

12. My mother an engineer. (+)
13. your father a butcher?
14. We at the sea now, we in town. (+,-)
15. the children hungry?
16. The shops closed now. (+)
17. Where Brian? Brian in the kitchen. (?,+)
18. Why you at school today? I sick. (?,+)
19. Climbing a dangerous sport. (+)
20. James at home, he at the beach party. (-,+)
21. Your coat wet. it raining? (+)
22. My brother and I twins. (+)
23. Open the window, it hot in here! (+)
24. Those tourists English, they American. (-,+)
25. The post office next to the library. (+)

2. Complète avec "to be" au prétérit.

1. I very tired yesterday. (+)
2. you at home this morning?
3. It too cold yesterday. (-)
4. the film interesting?
5. The exams difficult. (+)
6. I in Spain last year. (-)
7. Where you last night?
8. My brother sick, he tired. (-, +)
9. your brother and you hungry after the school trip?
10. Grace Kelly a famous American actress and also a Princess of Monaco. (+)
11. Today the weather is rainy, but yesterday it sunny. (+)
12. Even though it very expensive, your dress very pretty. (-,+)
13. There a lot of boats on the sea. (-)
14. The pie delicious. (+)
15. your father very young when he met your mother? (+)

L'auxiliaire "to be" est présent dans certaines expressions en anglais alors qu'on n'en trouve pas de trace en français.

- *I am 14 years old.* – J'ai 14 ans.
- *I was thirsty / hungry.* – J'avais soif / faim.
- *I'm hot / cold / warm.* – J'ai très chaud / froid / chaud.
- *You're wrong and he is right!* – Tu as tort et il a raison.
- *He's fine.* – Il va bien.
- *We're afraid of ghosts.* – Nous avons peur des fantômes.
- *You're lucky!* – Tu as de la chance.

3. Complète ces phrases à l'aide de l'auxiliaire "to be" (en répondant en fonction de toi).

1. I 15 years old.
2. Tennis a popular sport.
3. We in the classroom now.
4. My French teacher a man.
5. It sunny today.
6. My sister afraid of dogs.
7. The shops closed two days ago.
8. Shakespeare a golf player.
9. Paris the capital of France.
10. I interested in football.
11. I hungry at the moment.
12. My parents vegetarians.
13. I cold right now.
14. The shops open today.
15. My best friend interested in painting.

4. Pose des questions (lis bien les réponses d'abord).

1. (How old)? She's 15 years old.
2. (Where, from)? I'm from England.
3. (How)? They're fine.

4.? No, you aren't. He's right.
5. (What, favourite sport)? Basketball.
6. (Teacher)? No, I'm an engineer.
7. (Your father, a doctor)? No, he's a baker.
8. (Your parents, divorced)? No, they aren't.
9. (What)? His name is Julian.
10. (When)? The next football match is on Saturday.

II. HAVE GOT (avoir)

Auxiliaire pour indiquer la possession

Présent		
	Forme complète	Forme contractée
I	have got	I've got
you	have got	you've got
he / she / it	has got	he / she / it's got
we	have got	we've got
you	have got	you've got
they	have got	they've got

- **"Have got"** ne s'emploie qu'au présent / **"Have"** : pour les autres temps

Ex. : I **had** a cold last week and I **couldn't** go to Scotland.

J'avais un rhume la semaine dernière et je n'ai pas pu aller en Écosse.

- **Forme interrogative** : faire l'inversion du sujet et de l'auxiliaire mais en mettant **"got"** après le sujet.

Ex. : *Have you **got** your English book?* – As-tu ton livre d'anglais ?

- **Forme négative** : ajouter **"not"** entre **"have"** et **"got"**.

La forme négative est presque toujours contractée. On emploie la forme complète pour insister sur la négation.

Ex. : *We **haven't got** a castle, we've got a bungalow* = forme contractée.

Nous n'avons pas un château, nous avons un bungalow.

*I **have not got** your wallet.* = forme complète.

Je n'ai pas ton porte-feuille.

1. Complète à l'aide de la forme adéquate de "Have got".

- I a brother, but I a sister.
- you a blue motorcycle? No, I haven't.
- Maria a beautiful red bag!
- Who a magic wand?
- Our house a huge front door.
- My neighbours a holiday house in the south of France.
- Let's go to the cinema! you any money?
- We an exam on 10th June.
- The dog a big bone.
- How much money you?
- Eton a well-known college.
- I a Playstation, but I a Wii.
- Which DVDs your parents at home?
- you your umbrella? It's raining!
- Where are my glasses? I don't know, I them.

2. Complétez à l'aide de la forme adéquate de "have".

- Sarah a daughter, she a son.
- Nobody likes him. He any friends.
- I usually a bath, but my sister a shower.
- Who you lunch with? I lunch with my best friend.
- My younger brother swimming lessons.
- Did you a good time in Switzerland?
- Are you coming to the cinema with me? No, I can't, I time.
- I'm tired! a rest!
- Where's my coat? I don't know. I it!
- My throat hurts, I a cold.

3. Complète à l'aide de la forme adéquate de "Have got" ou "To be".

1. Emily thirty, but she looks much younger.
2. You a dog, but you a cat.
3. Listen! I an ideal.
4. Her father a baker. He a bakery.
5. I a teacher. I a pupil.
6. you a pen? I mine.
7. you tired? You look exhausted.
8. We a lot of work, we on holiday yet!
9. you an apple, please? I very hungry and I on a diet.
10. They at home at the moment, they football training.

"To have"

- est un **verbe ordinaire**, pas un auxiliaire !
→ on n'emploie pas la forme contractée.

Ex :

- *I don't have any chairs yet, I just moved in.* - Je n'ai pas encore de chaises, je viens d'emménager.
- *Does she have a cat?* - A-t-elle un chat ?
- *We have a very big family.* - Nous avons une grande famille.

- Attention, dans **certaines expressions** : il ne se traduit pas toujours par « avoir ».

Ex :

- *I have lunch at home.* - Je dine à la maison.
- *Susan has a shower every evening.* - Suzanne prend une douche tous les soirs.
- *Casey isn't at home; he has a driving lesson.* - Casey n'est pas à la maison; il prend un cours d'auto-école.
- *We're having a good time at the sea.* - Nous nous amusons bien à la mer.
- *Did you have fun at the party last night? Yes, we did.* - Vous êtes-vous bien amusés à la soirée hier soir ? Oui.
- *The sun is shining. Let's have a walk in the park!* - Le soleil brille. Allons-nous promener dans le parc !

		Sujet	Complément		
3 ^e p.sg	I	I know Hannah	me	Hannah knows me	
	you	you know Hannah	you	Hannah knows you	
	he she it	he knows Hannah	3 ^e p.sg	him	Hannah knows him
		she knows Hannah		her	Hannah knows her
		it knows Hannah		it	Hannah knows it
	we	we know Hannah	us	Hannah knows us	
you	you know Hannah	you	Hannah knows you		
they	they know Hannah	them	Hannah knows them		

• 3^e personne du singulier

- "He" : masculin
- "She" : féminin.
- "It" :
 - les animaux, des animaux domestiques que l'on ne connaît pas,
 - les choses (tout ce qui n'est pas humain),
 - les tournures impersonnelles :
 - It often rains in Belgium. - Il pleut souvent en Belgique.
 - It's five o'clock. - Il est cinq heures.
 - It's Sunday. - On est dimanche.
 - Who is it? It's me. - Qui est-ce? C'est moi.
 - It's difficult. - C'est difficile.
- Contrairement au français, le pronom personnel complément ne s'emploie pas dans la construction suivante, on emploie le **pronom personnel sujet** :
 - Ma sœur et moi aimons les glaces au chocolat. - *My sister and I like chocolate ice-cream.*
- Le **pronom personnel complément** se place toujours après le verbe.
 - Nous **les** aidons de temps en temps. - *We help them from time to time.*

1. Remplace les mots soulignés par un pronom personnel.

À TON TOUR

- Helen often goes to the seaside.
- Joe is a student at Cambridge.
- The kids are playing with their kites.
.....
- This bag is too expensive!
- Your sister and you go to the swimming pool every week.
- My sister and I always go to school by bus.
- I want my money! Give back!
- Your parents are a little bit old fashioned.
- Sue, Linda, where are?
Alan wants to talk to

10. Audrey and her sister
sometimes invite my boyfriend and I
..... to a party.
11. I want that apple. Please give
..... to
12. My brother never goes to parties. He
doesn't like

13. Who is that boy? Do you know
.....?
14. Do you see those girls? Let's talk to
.....!
15. Those boots are beautiful! Please buy
.....!

2. Termine les phrases en utilisant le pronom personnel qui convient.

1. Where are my shoes? I can't find
.....
2. He can't find his cap. Have you seen
.....?
3. I'm speaking. Listen to
please!
4. I don't like comic strips.'re
boring.
5. Jonathan never drinks beer.
doesn't like
6. We are hungry. Bring
something to eat, please!
7. My sister and play the
violin.
8. I don't know his friend. Do you know
.....?
9. My sister has got a new teacher. She
likes
10. We're going to the cinema. Do you want
to join
11. I want to see my girlfriend but
..... doesn't want to see
.....
12. Look at that dress. Do you like
.....?
13. I want my DVDs. Give back
to me.
14. Call tonight.
.....'ve got a secret to tell
.....!
15. My brother has got a problem with his
homework. Can you help
16. My mother doesn't like cats.
.....'s afraid of
17. Harry Potter and his friend Ron are
wizards. have wands.
18. Is this your dog? is eating
my sausages!
19. Do you like French fries? I love
.....
20. We can see you on the beach. Can
..... see
21. My mother is a great cook.
makes delicious soup every day.
22. Is this your new computer?
is very small!
23. Where is Susan? I need to talk to
.....
24. Kids, come downstairs! Daddy has got a
present for
25. I don't know that actor. Do you know
.....?
26. I've got a new mobile phone. Do you
like
27. Mika is a famous singer.
sings very well.
28. The children are going to bed. Do
..... want to kiss
good night?
29. Severine has cooked dinner tonight.
Won't eat
30. The fishermen are taking their boats.
..... are leaving on the sea.

FICHE N°3

Le présent simple

(Present Simple or Simple Present)

I. FORMATION

A. Forme affirmative

Très facile à la forme affirmative ! On utilise la forme infinitive à toutes les personnes sauf à la troisième personne du singulier où l'on ajoute -s au verbe.

Ex. : *To eat* (manger)

Sujet	Verbe
I	eat
You	eat
He / she / it	eat <u>s</u>
We	eat
You	eat
They	eat

Attention aux règles d'orthographe lorsqu'on ajoute la terminaison - s :

- Lorsqu'un infinitif se termine par **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x** ou **-o**, on ajoute **-es** à la troisième personne du singulier.

Ex. : *to wash* : she washes (se) laver : elle (se) lave
to do : he does faire : il fait
to watch : he watches regarder : il regarde
to fix : he fixes réparer : il répare

- Après **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x**, on prononce le **-es [iz]**

Ex. : *- to miss* : she misses rater : elle rate
- to wash : he washes (se) laver : elle (se) lave
- to watch : she watches regarder : elle regarde
- to fix : she fixes réparer : elle répare

- Lorsque l'infinitif se termine par :

- **y**, précédé d'une consonne, le **-y** se change en **-i**.
- to study : she studies étudier : elle étudie

- **y**, précédé d'une voyelle, on garde **-y**.
- to play : it plays jouer : il / elle joue

1. Mets les verbes suivants à la 3e personne du singulier.

À TON TOUR

Live :

Have :

Study :

Open :

Watch :

Kiss :

Like :

Pass :

Play :

Go :

Cost :

Wash :

2. Complète à l'aide du verbe conjugué à la forme affirmative.

1. My dog (to eat) twice a day.
2. She (to finish) work around 6 o'clock.
3. Sean and his mother only (to drink) tea.
4. He (to get up) at 6 o'clock every day.
5. They (to like) to play tennis on Saturdays.
6. I (to play) football every Wednesday afternoon.
7. She (to watch) TV every night till midnight.
8. He (to go) to school by bus.
9. You (to run) with your father every weekend.
10. She (to sleep) 10 hours every night.

3. Complète les phrases avec un des verbes ci-dessous au présent simple.

work - boil - cut - eat - eat - speak - shine - dig - run - drink - drink - go - go - live
- start - open - help - rain - smoke - snow

1. She in Ireland.
2. My father four languages.
3. Her friends a lot of sweets.
4. I to the hairdresser once a month.
5. In Britain, the shops at 9 am.
6. I never coffee in the evening.
7. He usually to work by car.
8. My parents from 7.30 to 18.30.
9. He twenty cigarettes a day.
10. It often in Ireland.
11. My brother-in-law never wine.
12. Cows grass.
13. School at half past eight.
14. This knife very well.
15. It a lot in Canada in winter.
16. The sun usually all day long in Hawaii.
17. Men quicker than women.
18. Water at 100°C.
19. His sister usually him with his homework.
20. Kids often holes on the beach.

B. Forme négative et interrogative

- **Forme négative et interrogative, on emploie un auxiliaire (to do) pour conjuguer le verbe. On conjugue alors l'auxiliaire, le verbe reste à la forme infinitive.**
 - You **don't** know - he **doesn't** know - Tu ne sais pas - il ne sait pas.
 - Do they speak Spanish? - Does she speak Spanish?
 - Parlent-ils espagnol? - Parle-t-elle espagnol?
- **Forme négative de "to do" : "don't" pour toutes les personnes, sauf pour la troisième personne du singulier : "doesn't".**
 - We **don't** work - she **doesn't** work - Nous ne travaillons pas - elle ne travaille pas
- **Forme interrogative de "to do" :**
 - "do" pour toutes les personnes, sauf pour la troisième personne du singulier : "does"; l'auxiliaire se place devant le sujet et le verbe (à la forme infinitive), après le sujet.
 - Do they work? - Does it work? - Fonctionnent-ils? - Est-ce que ça fonctionne?
 - Does she work a lot? - travaille-t-elle beaucoup?
- À la troisième personne du singulier, on conjugue l'auxiliaire, on n'ajoute donc plus de -s au verbe.
 - Does she work a lot? - Travaille-t-elle beaucoup?

Récapitulatif - Ex. : to run.

Forme affirmative		Forme négative			Forme interrogative		
Sujet	Verbe	Sujet	auxiliaire	verbe	auxiliaire	sujet	verbe
I	run	I	don't	run	do	I	run?
you	run	you	don't	run	do	you	run?
he/she/it	runs	he/she/it	doesn't	run	does	he/she/it	run?
we	run	we	don't	run	do	we	run?
you	run	you	don't	run	do	you	run?
they	run	they	don't	run	do	they	run?

1. Mets les phrases suivantes à la forme négative en recopiant la phrase entière.

1. Sarah and her parents go to the movies every Saturday night.

2. I get up late in the morning.

3. She goes to the restaurant on Fridays.

4. He watches TV every night until 10 o'clock.

5. We eat meat.

6. Mr Smith teaches French.

7. They like horror films.

8. You want it!

9. His parents work late!

10. Your sister likes playing football.

2. Complète à l'aide du verbe conjugué en te référant au(x) signe(s) entre ().

1. My brother () a lot for his exams. (to work)

2. I (+) films but I very often (-) to the cinema. (to like - to go)

3. What time you (+ ?) in the morning? (to wake up)

4. My friends (-) clubbing, they're too young. (to go)

5. you (+ ?) your last holiday? (to remember)

6. Where your father (+ ?)? (to work)

7. What these pupils (+ ?)? (to do)

8. My mother (+) very well, but she (-) in a choir. (to sing x 2)

9. you (+?) a pen? (to have)

10. They (+) football but they very often (-) it on TV.
(to like - to watch)

11. you (+?) a newspaper every day? (to read)

12. My girlfriend (+) her hair every day. (to wash)

13. I (+) lunch at home, I () at school. (to have - to eat)

14. Ben and you always (+?) to school together? (to go)
15. Babies sometimes (+) at night. (to cry)
16. What your sister usually (+?) after school? (to do)
17. He never (+) out on Wednesday. (to go)
18. My mother always (+) the news on TV. (to watch)
19. he sometimes (+?)? (to cook)
20. My friend (+) on the beach twice a day. (to walk)
21. your brother usually (+?)? (to get up)
22. Harry Potter (+) Lord Voldemort all year long. (to fight)
23. He (+) a lot of things in his free time. (to do)
24. How much your new dress (+?)? (to cost)
25. Edward and Jason both Bella. (to love)

**3. Pose des questions portant sur les mots soulignés.
(Les mots interrogatifs se trouvent au chapitre 3 de ton livre).**

Ex. : He plays rugby every Friday. → When does he play rugby?

1. We live in Glasgow.
2. My father works in a factory.
3. I get up at 6 o'clock every day.
4. My sister and I come to school on foot.
5. My parents sometimes go to the movies
..... on Friday.
6. He does exercises every morning.
7. They usually have lunch at school.
8. I have cornflakes and milk for breakfast.
9. He wants a new pair of shoes.
10. She catches the bus at half past 7.
11. We go home by bus.
12. I usually read two magazines a week.
13. My mum does her shopping on Mondays.
14. She has got three brothers.
15. I need a new pen.

II. UTILISATION DU PRÉSENT

En anglais, le présent ne s'utilise pas toujours comme en français !

Quand l'utilise-t-on ?

- Pour exprimer des actions habituelles, répétées.
- *I drink coffee every morning.* → Je bois du café chaque matin.
- Pour exprimer une vérité générale, un fait permanent.
- *The president of the United States lives at The White House.*
→ Le président des États-Unis vit à la Maison Blanche.
- *The sun rises in the East.* → Le soleil se lève à l'est.
- Pour exprimer des goûts et des opinions.
- *I like R&B music.* → J'aime la musique R&B.
- *I don't love you anymore!* → Je ne t'aime plus !
- Il s'emploie aussi dans les commentaires sportifs, pour donner des instructions ou dans des recettes de cuisine.
- *You take 4 tomatoes, you cut them into slices,...*
→ Vous prenez 4 tomates, vous les coupez en tranches,...

1. Écris ces phrases au présent simple à la forme négative.



1. My motorcycle/not/work.
.....
2. My friend/not/eat/meat.
.....
3. I/not/like/big cities.
.....
4. He/not/work/very hard.
.....
5. They/not/play/rugby.
.....
6. David/not/smoke/10 cigarettes a day.
.....
7. You/not/listen to/ the news every day.
.....

8. My brother and I/not/go out at night.

.....

9. We/not/drink/coffee.

.....

10. She/not/speak/Spanish

.....

2. Réécris les phrases de l'exercice précédent à la forme interrogative affirmative (en enlevant le « not »).

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

3. Choisis le verbe adéquat dans le cadre et conjugue-le dans la phrase qui convient.

wash - snow - open - close - finish - carry - smoke - teach - rain - like - meet - dance
- wear - learn - play - know - have - go - cost - drive - catch - live - sell - walk

1. Have a cigarette! No, thanks, I (-)

2. you romantic films? Yes, I do. (?)

3. Those pupils sailing at the seaside. (+)

4. He often volleyball. (-)

5. In Britain museums on Mondays. (+)

6. When your friend to the cinema? (?)

7. We usually lunch at school. (-)

8. My parents a lot at weddings. (+)
9. My sister her hair every day. (+)
10. What time your brother the bus to school? (?)
11. These jeans are expensive. They £100. (+)
12. Mrs Small four languages. (+)
13. This shop at 10am and closes at 6pm. (+)
14. Why you such a heavy schoolbag every morning? (?)
15. He much about history. (-)
16. They good croissants in this bakery! (+)
17. your daughter a lot of interesting people at work? Yes, she's a journalist. (?)
18. My father an American car. (+)
19. My neighbour pretty clothes, she likes punk style. (-)
20. School at eight o'clock and at four o'clock. (+)
21. We a shower every morning. (+)
22. My mother needs a lot of exercise; she 2 miles every day. (+)
23. It often in Ireland; don't forget your umbrella! (+)
24. Where your uncle? In Finland. (?)
25. It often in winter. (+)



They play volleyball every Friday.