

Résumé des cours d'Anglais 3AS

-Pour toutes les branches-



Réalisé par notre membre Lidie2007, merci beaucoup à elle :) !

29 / 03 / 2011

Quelques règles de base

LES TEMPS :

<i>Time</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Examples</i>	<i>Time markers</i>
Past perfect	Had + Base + ed2	He had worked with his father. She had finished before I came.	Before, when, after, once, often ...
Past simple	Base + ed1	Yesterday, I visited Annaba.	Yesterday, last (year_week_...) , exact date in the past ...
Past continuous	Was/ were + base + ing	When I was watching TV, my brother was taking a bath.	While, when, as...as , ...
Present simple	She/ he/ it + Base + S I, you, they , we + base	Everyday, I go to school. The earth revolves around the sun.	Every (day, week...), always, generally, sometimes, frequently, rarely, usually ...
Present continuous	Am, is , are + base+ ed2	My mother is preparing a cake.	Now, at this moment, today...
Present perfect	Have, has + bas+ed2	I have just finished reading the newspaper.	Just, already, since, yet...
Future	Will, shall + base	Next year, I will take my BAC exam.	Next (day, week, year ..) , ...

IF CLAUSE :

- If I don't agree with the content of the document, I don't signit.

TYPE 0 : if + present simple + present simple.

- If you revise your lessons, you will succeed in your exams.

TYPE 1 : if + present + future simple

- If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

TYPE 2 : if + past simple + would + stem [conditional present]

- If you had revised your lessons, you would have succeeded in your exam.

TYPE 3 : if + present perfect + would + have/has + P.P [conditional perfect]

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH :

- 1) When the introductory verb is in the present or future we can report the direct speech without any changes.

Example : Sarah says : “ I am ill “ ➡ Sarah says that she is ill.

- 2) The indirect speech is usually introduced by a verb in past tense. Verbs in the direct speech have then to be changed into corresponding past tense.

3) The different changes :

Present simple ➡ Present simple

Ex : “ I never eat meat “, he said. ➡ He said that he never eats meat.

Present continuous ➡ Past continuous

Ex : “ I am waiting for Lila ” he said. ➡ He said that he was waiting for Lila.

Present perfect ➡ Past perfect

Ex: “ I have found a flat “ he said. ➡ He said that he had found a flat.

Present perfect continuous ➡ Past perfect continuous

Ex: He said: “I have been learning English for 5 years” . ➡ He said that he had been learning English for 5 years.

Past simple ➡ Past perfect simple

Ex: He said: “I visited London last year” . ➡ He said that he has visited London last year.

Future ➡ Conditional

Ex: He said: “Ahmed will be in Paris on Monday” ➡ He said that Ahmed would be in Paris on Monday.

4) Other changes :

[DIRECT TO INDIRECT]

- This ➡ that
- These ➡ those
- Today ➡ that day
- Yesterday ➡ the day before
- The day before yesterday ➡ two days before
- Tomorrow ➡ the next day
- The day after tomorrow ➡ the day after next day
- Next week/ year ➡ the following week/year
- A year ago ➡ a year before

5) YES/NO Question [in the indirect speech]

- When there is no question word, “if” or “whether” must be used.

Ex: “Is anyone here?” he asked.

➡ He asked if anyone was there.

Advice : “ If I were you, I would stop taking tranquillizers” , I said.

➡ I advised him to stop taking tranquillizers.

Invitation : “ Sit down “, said the teacher.

➡ The teacher invited me to sit down.

Imperative : “ Go away “, he told me.

➡ He told me to go away.

EXPRESSING SIMILARITIES

As ... as [In the affirmative] : **Not as / not ... as** [in the negative]

Ex : A boy is often as tall as his father.

Your coffee is not as good as the coffee my mother makes.

Like - alike - similar to -the same as ...

Ex : It’ s difficult to distinguish between twins because they are alike.

Like father, like son (proverb)

EXPRESSING DIFFERENCES / CONTRAST

Different from – whereas – unlike – while ...

Ex : A car is different from a lorry.

My father traveled a lot, whereas my mother did not.

Unlike Morocco, Algeria is a Republic.

Chile is a dictator's country, while Algeria is a democracy.

THE 'S' FORM

In spoken English, the 'S' form is pronounced /IZ/ ; /Z/ or /S/

The "S" is pronounced :

1) /IZ/ after: sh- tch - s - g - dg - z

Ex : Pushes – Reaches – Houses – Garages – Bridges – Quizzes – Teases.

2) /Z/ after: r – i – g – y – ee – v- m – th- d

Ex : Bears – Bottles – Dogs – Eyes – Jon's – Beety's – Lives – Swims – clothes – Sends – Trains – sees- seas ..

3) /S/ after: th – t – p – f – k ..

Ex : Beaths – boots – Helps – Roofs – Thinks – works – Months – Laughs.

THE ' ED ' FORM

A) /t/ after voiceless consonants other than /t/ such as :

P - k - f - t - s

Ex : Helped – Baked – Laughed – Finished – Touched – Kissed ..

B) /d/ after vowels, semi vowels and voiced consonants other than /d/ such as :

B – g – v – z – dz- m – n – w – L – r – y ..

Ex : Begged - Disturbed – waved – Pledged – Refused – Blamed – Rained – Travelled – ordered – Bathed – Borrowed – Destroyed.

C) /id/ after verbs ending in /t/ or /d/

Ex : adapted – added – created – ended – Wanted - Guided..