |
| 6) Subjonctif               | p. 54 |
| 7) Temps                    | p.55  |
| 8) Les erreurs des Français | p.56  |
| 9) Used to/ to be used to   | p. 57 |

## ***A QUICK GRAMMAR REFERENCE***

### ***INTRODUCTION***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SOMMAIRE

	Tips (livre)	Fiche page (fichier Grammar reference)	Exercices page (fichier exercices)
ACCORD SUJET-VERBE		3	2
ADJECTIFS		4	3
ADJECTIFS COMPOSÉS		5	4
ADVERBES		6	5
ARTICLES		8	6
CAUSATIFS	TIPS 6		7
COLLOCATIONS		10	8
COMPARATIFS & SUPERLATIFS		11	11
CONDITIONNELS		13	12
CONJONCTIONS	TIPS 6		13
DISCOURS INDIRECT		15	15
FOR + OBJET + TO + VERBE		16	
GET		17	16
IMPERATIF			17
INFINITIF D'INTENTION	TIPS 6	18	
IT		19	
INFINITIF / BASE VERBALE / - ING	TIPS 6	20	18
LOOK, FEEL, TASTE, SOUND, SMELL		22	19
MAKE ou DO		23	20
MODAUX (AUXILLIAIRES)		24	21
MOTS DE TRANSITION		28	24
NÉGATIONS PIÉGEUSES		30	26
NOMS COMPOSÉS		31	27
NOMS DÉNOMBRABLES & INDÉNOMBRABLES		32	28
PARTICIPES		35	29
PASSIF		36	30
PLURIELS		37	31
PONCTUATION		38	
POSSESSION		39	32
PRÉFIXES & SUFFIXES		41	34
PRÉPOSITIONS	TIPS 5	42	35
PRONOMS	TIPS 6		38
PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES		47	39
QUANTIFICATEURS		48	40
QUESTIONS	TIPS 2	50	41
REPONSES COURTES		52	43
SO / NEITHER		53	43
SUBJONCTIF		54	44
TEMPS		55	45
LES ERREURS PRÉFÉRÉES DES FRANÇAIS		56	
USED TO / TO BE USED TO		57	48
VERBES A PARTICULE	TIPS 5		49

## LES PRINCIPALES PRÉPOSITIONS DE LIEU ET DE MOUVEMENT

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

+ = statique : = dynamique

\* Sur un plan vertical

<sub>1</sub> Aussi : Beneath, underneath

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

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

## LES PRINCIPAUX VERBES + PRÉPOSITION

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

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

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

## LES PRINCIPAUX ADJECTIFS + PRÉPOSITION

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

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

## PROPOSITIONS RELATIVES

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

**Who :** Pour les êtres humains

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

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

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

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

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

Il y a deux sortes de subordonnées relatives.

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

**Sujet**

**Objet**

The man who wrote the letter.

He wrote the letter to the trainee (who) he is training.

The computer which is in his office.

Here is the book (which ) I said I would lend you.

The town where they work.

They work in the town (which) he was born in.

The man whose book you borrowed.

The man (who(m)) I am looking for is not here.

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

Do you know the supplier – Bill wrote to him.

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

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

My aunt, who is away in Thailand, has sent me a postcard.

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

**Préposition + whom / which:** **With whom, to whom, about whom, about which, without which :**

My cell phone, without which I am completely lost, has gone missing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whatever you need, we can supply it.

We can leave whenever you want.

## QUANTIFICATEURS

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

**All/most:** (*Tous / la plupart*) est utilisé avec un nom au pluriel ou indénombrable pour généraliser :

Most passengers expect friendly and efficient service. All advice is welcome.

- **All / most / half (of) the:** (*Tous / la plupart / la moitié de(s)*) concerne quelque chose de plus précis :

All of the investors were disappointed. Most of the produce is bad.

Half of the employees were absent today.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Both factory outlets sell branded goods.

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

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

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

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

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

Both printed documents and broadcasting are good advertising media.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Neither / either peut aussi se mettre seul.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## QUESTIONS (ÉCHO)

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

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

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

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

! Faites attention à l'accord avec le sujet :

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

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

2. Pour marquer la surprise :

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

3. Pour renforcer votre propre question :

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

## QUESTIONS (INDIRECTES)

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

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

**! Faites attention à vos réponses :**

Could you tell me...

Yes of course. ≠ I'd rather not.

Would you mind telling me / if...

Not at all. ≠ I'd rather not.

Would you mind if I.....

Not at all ≠ I'd rather you didn't.

## RÉPONSES COURTES

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

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

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

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

## SO / NEITHER

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Vous pouvez utiliser to pour éviter une répétition après les expressions suivantes :*

be supposed/allowed, have to, know how, like, tell, want, prefer

Why didn't you come yesterday? I didn't know I was supposed to. (come)

Will you reply to the computer questionnaire? I don't know how to. (reply)

Why didn't you fill in the booking form? I wasn't aware I had to. (fill in the form)

## SUBJONCTIF

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

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

## TEMPS – UN RÉCAPITULATIF

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

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

## Les erreurs préférées des Français !

I agree with you.

~~I am agree with you.~~

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

It seems like ages since we saw you.

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

Ici nous utilisons le prétérit malgré "since".

I have cut my finger.

~~I have been cutting my finger.~~

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

He was much fatter ten years ago.

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

Pas de "there is" avec "ago".

I lived in Paris for 4 years.

I have lived in Paris for 4 years

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

How long ago did you live there?

How long have you lived there?

Même chose pour ces deux phrases. How long ago = prétérit. How long have = present perfect.

I have just been shopping

I just went shopping

Have you eaten yet?

Did you eat yet?

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

He has lived in Morocco for five years.

He has been living in Morocco for five years.

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

He got promoted in 1997.

~~He has been promoted since 1997.~~

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

I don't think he will go.

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

Le négatif est sur "think" et non sur "will not".

He won't go.

He wants to go.

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

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

~~We are 4.~~

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

When he comes, please show him in.

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

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

I'm going to go to Italy next Monday.

I'm going to Italy next Monday.

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

I'm going to wash my hair this evening.

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

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

I am going to write to Mary today.

I was going to write to Mary today.

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

## USED TO vs TO BE USED TO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He wasn't used to working late.

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

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