

1. Synthesis on past and present tenses

| | SIMPLE | | CONTINUOUS | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Present | + inf. (+ -s (3 ^e pers sg) - do(es)n't + infinitif ? do(es) + infinitif | - Habitude - Horaire de train/bus/avion | to be au present + inf. + -ing | - Action qui est en train de se dérouler - Action future arrangée (date/heure) |
| Past | + inf. + -(e)d ou irrégulier - didn't + inf. ? did + infinitif | - Habitude passée - Moment précisé dans le passé (yesterday, last week/year, ...ago, when...?) | to be au passé (was/were) + inf. + -ing | Action qui était en train de se dérouler à un moment du passé |
| Present Perfect | <i>Have</i> + participe passé (-(e)d ou irrégulier) | - Conséquence de l'action du passé sur le présent - ever, never, already, yet - action récente (just/recently) - depuis (since/for) - (this week/year, today) | <i>Has/have been</i> + inf. + -ing | On insiste sur la durée de l'action : - depuis (since/for) - how long...? (-irritation) |
| Past Perfect | <i>Had</i> + participe passé | Antériorité par rapport à un moment passé | <i>Had been</i> + inf. + -ing | On insiste sur la durée de l'action |

2. Simple present

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** **sujet + infinitif** (sans "to")
MAIS à la 3° pers sing + (e)s.

I often work late.

He always works late. She usually works late.

NB 1: Les verbes se terminant par **-y** précédé d'une consonne forment la 3° personne du singulier en **-ies**.

ex: *To carry* -> *he carries*

To try -> *he tries*

mais: *To stay* -> *she stays*

NB 2: Les verbes se terminant par **-o** précédé d'une consonne forment la 3° personne du singulier en **-oes**.

ex: *To go* -> *he goes*

To do -> *he does*

NB 3: Les verbes se terminant par **-s, -sh, -ch, -x, -z** forment la troisième personne du singulier en **-es**.

ex: *To pass* -> *he passes*

To finish -> *she finishes*

To fix -> *he fixes*

2. **Forme interrogative:** **Do / Does + sujet + infinitif ?**

Do you often work late?

Does he usually work late?

Who teaches you English?

How many people live here?

≠ *Who do you teach English to?*

≠ *How many people do you meet every day?*

3. **Forme négative:** **do not (don't) / does not (doesn't) + infinitif**

I do not (don't) often work late.

He does not (doesn't) often work late.

B. USAGE

Le **Simple Present** exprime :

- **une action habituelle, répétée ou une vérité générale.**
- **un horaire** de train, de bus, d'avion, de cinéma, ...

My train leaves at 5.30.

Les **adverbes de fréquence** sont utilisés avec le *Simple Present* (*often, never, always, sometimes, usually, generally,...*). Ils se placent :

- Devant le verbe principal:

I often work late.

- Après le verbe **TO BE** :

I am often late.

She is never ill.

Les autres compléments de temps qui expriment une fréquence se placent en fin de phrase.

He plays football twice a week.

3. Present continuous

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** “**To be**” conjugué au *Simple Present* + le verbe principal suivi du suffixe **-ing**.

I am reading a book at the moment.

You are watching TV now.

She is studying at university this year.

We are staying at home tonight.

NB 1: Le **e** final des verbes tombe lorsqu'on ajoute le suffixe **-ing**

ex: *To make* -> *making*
 To come -> *coming*

NB 2: Dans les verbes se terminant en **-ie**, le **i** devient **y** lorsqu'on ajoute le suffixe **-ing**

ex: *To die* -> *dying*
 To lie -> *lying*

NB 3: Lorsqu'un verbe d'une syllabe se termine par une consonne unique précédée d'une voyelle unique (*to stop, to get, to run, ...*), la consonne finale est redoublée devant le suffixe **-ing** (*y* et *w* ne sont pas des consonnes)

ex: *To stop* -> *stopping*
 To get -> *getting*
 To run -> *running*

NB 4: Pour les verbes polysyllabiques, on redouble la consonne finale précédée d'une voyelle unique si la dernière syllabe est accentuée:

ex: *To beGIN* -> *beginning*
Mais: *To HAPpen* -> *happening*
 To VISit -> *visiting*
 To deVELOp -> *developing*

NB 5: Les verbes se terminant en **-c**, prennent **ck** devant le suffixe **-ing**

ex: *To picnic* -> *picnicking*

2. **Forme interrogative** **am/are/is + sujet + inf. -ing?**

What are you doing at present?

What is he reading?

3. **Forme negative** **to be à la forme négative + inf. -ing**

I am not working at the moment.

B. USAGE

Le **Present Continuous** exprime :

- **une action en train de se dérouler au moment où l'on parle** ou qui se déroule pendant une période de temps limitée mais pas forcément au moment où l'on parle.

I'm reading a book at the moment.

- **une action future déjà arrangée**. Dans ce cas, un complément de temps est nécessaire pour indiquer que nous sommes dans le futur.

I am staying at home tonight.

NB 1: Il y a une série de verbes qui ne se conjuguent pas au présent continu:

1. les verbes de perception:
to see, to hear, to smell, to taste
2. les verbes de cognition:
to know, to suppose, to mean, to understand, to imagine, to think (opinion), to forget, to realise, to remember, ...
3. les verbes de sentiment et d'émotion:
to prefer, to hate, to like, to love, to desire, to believe, to agree, to hope, to want, to need, to wish, to refuse, ...
4. + *to appear, to belong (to), to consist(in/of), to contain, to depend (on), to seem, to possess, to forgive, to owe, ...*

NB 2: Le *Present Continuous* utilisé avec *ALWAYS, OFTEN, ALL THE TIME* exprime l'agacement.

She is always losing her keys!

NB 3: Le verbe "to have" ne se conjugue pas au *Present Continuous* lorsqu'il signifie "posséder". Mais il peut se conjuguer au *Present Continuous* dans les expressions suivantes:

To have breakfast, lunch, dinner
To have a rest
To have trouble
To have difficulty
To have a shower, a bath,
To have a walk ...

NB 4: Le verbe "to think" peut se conjuguer au *Present Continuous* dans les locutions verbales "to think about" et "to think of".

What are you thinking about?
I'm thinking of moving.

4. Simple past

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative:** **sujet + infinitif (sans "to") + ed**
 sauf verbes irréguliers

We played tennis yesterday.
I saw him yesterday.

NB 1: les verbes se terminant par **e** ajoutent seulement **d**
 ex: *To love* -> *loved*

NB 2: les verbes se terminant par **y** précédé d'une consonne changent l'**y** en **i** avant d'ajouter **ed**
 ex: *To carry* -> *carried*

NB 3: les règles concernant le redoublement de la consonne finale lorsque l'on ajoute le suffixe **-ing** sont d'application pour la formation du *Simple Past*
 ex: *To admit* -> *admitted*

2. **Forme interrogative:** **did + sujet + infinitif (sans "to")**

When did you play tennis?
When did you see him?

3. **Forme négative:** **sujet + did not (didn't) + infinitif (sans "to")**

I didn't see him last week.
I didn't play tennis yesterday.

B. USAGE

Le ***Simple Past*** exprime **une action qui s'est déroulée à un moment précis du passé, dans une période de temps terminée. Avec le *Simple Past*, on insiste sur le moment où l'action a eu lieu et pas sur les conséquences de l'action.**

Quelques mots-clés: ***yesterday, ...ago, last week, last year, when, ...***

I went to Australia in 1998 and in 2006.
I broke my arm yesterday.
I met him 20 years ago.
Elvis Presley was a famous star. (Because Elvis is dead!)
I bought my house last year.
When did you see him?

NB: Usages particuliers du *Simple past* :

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------------------|
| <i>I wish I won at the lottery.</i> | = | Je souhaiterais gagner au lotto. |
| <i>It's high time you learnt your vocabulary.</i> | = | Il est grand temps que tu apprennes... |
| <i>I'd rather you came another time.</i> | = | Je préférerais que tu viennes une autre fois. |
| <i>If I were you, I would not stay here.</i> | = | Si j'étais toi, je ne resterais pas ici. |

5. Present perfect simple

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative** **sujet + “have/has” + participe passé**
(= verbe + **ed** ou verbe irrégulier)

I have already finished my work.

2. **Forme interrogative** **“have/has” + sujet + participe passé**
(= verbe + **ed** ou verbe irrégulier)

Have you finished your work yet?

3. **Forme négative** **sujet + “have/has” + not + participe passé**
(= verbe + **ed** ou verbe irrégulier)

I haven't finished my work yet.

B. USAGE

Le **Present Perfect Simple** exprime :

- **une action qui a eu lieu à un moment non précisé du passé,**
- **dans une période de temps non terminée,**
- **ou qui vient juste de se terminer.**

Avec le *Present Perfect Simple*, on insiste sur **les conséquences que l'action a dans le présent** et non sur le moment où elle a eu lieu.

Quelques mots-clés:

today, this week, this ...,
ever, never, already, yet (dans une question), not yet
in the past few weeks, so far, until now,
just, recently, lately,
since, for, ...

I have already been twice to Australia.

I have read three books since last week.

I have known him for 20 years. ! = Je le connais depuis 20 ans. (présent en fr.)

I have broken my arm so I cannot play tennis.

NB: *He has been* to the cinema.

-> il est allé au cinéma et il est revenu.

He has gone to the cinema.

-> il est allé au cinéma et il y est encore.

6. Present perfect continuous

A. FORME

1. **Forme affirmative** **sujet + “have/has” + been + infinitif -ing**

I have been working for hours.

2. **Forme interrogative** **“have/has” + sujet + been + infinitif -ing**

Have you been sleeping for a long time?

3. **Forme négative** **sujet + “have/has” + not + been + infinitif -ing**

NB: La forme négative est peu courante.

I haven't been waiting for a long time, I can still wait a little.

B. USAGE

Le *Present Perfect Continuous* exprime **une action qui a commencé à un moment déterminé du passé, s'est poursuivie jusque dans le présent et se poursuivra peut-être à l'avenir.**

Avec le *Present Perfect Continuous*, **on insiste avant tout sur la durée de l'action plus que sur ses résultats ou ses conséquences.**

Quelques **mots clés**: **for, since, how long... ?,...**

He has been sleeping for hours.

How long have you been living in Liège?

I have been reading since eight o'clock

>< I have already read three books.

DURING est une préposition, toujours suivie d'un nom. Elle indique quand quelque chose est arrivé et sa signification peut être paraphrasée comme suit : « à un certain moment dans un laps de temps ».

Ex. : We had to call a doctor **during** the night.

Ex. : Can I speak to you **during** the break?

Il convient de souligner que « during » ne s'utilise jamais avec un laps de temps.

Ex. : ~~We talked during five minutes.~~

Ex. : ~~We're on holiday during six weeks.~~

FOR est une préposition, toujours suivie d'un nom et elle indique la durée d'une action.

Ex. : We talked **for** five minutes

Ex. : We're going on holiday **for** six weeks.

SINCE désigne le commencement précis d'une action (une date, une heure etc).

Ex : I've been working **since** 8 o'clock.

Ex: I have loved you **since** the first time I met you.

7. List of irregular verbs

| | <u>Infinitif</u> | <u>Simple Past</u> | <u>Participe passé</u> | <u>Traduction</u> |
|----|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | To awake [≡ωεικ] | Awoke,awaked | Awoken,awaked | Éveiller |
| | To be [I:] | Was, were | Been [I:] | Être |
| | To bear [E≡] | Bore [O:] | Borne [O:] | Porter, supporter |
| | To beat [I:] | Beat [I:] | Beaten [I:] | Battre |
| | To become [ç] | Became [ει] | Become [ç] | Devenir |
| | To begin [I] | Began [{}] | Begun [ç] | Commencer |
| | To bend [E] | Bent [E] | Bent [E] | Courber |
| | To bet [E] | Bet, betted | Bet, betted | Parier |
| | To bid [I] | Bade, bid | Bidden, bid | Ordonner, offrir |
| 10 | To bite [αι] | Bit [I] | Bitten [I] | Mordre |
| | To bleed [I:] | Bled [e] | Bled [e] | Saigner |
| | To blow [≡Y] | Blew [Y:] | Blown [≡Y] | Souffler |
| | To break [ει] | Broke [≡Y] | Broken [≡Y] | Casser |
| | To bring [IN] | Brought [O:] | Brought [O:] | Apporter |
| | To build [I] | Built [I] | Built [I] | Construire |
| | To burn [≡:] | Burnt [≡:] | Burnt [≡:] | Brûler |
| | To burst [≡:] | Burst [≡:] | Burst [≡:] | Éclater |
| | To buy [αι] | Bought [O:] | Bought [O:] | Acheter |
| | Can [{}] | Could [κYδ] | | Pouvoir, être capable de |
| 20 | To catch [{}] | Caught [O:] | Caught [O:] | Attraper |
| | To choose [Y:] | Chose [≡Y] | Chosen [≡Y] | Choisir |
| | To come [ç] | Came [ει] | Come [ç] | Venir |
| | To cost [O] | Cost [O] | Cost [O] | Coûter |
| | To cut [ç] | Cut [ç] | Cut [ç] | Couper |
| | To deal [I:] (with) | Dealt [E] | Dealt [E] | Distribuer, traiter |
| | To dig [I] | Dug [ç] | Dug [ç] | Creuser |
| | To do [v:] | Did | Done [ç] | Faire |
| | To draw [O:] | Drew [v:] | Drawn [O:] | Dessiner, tirer |
| | To dream [I:] | Dreamt [E] | Dreamt [E] | Rêver |
| 30 | To drink | Drank [{}] | Drunk [ç] | Boire |
| | To drive [αι] | Drove [≡Y] | Driven [I] | Conduire |
| | To eat [I:] | Ate [ει] | Eaten [I:] | Manger |
| | To fall [O:] | Fell [E] | Fallen [O:] | Tomber |
| | To feed [I:] | Fed [E] | Fed [E] | Nourrir |
| | To feel [I:] | Felt [E] | Felt [E] | Sentir |
| | To fight [αι] | Fought [O:] | Fought [O:] | (Se) battre |
| | To find [αι] | Found [αYvδ] | Found [αYvδ] | Trouver |
| | To flee [I:] | Fled [E] | Fled [E] | Fuir, s'enfuir |
| | To fly [αι] | Flew [Y:] | Flown [≡Y] | Voler |
| 40 | To forbid [I] | Forbade [ει] | Forbidden [I] | Interdire |
| | To forget [E] | Forgot [O] | Forgotten [O] | Oublier |
| | To forgive [I] | Forgave [ει] | Forgiven [I] | Pardonner |
| | To freeze [I:] | Froze [≡Y] | Frozen [≡Y] | Geler |
| | To get [E] | Got [O] | Got [O] | Obtenir, devenir |
| | To give [I] | Gave [ει] | Given [I] | Donner |
| | To go [≡Y] | Went [E] | Gone [O] | Aller |
| | To grow [≡Y] | Grew [Y:] | Grown [≡Y] | Croître |
| | To hang [{}] | Hung [ç] | Hung [ç] | Pendre à |
| | To have [{}] | Had [{}] | Had [{}] | Avoir |
| 50 | To hear [I≡] | Heard [≡:] | Heard [≡:] | Entendre |
| | To hide [αι] | Hid [I] | Hidden, hid | Cacher |
| | To hit [I] | Hit [I] | Hit [I] | Frapper |
| | To hold [≡Y] | Held [E] | Held [E] | Tenir |
| | To hurt [≡:] | Hurt [≡:] | Hurt [≡:] | Blesser, faire mal |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| | To keep [I:] | Kept [E] | Kept [E] | Garder, conserver |
| | To kneel [I:] | Knelt [E] | Knelt [E] | S'agenouiller |
| | To know [≅Y] | Knew [ϕY:] | Known [≅Y] | Savoir, connaître |
| | To lay [εI] | Laid [εI] | Laid [εI] | Poser, mettre |
| 60 | To lead [I:] | Led [E] | Led [E] | Mener, conduire |
| | To lean [I:] | Leant [E] | Leant [E] | Pencher, s'appuyer |
| | To learn [≅:] | Learnt [≅:] | Learnt [≅:] | Apprendre |
| | To leave [I:] | Left [E] | Left [E] | Quitter, laisser |
| | To lend [E] | Lent [E] | Lent [E] | Prêter |
| | To let [E] | Let [E] | Let [E] | Permettre, louer |
| | To lie [αI] | Lay [εI] | Lain [εI] | Être couché |
| | To light [αI] | Lit [I] | Lit [I] | Allumer, éclairer |
| | To lose [Y:] | Lost [O] | Lost [O] | Perdre |
| | To make [εI] | Made [εI] | Made [εI] | Faire, fabriquer |
| | May [εI] | Might [αI] | | Pouvoir (permission probabilité) |
| 70 | To mean [I:] | Meant [E] | Meant [E] | Signifier, vouloir dire, avoir l'intention de |
| | To meet [I:] | Met [E] | Met [E] | Rencontrer |
| | To overcome [ç] | Overcame [εI] | Overcome [ç] | Surmonter |
| | To overtake [εI] | Overtook [Y] | Overtaken [εI] | Dépasser |
| | To pay [εI] | Paid [εI] | Paid [εI] | Payer |
| | To put [Y] | Put [Y] | Put [Y] | Mettre |
| | To read [I:] | Read [E] | Read [E] | Lire |
| | To ride [αI] | Rode [≅Y] | Ridden [I] | Monter à cheval, rouler à vélo, ...) |
| | To ring [IN] | Rang [{}] | Rung [ç] | Sonner |
| | To rise [αI] | Rose [≅Y] | Risen [I] | Se lever |
| 80 | To run [ç] | Ran [{}] | Run [ç] | Courir |
| | To say [εI] | Said [E] | Said [E] | Dire |
| | To see [I:] | Saw [O:] | Seen [I:] | Voir |
| | To seek [I:] | Sought [O:] | Sought [O:] | Chercher |
| | To sell [E] | Sold [O:] | Sold [O:] | Vendre |
| | To send [E] | Sent [E] | Sent [E] | Envoyer |
| | To set [E] | Set [E] | Set [E] | Placer |
| | To shake [εI] | Shook [Y] | Shaken [εI] | Secouer, trembler |
| | To shine [αI] | Shone [O] | Shone [O] | Briller |
| | To shoot [Y:] (down) | Shot [O] | Shot [O] | Tirer, abattre |
| 90 | To show [≅Y] | Showed [≅Y] | Showed/shown [≅Y] | Montrer |
| | To shut [ç] | Shut [ç] | Shut [ç] | Fermer |
| | To sing [IN] | Sang [{}] | Sung [ç] | Chanter |
| | To sink [I] | Sank [{}] | Sunk [ç] | Somber, couler |
| | To sit [I] | Sat [{}] | Sat [ç] | Être assis |
| | To sleep [I:] | Slept [E] | Slept [E] | Dormir |
| | To slide [αI] | Slid [I] | Slid [I] | Glisser |
| | To smell [E] | Smelt [E] | Smelt [E] | Sentir (odorat) |
| | To speak [I:] | Spoke [≅Y] | Spoken [≅Y] | Parler |
| | To spell [E] | Spelt [E] | Spelt [E] | Épeler, orthographier |
| 100 | To spend [E] | Spent [E] | Spent [E] | Passer du temps, dépenser de l'argent |
| | To split [I] | Split [I] | Split [I] | Fendre |
| | To spoil [O:] | Spoilt [O:] | Spoilt [O:] | Gâter |
| | To spread [E] | Spread [E] | Spread [E] | Répandre, étendre |
| | To stand [{}] | Stood [Y] | Stood [Y] | Être debout |
| | To steal [I:] | Stole [≅Y] | Stolen [≅Y] | Voler, dérober |
| | To stick [I] | Stuck [ç] | Stuck [ç] | Coller, s'attacher |
| | To stink [I] | Stank [{}] | Stunk [ç] | Puer |
| | To strike [αI] | Struck [ç] | Struck [ç] | Frapper |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 110 | To swear [E] | Swore [O:] | Sworn [O:] | Jurer |
| | To sweep [I:] | Swept [E] | Swept [E] | Balayer |
| | To swim [I] | Swam [{}] | Swum [ç] | Nager |
| | To take [εɪ] | Took [Y] | Taken [εɪ] | Prendre |
| | To teach [I:] | Taught [O:] | Taught [O:] | Enseigner |
| | To tear [E≅] | Tore [O:] | Torn [O:] | Déchirer |
| | To tell [E] | Told [≅Y] | Told [≅Y] | Dire, raconter |
| | To think [I] | Thought [O:] | Thought [O:] | Penser |
| | To throw [≅Y] | Threw [Y:] | Thrown [≅Y] | Jeter |
| | To understand [{}] | Understood[Y] | Understood[Y] | Comprendre |
| | To undertake [εɪ] | Undertook [Y] | Undertaken[εɪ] | Entreprendre |
| 120 | To wake [εɪ] | Woke [≅Y] | Woken [≅Y] | Éveiller |
| | To wear [E≅] | Wore [O:] | Worn [O:] | Porter (vêtements) |
| | To weep [I:] | Wept [E] | Wept [E] | Pleurer |
| | To win [I] | Won [O] | Won [O] | Gagner |
| | To write [aɪ] | Wrote [≅Y] | Written [I] | Écrire |