

GRAMMAIRE : QUE REVOIR ?

Check list :

Quand vous remarquez que vous faites beaucoup d'erreurs sur une même notion de grammaire, inscrivez ce point de grammaire dans votre liste. Révisez le jusqu'à ce que cela soit compris (leçon et pratique ci-après). Quand vous ne ferez plus l'erreur dans vos tests, vous serez fier(e) de pouvoir la checker et l'enlever de votre liste.

Gagner du temps pour la fin !

La 7e partie est la plus ardue, donc il faut essayer de gagner du temps durant les parties précédentes. Quelques astuces vt vs y aider.

Ex, en grammaire, pour une question qui concernerait les temps, je ne cherche pas à comprendre la phrase entière, je cherche juste le repère temporel. Ex : Last year, I in the Alps. La réponse est forcément « went skying » car le passé, daté, coupé du présent de « last year » implique le prétérit, comme nous allons le revoir.

Attention aux pièges, il y a parfois des négations cachées.

les points de grammaire généralement rencontrés lors d'un TOEIC :

accord Sujet verbe

Adjectif et adjectifs composés

Adverbe

Adverbes de fréquence et expression de temps

article a/an/the

Modaux

causatives

comparatifs superlatifs

conditionnel

conjonction and/but

discours indirect

Infinitif (to /ing)

infinitif d'intention

négatifs (hardly, not, never)

dénombrable et indénombrable

participe (eat, ate, eaten)

passif

possession

pluriel des noms irréguliers (mouse —> mice)

préposition de lieu, de mouvement, de temps

pronoms (they, them, their, theirs)

proposition relative

quantificateurs

question

subjonctif

temps des verbes

Used to / to be used to +Vb ing

verbes à particules

Example :

13) The lawyer who represents all our branches
_____ never lost a single case.

- haven't
- has
- hasn't
- will

- B : Has never (je fais un BILAN : il n'a jamais perdu d'affaire : c'est donc du present perfect : have + participe passé)

Word families

Je gagne du temps : je regarde où se trouve le « trou » et devine vite à quel genre de mot m'attendre. Ex : si le trou est après « her », on cherche un nom. Je n'ai pas besoin de lire toute la phrase.

The car owner submitted _____ evidence of the damage along with a mechanic's report to his insurance company.

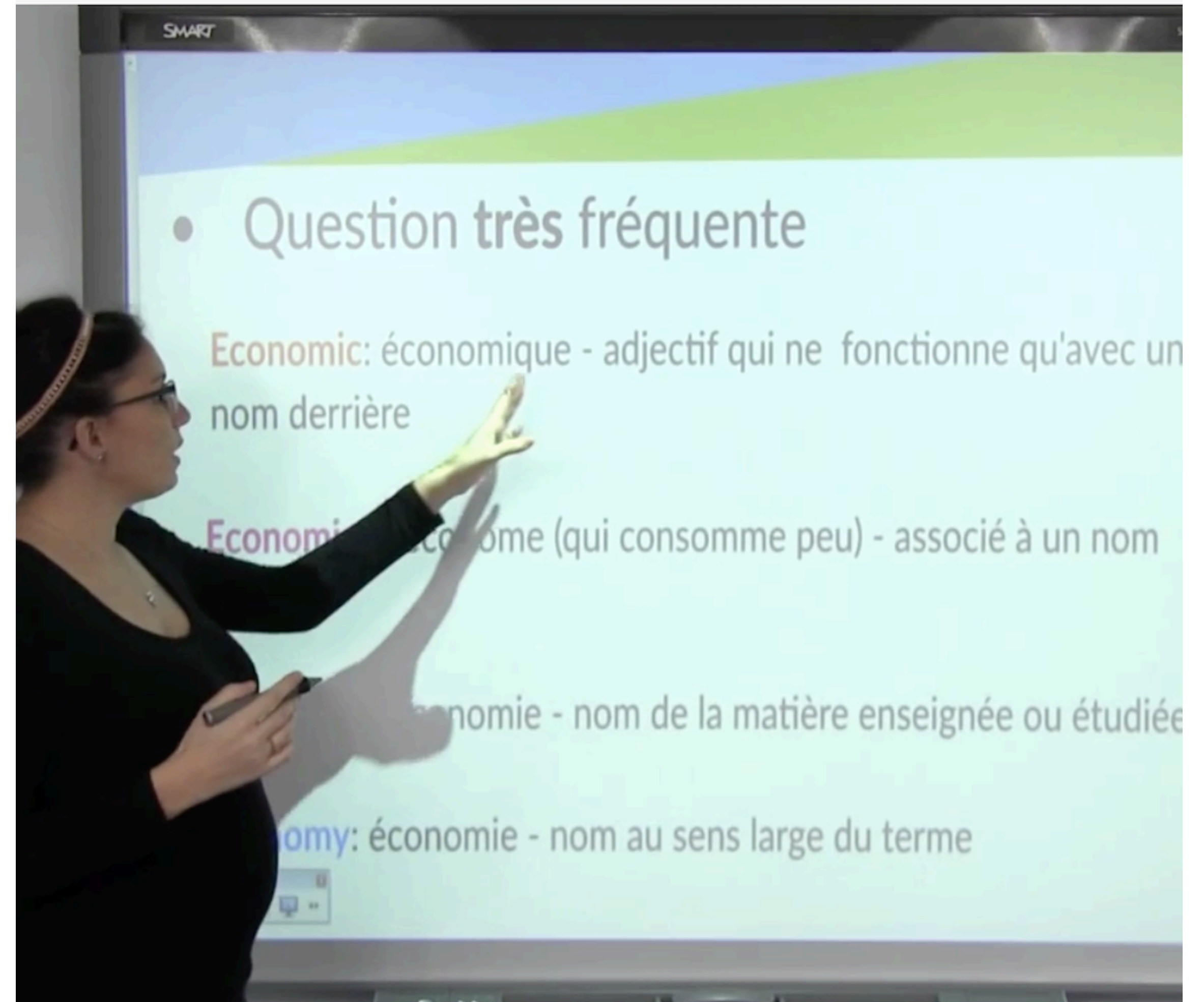
- (A) photographer
- (B) photographically
- (C) photographic
- (D) photogenic

- Réponse C : **adjectif** devant le nom. + Photogenic n'a aucun sens ici.
- Je n'ai pas lu le reste de la phrase, j'ai gagné du temps et de l'énergie.

Word Family 2

youtube

- digischool (chaîne)
- economics / Economical / economic / Economy



DEIC Partie 5 : Economics/Economical/Economic/Ecc

il. 2015

👍 33

💬 0

➦ PARTAGER

☰

Modals

Oxford

modal verbs

- Excellent !
- In English



may
would
will
shall

MODAL VERBS

MUST
might
could
can
should



The Complete Guide

Savoir utiliser les modaux et leurs équivalents

- Vidéo youtube
- en français

Hatier



The screenshot shows a YouTube video player interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays 'youtube.com'. The YouTube logo and 'FR' are visible on the left. The search bar contains the text 'anglais lycée hatier'. The video thumbnail is a blue square with white text that reads 'SAVOIR UTILISER LES MODAUX ET LEURS ÉQUIVALENTS'. Below the thumbnail, the video title 'anglais lycée : Savoir utiliser les modaux et leurs équivalents' is displayed. The video has '5 vues' and was uploaded on '7 nov. 2019'. Interaction icons for likes (21), dislikes (2), share (PARTAGER), and save (ENREGISTRER) are shown. The channel name 'LesEditionsHatier' is visible at the bottom left, and a 'ABONNÉ' button is at the bottom right.

Modaux au passé

- modal + have + participe passé

- UNREAL

I admit I might have yelled at the man ...
bumped into my car, but in my defence, he
did look at his cellphone the moment before
the accident.



Modal + have + participle

Modal	Concept
Would have	Past unreal action
Could have	Past unreal ability
May have	Past unreal possibility
Might have	Past unreal small probability
Should have	Past unreal recommendation
Must have	Past unreal assumption

Podcast

BBC learn English

- you tube ou BBC



YouTube^{FR}

Rechercher

Neil
We'll give you a top tip to make your spoken English sound really natural...

Sophie
And we'll finish with a quiz.

Neil
So listen carefully! Now the first thing to say about

bbclearningenglish.com

6 Minute Grammar

how to use
MAY, MIGHT
and
COULD

BBC
LEARNING
ENGLISH

'May', 'might' and 'could' - 6 Minute Grammar

Causatives (faire tomber ...)

Les causatives

Faire faire

- + make someone do something
- + let someone do something
- + get someone to do something
- + enable something to do something
- + have someone do something
- + cause something TO do something
- - prevent something FROM doING something
- - Stop someone doING something

learn with Anahyze on youtube



The screenshot shows a YouTube video player interface. At the top, there's a browser window with the address bar showing 'youtube.com'. Below that, the YouTube logo and a search bar with the word 'Rechercher' are visible. The video content itself is a dark-themed slide with a white title box that reads 'Comprendre les structures causatives'. Below the title, the text explains that a causative structure consists of two verbs, most commonly 'Make', 'Have', or 'Get'. It then lists three patterns: 'Make + Complément + Verbe', 'Have + Complément + Verbe', and 'Get + Complément + to + Verbe'. In the bottom right corner of the slide, there is a logo for 'OBJECTIF TOEIC'. Below the video player, the video title '5 questions TOEIC Reading avec corrections et explications - Les structures causatives' is displayed, along with view counts (3734 vues) and the date (23 sept. 2019). At the bottom, there are icons for likes (143), comments (3), share (PARTAGER), and subscribe (ENREGISTRER).

Comprendre les structures causatives

La structure causative est une construction à 2 verbes, le plus souvent utilisée avec: Make, Have, Get

- Make + Complément + Verbe
- Have + Complément + Verbe
- Get + Complément + to + Verbe

OBJECTIF TOEIC

5 questions TOEIC Reading avec corrections et explications - Les structures causatives

3734 vues • 23 sept. 2019

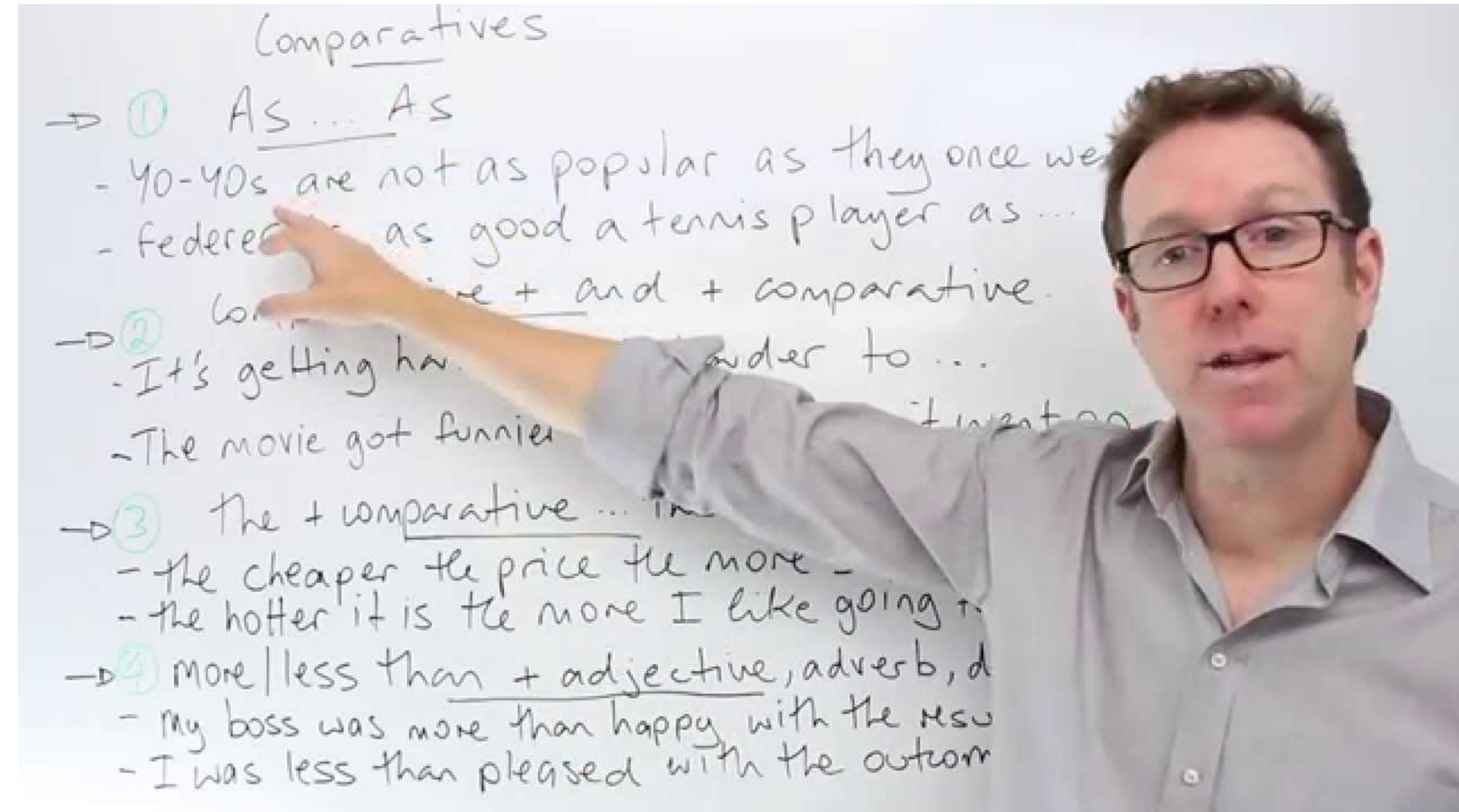
143 3 PARTAGER ENREGISTRER

Comparatifs, superlatif

Comparatif / superlatif

+ , - , = **Le +**

- Comparatif de supériorité (plus) Adjectif court ou 2 syllabes en -y : +er ex : It is easier than you think
Adjectif long : more + adj ex : It is more comfortable than ...
- Infériorité : moins que less
than ex : It is less hot than before.
- Egalité : autant que as ...
as ex : It is as beautiful as mine.
not as ... as : pas autant que
- Superlatif : The ...est ex : I am the best !
- Exceptions Good : +better, - worse, the worst ...



English grammar lesson B2 - Comparative structures

24 112 vues • 16 sept. 2015

👍 522 💬 9 ➡ PAR



Your English Web: Weekly English video lessons

54,9 k abonnés

Conditionals

Un TED Talk qui utilise des CONDITIONNELS :

2 repérages : 1 en listening et 1 en reading



Voici une belle citation de Jonas Salk :

Ken Robinson nous dit en quoi l'école tue la créativité.

19548431 vues 211 K 3,5 K PARTAGER ENREGISTRER

A: Good afternoon.
B: Good afternoon. May I help you?
A: It's my wedding anniversary next month. I want to surprise my husband with a wonderful vacation plan. Would you recommend some famous places?
B: Of course. Em, if you go to Europe, you'll have a wonderful time for your wedding anniversary. If you go to London, you can go to Buckingham Palace and you might even see the Queen's guards there. If you go to France, you can go to the sidewalk cafe and drink cafe au lait or French wine with your husband. And...
A: Well, it's outside the U. S.
B: Oh. You want to stay in the U. S. If you go to California, you might go to Yosemite National Park or Disneyland.
A: Yosemite National Park? What will I see if I go to Yosemite Park?
B: If you go to Yosemite Park, you'll see giant trees, mountains, bears
A: But, I don't like bears.
B: If you go to Disneyland, you won't see any bears. You'll see Mickey Mouse. Isn't that interesting? Well, if you have children...
A: Well, it's interesting, but.... B: O.K. What do you like to do in your free time?
A: Well, I like skiing.
B: If you like skiing, you can go to Colorado.
A: But my husband doesn't like skiing.
B: If your husband doesn't like skiing, probably he won't like to go there. What does he like?
A: He likes fishing.
B: Oh, you can still enjoy fishing at many beautiful lakes if you go to Colorado.
A: But I don't like fishing. And if it rains, we can't go fishing.
B: Then, how about Hawaii? Hawaii is really great. If you go to Hawaii, you can go to Waikiki Beach, you can take a romantic cruise for two, you can see beautiful sunset at the beach, you can see palm trees, beautiful flowers, and pretty girls wearing leis.
A: It's gorgeous. But we went there on our honeymoon just after we got married.
B: Well, this is your wedding anniversary. You can relive your romantic honeymoon if you go there again.
A: Oh, that sounds good. I just love hula dances, and we can go surfing. We'll go to Hawaii.

- Listening : find the conditionals in the beginning of this TED. B1/B2. No subtitles !!

- Find the 11 conditionals in this text. (easy)

A: Good afternoon.

B: Good afternoon. May I help you?

A: It's my wedding anniversary next month. I want to surprise my husband with a wonderful vacation plan. Would you recommend some famous places?

B: Of course. Em, if you go to Europe, you'll have a wonderful time for your wedding anniversary. If you go to London, you can go to Buckingham Palace and you might even see the Queen's guards there. If you go to France, you can go to the sidewalk cafe and drink cafe au lait or French wine with your husband. And...

A: Well, it's outside the U. S.

B: Oh. You want to stay in the U. S. If you go to California, you might go to Yosemite National Park or Disneyland.

A: Yosemite National Park? What will I see if I go to Yosemite Park?

B: If you go to Yosemite Park, you'll see giant trees, mountains, bears

A: But, I don't like bears.

B: If you go to Disneyland, you won't see any bears. You'll see Mickey Mouse. Isn't that interesting? Well, if you have children...

A: Well, it's interesting, but.... B: O.K. What do you like to do in your free time?

A: Well, I like skiing.

B: If you like skiing, you can go to Colorado.

A: But my husband doesn't like skiing.

B: If your husband doesn't like skiing, probably he won't like to go there. What does he like?

A: He likes fishing.

B: Oh, you can still enjoy fishing at many beautiful lakes if you go to Colorado.

A: But I don't like fishing. And if it rains, we can't go fishing.

B: Then, how about Hawaii? Hawaii is really great. If you go to Hawaii, you can go to Waikiki Beach, you can take a romantic cruise for two, you can see beautiful sunset at the beach, you can see palm trees, beautiful flowers, and pretty girls wearing leis.

A: It's gorgeous. But we went there on our honeymoon just after we got married.

B: Well, this is your wedding anniversary. You can relive your romantic honeymoon if you go there again.

A: Oh, that sounds good. I just love hula dances, and we can go surfing. We'll go to Hawaii.

Conditionnel

Concordance des temps !!!

- Si je fais ceci, il se passe cela.
If I do this, that happens.
- Si je faisais ceci, il se passerait (peut être) cela.
If I slept now, I would be less tired tomorrow.
- Si j'avais su, je ne serais pas venue.
Ex : If I had taken that train, I wouldn't have been late.



If I Were You - Conditionals in English

959 357 vues • 24 sept. 2019

👍 27 K



Easy English ✓

1,48 M d'abonnés

Conditional B1+/B2

Leçon en anglais

	'if' clause	main clause
0	IF + present simple	present simple
1st	IF + present simple	will + infinitive
2nd	IF + past simple	would + infinitive
3rd	IF + past perfect	would have + past participle

MIXED



Song !

Beyonce : If I were a boy.

- on Youtube for example :
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AWpsOqh8q0M>
- Relevez toutes les phrases au conditionnel : If I were a boy, I would /'d + vb + cplt
- Répétez les à l'oral, en chantant ?!!



Beyoncé - If I Were A Boy

502 180 701 vues • 3 oct. 2009



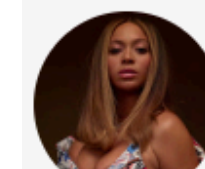
2 M



78 K



PARTAGER



Beyoncé 🎵

22,5 M d'abonnés

Passif

Passive voice

[liveworksheets.com](http://www.liveworksheets.com)

Des centaines de feuilles d'exercices corrigés
(vous cliquez sur FINISH apres avoir terminé et
vous obtiendrez votre note)

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

1. This problem by your brother
yesterday

- a) was solved b) will be solved
 c) is solved d) solves

2. My father wrote this book. It by
my father

- a) will be wrote b) was write
 c) was written d) is written

3. This clock in 1750

- a) is made b) was made
 c) is making d) will be made

4. Bronson scored a goal. Yes, a goal
by Bronson

- a) is scored b) scored
 c) will be scored d) was scored

5. This job ... by my friend next week

- a) is done b) did

11. The money stolen by the thieves if
you leave it there

- a) was b) will be
 c) has been d) is

12. Mr Johnson this book

- a) is translated b) translated by
 c) translated d) was translated

13. This policeman that man

- a) was arrested by b) arrested for
 c) arrested d) will be arrested

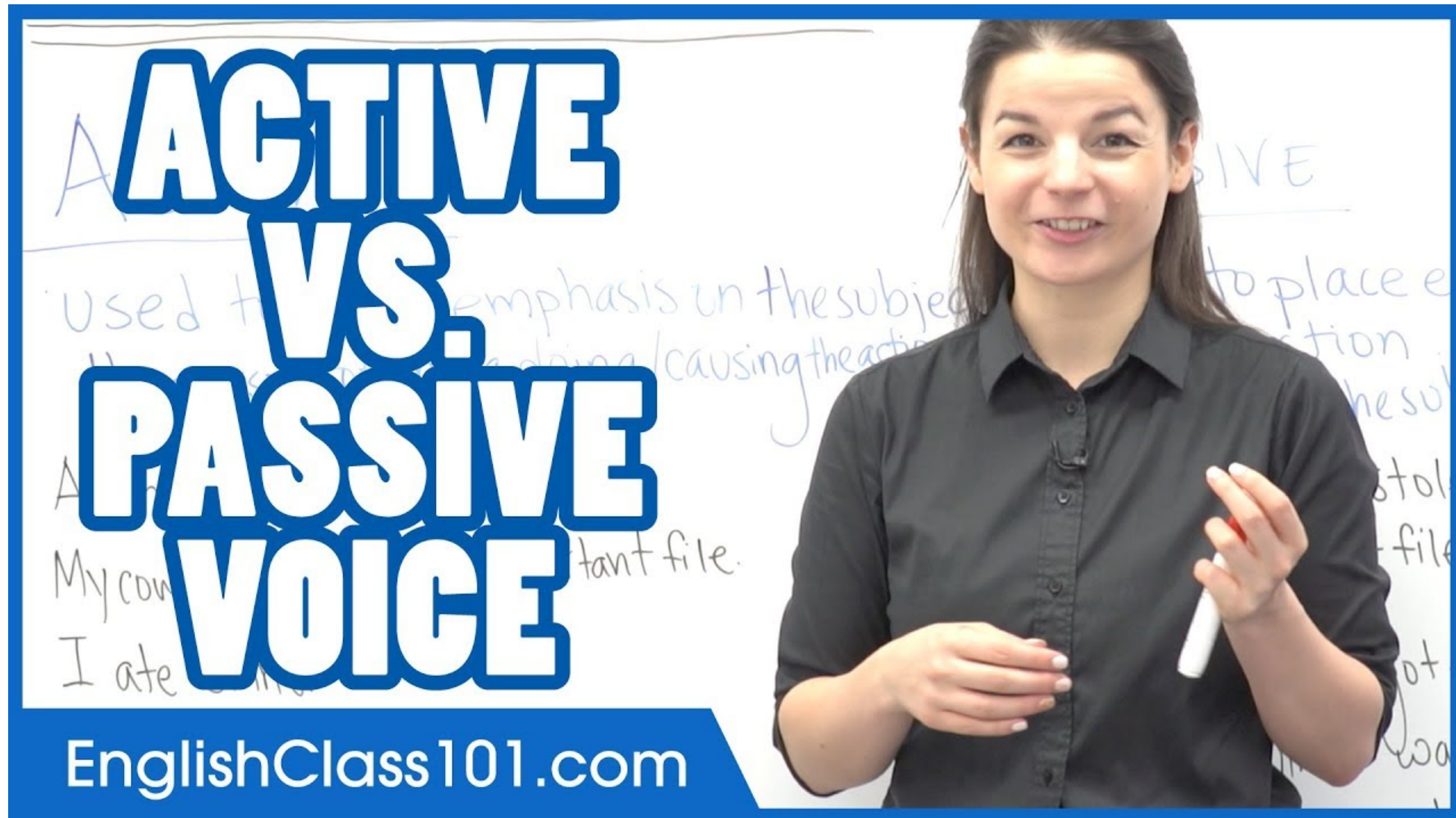
14. We will by that teacher

- a) be teached b) have taught
 c) be taught d) been taught

15. Many things in this house

- a) is said b) are said
 c) they say d) they are said

Leçon en anglais



ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE VOICE

used to place emphasis on the subject to place emphasis on the subject doing/causing the action

My computer is a very important file.

I ate...

EnglishClass101.com

**Miscellaneous
(divers)**

Les tutos de Huito



A little, little, a few, few

- Little : non comptable
- few + pluriel ou comptable

A little, little A few, few



Using **A little**

A little is used with positive quantity and non-countable nouns. It means “a small amount” or “some”.

Examples;

- There is **a little** milk in the refrigerator
 - Would you like **a little** water?
 - Mary got **a little** bit of pie.
 - Can't you discount it **a little**?

Using **Little**

Little expresses a diminutive size or a negative quantity. **Little** means “almost nothing” or “not much”.

Examples;

- I'm sorry, I speak **little** French.
- There was **little** time to finish my homework.
 - The kitten is **little**.
- I have drunk **little** water this morning.

Using **A few**

A few represents a positive quantity. It is used with plural nouns. It means some, a small amount.

A few + Plural Countable Nouns

Examples;

- He has **a few** good friends so he is happy.
 - There are **a few** books on the shelf.
- We stayed **a few** days in Paris and visited the Eiffel Tower.

Using **Few**

Few represents a negative quantity or shortage. It is used with plural countable nouns. It means not many, not enough.

Few + Plural Countable Nouns

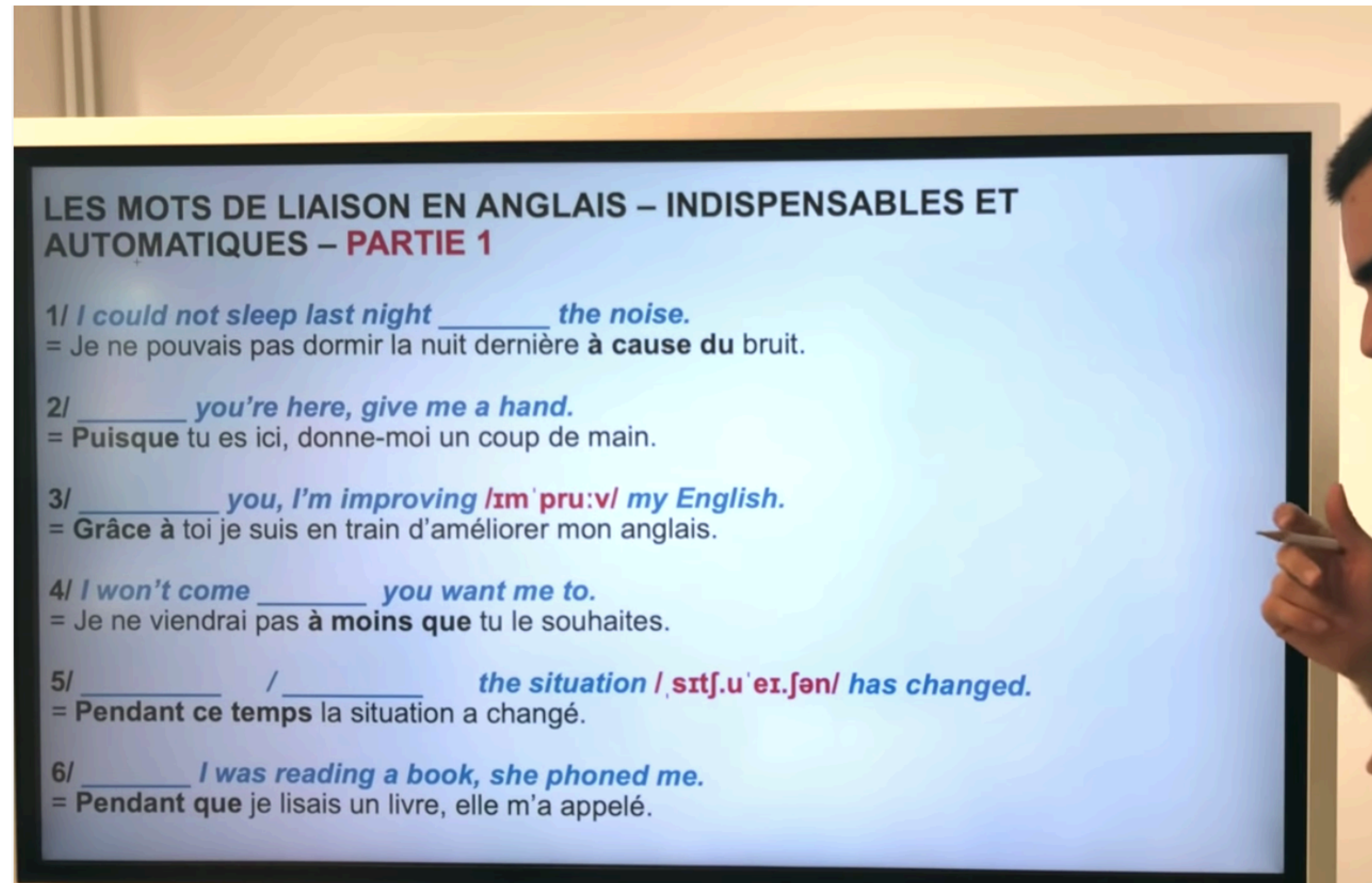
Examples;

- I have got **few** friends in the city so I am lonely.
 - They have got **few** cakes on the table.

Linking words

Ispeakspokespoken

- Des tutoriels pour reprendre l'anglais. Par un français.
- Partie 1



LES MOTS DE LIAISON EN ANGLAIS – INDISPENSABLES ET AUTOMATIQUES – PARTIE 1

1/ *I could not sleep last night _____ the noise.*
= Je ne pouvais pas dormir la nuit dernière **à cause du** bruit.

2/ _____ *you're here, give me a hand.*
= Puisque tu es ici, donne-moi un coup de main.

3/ _____ *you, I'm improving /ɪm'pru:v/ my English.*
= Grâce à toi je suis en train d'améliorer mon anglais.

4/ *I won't come _____ you want me to.*
= Je ne viendrai pas **à moins que** tu le souhaites.

5/ _____ / _____ *the situation /sɪtʃ.u'eɪ.jən/ has changed.*
= Pendant ce temps la situation a changé.

6/ _____ *I was reading a book, she phoned me.*
= Pendant que je lisais un livre, elle m'a appelé.

Mode d'emploi des mots de liaisons en anglais - partie 1

13 922 vues • 20 août 2020



946



9



PARTAGER



ENR



iSpeakSpokeSpoken

Ne pas oublier les listes de voca linking words sur memrise et quizlet

Liste complète sur le site Exemples :

at once, immediately,
straightaway

immédiatement

at the present time

actuellement

presently

bientôt

at last

enfin

eventually

finalement

formerly

autrefois

from then on

à partir de là

up to the present time

jusqu'à ce jour

5) The World Wide Web revolutionized the way we communicate; _____, video-conferencing, internet-phone, and all the other multimedia embedded in the Web extend our global communication.

- moreover
- consequently
- for example
- nevertheless

Verbes prépositionnels et verbes à particule adverbiale

Comparez : *He took **off** his hat* : verbe à particule (postposition)

*He took it **off**.*

La particule adverbiale comme tous les adverbes modifie le sens du verbe.

et :

*He was listening **to** me* : verbe prépositionnel.

La préposition introduit un complément.

Verbe à particule	Verbe prépositionnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Le verbe à particule peut se construire sans complément : <i>He gave up.</i> Il abandonna. - Verbe et particule forment un tout du point de vue du sens : <i>He went.</i> Il partit. <i>He went in.</i> Il entra. Le complément peut être placé entre le verbe et la particule : <i>He took off his hat.</i> <i>He took his hat off.</i> Lorsque le complément est un pronom, il se place nécessairement avant la particule : <i>He took it off.</i> <i>He took his hat off.</i> <p>Exemples :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>to get away.</i> S' enfuir - <i>to get across.</i> Traverser - <i>to get up.</i> Se lever - <i>to get on well.</i> Bien s' entendre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> La préposition introduit nécessairement un complément. Lorsque le verbe n' a pas de complément, la préposition disparaît : <i>Listen to me !</i> Ecoutez-moi ! <i>Listen !</i> Ecoutez ! Le complément ne peut être placé entre le verbe et la préposition : *He was listening me to : INCORRECT La préposition est maintenue à droite du verbe dans les : - interrogatives : <i>What are you looking at ?</i> - relatives déterminatives : <i>This is the man I was speaking to.</i> - voix passives : <i>She was being stared at.</i> Il existe des prépositions complexes : in + to ® into <p>Exemples de prépositions :</p> <p>At : à (lieu) ou après verbes ou adjectifs de surprise; across : à travers; along : le long de; after : après; down</p>

- franglish : extrait -->

- liste exhaustive sur :

<http://www.franglish.fr/grammar/Verbes%20prep%20part.htm>

To be used to + VB-ING

Etre habitué à

- Used to est utilisé comme participe passé combiné à l'auxiliaire être / to be.
- On peut conjuguer cette forme au présent, à l'imparfait et au futur simple.
- To be used to est suivi d'un verbe au gérondif (-ing) - sujet + to be (am/is /are au présent)

We use 'is/am/are used to' when we have become accustomed to doing something because we do it often or have done it for a long time.

E.g I **am used to** getting up early every morning. I have been doing it for years.

1. I driving in heavy traffic. I do it almost every day.
2. I sleeping during the day as I often work night shifts.
3. He to dealing with sick people. After all, he is a doctor.

- I am used to driving ...
- I am used to sleeping ...
- He is used to dealing ...
- liveworksheets

I used to be rich.

Autrefois, j'étais riche.

- Pour parler de qqch de révolu. Toujours au passé (used to + BV)
- EX : I **used to have** blond hair.
- 1/ When I was younger, I — — — — be very shy.
- 2/ Her father — — — — like olives but now he can't stand them.
- 1/ used to 2/ used to

Used to & Be used to

We use **used to** to talk about past habits. It indicates that something was repeated in the past but it is not now.


We use **be used to** to talk about something you are accustomed to.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of 'used to' and the verbs in the box.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of 'be used to' and the verbs in the box.

iron cook drink skip
go dress pay play

go live write take
jog get listen be




1. I _____ up as a witch at Halloween.
2. I _____ my clothes.
3. I _____ taxes when I was fifteen.
4. I _____ to the beach in the summer.
5. I _____ a rope with my friends at school.
6. I _____ wine when I was in secondary school.
7. I _____ hide and seek with my cousins.
8. I _____ dinner for the whole family.

1. I _____ in the park.
2. I _____ visited by my grandchildren once a week.
3. I _____ with two dogs. I've had them for 10 years.
4. I _____ to bed late. I turn in early.
5. I _____ a bus to go to the City Centre. I can't drive.
6. I _____ up early in the morning. I'm an early bird.
7. I _____ emails. I don't even have a computer.
8. I _____ to loud music. It makes me feel tired.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of 'used to' or 'be used to' and match them to the pictures.

1. My mum _____ with her doll when she was a little girl.
2. Sue's baby brother _____ a nap after dinner. He does it every day.
3. Mr. Clark _____ a newspaper in the morning. It's part of his morning routine.
4. Kevin _____ the ducks in the park with his father every Sunday.
5. My cousin, Frank, _____ a car when he was in high school. He's had a driving licence for a month.
6. Mike and Jimmy _____ a room. They've been doing it since they were born.
7. Betty _____ herself when she was three years old.



L'ordre des adjectifs devant un nom.

Les attributs devant le nom leur place

- quantité ou nombre
- qualité ou opinion
- taille
- age
- forme
- couleur
- adjectif propre (nationalité, lieu d'origine)
- matière
- but ou qualificatif



**Des sites pour revoir la grammaire générale.
Par niveaux.
Complets.**

Cours de grammaire générale Intermediate BBC

Perfectionner son anglais

BBC Learning English - Upper-intermediate grammar guide

In addition to these 30 grammar reference guides, you can also try our audio grammar series, [5 Minute Grammar \(Basic\)](#) or [5 Minute Grammar \(Intermediate\)](#) and you can check your grammar knowledge with our complete [basic grammar reference](#) guide, [intermediate grammar reference](#) guide and [towards advanced grammar reference](#) guide.

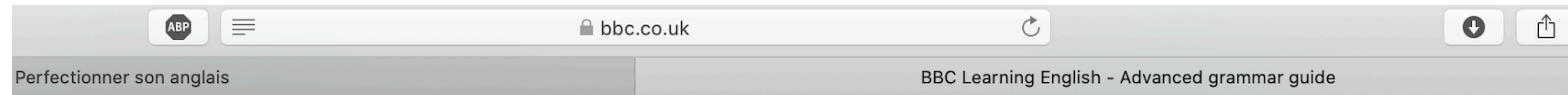
- [The third conditional](#)
- [Reported speech](#)
- ['If' and 'whether'](#)
- [5 ways to use 'would'](#)
- ['Let' and 'allow'](#)
- [Active and passive forms](#)
- ['Unless'](#)
- [Mixed conditionals, second conditionals and third conditionals](#)
- [Zero article](#)
- [Definite and indefinite articles](#)
- [Definite, indefinite and zero articles](#)
- [Continuous passive voice forms](#)
- [The future perfect \(will + have + past participle\)](#)
- ['Need' + verb-ing](#)
- ['Have something done'](#)
- [Verb forms that follow 'wish'](#)
- [Participle clauses](#)
- [Ways of saying 'if'](#)
- [Passive reporting structures](#)
- [The subjunctive](#)
- ['When' and 'if'](#)
- [Inversion](#)
- [Multi-word verbs / Phrasal verbs type 1, 2, 3, and 4](#)
- [Future forms \('will', present continuous, 'be going to', future continuous, future perfect, present simple, 'be + to + infinitive'\)](#)
- [Modal verbs: 'might', 'may', 'could', 'must', 'can't'](#)
- [Narrative tenses: past simple, past continuous, past perfect](#)
- [Multi-word verbs / Phrasal verbs type 1, 2, 3 and 4](#)
- [Conditionals review](#)
- ['Used to'](#)

Ouvrir « www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/course/upper-intermediate/unit-24/tab/grammar » dans un nouvel onglet

Cours de grammaire générale

ADVANCED BBC

BBC Learning English.com



reference guide, [intermediate grammar reference guide](#) and [upper-intermediate grammar reference guide](#).

- [Relative clauses](#)
- [Future forms](#)
- [Uses of the present](#)
- [Linking words of contrast](#)
- [Stative verbs in the continuous form](#)
- [Infinitives of purpose](#)
- [Conditionals review](#)
- [Using the past to talk about the present or future](#)
- [Verb patterns – gerunds or infinitives](#)
- [Future continuous](#)
- [Native speaker 'mistakes' – past participles, 'me', splitting infinitives](#)
- [Adding emphasis – 'it' cleft sentences](#)
- [More native speaker 'mistakes' – 'innit', 'there'/'their'/'they're', 'what' as a relative pronoun](#)
- [Adding emphasis – 'what' cleft sentences](#)
- [Future in the past](#)
- [Discourse markers](#)
- [Advanced learner mistakes – word order in wh- clauses](#)
- [More advanced learner mistakes – come, bring, go, take](#)
- [Formal and informal English](#)
- [Subject-verb agreement 1 – singular and plurals, no plural, no singular](#)
- [Subject-verb agreement 2 – collective nouns, quantities, amounts, indefinite nouns](#)
- [Subject-verb agreement 3 – 'and', 'or', 'neither', 'nor', separated subjects and verbs, singular or plural verb with a cleft sentence](#)
- [5 uses of 'wish'](#)
- [Being polite: how to soften your English](#)
- [Inversion 1 – negative and limiting adverbs](#)
- [Inversion 2 – reduced conditionals, adverbs of place or movement, consequences of an adjective](#)
- [Discourse markers 2 – 'to tell you the truth', 'I mean', 'you see', 'in other words', 'at the end of the day', 'I know', 'so to speak'](#)
- [Question tags](#)
- [Participle clauses](#)
- [Aspect – simple, continuous, perfect](#)

Le discours

Leçons

- englishclub.com : 9 parts of speech.

9 Parts of Speech

These are the words that you use to make a sentence.

Verbs and Verb Tenses

Action verbs, express what is happening (*do, work*). State verbs express a situation (*be, have*).

Nouns

Nouns represent people (*teacher, Mary*), places (*town, Asia*) and things (*table, music*).

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that tells us more about a noun (*big, red, expensive*).

Adverbs

Adverbs tell us more about verbs, adjectives or adverbs (*loudly, really, extremely*).

Determiners

Determiners are words like *the, an, this* that start a noun phrase.

Prepositions

A preposition expresses the relationship of a noun or pronoun to another word (*at, in, from*).

Pronouns

Pronouns are small words like *you, ours, some* that can take the place of a noun.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions join two parts of a sentence (*and, but, though*).

Interjections

Short exclamations with no real grammatical value (*ah, dear, er*)

Verbes et temps.



Repérer tous les temps dans ce TED

The image shows a screenshot of a YouTube video player. At the top, the browser address bar shows 'youtube.com'. The YouTube logo and 'FR' are visible on the left. A search bar contains the text 'good resolutions'. The video itself features Sam Berns, a man with a shaved head and glasses, wearing a blue button-down shirt, sitting in a chair. A subtitle at the bottom of the video reads: 'But instead, I choose to focus on the activities'. The video progress bar shows the video is at 3:47 out of 12:45. Below the video, the title 'My philosophy for a happy life | Sam Berns | TEDxMidAtlantic' is displayed, along with view counts (41828574), date (13 déc. 2013), and engagement metrics (825 K likes, 16 K comments). The channel name 'TEDx Talks' with 27.3 M subscribers is shown, and a red 'S'ABONNER' button is on the right.

youtube.com

YouTube^{FR} good resolutions

But instead,
I choose to focus on the activities

3:47 / 12:45

My philosophy for a happy life | Sam Berns | TEDxMidAtlantic

41828574 vues • 13 déc. 2013 825 K 16 K PARTAGER ENREGISTRER

TEDx TEDx Talks 27.3 M abonnés S'ABONNER

Les temps

Video YouTube

- Niveau A2/B1-
- les tutos de HUITO
- Cours d'un prof qui refait tous les temps avec un tableau récapitulatif

BILAN / EXPERIENCES	Passé	Présent	Futur
<p>PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE S + HAVE (au présent) + Part. PASSE EX: She has played tennis since she was 10. Look, I have bought a new racket.</p> <p>BILAN AU MOMENT PRESENT DE SES EXPERIENCES PASSEES. ON S'INTERESSE AU RESULTAT.</p> <p>Repère: For / Since, already (déjà), not...yet (pas encore), so far (jusqu'ici), never, ever,...</p> <p>PAST PERFECT OU PLU PERFECT S + HAD + Part. PASSE ACTION PASSEE, PRECEDANT UNE AUTRE ACTION PASSEE EX: When I arrived, She had already started her match</p>	<p>PRETERIT SIMPLE S + V EX: Last Sunday, he played tennis and he losed lost the game. He didn't win the game. Did he play tennis?</p> <p>ACTION PASSEE / TERMINEE / PASSE PROCHE OU LOINTAIN Repère: Last week, last month, last year, yesterday, in 2010, ago,...</p>	<p>PRESENT SIMPLE S + V EX: Every Sunday, he plays tennis He doesn't play tennis. Does he play tennis?</p> <p>HABITUDE / VERITE GENERALE / CARACTERISTIQUE EX: The sun rises in the east Repère: every..., always, sometimes, usually, ...</p>	<p>WILL + V Ex: One day, I will quit smoking</p> <p>BE GOING TO (intention/ prediction) Ex: I 'm going to quit smoking It's going to rain</p>
	<p>PRETERIT BE+ING S + BE (au passé) + V-ing EX: Last Sunday, he was playing tennis when it started to rain.</p> <p>1) ACTION EN COURS de DEROULEMENT dans le PASSE 2) DEUX ACTIONS SIMULTANEEES DANS LE PASSE ex: I was playing tennis while (pendant que) you were watching a movie</p>	<p>PRESENT BE+ING S + BE (au présent) + V-ing EX: Where is Mike? He is playing tennis He isn't playing tennis. Is he playing tennis?</p> <p>1) ACTION EN COURS de DEROULEMENT 2) ACTION FUTURE ex: He is playing tennis tomorrow at 2.00 3) COMMENTAIRE/ JUGEMENT / CRITIQUE ex: He is always playing tennis!</p> <p>Repère: at the moment, now, look!</p>	

Comprendre TOUS les temps en anglais en 15 minutes

1 417 647 vues • 24 mai 2018

47 K

742

PARTAGER

ENREGISTRER



Apprendre l'anglais avec les Tutos de Huito

275 k abonnés

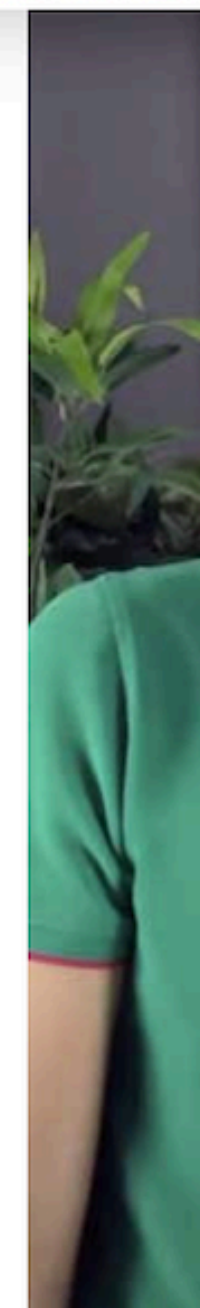
S'ABONNER

dont vous pensez en français.

Ça a l'air compliqué, je suis d'accord, mais je vais vous donner **des astuces pour comprendre les temps en anglais**, quand et comment les utiliser. *Bye bye le Bescherelle !*

Les sections de ce cours :

1. [Les 4 règles de conjugaison](#)
2. [Les verbes être et avoir](#)
3. [Le présent simple](#)
4. [Le présent progressif](#)
5. [Le prétérit simple](#)
6. [Le prétérit progressif](#)
7. [Le present perfect simple](#)
8. [Le present perfect progressive](#)
9. [Le past perfect simple](#)
10. [Le past perfect progressive](#)
11. [Le futur](#)
12. [Le conditionnel](#)
13. [L'impératif](#)
14. [Exercice](#)



Présent perfect en be+ing

I have been mowing the lawn all day !

- leçon en 2 mns
- you tube
- Hatier
- En français



The video thumbnail features a blue background with white and green text. The text reads: 'SAVOIR UTILISER' in white, 'LE PRESENT PERFECT' in green, and 'EN BE + -ING' in white and green. There are also some light blue cloud-like shapes in the background.

Anglais lycée : savoir utiliser le present perfect en BE + -ING

3 704 vues • 8 nov. 2019

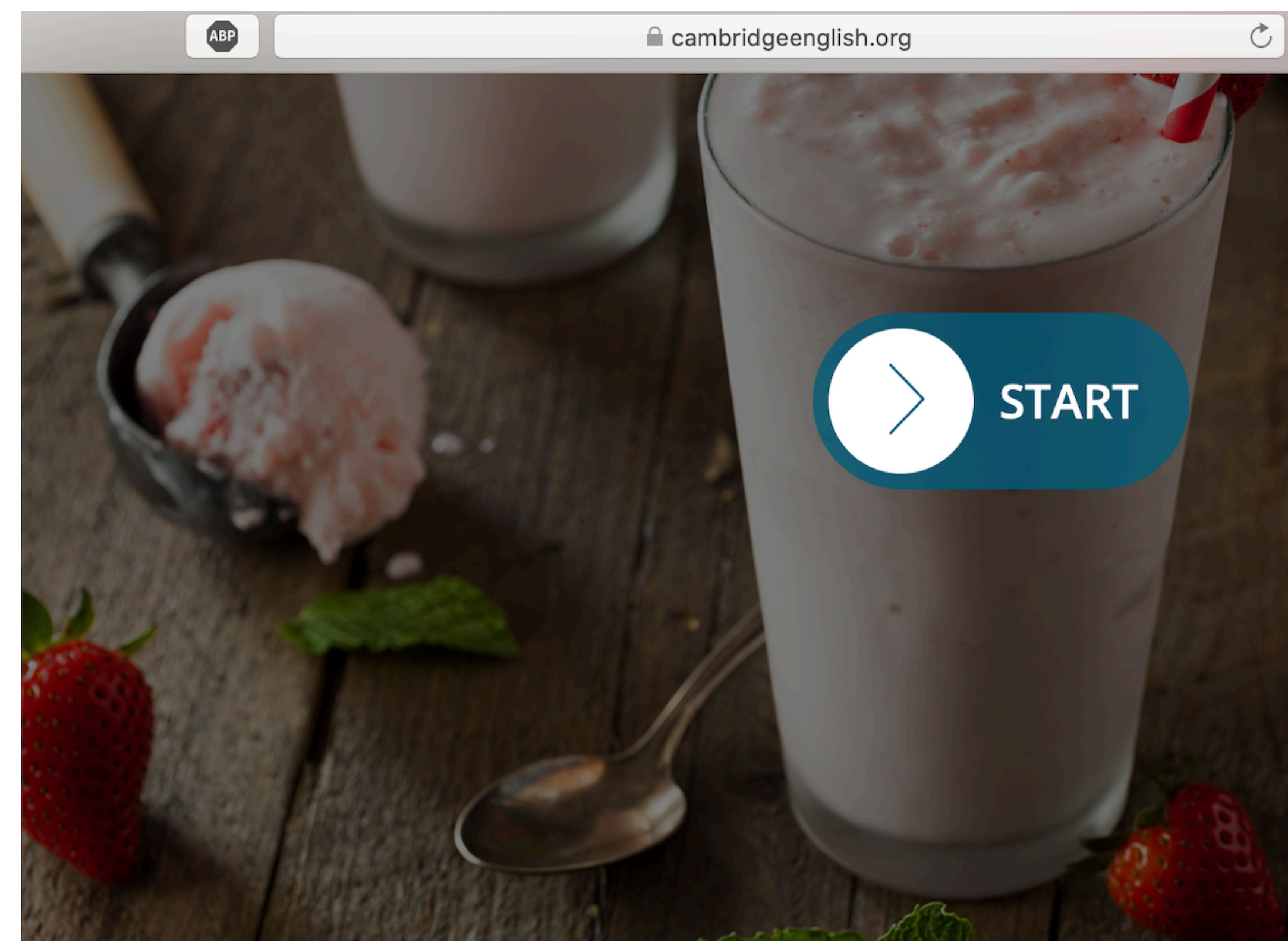
👍 22 🗨️ 3 ➦ PARTAGER ⚙️ ENREGIS

 LesEditionsHatier
5,24 k abonnés

Listening Activity

Order of events (temps)

- [cambridgeenglish.org](https://www.cambridgeenglish.org)
- niveau B1/B2
- Temps : 5 à 10 mns



Independent

Order of events

CEFR Level	Time	Skills
B1-B2	5-10 minutes	Grammar Reading Writing

Exemple :

• When the client _____, ask her to speak to me.

- (A) arrived
- (B) arrive
- (C) arriving
- (D) arrives

- Answer D (ask her to speak to me) : not arrived yet. Jamais de will derrière un WHEN.
Respectez la concordance des temps;

