

GRAMMAR



Que vas-tu trouver dans cette partie ?

Cette partie du cours d'anglais reprend la grammaire qui sera vue ou revue durant l'année. Elle est présentée sous forme de Mind Maps. Si cela te convient mieux, tu trouveras la grammaire présentée sous forme de petits tableaux sur le site : <https://www.billanguages.com>



This man **CAN** sing really well !

I **can** swim
you **can** swim
he **can** swim
she **can** swim
it **can** swim
we **can** swim
you **can** swim
they **can** swim

Affirmative form



Quand l'utiliser ?

**Capacité
Incapacité**

**Possibilité
impossibilité**

**Permission
interdiction**

Demande



This dog **CAN** be dangerous !

CAN - CAN'T

Negative form

FULL FORMS

I **cannot** swim
you **cannot** swim
he **cannot** swim
she **cannot** swim
it **cannot** swim
we **cannot** swim
you **cannot** swim
they **cannot** swim

SHORT FORMS

I **can't** swim
you **can't** swim
he **can't** swim
she **can't** swim
it **can't** swim
we **can't** swim
you **can't** swim
they **can't** swim



He **CAN'T** swim at all !

Short answers

Yes, I **can**
No, I **can't**

Questions

Can I swim ?
Can you swim ?
Can he swim ?
Can she swim ?
Can it swim ?
Can we swim ?
Can you swim ?
Can they swim ?

You **CAN'T** smoke here !



CAN someone help me ?



Mind map created
by M. Billet



- * Walking is good for you
- * Playing cards is fun

SEUL
Employé
comme un nom



**QUAND
L'UTILISER ?**

C'est un **NOM**
formé à partir
d'un **VERBE**

C'EST QUOI ?

- * To walk : marcher
- * To swim : nager
- * To fish : pêcher
- * Walking : la marche
- * Swimming : la natation
- * Fishing : la pêche



AIMER
to love, to like,
to enjoy, to prefer



NE PAS AIMER
to hate, to dislike, to detest

**DERRIERE
CERTAINS VERBES**



SHE DOESN'T LIKE SHOPPING

THE GERUND

**COMMENT
LE FORMER ?**

VERBE + ING
Attention
aux règles d'orthographe !

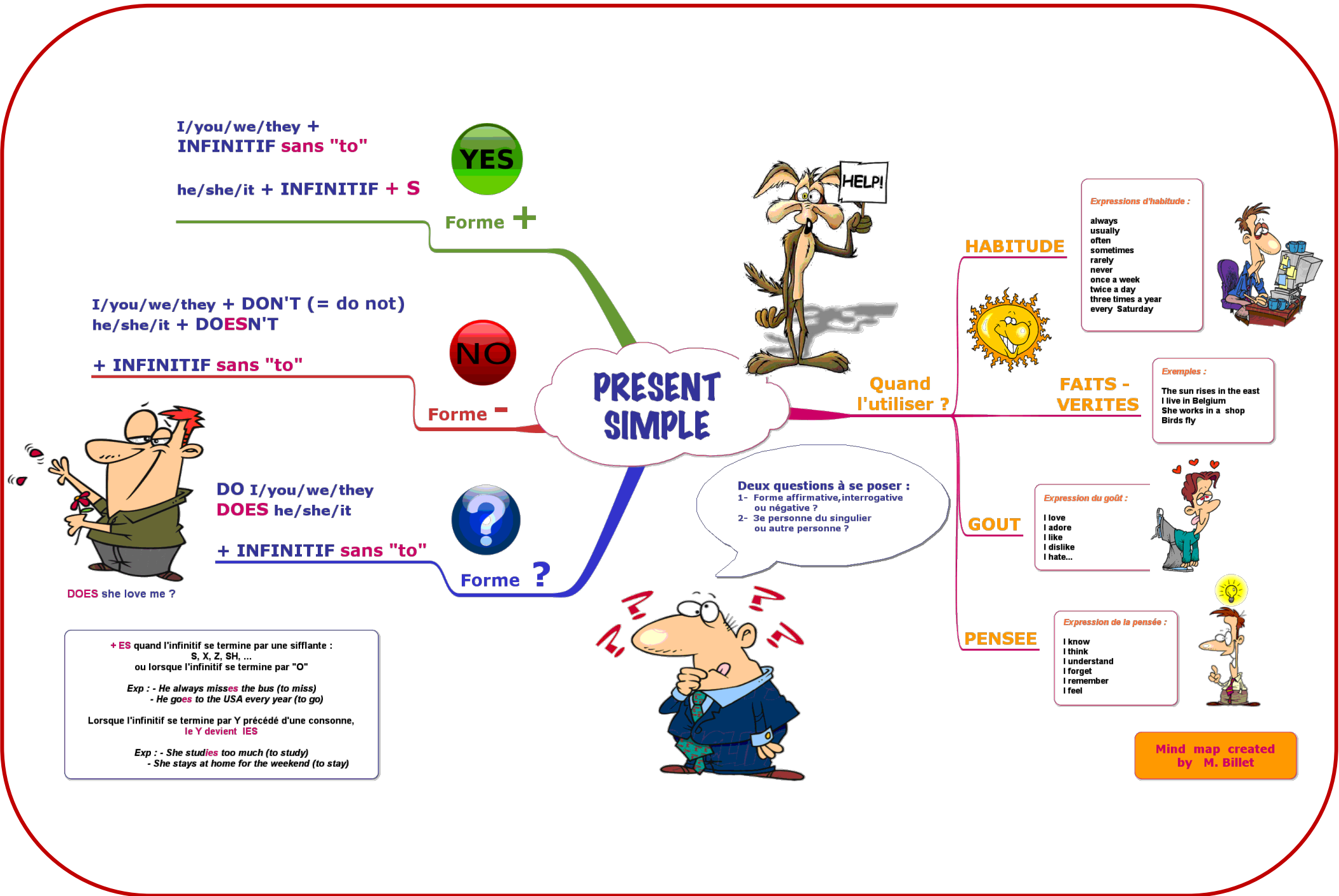


ORTHOGRAPHE :

Verbes se terminant :

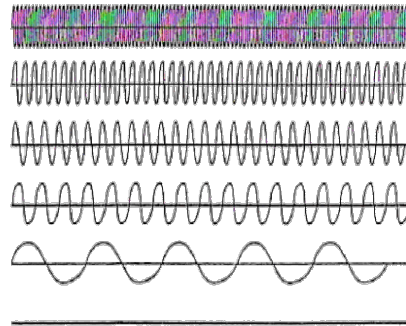
- ⇒ par une voyelle = + ING
Go = going / play = playing, ...
- ⇒ par E = supprimer E + ING
dance = dancing / move = moving, ...
- ⇒ 1 consonne + 1 voyelle accentuée
= double consonne + ING
swim = swimming / shop = shopping, ...
- ⇒ 1 voyelle + L = LL + ING
travel = travelling / spel = spelling, ...

Mind map created
by M. Billet





always
usually
often
sometimes
rarely
never



Exprimer la
FREQUENCE



Quand
l'utiliser ?

FREQUENCY ADVERBS

Comment
les utiliser ?



FORME +

S - ADV - V



Moles **NEVER**
use a stick

S - "ETRE" - ADV



FORME -



Moles are
ALWAYS blind

S - AUX - ADV - VERBE



FORME ?

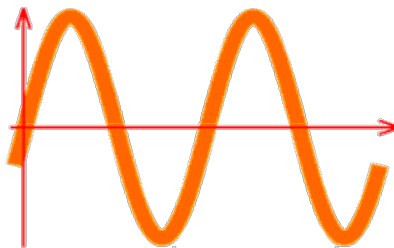


Do moles
SOMETIMES go
out ?



No, moles don't
OFTEN go out

AUX - S - ADV - V - CPTS



I use a stick
ONCE a day



HOW OFTEN do you use
a stick ?

⇒ Pour demander à quelle fréquence
quelqu'un fait quelque chose, on
utilise :

HOW OFTEN + AUX + S + V + Cpt ?

HOW OFTEN do you go out ?

- *ONCE a day/a week/ ...
- *TWICE a week/a month/ ...
- *THREE TIMES a day/a year/ ...
- *FOUR TIMES a week/a month/ ...
- * ...

⇒ NEVER suffit à nier la phrase, pas
besoin de mettre la négation !



WHAT'S THE TIME ? WHAT TIME IS IT ?

PREPOSITIONS

AT

At 6.30

At about 2:00

At night



IN

In the morning



In the afternoon

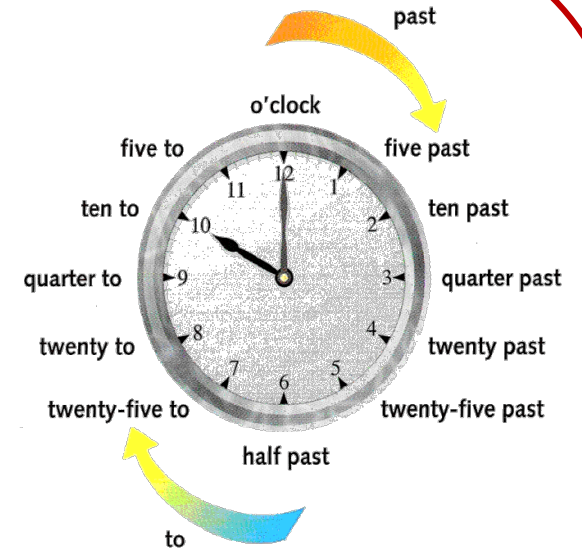


In the evening



midi : midday
minuit : midnight

3.00 :	3.35 :
3.05 :	3.40 :
3.10 :	3.45 :
3.15 :	3.50 :
3.20 :	3.55 :
3.25 :	4.00 :
3.30 :	



am
ante meridiem

from 0.00
to 12.00

pm
post meridiem

from 12.00
to 24.00

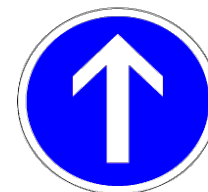


Mind map created
by M. Billet



INTERDICTION

SUJET + **MUSTN'T/ CAN'T**
+ INFINITIF + CPT(s)



OBLIGATION

SUJET + **MUST** + INFINITIF
+ CPT(s)

MUST
CAN
MUSTN'T / CAN'T

PERMISSION

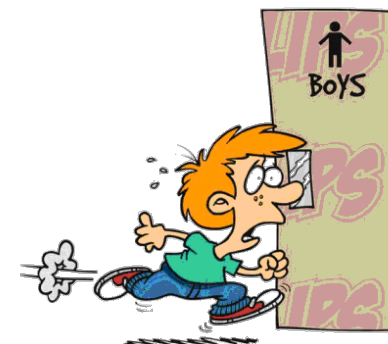
SUJET + **CAN** + INFINITIF
+ CPT(s)



You **MUSTN'T** be
a naughty boy !

You **MUST** be a
nice girl !

You **CAN'T** be
rude !



CAN I go to
the toilet ?

Mind map created by
M. Billet

Other prepositions :

into :

out of :

down :

along :

across :

round / around :

inside :

outside :

in the middle of :

below :

above :

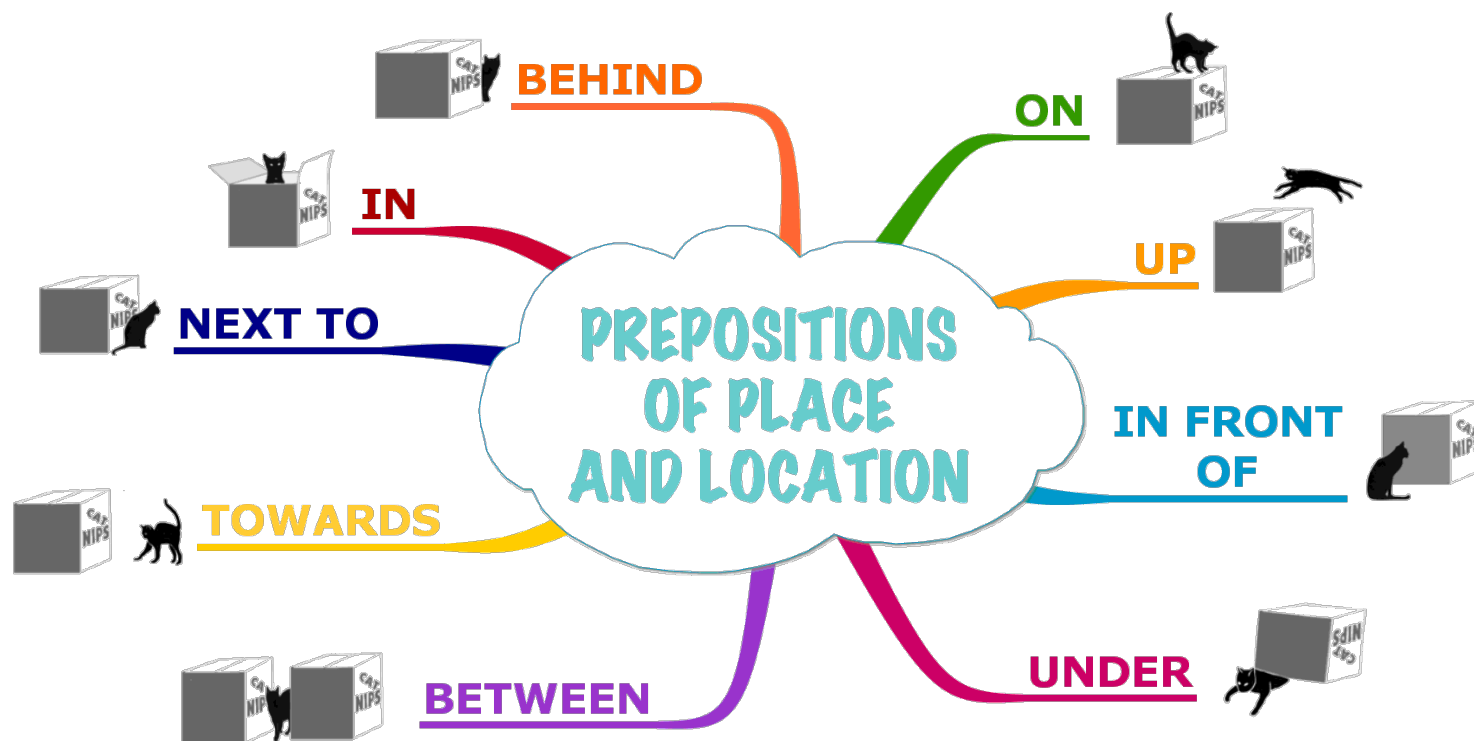
on the right :

on the left :

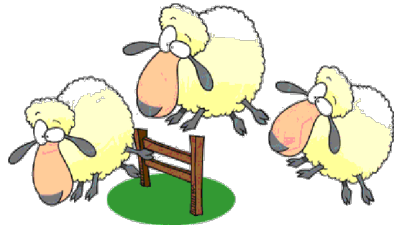
at the back :

opposite :

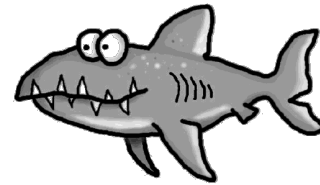
near :



Mind map created
by M. Billet



Pluriels irréguliers



REGLE GENERALE + "S"

Exp :
brother
book
cat
pizza

brothers
books
cats
pizzas

SIFFLANTE (S, X, Z, SH, CH, ...) + "ES"

Exp :
kiss
match
box
church

kisses
matches
boxes
churches

"O" + "ES"

Exp :
tomato
potato
hero

tomatoes
potatoes
heroes



"Y"

Consonne + Y = **IES**

Voyelle + Y = **YS**

Exp :
lady
baby
diary
secretary

Exp :
ladies
babies
diaries
secretaries

Exp :
day
boy
key

Exp :
days
boys
keys

"F" / "FE" + VES

Exp :
wolf
wife
thief
knife

Exp :
wolves
wives
thieves
knives



THE PLURAL OF NOUNS

Comment le former ?

Mind map created by
M. Billet

THESE



THESE mice are strong

THOSE



THOSE mice are laughing !

PLURIEL



THIS
THAT
THESE
THOSE



THIS rat is disgusting !



THIS

SINGULIER

THAT



THAT mouse is greedy !

Mind map created by
M. Billet

UNCOUNTABLE =
qui ne se compte
pas



COUNTABLE
=
qui se compte



SINGULIER
ou PLURIEL



a gift

gifts

a 1 seule forme

JAMAIS
précédé
d'un nombre

UNCOUNTABLE

COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE

COUNTABLE

peut être
précédé
d'un nombre



one gift
two gifts
three gifts

JAMAIS
précédé
de A/AN



This guy drinks milk

Peut être employé
sans article ni dét.

Mind map created
by M. Billet

milk
water
bread
love
sand
blood
time
music
money
luck
electricity
...



I like eating rice !

Pour rendre comptable un
incomptable, on ajoute un
élément permettant de le
quantifier :

- a slice of bread
- a grain of rice



Dogs can be dangerous !

a gift
a sweet
a song
a note
an accident
batteries
cups
...

AU SINGULIER
précédé d'un article
ou d'un dét

I want **A** gift
There is **AN** accident
Where is **MY** book ?

AU PLURIEL
peut être employé
sans article ni dét.



I like **X**
gifts !



There are **SOME** birds in the park

Phrases affirmatives



Do you want **SOME** coffee ?

Offre que l'on fait à quelqu'un

SOME

SOME - ANY
NO - NOT ANY



I **don't** drink **ANY** wine, this is some grape juice

Phrases négatives

ANY

Phrases interrogatives



Have you got **ANY** sweets ?

NO
NOT ANY

Phrases négatives



Comment les traduire ?

SOME/ANY :
du
de la
des
un peu
quelques
un certain nombre de

NO/NOT ANY :
pas de

Quand les utiliser ?

avec un indénombrable

UNCOUNTABLE =
qui ne se compte pas

comme pluriel
de A / AN

RAPPEL



milk
water
bread
love
sand
blood
time
music
money
luck
electricity
...



some sweets

a sweet



There is **NO** food in the fridge
There is **NOT ANY** food in the fridge

Mind map created
by M. Billet

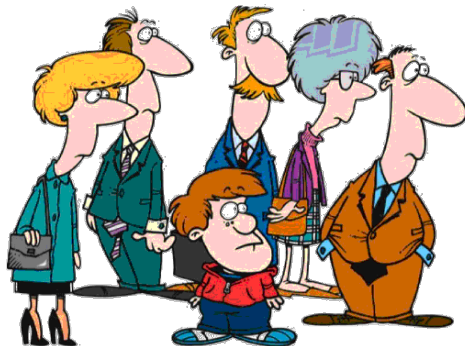


SIGNIFICATION :
BEAUCOUP DE

s'utilise avec les
COUNTABLES
phrases - et ?

MANY

a gift
a sweet
a song
a note
an accident
batteries
cups
...



Are there **MANY** people around me ?

Mind map created
by M. Billet

MUCH
MANY
A LOT OF

A LOT OF

**S'UTILISE AVEC TOUS LES TYPES
DE NOMS**

EX : Do you learn much English at school ?
Do you learn a lot of English at school ?

Remarque :

MUCH et **MANY** sont rarement
utilisés dans des phrases +,
sauf s'ils commencent la
phrase.

Ex : **MANY** people speak English
MUCH of our food is exported

s'utilise avec les
UNCOUNTABLES
phrases - et ?

MUCH

RAPPEL

milk
water
bread
love
sand
blood
time
music
money
luck
electricity
...

I haven't got
MUCH money !
...



This man hasn't got
A LOT OF money

SUJET
TO BE AU PRESENT
VERBE EN ING

I am eating
you are eating
he/she is eating
you are eating
we are eating
they are eating



Forme +



action en cours
c'est en train de se passer
ce n'est pas encore terminé

**QUAND
L'UTILISER ?**

Petits mots
associés :

now
right now
at the moment
today
this week
...

SUJET
TO BE + NOT
VERBE EN ING

I am not eating
you are not eating
he/she is not eating
you are not eating
we are not eating
they are not eating



FORME -

**PRESENT
CONTINUOUS**



This boy **ISN'T** eating healthy food !

TO BE
SUJET
VERBE EN ING

am I eating ?
are you eating ?
is he/she eating ?
are you eating ?
are we eating ?
are they eating ?



FORME ?

Le verbe TO BE peut s'écrire à la forme courte !

Mind map created
by M. Billet

THE DATE

**On divise les chiffres
en 2 groupes**

1973 = nineteen seventy-three
1326 = thirteen twenty-six
1516 = fifteen sixteen

Cas particuliers

1900 = nineteen hundred
2000 = two thousand
1907 = nineteen **O** seven /
nineteen hundred and seven
1603 = sixteen **O** three /
sixteen hundred and three

**Comment écrire et
lire les années ?**

**Comment
l'écrire ?**

14 November

14th November

November 14th

November 14



**Questions
Réponses**

**Comment
la lire ?**

the fourteenth of November



November the fourteenth

It's October 3rd

What's the date ?

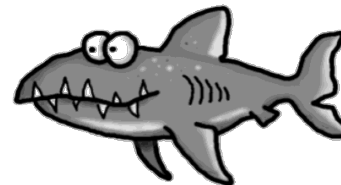
When were you born ?

I was born **on** August 16th, 1954
I was born **in** August 1954

Dans un cpt de temps :
⇒ les mois sont précédés de "IN"
⇒ on utilise "ON" quand le jour est
mentionné

When is your birthday ?

My birthday is **on** August 16th
My birthday is **in** August



**Les noms de mois et de jours
prennent une MAJUSCULE !**

**Mind map created
by M. Billet**



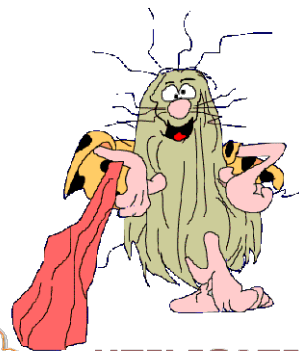
SUJET + DIDN'T + VERBE (INF)



Years ago, we **DIDN'T**
HAVE cell phones

FORME -

SIMPLE PAST (PRÉTÉRIT) PAST SIMPLE



UTILISATION

= ACTION DATEE
ACTION TERMINEE

EXPRESSIONS ASSOCIÉES :

in 1753
on June 3rd 1996
when I was young
during my holidays
two years AGO
last week
yesterday
when
suddenly
all of a sudden



Years ago,
I **invented** fire



DID + SUJET + VERBE (INF) ?



Where **DID** I **LIVE** ?
In a cave !

FORME ?



DEUX QUESTIONS A SE POSER :

- * forme +, ? ou -
- * si forme +, verbe régulier ou irrégulier



FORME +

verbes
réguliers

verbes
irréguliers

SUJET + VERBE (INF) + ED

à apprendre
PAR COEUR !



Mind map created by M. Billet

PAST CONTINUOUS

Forme négative :

was not
wasn't

I
he
she
it

Verbe + ING

were not
weren't

you
we
they

Verbe + ING



QUAND
l'utiliser ?

ACTION
en train de se passer
dans le passé



J'étais en train de
... quand ...

Expressions associées :
... while ... (tandis que ...)
... when ... (quand ...)

Forme
affirmative :



I
he
she
it

you
we
they

was

Verbe + ING

were

Verbe + ING

I was
you were
he / she / it was
we were
you were
they were

Forme
interrogative :



was

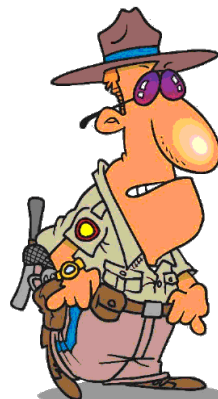
I
he
she
it

Verbe + ING

were

you
we
they

Verbe + ING



What **WERE** you
do**ING** when I
arrived ?



I **WAS**
steal**ING**
money !

Mind map created
by M. Billet

Adjectifs COURTS

= 1 syllabe (tall, big, short, ...)
= 2 syllabes et terminés par Y/ER/LE/OW
(funny, clever, simple, narrow, ...)

ADJ/ADV + ER + THAN

Adjectifs LONGS

= 2 syllabes ou plus

MORE + ADJ + THAN

PLUS ... QUE



I go **faster**
THAN you !

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

Je compare une chose avec une autre

QUELQUES COMPARATIFS IRREGULIERS

- * good/well (bon/bien) - **better** (meilleur)
- * bad (mauvais) - **worse** (pire)
- * far (loin) - farther/further (plus loin)
- * little (peu) - **less** (moins)
- * little (petit) - **lesser** (moindre)

ORTHOGRAPHE !

- * adjectifs 1 syllabe se terminant par cons+voy+cons
= on double la consonne finale
- * adjectifs se terminant par "E"
= on ajoute "R"
- * Adjectifs se terminant par cons + Y
= le "Y" final devient "I"

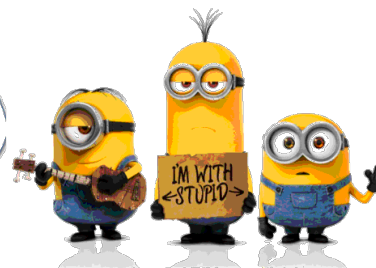


I'm **bigger**
than you !

PAS AUSSI ... QUE
MOINS ... QUE

NOT AS + ADJ/ADV + AS

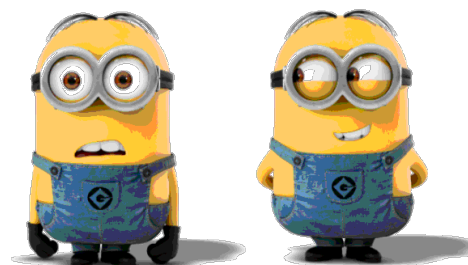
LESS + ADJ + THAN



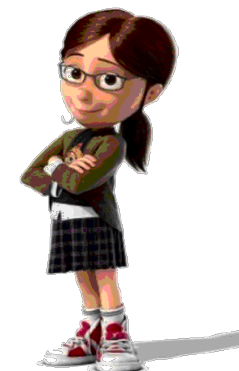
He is **LESS** funny **THAN** his friends

AUSSI ... QUE

AS + ADJ/ADV + AS



I am **AS** big **AS** you !



Agnes is **NOT AS** tall **AS** Margo

Mind map created by
M. Billet



Flèche is the
fastest

Adjectifs COURTS

= 1 syllabe (*tall, big, short, ...*)
= 2 syllables et terminés par Y/ER/LE/OW
(*funny, clever, simple, narrow, ...*)

THE + ADJ + EST



LE PLUS ...



LE MOINS ...

THE LEAST + ADJ

Adjectifs LONGS
= 2 syllables ou plus

THE + MOST + ADJ

I am the
strongest !

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

Je compare PLUS DE 2 CHOSES



He's the youngest

I've got the
longest legs !



He's the least
intelligent



ORTHOGRAPHE !

- * adjectifs 1 syllabe se terminant
par cons+voy+cons
= on double la consonne finale
- * adjectifs se terminant par "E"
= on ajoute "ST"
- * Adjectifs se terminant par
cons + Y
= le "Y" final devient "I"



QUELQUES SUPERLATIFS IRREGULIERS

- * good/well (bon/bien) - the best (le meilleur)
- * bad (mauvais) - the worst (le pire/ le plus mauvais)
- * far (loin) - the farthest/the furthest (le plus loin)
- * little (peu) - the least (le moins)
- * little (petit) - the least (le moindre)

Mind map created by M. Billet

TO BE GOING TO

to be
GOING TO
+ infinitif

I'm going to
help Scooby



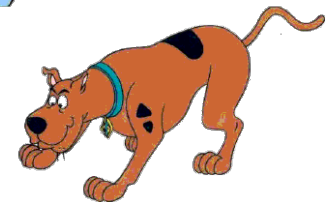
PLANS
INTENTIONS



I'm going to eat
a hamburger

PREDIRE LE FUTURE
évidence

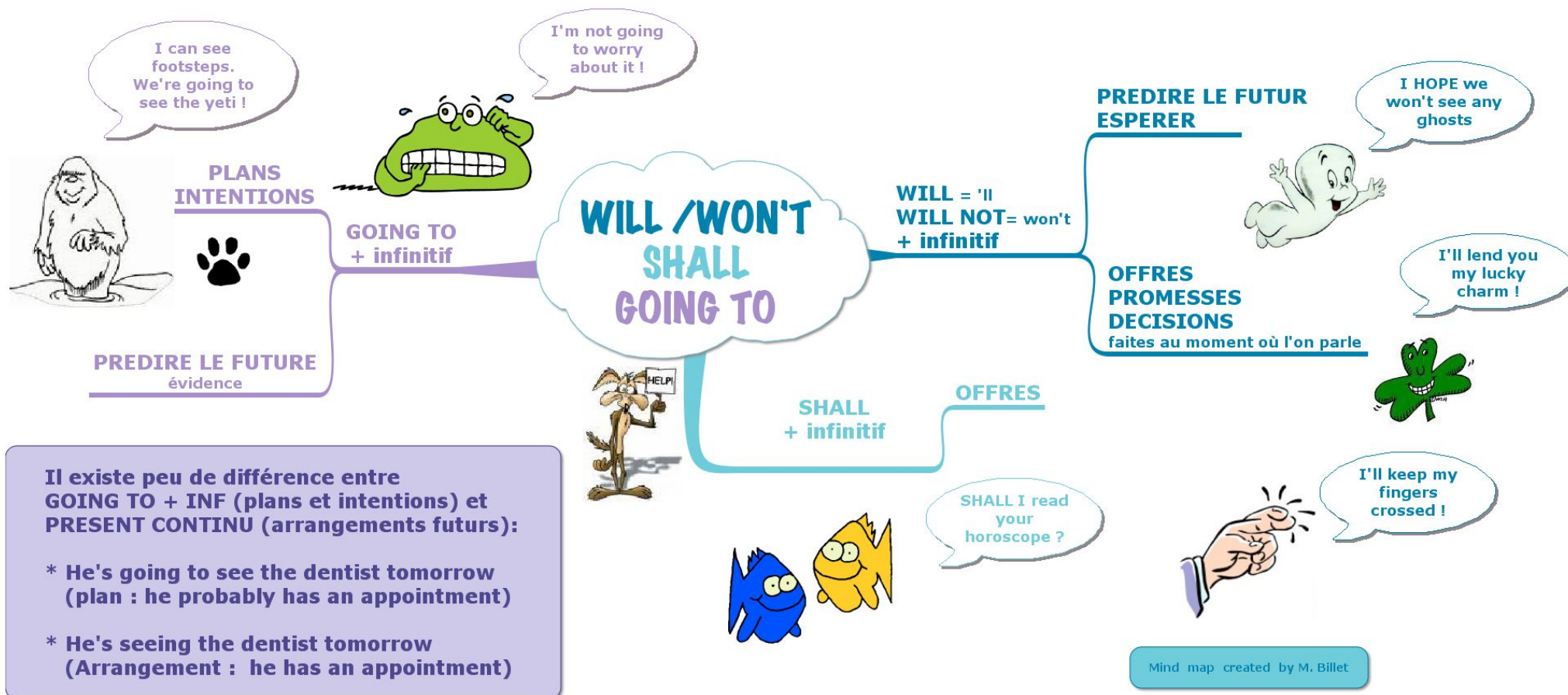
We're going to
meet ghosts !



Il existe peu de différence entre
TO BE GOING TO + INF (plans et intentions) et
PRESENT CONTINU (arrangements futurs):

- * He's going to see the dentist tomorrow
(plan : he probably has an appointment)
- * He's seeing the dentist tomorrow
(Arrangement : he has an appointment)

Mind map created by M. Billet





**SHOULDN'T
OUGHTN'T + INF_{sans TO}**
(less common)

**ADVICE
AND
WARNING**

**SHOULD
OUGHT TO + INF_{sans TO}**



He **SHOULDN'T** eat too much !

Mind map created
by M. Billet



You **SHOULD**
tell your
parents !
...





SEUL
Employé
comme un nom

- * Walking is good for you
- * Playing cards is fun

**APRÈS UNE PREPOSITION
SAUF "TO"**

- * She's good **AT** dancing
- * I'm bad **AT** singing
- * They're fed up **WITH** studying !
- * I'm not interested **IN** listening to you !
- * He dreams **OF** being a superhero
- * I gave **UP** being a good girl !
- * He's keen **ON** watching musicals
- * ...



AIMER
to love, to like,
to enjoy, to prefer



SHE DOESN'T LIKE
SHOPPING

NE PAS AIMER
to hate, to dislike, to detest

**DERRIERE
CERTAINS VERBES**



TO GO

Mind map created
by M. Billet

**QUAND
L'UTILISER ?**



HE GOES SKIING
EVERY YEAR

THE GERUND

**COMMENT
LE FORMER ?**

EXPRESSIONS à retenir :

- * I'm good **AT** ...
- * I'm bad **AT** ...
- * I'm fed up **WITH** ...
- * I'm interested **IN** ...
- * I dream **OF** ...
- * I give **UP** ...
- * I'm keen **ON** ...
- * Thanks **FOR** ...
- * I can't stand ...
- * I can't help ...
- * I feel like ...
- * I don't mind ...
- * I avoid ...
- * Keep ... !
- * Stop ... !
- * It's no use ...
- * It's worth ...
- * ...
- + **VERBE EN ING**

C'EST QUOI ?

C'est un **NOM**
formé à partir
d'un **VERBE**

- * To walk : marcher
- * To swim : nager
- * To fish : pêcher
- * Walking : la marche
- * Swimming : la natation
- * Fishing : la pêche

VERBE + ING
Attention
aux règles d'orthographe !



ORTHOGRAPHE :

Verbes se terminant :

/ par une voyelle = + **ING**
Go = going / play = playing, ...

/ par E = supprimer E + **ING**
dance = dancing / move = moving, ...

/ 1 consonne + 1 voyelle accentuée
= double consonne + **ING**
swim = swimming / shop = shopping, ...

/ 1 voyelle + L = LL + **ING**
travel = travelling / spel = spelling, ...



HE CAN'T
HELP
LAUGHING !

with T

- lend/lent
- send/sent
- smell/smelt
- spell/spelt
- spend/spent
- dream/dreamt
- mean/meant
- deal/delt
- feel/felt
- keep/kept
- leave/left
- meet/met
- sleep/slept
- sweep/swept
- weep/wept
- get/got
- lose/lost
- shoot/shot
- build/built
- burn/burnt
- learn/learnt
- light/lit
- sit/sat

bet
cast
cost
cut
hit
hurt
let
put
set
shut

GROUP 1 one word



be/was-were/been

bite/bit/bitten
hide/hid/hidden
shake/shook/shaken
take/took/taken

break/broke/broken
choose/chose/chosen
freeze/froze/frozen
speak/spoke/spoken
steal/stole/stolen
wake/woke/woken

with EN

fall/fell/fallen
forget/forgot/forgotten
rise/rose/risen
see/saw/seen

drive/drove/driven
ride/rode/ridden
write/wrote/written

eat/ate/eaten
give/gave/given
forbid/forbade/forbidden
forgive/forgave/forgiven

inf =
past participle
become/became/become
come/came/come
run/ran/run

GROUP 2 two words

with D

- bleed/bled
- feed/fed
- have/had
- lay/laid
- lead/led
- pay/paid
- read/read
- say/said
- make/made
- sell/sold
- tell/told
- stand/stood
- understand/understood
- bind/bound
- find/found
- hold/held
- hear/heard

with U-U

- hang/hung/hung
- stick/stuck/stuck
- sting/stung/stung
- strike/struck/struck
- swing/swung/swung

OTHERS

shine/shone/shone
win/won/won
beat/beat/beaten

with GHT

- bring/brought
- buy/bought
- catch/caught
- fight/fought
- teach/taught
- think/though

IRREGULAR VERBS

GROUP 3 three words

do/did/done
go/went/gone
lie/lay/lain
swear/swore/sworn
tear/tore/torn
wear/wore/worn

OTHERS

I/A/U

begin/began/begun
drink/drank/drunk
ring/rang/rung
shrink/shrank/shrunk
sing/sang/sung
sink/sank/sunk
spring/sprang/sprung
stink/stank/stunk
swim/swam/swum

E-WN

blow/blew/blown
draw/drew/drawn
fly/flew/flown
grow/grew/grown
know/knew/known
throw/threw/thrown
show/showed/shown
beat/beat/beaten

Mind map created by M. Billet