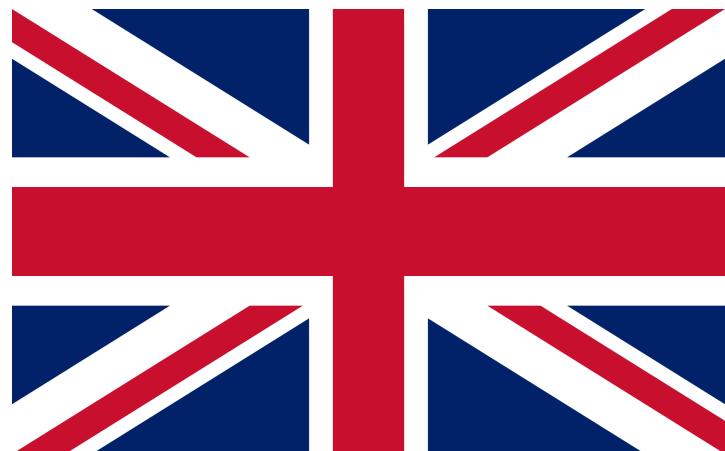


# GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE

Niveau intermédiaire (lycée)



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Grammaire anglaise, niveau intermédiaire (lycée).

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*Je remercie **M. Heidet**, mon professeur d'anglais de 1ère S « bilingue » au lycée Kléber de Strasbourg en 1987. Son enseignement a marqué mon apprentissage de l'anglais, et cet ouvrage est très grandement inspiré de son cours manuscrit, restructuré, mis en forme et agrémenté de quelques citations au début de chaque chapitre.*



*“To Lossom or not to Lossom, that is the question”*

*M. Lossom (autre professeur d'anglais du Lycée Kléber que j'ai eu en Terminale) médite sur une boule de cristal dans laquelle il voit M. Heidet. (caricature d'un élève, 1986).*



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## Introduction

### A qui s'adresse cet ouvrage ?

*Il s'adresse à quiconque a déjà des bases en anglais : vocabulaire, conjugaisons et principaux verbes irréguliers. Je pense qu'il peut être utilisé à partir du lycée, dès la seconde.*

### Quel est son contenu ?

*Il est structuré par grands thèmes en 12 grands chapitres, et se termine par un index qui permet de chercher à partir d'un mot-clé français ou anglais.*

*Le contenu priviliege les exemples sur les règles, car ce sont surtout les exemples qui permettent d'apprendre.*

*C'est une grammaire anglaise. Seules quelques rares spécificités américaines sont indiquées.*

*Le cours manuscrit original dont il est inspiré date de 1987 : les langues évoluant, il est probable que quelques formulations soient aujourd'hui un peu désuètes, en plus de celles déjà indiquées comme telles. Mais à mon humble avis, c'est à la marge.*

### Conventions de mise en page

Le texte anglais est en style normal comme ceci, **mots-clefs en gras**, et interligne double pour vous permettre d'annoter si besoin (traductions françaises ou autres explications).

*Les explications en français sont en italiques comme cette phrase.*

**⚠ Les points d'attention / pièges sont signalés par le symbole ci-contre.**

### Termes et abréviations.

<i>Adj.</i>	=	<i>Adjectif.</i>
<i>FR</i>	=	<i>Français.</i>
<i>Infinitif incomplet</i>	=	<i>Infinitif d'un verbe anglais sans « to » (exemples : eat, drink).</i>
<i>Infinitif complet</i>	=	<i>Infinitif d'un verbe anglais avec le « to » (exemples : to eat, to drink).</i>
<i>P</i>	=	<i>Pluriel.</i>
<i>S</i>	=	<i>Singulier.</i>
<i>[U]</i>	=	<i>Uncountable (indénombrable)</i>
<i>UK</i>	=	<i>United Kingdom (pour désigner la langue anglaise en fait).</i>
<i>US</i>	=	<i>United States of America (pour désigner des variantes linguistiques US).</i>
<i>V</i>	=	<i>Verbe.</i>
<i>_ing</i>	=	<i>forme continue d'un verbe (exemple : eating)</i>





## 1. Les raisons d'agir ou ne pas agir

“The future belongs to those who believe in the beauty of their dreams.”

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962, American first lady from 1933 to 1945)



## But / finalité spécifique (to/in order to/so as to - so that)

Deux cas possibles : 1 sujet : ***Il ira aux USA pour apprendre l'anglais.***  
 2 sujets : ***Il m'a donné ce livre pour que je le lise.***

### Cas « 1 sujet » : afin de + infinitif → to/in order to + infinitif incomplet

He'll go to the USA  $\begin{cases} \text{to} \\ \text{in order to} \\ \text{so as to} \end{cases}$  improve his English.

She started early  $\begin{cases} \text{so as not to} \\ \text{in order not to} \\ \text{no to} \end{cases}$  miss the train.

He works hard  $\begin{cases} \text{with an aim to} \\ \text{with a view to} \end{cases}$  increasing his knowledge. (*Forme qui insiste plus sur l'intention*)

### Cas « 2 sujets » : afin que + subjonctif → so that + temps de la phrase

#### Forme affirmative

The policeman **stops** the traffic **so that** the children **can** cross the street.

The policeman **stopped** the traffic **so that** the children **could** cross the street.

The notices **are written** in several languages **so that** everyone  $\begin{cases} \text{can} \\ \text{may} \end{cases}$  understand.

The notices **were written** in several languages **so that** everyone  $\begin{cases} \text{could} \\ \text{might} \end{cases}$  understand.

I **will light** the fire **so that** the room **will be warm** when you come.

#### Forme négative

Shut the garden **so that** the dog  $\begin{cases} \text{won't} \\ \text{can't} \end{cases}$  go out.

He often changes his address **so that** the police  $\begin{cases} \text{can't} \\ \text{won't} \end{cases}$  find him.

He walked quietly **so that** his guests  $\begin{cases} \text{wouldn't} \\ \text{shouldn't} \end{cases}$  be disturbed.

He tied up his dog **so that** it  $\begin{cases} \text{wouldn't} \\ \text{couldn't} \end{cases}$  run away.



*Si sujet = nobody ou no one, on supprime la négation (≠ français)*

He **dyed** his beard **so that** nobody **would** recognize him. (*pour que personne ne le reconnaisse*)

## Finalité générale (is used for / out of / for the sake of)

**Sert à + infinitif → is used for + \_ing**

A shovel **is used for moving** coal, sand, snow, etc.

(À comparer à “I want a shovel to dig a hole in my garden” = *but spécifique*)

**Par + nom / pour + nom**

He helps me **out of** kindness. (...*par gentillesse*)

He asked me **out of** curiosity.

He works hard **for the sake** of knowledge. (*Par amour de, pour l'intérêt de la connaissance*)

## Forte volonté (will, would)

**Présent : will**

I **will** stop smoking.

I **will** go out even if it rains.

**Passé : would**

I wanted to help but he **would** do it by himself.

## Avoir l'intention de... (want, intend, would like, think of, plan)

I **want to go** right now.

I'd **like to** see her right now.

He **intended to** send me that book.

I am **thinking of** going tomorrow.

He **thought of giving** them as a present.

We **are planning to visit** Wales this summer.

I **am going to** have a beer. (*ferme intention*)

## Valoir de ... (to be worth + \_ing)

That film is **worth seeing**. (*Ce film vaut d'être vu*)

## Avoir besoin (need)

Need (*avoir besoin*) est semi-modal au sens où il a une forme lexicale classique ET une forme modale.

### Forme lexicale classique : need + infinitif complet ou need + nom

#### Suivi d'un verbe

One **needs to** have a visa to go to USA.

**Do you need to** go to Paris ? Yes, I **need to** go to Paris.

He **did not need to** knock at the door.

#### Suivi d'un complément direct

I **need** money. I **don't need** any money. **Do you need** money ?

### Forme modale : need + infinitif incomplet



Le forme modale de need ne s'utilise qu'au présent et à la forme négative ou interrogative, et suivie d'un verbe à l'infinitif incomplet (jamais d'un complément direct). Pas de s à la troisième personne.  
I need go to Paris. Needed I come yesterday ?

#### Forme négative

La forme négative (ou à connotation négative) est la plus utilisée.

You **needn't play** football with your friends tonight. (*Simple constat*)

You **don't need to play** football with your friends tonight. (*Opinion personnelle, agacement*)

I **need not tell** you that we'll be pleased to see you.

She doesn't think they **need bother**. (*Phrase à connotation négative même si verbe en forme positive*)

Forme accomplie = inutilité d'une action qui a été accomplie :

I **needn't have gone** to the station. (*Je n'aurais pas eu besoin d'aller*)

≠ I **did not need to** go the station (*Je n'ai pas eu besoin d'y aller*)

#### Forme interrogative

**Need I** answer that question? No, you **needn't**.

La forme ordinaire est préférée à la forme modale, car plus neutre :

Forme ordinaire (neutre)	Forme modale (attend une réponse négative)
Do we <b>need to</b> stay this evening?	Need we <b>stay</b> this evening?
Do I <b>need to</b> come in early tomorrow?	Need I <b>come</b> in early tomorrow?

## Voix passive

This car **needs / wants cleaning**. (= needs to be cleaned, a besoin d'être lavé)

## Défier, oser (dare)

*Dare (oser, défier) est semi-modal au sens où il a une forme lexical classique (verbe + infinitif complet) ET une forme modale (verbe + infinitif incomplet).*

*Dare est moins utilisé aujourd'hui : on lui préfère « not afraid of + \_ing » ou « have the courage to », sauf dans quelques expressions, dans lesquelles il a surtout le sens de « défier ».*

### Forme ordinaire : dare + infinitif complet (Oser, défier)

She **dares to go** in the boss' office. (*Oser – avoir le courage*)

I **dare you to run across** the road with your eyes shut. (*Défier*)

I **dare you!** (*Chiche ! je te défie*)

The boxer **dared his opponent** (*Défier*).

### Forme modale : dare + infinitif incomplet (Oser)

 *La forme modale de dare ne s'utilise qu'au présent et prétérit et à la forme interrogative ou négative.  
Pas de s à la troisième personne*

#### Forme negative

He **daren't speak** to me. (*Il n'ose pas, n'a pas le courage de...*)

I **dared not** answer when he addressed me.

*Mais on préférera He **did not dare** to come. à He **dared not come**.*

#### Forme interrogative

How **dare you do** that?

How **dare** he ? ( *forme modale → pas de s bien que 3<sup>e</sup> personne*)

How **dare you say** such a thing? (*Comment oses-tu ? – insolence*)

#### Cas particulier

 *Expression I dare say, utilisée uniquement au présent et à la 1<sup>ère</sup> personne :*

I **dare say that** you are thirsty after all that tennis. (*Je suppose, j'imagine...*)

 *pas de that*

---

## Permission et interdiction (can, may, allow)

### Présent

You  $\begin{cases} \text{can} \\ \text{may} \\ \text{are allowed to} \end{cases}$  leave when you have finished.

May I come in? No, you may not.

May I have a little more ice?

I wonder if I might have a little more ice. (*Plus poli*)

### Passé

He **was not allowed** to drive too fast / we had not been allowed to ...

### Futur

You **won't be allowed** to use your smartphone.

### Demande

**Is it ok** if I smoke in the dining room?

**All right if** I smoke in the dining room?

**Any objection if** I smoke in the dining room?

**Does anyone mind if** I smoke in the dining room?

$\begin{cases} \text{Can} \\ \text{May} \end{cases}$  I smoke in the dining room?

**Am I allowed** to smoke in the dining room?

**Could** I smoke in the dining room?

**Do you mind if** I smoke in the dining room?

**Do you think I could** smoke in the dining room?

Would you object  $\begin{cases} \text{if I smoked} \\ \text{to my smoking} \end{cases}$  in the dining room?

Would you mind  $\begin{cases} \text{if I smoked} \\ \text{my smoking} \end{cases}$  in the dining room?

**I wonder** if I could possibly smoke in the dining room.

**I was wondering** if I could possibly smoke in the dining room.

I hope you don't  $\begin{cases} \text{object to} \\ \text{disapprove of} \\ \text{mind} \end{cases}$  my smoking in the dining room.

**I hope you don't mind**, but would it be possible for me to smoke in the dining room?

## Réponse

Permission accordée	Permission refusée
Yeah!	No!
Yes	Out of the question.
It's ok by me.	Yeah, I do mind.
No not at all (I wouldn't mind)	No, definitely not. (←could I...)
Certainly (you may)	I'm afraid not (←I wonder if I could...)
Of course, you { can may could	I'd like to say yes, but...
Please do.	I'd rather you didn't.
By all means.	I'd rather you didn't if you don't mind.
You're welcome to it.	I'm awfully sorry but I'd rather you didn't, if you don't mind.

---

## Devoir/Ordre personnel (must)

**Must** est utilisé pour indiquer un devoir, un ordre, venant de celui qui parle.

### Présent

You **must** stop smoking.

*Comparer :*

I can't come, I **must** do my homework first. (*étudiant sérieux auto-motivé*)

I can't come, I **have to** do my homework. (*contrainte du professeur*)

### Passé

He **had to** stop drinking for the sake of his health.

### Cond. Présent

You **should** work, you **ought to** work.

You **should** be doing some work instead of watching TV.

You'd **better** take your umbrella, it's going to rain. (*Conseil, forme plus atténuée*)

### Cond. Passé

You **should have** come earlier.

You **should have studied** your English lessons instead of watching TV.

### Futur

You **will** have to get up earlier.

---

## Contrainte/Nécessité extérieure (have to, need)

*Alors que Must est utilisé pour un devoir personnel venant de celui qui parle, pour exprimer une nécessité extérieure à celui qui parle, c'est « **have to** » ou « **need** »*

### Présent

I **have to** take the bus every day to go to work.

I **don't have to** ... / do you have to ...?

I **have got to** play the piano every day.

I **need to** go and see him.

**Do I need** to go and see him? (*Pas d'avis sur la réponse attendue*)

**Need** I go and see him? (*On suggère une réponse négative*)

**Must** I (really) go and see him? (*On suggère encore + une réponse négative*)

My car **needs cleaning**. (*need + ...ing = voix passive*)

You **needn't tell** her, she already knows. (*Ce n'est pas la peine de...*)

### Passé

John **had to** visit her / did he have to...? He didn't have to ...

*Absence d'obligation résultant d'une action passée :*

He **needn't have gone** to the station. (*Il y est allé pour rien*)

He **didn't need to** go the station. (*Il n'y est pas allé, il n'y avait pas besoin*)

### Futur

I **will have to go** there / Will you have to? / No, you **won't have to**.

---

## Donner un conseil (**should**, **advise**, **recommend**, **had better...**)

You **should** apply for a new job.

I'd **advise** you to apply for a new job.

I **suggest** that you apply for new job.

I **recommend** {you to apply  
your applying for a new job.

**It's in your interest** to apply for a new job.

Don't you think you should apply for a new job?

**If I were you**, I'd apply for a new job.

**You'd better** apply for a new job.

I wish you would apply for a new job (*souhait*)

**It's (about) time** you applied for a new job.

**Have you ever thought of** applying for a new job?

You **could always** apply for a new job.

**Why don't you** apply for a new job?

**What about** applying for a new job?

Yesterday, I **suggested** that John should apply for a new job. (USA: *sans le* should)

## De la suggestion à l'ordre : les verbes

<b>Suggest</b>	<p>Tom suggested (my) selling the house.</p> <p>Tom suggested that I (should) go home (<i>sans should = US</i>).</p> <p>Tom suggested that the house should be sold.</p> <p>I suggest we take a taxi. I suggest taking a taxi.</p>
<b>Propose</b>	<p>He proposed (our) giving up the trip.</p> <p>He proposed that we should give up the trip.</p> <p>He proposed that the trip should be given up.</p> <p>He proposes we give up the trip.</p> <p>He proposes giving up the trip.</p> <p>I propose that he act as a chair for this meeting.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <i>pas de s à la 3ème personne car subjonctif.</i></p>
<b>Recommend</b>	<p>He recommended my buying a new car.</p> <p>He recommended that I should buy a new car.</p> <p>He recommended me to buy a new car.</p>
<b>Persuade</b>	<p>He persuaded me to have the place.</p>
<b>Invite</b>	<p>He invited them to join her.</p>
<b>Insist</b>	<p>They insisted on his going with them.</p> <p>John insisted on paying the bill.</p> <p>Congress insisted that the present law (should) continue to operate.</p> <p>He insisted that I should write every week.</p>
<b>Order</b>	<p>He ordered the prisoner to be shot.</p> <p>He ordered that the prisoner (should) be shot.</p>
<b>Command</b>	<p>He commanded that the men should shut the doors.</p> <p>He commanded the men to shut the doors.</p>
<b>Demand</b>	<p>He demanded that I should help him.</p> <p>He demanded that Jim should be dropped from the team.</p>



To demand *est un faux-amie* : il signifie « exiger » et non pas « demander »

## Ordre/nécessité/requête – interdiction/absence d’obligation

### Ordre / Obligation

Clean your room.  
 You are to clean your room.  
 I want you to clean your room.  
 I want your room cleaned.  
 You must clean your room.

### Nécessité extérieure

You have to clean your room.  
 You are required to clean your room.  
 You are supposed to clean your room.  
 You've got to clean your room.  
 You are expected to clean your room.

### Requête, souhait

I wish you would clean your room.  
 I'd like you to clean your room.  
 I think you should clean your room.  
 You'd better clean your room.  
 If I were you, I'd clean this room.

### Requête plus polie

Would you be so kind enough to clean your room?  
  
 Would you be so kind as to clean your room?  
 I wonder if you could clean your room.  
  
 I was wondering whether you would be kind enough to clean your room.  
 It might not be a bad idea if you cleaned your room.  
 I'd be most grateful if you could clean your room.  
 Could you possibly do me a favour: clean your room.

### Interdiction

Don't clean your room.  
 You are not to clean your room.  
 I want you not to clean your room  
  
 You must not clean your room.

### Absence d’obligation

I don't want you to clean your room.  
  
 You don't have to clean your room.  
 You are not required to clean your room.  
 You are not supposed to clean your room.  
 You haven't got to clean your room.  
 You are not expected to clean your room.

### Requête, souhait de ne pas faire

I wish you wouldn't clean your room.  
 I wouldn't like you to clean your room.  
 I don't think you should clean your room.  
 You'd better not clean your room.  
 If I were you, I wouldn't clean this room.

### Requête de ne pas faire plus polie

Would you be so kind enough not to clean your room?  
  
 Would you be so kind not to clean your room?  
 (I wonder if you'd refrain from cleaning your room)  
 I was wondering whether you would be kind enough not to clean your room.  
 It might not be a bad idea if you didn't clean your room.  
 I'd be most grateful if you didn't clean your room.  
 Could you possibly do me a favour: don't clean your room.

---

## Forme emphatique – insistance : Do / don't you

*Cette forme est utilisée pour des ordres mais de façon plus générale aussi pour insister sur un verbe.*

### Ajout de do/did

**Do** sit down!

**Do** listen to me, please!

I **do** believe he is a nice guy.

She **did** know what she wanted.

I **did** try to help him, but he would do it by himself, he wouldn't listen to me.

### Ordre / interdiction renforcés (**you** / **don't you** ...!)

Don't go and seen him! → **Don't you** go and see him! (*ne t'avise pas de ...*)

Don't repeat what you just said! → **Don't you** repeat what you just said!

**You** keep quiet! (*Forme affirmative*)

**You** lazy boy! (*Espèce de gros paresseux!*)

mais **There** is a good boy! (*compliment*)

### Insistance sur un auxiliaire déjà existant (intonation)

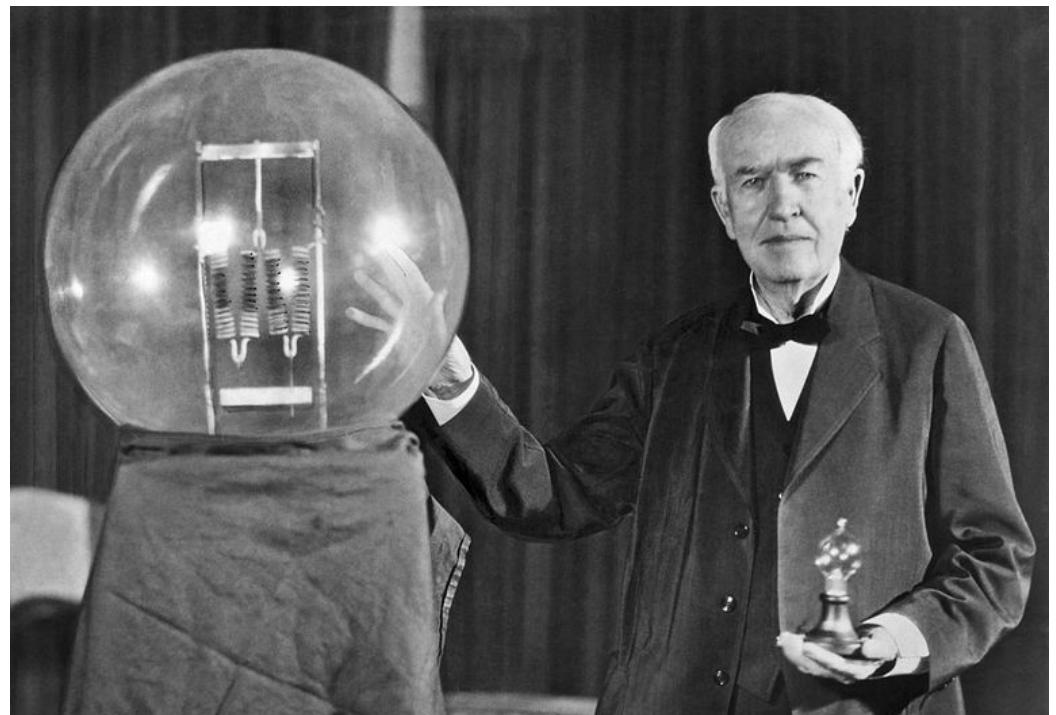
You **shall** do it.

He **had** seen me in the street.

I **have** seen him, he is still in the house.

I **will** do it, whether you like it or not.

I give him good advice but he **won't** listen to me.



## 2. Les capacités et moyens d'agir

“I have not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work<sup>1</sup>.”

Thomas Edison (1847-1931, American inventor and businessman)

---

<sup>1</sup> won't work : *qui ne veulent pas marcher, voir Refus : won't page 69*



---

## Pouvoir physique ou intellectuel (can, be able to)

### Présent

I **can** swim. (*Je sais nager*)

I **can** speak English.

### Passé

Généralité : He **could** speak a lot of foreign languages.

Cas particulier : He **was able** to make himself understood though there were a lot of foreigners.

*A la forme négative on peut utiliser could / to be able to indifféremment.*

### Futur

You **will be able** to see London from the top of the hotel.

### Conditionnel présent

She **could** do it tomorrow.

### Conditionnel passé

He **could have done** it if I had asked him.

## Proposer un moyen pour atteindre un but (try + \_ing)

**Try knocking** at the backdoor if no one hears you at the front door.

I you wish to sell your house quickly, **try lowering** your price.

I **tried sending** flowers, but it didn't have any effect.

**Try speaking** louder to get yourself heard.

---

## Exprimer un effort pour atteindre un but (try + infinitif)

I **tried to solve** the problem, but I failed. (*Solve the problem = but*)

à comparer à I **tried using** many tools to solve the problem. (*using many tools=moyens*)

He's **trying to** learn his lesson. (*learn his lesson = but*)

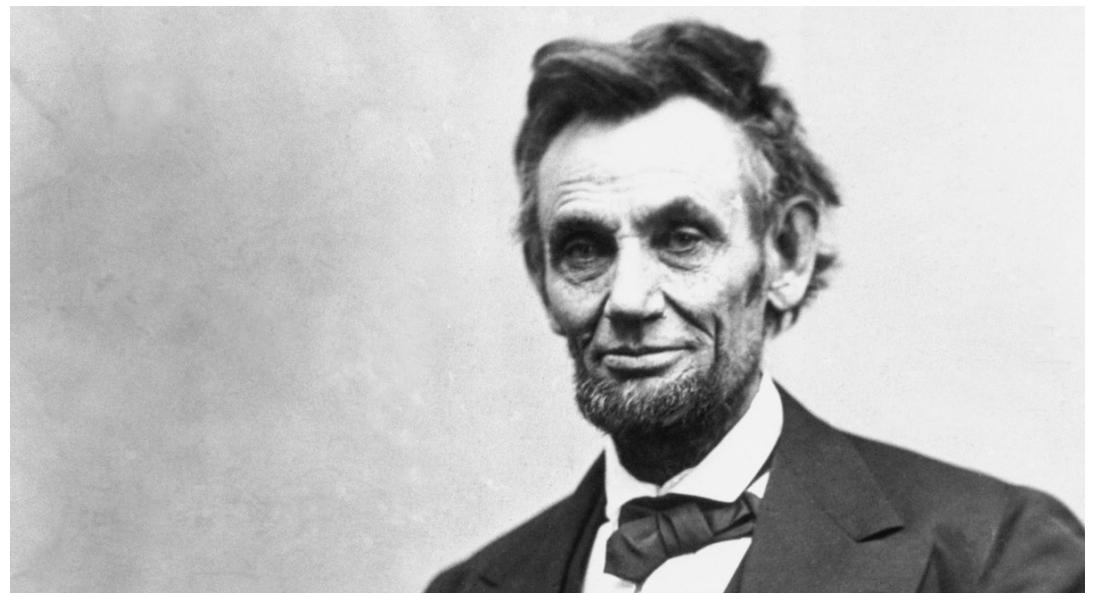
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## Offre à autrui (shall)

*Voulez-vous que je... ? Dois-je... ? Faut-il que je ... ?*

**Shall** I get you a taxi?

**Shall** we go on foot or by bus?



### 3. Percevoir

“You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can’t fool all of the people all of the time.”

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865, 16<sup>th</sup> president of the US, who abolished slavery)



---

## Verbes d'impression / de sensation

### Look

She **looks** interested.

What does she **look like**?

It **looks** to me **as if** we are going to have a storm

### Feel

Yesterday, I **felt tired**.

How do you **feel** today?

I **feel as if** I am going to be sick.

### Sound

That story **sounds** interesting.

It **sounds like** Mozart or Haydn.

You **sound as if** you're going to enjoy yourself.

### Taste

This dish **tastes** funny.

A: What does this cake **taste like**?

B: It **tastes as if** you had put too much sugar in it.

### Smell

The dinner **smells good**.

That gas **smells like** garlic. (like → there is no garlic in it)

It **smells of** garlic in the kitchen. (of → I suspect there might be some garlic in the kitchen)

That ham **smells as if** you had bought it long ago.

## Verbes de perception

*Les verbes de perception sont see, hear, listen, feel, watch, notice...*

### Verbes de perception + \_ ing : percevoir l'action dans la durée

*Indique que l'on observe soit une partie d'une action ou une action complète, d'une certaine durée. Il est d'utilisation commode car peut être utilisé dans plus de cas que l'infinitif incomplet (voir ci-dessous).*

I **saw** him **repairing** his car. (*On a vu tout ou partie de la réparation, « je l'ai vu en train de réparer ... »*)

I **saw** John **crossing** the street. = I saw him as he was crossing the street.

I was **listening** to him **singing** in the kitchen.

I **heard** the wind **blowing** during the night. (*Je me suis réveillé mais je n'ai pas entendu toute la tempête*)

From my window I could **see** John **playing** with his ball. (*Je ne l'ai pas vu jouer du début à la fin*)

I could **hear** the girl **practicing** scales: it was 10 o'clock. (*Je n'ai pas forcément entendu tout l'exercice*)

### Verbes de perception + Infinitif incomplet : actions brèves et/ou vues dans leur intégralité

*Indique que l'on a observé l'action dans son intégralité ou qu'elle est trop courte pour envisager le gérondif.*

#### Actions perçues du début à la fin

I **heard** the pianist **play** the rhapsody in blue. (*Du début à la fin*)

*Succession d'actions assez rapides vues dans leur intégralité car on a suivi la personne tout au long :*

I **saw** him **cross** the street, **walk** along the pavement, and **disappear** into the post-office.

#### Actions trop brèves pour envisager de les voir « en train de s'accomplir »

I **saw** the plane **crash**.

I **saw** him **fall off** his bike.

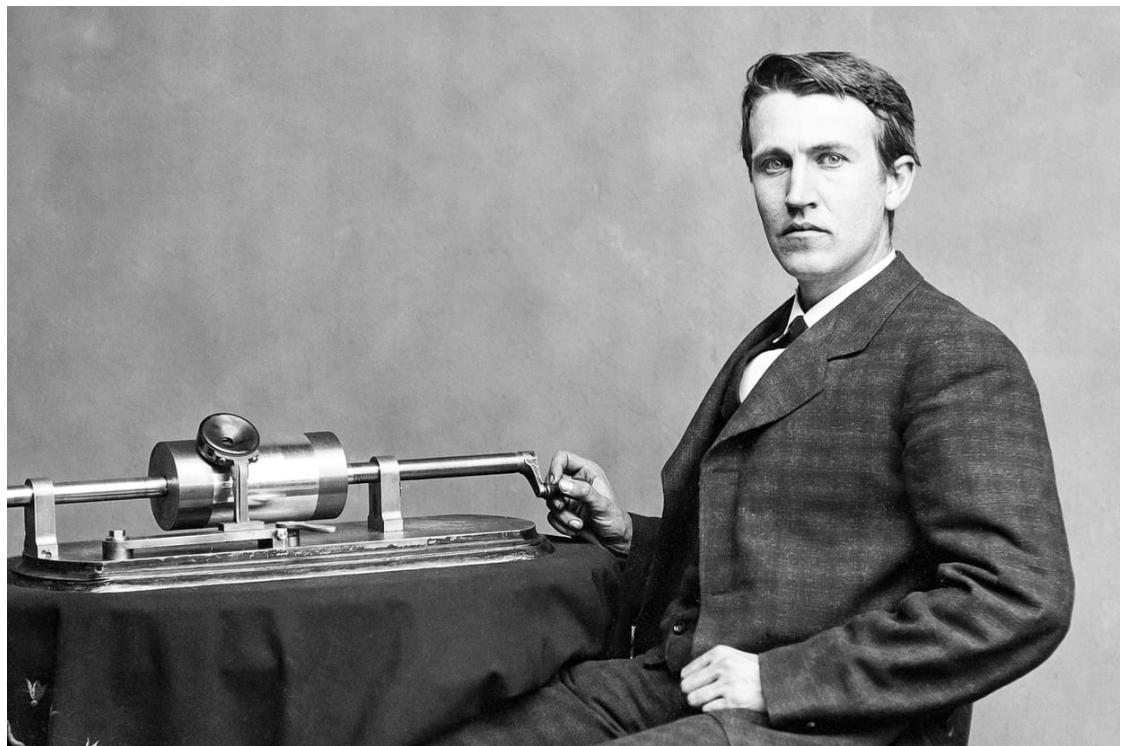
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## Apparence vs réalité

She was  $\begin{cases} \text{said} \\ \text{supposed} \\ \text{known} \\ \text{thought} \end{cases}$  to be a good secretary but yesterday, she  $\begin{cases} \text{proved} \\ \text{was found} \end{cases}$  to be even more efficient than we had thought.

He was said to be a miser (=*avare*), but he proved recently to be more liberal with his money than we had expected.





## 4. Quantifier

“Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent<sup>2</sup> perspiration.”

Thomas Edison (1847-1931, American inventor and businessman)

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<sup>2</sup> Noter que percent est invariable au pluriel.



---

## Notions de quantité

### Quantité indéfinie

I've got **\_** apples in my cellar. ( $\Delta \neq$  FR « *j'ai des pommes dans ma cave* », car aucun article)

### Quantité mesurable définie : **some / any**

I want **some** bread. (*A la boulangerie*)

Do you want **any** pencils? (*A la papeterie*)

She does not want **any** pencils. (*A la papeterie*)

### **Some** à la forme interrogative

Do you want **some** tea? (*On offre quelque chose*)

Mum, can you give me **some** pocket money? (*On demande une faveur*)

Is there **somebody** in the room? (*On s'attend à une réponse positive, on a entendu du bruit*)

≠ Is there **anybody** in the room? (*On s'attend à une réponse négative – pas de réponse*)

### **Any** à la forme affirmative (n'importe quel)

**Any** politician knows that.

You'll find it in **any** paper.

### Composés de **some/any**

{ **any** one, { **any** body, { **any** thing, { **any** where, { **any** how  
some

**Anyone** can do it.

You can ask me **anything**

Can I tell you **something**?

I lost my pencil **somewhere** in the house. It could be **anywhere** in the house.

Do it **anyhow**, but get it done! **Somehow**, I'll manage to do it.

### Pas de : **no, any.**

S: I have **no** bread. I have **none**. I haven't got **any**.

P: There are **no** tables. There are **none**. There are not **any**.

## Peu de, un peu de, quelques (little, few)

S : There is **little** water in the river (*peu d'eau*)

P : There are **few** books on the table (*peu de livres*)

S : There is **a little** water in the river (*un peu d'eau*)

P : There are **a few** boys in the room (*quelques garçons*)

Do you sell potatoes? (*noter : pas d'article*)

I have **some** left. (*Quantité indéterminée*)

I have **a few** left. (*Quelques-unes mais pas beaucoup*)

I have **few** left. (*Il n'en reste que peu*)

There is **little** water in the rivers, **less** than yesterday.

There are **few** spectators, **fewer** than last night.

## Beaucoup de

### Affirmatif

S : There is **a lot of** water in the stream

P : There are **a lot of** chairs in the room.

### Interrogatif / négatif

S : Did she buy **much** butter ?

P : There weren't **many** spectators

## Trop de

S : There is too much wine in my glass.

P : There are too many people in that small room.

## Combien de (how much / how many)

S : **How much** water do you want?

P : **How many** spectators are left?

## Tant de (so much / so many)

S : There is **so much** sunshine

P : There are **so many** trees!

## One ≠ a

He has **a** sister who live in France ≠ He has **one** sister and two brothers.

## Dualité (*Both, either, neither*)

### **Both** (*tous les deux*)

P : John & Peter are friends.  $\begin{cases} \textbf{Both} \text{ are ill now.} \\ \text{They } \textbf{both} \text{ are ill.} \\ \textbf{Both of them} \text{ are ill.} \end{cases}$

### **Either** (*l'un ou l'autre*)

S :  $\begin{cases} \text{On } \textbf{either} \text{ side of the street.} \\ \text{Take } \textbf{either} \text{ half: they are exactly the same.} \end{cases}$

### **Neither** (*ni l'un ni l'autre*)

S : They were **both** invited but **neither** came.

## Totalité (*All, whole, every, each*)

### **All** (*tous, toutes*)

S : **All** is well that ends well.

It has been raining **all** day

P : **All** the members of the family came.

I've read **all** the books you lent me.

### **Whole** (*tout entier*)

S : He had to spend **the whole** week in bed.

I want to know **the whole** truth

He spent his **whole** life in London.

P : Whole tribes were killed off. Nobody survived

### **Every** (*tous, toutes*)

S : **Every** morning, I've got to get up at six.

**Everyone** take a seat please!

He reads the Times **every** day.

### **Each** (*chaque, chaques*)

S : I want **each** of you to obey to my order.

**Each** day in Paris is treat.

## La plupart (Most)

**Most+ nom** = généralité

P : **Most** girls used to be nurses or teachers.

**Most of + nom** = cas particulier

P : **Most of** the girls in the school want to be doctors.

**Most of** these apples are overripe.

**Most of** his hair is white. ( *indénombrable* = singulier)

## Plusieurs (Several)

P : **Several** cars were stolen.

## Assez (Enough)

S : I have **enough** work.

P : I have **enough** books to read.

Adj: He is intelligent **enough** to solve the

## D'autre (Else)

Did you see **anybody else**? (*Quelqu'un d'autre*)

Ask **somebody else** to help you. (*Quelqu'un d'autre*)

Have you got **anything else** to do? (*Quelque chose d'autre*)

He went **somewhere else**. (*Quelque part d'autre, Autre part, ailleurs*)

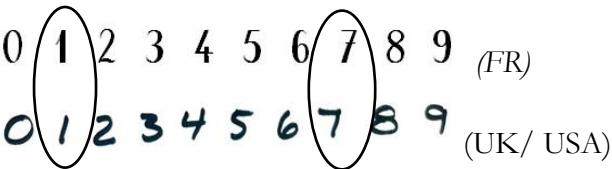
**How else** would you have done it? (*Tu aurais fait comment autrement ?*)

**Little else** remain to be done. (*Pas grand-chose d'autre*)

**Who else** is coming? (*Qui d'autre...*)

## Chiffres – nombres

### Écriture des nombres et chiffres

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (FR)  
  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 (UK/ USA)

4 → four

14 → fourteen

40 → forty

5ème → fifth

8ème → eighth

9ème → ninth

12ème → twelfth    20ème → twentieth

FR 42 516 → UK 42,516 forty-two thousand five hundred **and** sixteen.(⚠ US : *pas* and *avant* *dizaines*)FR 3,14 → UK 3.14 three **point** fourteen *ou* three point one four.

 *Jamais de s à dozen, hundred, thousand, million sauf si suivis de of (ce sont alors des noms, plus des nombres)*

3 dozen eggs → **Dozens of** eggs.2 hundred men → **Hundreds of** men.

## Classements

The best 2 → *les 2 meilleurs*.   The worst 5 → *les 5 plus mauvais*.   The first 15 → *les 15 premiers*.The last 2 → *les 2 derniers*.   The other 4 → *les 4 autres*.

## Heures

2 min 31.8 sec → two minutes thirty-one point eight seconds.

The 4.12 train → the 4.12 a.m. train → the four twelve train (a.m.=ante meridiem)

The 19.30 train → the 7.35 p.m. train → the nineteen thirty train (p.m.=post meridiem)

## Dates

*Avant JC* → B.C. (Before Christ)*Après JC* → A.D. (Anno Domini)

1970 → 1979 → the seventies, the 70's.

1970 → 1974 → the early 70's.

1977 → 1979 → the late 70's.

*Mercredi 23 juillet 1986* → Wednesday, July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1986 (*prononcé* July **the** twenty third...)

## Ages

*Si en français on écrit plutôt en lettres, en anglais on peut plus largement écrire les âges en chiffres.*

My baby is **6 weeks old**. (*pas de tiret et s à week car adjectif attribut du sujet*)

He will be **eighteen** next week. (*years old peut être omis*)

He has a **6-year-old** boy and a **3-week-old** baby. (*tirets et pas de s à year car adjectif épithète*)

⚠ *Les (enfants de) 6 ans = The 6-year-olds. (s à old, exception à la règle des adjectifs substantivés, voir p100)*

## Unités

1 mile = 1 609,34 m

1 nautical mile = 1 851,85 m

1 inch (*pouce*) = 1" = 2,54cm

1 foot (*pied*) = 1' = 30,48 cm 1 yard (yd) = 91,43 cm

1 gallon = 4,54 l

1 quart = 1,13 l

1 pint = 0,56 l

1 pound (lb) = 453,59g

1 ounce (oz) = 28,35g

1 acre = 40,46 ares (*Rappel : 1 are = 10m x 10m = 100 m<sup>2</sup>*)

## Zéro

*4 façons de prononcer le zéro français.*

**Nought** → Maths. 34.709 = thirty-four point seven **nought** nine.

**Letter O** → *Numéros de téléphone.* Double six, one, o, two. (66 102)

*Lignes de bus / trains / avions.* I am waiting for the four o five. (405)

*Numéros de maisons.* The postman is at the six five o. (650)

**Nil** → *Résultats sportifs.* We won 4 to nil.

**Zero** → *Température.* 12 degrees below zero.

*Les années 1 à 9 d'un siècle.* She was born in twenty o nine (2009).

## Calculs

$4 + 3 = 7$  → four **and** three **are** seven.

$4 - 1 = 3$  → four **minus** one **is** three      *ou*      one **from** four **is** three.

$4 \times 3 = 12$  → four **times** three { **is** **are** twelve.}

$4 : 2 = 2$  → four **divided by** two **is** 2.

---

## Interroger : how + adjective + is ...?

How long is that river? How about its length?

How broad is that avenue? How about its breadth. (*Quelle largeur fait l'avenue?*)

How large is that field? (*Quelle surface fait ce champ ?*)

How high is that mountain? How about its height?

How deep is that well? How about its depth?

How heavy is that suitcase? How about its weight?

How wide is that meadow? How about its width?

 Large = grande surface, pas une largeur (le français « large » se traduit par wide, ou broad pour les choses longues, ex. les rues)





## 5. Comparer

“All animals are equal but some animals are more equal than others.”

Georges Orwell (1903-1950, English novelist)



---

## Comparer des quantités, x fois ± ... que...

### Moins de... (*less... than*)

S: There is **less** water **than** yesterday in the rivers.

P: There are **fewer** spectators **than** I thought.

### Plus de... que (*more...than*)

S: He has got **more** courage **than** I thought.

P: There are **more** boys **than** girls.

### Autant de... que (*as much / as many*)

S : I've got **as much** money **as** my friend

P: Take **as many** books **as** you want

### x fois + ... que

He eats three time as much as me.

**Twice as many** English people **as** French people live in big towns.

He eats **four times as** quickly as me.

### x fois - ... que

*En anglais on ne dit pas « deux fois moins grand », mais « moitié plus grand ».*

<b>x fois -</b>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{grand : she is half as big as her brother.} \\ \text{lourd : that case is on third the weight of mine.} \\ \text{long : that river if one fifth the length of the Thames.} \\ \text{large : that field is one third the width of our.} \\ \text{haut : the apple tree is one third the height of the oak tree.} \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$
-----------------	---

*Utiliser de préférence la formulation positive : A is twice as big as B plutôt que B is half as big as A.*

## Fractions

One man  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{out of} \\ \text{in} \end{array} \right.$  three was at work.

16 **out of** 20 is a very good mark.

3/5: three fifth.

7/10: seven tenths.

1/3: one third.

1/4: one quarter.

1/2: one half.

## Comparatifs et superlatifs (adjectifs)

### Egalité

He is **as tall as** Jack.

She is **as beautiful as** when she was younger.

### Infériorité

He is **less tall and less old than** Jack. He is the **least tall and the least old** in his class.

He is less pleasant than Jack. He is the least pleasant in his class.

### Supériorité

#### Adjectifs ou adverbes courts (-er / the -est)

*Sont dits courts les adjectifs de 1 syllabe + les adjectifs de 2 syllabes se terminant par -y + l'adverbe early* ⚠

He is **taller** and **older** than Jack. He is the **tallest** and **oldest** in his class.

*Si dernière syllabe = consonne-voyelle-consonne : doubler la dernière consonne*

John is **fatter** than Bob.

It is the **saddest** movie I've ever seen.

*Si adjectif ou adverbe court se termine par y, le y devient i*

This exercise is **easier** than previous one.

He came **earlier** today (*early = tôt = seul adverbe de 2 syllabes considéré comme court*).

#### Adjectif ou adverbe long (more... / the most ...)

*Sont dits longs les adjectifs de 2 syllabes ou plus sauf ceux de 2 syllabes se terminant par -y et les adverbes sauf early.*

He is **more pleasant than** Jack. He is **the most pleasant** in his class.

You should be **more careful** than that!

French is **more difficult** than English. Japanese is the **most difficult** language to learn.

Please do **more quickly!** (*quicklier*) (*cas d'un adverbe de 2 syllabes*)

Please drive **more slowly!** (*slowlier*)

### Exceptions

<b>Good</b>	Better	Best
<b>Bad</b>	Worse	Worst
<b>Far</b>	Further	Furthest
<b>Much</b>	More	Most
<b>Little</b> ( <i>au sens « peu »</i> )	Less	Least
<b>Little</b> ( <i>au sens « petit »</i> )	<i>Pas de comparatif ni superlatif</i>	

---

## Comparer deux actions/deux personnes : like et as

### Like: comparer deux personnes ou deux objets

He is **like** his father.

He speaks **like** a foreigner.

My car is **like** yours: old.

### As : comparer deux actions (verbes)

He speaks **as** foreigners do.

She's a fine singer, **as** her mother used to be.

Hold your fork **as I told** you.

**As I said**, you'd better hurry up. (Like I said = USA = déconseillé)

They drive on the left, **as in** England (⚠ Et non-pas like in England)



*As peut être utilisé pour d'autres usages que la comparaison :*

He acted **as a judge**. (*En tant que juge, c'était sa fonction*)

≠ He acted **like a judge**. (*Comme un juge, avec la sagesse d'un juge*)

She worked **as a slave**. (*Elle était esclave*)

≠ She worked **like a slave**. (*Elle travaillait aussi dur qu'une esclave*)

I am talking to you **as a teacher**. (*En tant que professeur, fonction + que caractéristiques*)

He worked **as a bus driver**. (*Métier*)

## Ressemblance

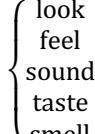
Our houses have **a lot in common**. They are very much **alike**. They are quite **similar**.

Your house is quite **like** mine.

My house is just the **same** as yours / just like yours.

We have the **same** sort of house.

Utiliser les verbes de sensation et d'impression, voir page 29.

*to* 
 { look  
feel  
sound **like**...  
taste  
smell

**To compare to** (=à) :      {Life is **compared to** an adventure.                          (*Rien en commun*)  
    {Poets have **compared** death **to** sleep.

**To compare with** (=avec) : I **compared** the copy **with** the original.                          (*Forte similitude attendue*)

---

## Le même ... que...

I like **the same** films **as** you.

I think **the same as** you.

He uses **the same** book **as** you do.

---

## Différences

*On peut exprimer la différence en utilisant la ressemblance à la forme négative, ou quelques expressions spécifiques :*  
It's quite a different thing.

They are very different.

They are not all the same.

They have nothing in common.

The difference lies in (the weather, the climate) ...

X is far more ... than Y.

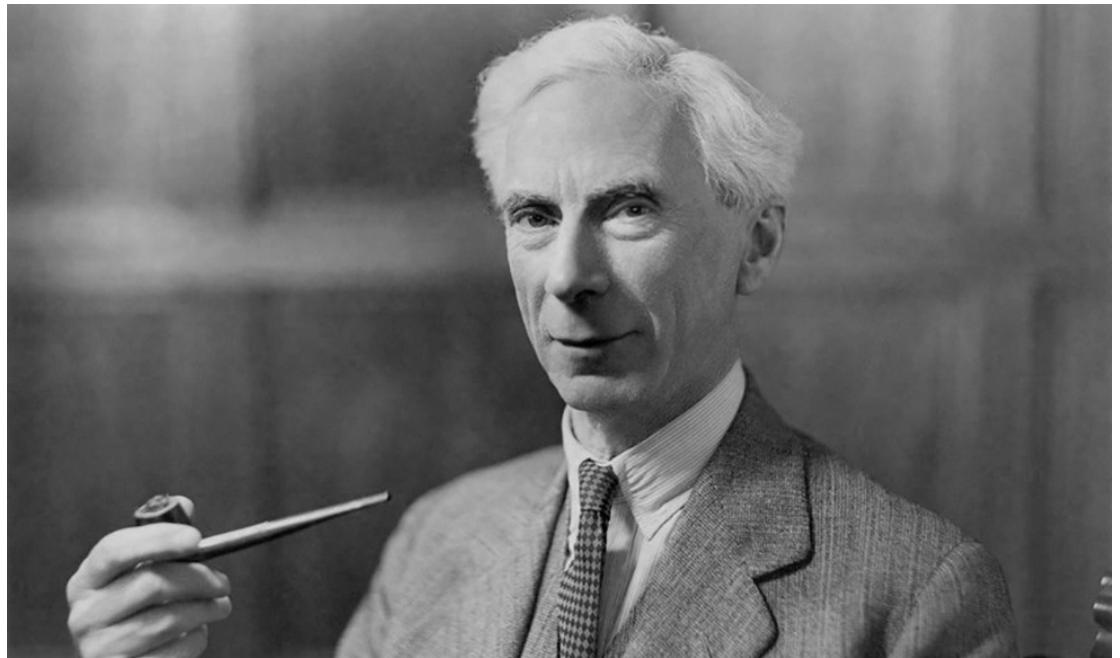
X is quite different from Y.

One of the differences between X and Y is that...

On the one hand, ... on the other hand...

... while / whereas... (*tandis que, alors que*)





## 6. De la certitude au doute, hypothèses

“The trouble with the world is that the stupid<sup>3</sup> are cocksure  
and the intelligent full of doubt.”

Bertrand Russel (1872 –1970, British philosopher and mathematician)

---

<sup>3</sup> Noter : “the stupid” et « the intelligent » = les idiots et les intelligents, mais sans *s* en anglais, voir *Adjectifs substantivés* page 100.



---

## Certitude / fatalité : to be to

### Présent

*Exprime une action qui par suite de dispositions prévues, doit / devra se dérouler.*

We **are to see** them tomorrow. (*Rendez-vous est pris*)

≠ We must see them tomorrow. (*Devoir personnel*)

≠ We have to see them tomorrow. (*Nécessité extérieure*)

You **are to do** at once! (*Plus fort que* you have to do it at once)

### Passé

*Exprime une action qui par suite de dispositions prévues, devait se dérouler.*

We **were to see** them yesterday. (*Réunion planifiée – qui a eu lieu*)

We **were to have** seen them. (*Réunion planifiée, qui n'a pas eu lieu*)

Napoleon **was to die** in St Helen. ("Destin")

---

## Quasi-certitude

He will **certainly** come.

**Of course**, he will come.

He will **undoubtedly** come.

There is **no doubt** he will come.

I am 

{	absolutely
	quite sure
	quite certain
	positive

 that he will come.

I'm quite convinced that he will come.

It's my conviction that he will come.

I **will be joining** the team next week (*voir aussi page 84*)

## Whatever/whoever... No matter what/who ...

**Whatever** you say to her she never listens.

No matter **what** you say to her, she never listens.

It does not matter **what** you say to her, ...

**Whoever** telephones, tell them I'm out.

No matter **who** telephones, tell them I'm out.

It does not matter **who** telephones, ...

**Whenever** you come, you'll be welcome.

No matter **when** you come, you'll be welcome.

It does not matter **when** you come, ...

**Wherever** we went, we found the people friendly.

No matter **where** we went, we found people friendly.

It does not matter **where** we went, ...

**However** you travel, it'll take you at least two days.

No matter how you travel, it'll take you at least two days.

It does not matter **how** you travel, ...

**Whichever** day you come, we'll be pleased to see you.

No matter **which** day you come, we'll be pleased to see you.

It does not matter **which** day you come, ...

American policy remains the same, **whichever** party is in power. (*Il y a alternance entre 2 partis*)

## 5 façons de traduire Bien que... / Quelque ...que...

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Whatever his wealth may be,<br>2. Wealthy as he is,<br>3. Though he is wealthy,<br>4. However wealthy he may be,<br>5. He is wealthy, and yet, | } he cannot afford that yacht. |
|---|--------------------------------|

## Probabilité

*Du plus probable au moins probable : must (80%), should (66%), can/may (50%), might/could (20%)*

### Présent/futur

It **must** be him coming.

He'll **probably** come.

He  $\begin{cases} \text{May} \\ \text{might} \end{cases}$  (possibly)  $\begin{cases} \text{come} \\ \text{becoming} \end{cases}$   
 $\begin{cases} \\ \text{could} \end{cases}$

It **may** rain. He **may** be working for us at the station.

He **might** phone.

The scissors **could** be in the drawers.

It  $\begin{cases} \text{seems} \\ \text{looks} \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} \text{likely} \\ \text{possible} \end{cases}$  that he'll come.

I wouldn't be surprised if he came.

**If you ask me**, he'll probably come.

In all probability, he'll come.

I **daresay** he'll come.

I suppose he  $\begin{cases} \text{May} \\ \text{might} \\ \text{could} \end{cases}$  come.

Why hasn't he come?

He **must** have forgotten.

(Il a dû...)

He **may** have forgotten.

(Il se peut qu'il ait...)

He **might/could** have forgotten.

(Il se pourrait qu'il ait...)

He **can't** have forgotten.

(Il n'a pas pu...)

He **couldn't** have forgotten.

(Il n'a vraiment pas pu...)

What's that noise?

I don't really know. John **may/might/could** be repairing his car.

It **may/might/could be** John repairing his car.

I know. It's John. He **must be** repairing his car.

It **can't be** John repairing his car! He is so lazy!

### Déduction au présent d'un fait passé

He **can't** have been smoking all day.

He **may** have been working when you knocked at the door.

He **must** have been thinking of something else.

## Doute / incertitude

I **doubt** whether John will come (or not).

I **don't doubt** that John will come.

I **couldn't say** that he will come.

There is no reason why he should come or shouldn't.

He **may not** come. He may not be coming.

He **might not** come. He might not be coming.

I don't expect him to come.

I (very much) **doubt** he will come.

I shouldn't think he'll come.

I wonder whether he will come.

He's not likely to come.

I'd be surprised if he came.

It doesn't look as if he will come.

In all probability, he won't come.

---

## Crainte : afraid

### Crainte de quelque chose qu'on ne contrôle pas : afraid of + \_ing

He's **afraid of being** punished

He's **afraid of having** an accident

I'm **afraid of falling** into the swimming pool.

He does not like to speak English because he's **afraid of making** mistakes.

### Crainte / recul devant une action à accomplir : afraid to + infinitif

Don't be **afraid to** give your opinion.

I'm **afraid to** dive into the swimming pool.

He's **afraid to** drive because he's **afraid of having** an accident.

### Crainte précise : afraid of what + ...

She's **afraid of** what people will say.

### Éventualité plus vague : afraid + sujet + might/may

We were afraid he **might** lose his way.

He is afraid he **may** fail.

### Plutôt regret :

I'm **afraid** I can't come.

Did you lose? I **am afraid** so.

Will you come with us? I **am afraid** not.

## Hypothèse : if, what if

### Dans le passé

**If** he had known, he would not have come. [Had he known, he would not have come → *littéraire*]

**If** you had felt thirsty, I'd have given you a drink.

**Had he** come, we would have had to accommodate him. (*Littéraire*)

### Au présent

He behaves **as if he were** a millionaire. He behaves **as if he owned** a lot of money.

### Qu'arriverait-il maintenant si...

Just imagine, if you became a millionaire now, what would you do?

{Imagine  
Suppose you had a lot of money, what would you do?

{Imagine  
Suppose you were a millionaire now, what would you do?

**Réponse** : I'd... / I suppose I'd... / I might ... / I daresay I'd ...

### Possibilité

**If** you feel thirsty, I'll give you a drink.

### Futur hypothétique

#### Peu de chance de réalisation.

**If it were to** rain tomorrow, we wouldn't go out.

**If it should** rain tomorrow, we wouldn't go out.

**If you were** thirsty, I'd give you a drink.

Were he to come, we would have to accommodate him. (*Littéraire*)

Should he come, we would have to accommodate him. (*Littéraire*)

#### De moins en moins de chances.

**If you ever** have any problem, let me know.

**If you happen to** have any problem, let me know.

**If you happened to** have any problem, let me know.

If you **should** have any problem, let me know.

**If** the parcel **should** arrive in a damaged condition, please inform the factory.

I'll probably arrive on time, but **if I should** be late, don't wait for me. (Should → *hypothétique*)

If you **were** to have any problem, let me know.

## Questionnement : what if...?

### Situation présente

**What if** he comes? (*50% de chance*)

**What if** he came? (*20-30% de chance*)

 ≠ what about going to the cinema? (=et si on allait au cinéma ? = proposition et non pas hypothèse)

### Situation passée

On se pose la question sur quelque chose qui aurait pu se passer mais n'est pas arrivé. On utilise le pluperfect.

**What if** he had come?

## Autres usages de if

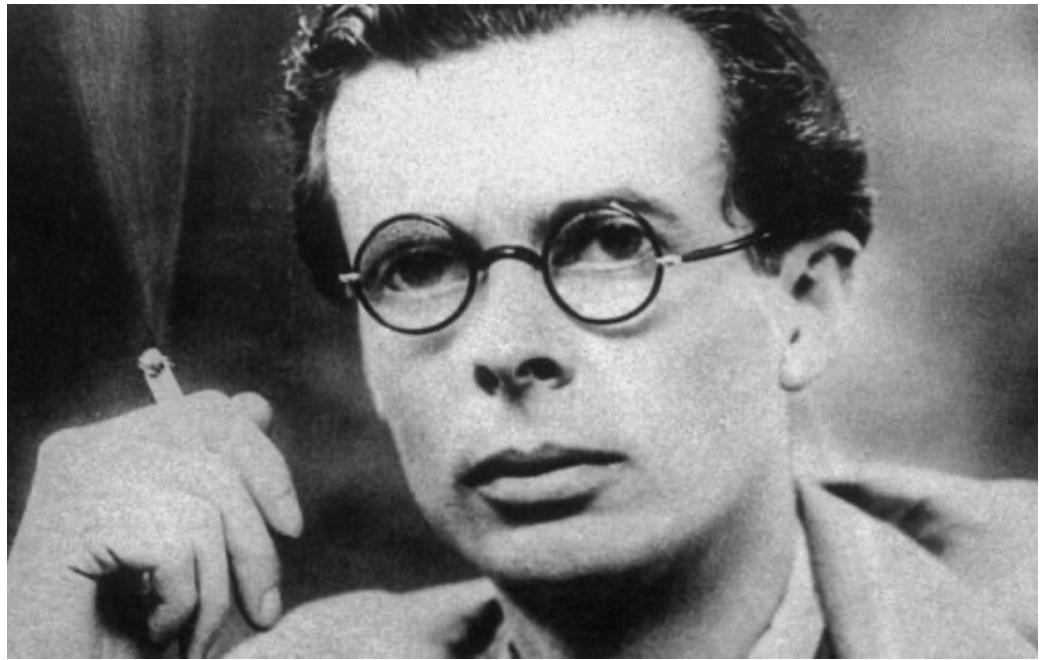
If you **will** come this way, the manager will see you now.

↳ ≠ *Futur : si vous voulez bien...*

I'd be glad **if** you **would** give me a little help.

↳ ≠ *Conditionnel : si vous vouliez bien...*





## 7. Exprimer son opinion

“That men do not learn very much from the lessons of history is the most important of all the lessons of history.”

Haldous Huxley (1894-1963, English writer and philosopher)



---

## Préférence : prefer / rather / had better

### Préférence habituelle : prefer + nom ou \_ing

I prefer tea **to** coffee. (*Je préfère le thé au café*)

I prefer driving my own car **to** travelling by train. (*Je préfère conduire ma propre voiture plutôt que de ...*)

### Préférence ponctuelle (à ce moment-là)

#### Prefer ou would prefer + nom ou infinitif complet

I prefer **to** get a taxi **rather than** wait for the bus.

I'd prefer you **to come** earlier.

I'd prefer **that book because...**

I'd prefer you **to read** that book.

#### Would rather + infinitif incomplet (cas à un seul sujet)

I'd rather **get** a taxi **than** wait for the bus.

I'd rather **you came** earlier.

I'd rather **read that book because...**

I'd rather **go to Italy** than stay in France.

Which of these two cakes **would** you **rather have**?

Will you come with me? I'd rather not, if you don't mind.

I'd rather not do the dishes.

I'd rather **have gone** by plane than by train. I'd rather **have done** it by myself.

Now, I'd rather **go** by plane than by train, but last summer, if I had been given the choice, I'd rather **have gone** by train than by plane.

#### Would rather + prétérit (cas à deux sujets)

⚠ 2 sujets → prétérit

I'd rather **you came** with your brother.

I'd rather **you read** that book.

↳ ⚡ Prétérit (prononcer « raide »)

## Autres

**I'd like you to** read that book.

I **wish** you would read that book.

**If only you** would read that book.

**Why don't you** read that book?

As far as I am concerned, the best book is that one because...

**To my mind**, that book is best because...

I **feel like reading** that book because... (*j'ai envie de...*)

## Faire mieux de : had better

**You'd better** finish your homework before you go to bed

**I'd better** hurry up if I want to take the last bus.

**We'd better** not tell him.

Hadn't you better ask him first?

[Had better + have + *participe passé : rarement utilisé*]

---

## Expression impersonnelle d'une opinion : it is... that... should

It is	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>necessary</td></tr> <tr><td>advisable</td></tr> <tr><td>essential</td></tr> <tr><td>better</td></tr> <tr><td>vital</td></tr> <tr><td>important</td></tr> <tr><td>right</td></tr> <tr><td>fair</td></tr> <tr><td>natural</td></tr> <tr><td>just</td></tr> <tr><td>reasonable</td></tr> <tr><td>strange</td></tr> <tr><td>odd</td></tr> <tr><td>surprising</td></tr> <tr><td>amazing</td></tr> <tr><td>annoying</td></tr> <tr><td>ridiculous</td></tr> <tr><td>ludicrous</td></tr> <tr><td>absurd</td></tr> </table>	necessary	advisable	essential	better	vital	important	right	fair	natural	just	reasonable	strange	odd	surprising	amazing	annoying	ridiculous	ludicrous	absurd	<p>that he <b>should</b> come with us.</p> <p><b>It is essential that he (should)be prepared.</b>  <b>It is essential for him to be prepared.</b></p>
necessary																					
advisable																					
essential																					
better																					
vital																					
important																					
right																					
fair																					
natural																					
just																					
reasonable																					
strange																					
odd																					
surprising																					
amazing																					
annoying																					
ridiculous																					
ludicrous																					
absurd																					



*Sans should car pas une opinion (= pas le subjonctif en français) dans le cas suivant :*  
 It is clear that he **has suffered** a great deal.

---

## Etonnement : How come... ?

**How come** we don't see you more often? (*Comment cela se fait-il que...*)

**How come** you didn't talk to him?

*Pas de that (how come ~~that~~ you...)*

## Accord/opposition : approve, agree, object, disagree, resent

*Selon que le verbe est à la forme affirmative ou négative, il exprime naturellement un accord ou une opposition.*

### Etre pour – Accord

I **approve of** the policy of the government.

He **approves of** my studying the piano.

I am **for** an early start / **for starting** early.

We all **agree that** the film was excellent.

### Accord avec quelqu'un ou une idée : agree WITH

I hope you will **agree with** me that the food is excellent in this restaurant.

I **agree with** your opinion about Max.

### Accord avec une requête/proposition : agree TO

He has **agreed to** our suggestion about the holidays

### Accord sur un point de débat : agree ON

Can we **agree on** a date for the next meeting?

### Accord plus général sur des points de vue : agree ABOUT

They never **agree about** politics.

*Noter ainsi la différence :*

He has agreed to his son going to the US. (*Accord avec le fait que son fils...*)

He has agreed with his son going to the US. (*Accord avec son fils lui ayant fait part de son intention de...*)

### Etre contre – opposition

I **object to** all this noise.

He **objects to** working on Sundays.

You **don't object** my smoking, do you?

I am sorry to **disagree with** you.

He **resents being** woken up too early on the morning.

He **resents his mother waking** him up too early in the morning.

---

## Refus : won't

### Présent : won't

I **won't** speak to you any longer.

My car **won't** start.

### Passé : wouldn't

I asked him to come but he **wouldn't** even hear of it.

---

## Exprimer une réaction: love/enjoy/like/hate... + \_ing

Jim **hates working** early in the morning: I **prefer studying** as soon as I get up.

John **enjoys doing** odd jobs, but I can't bear getting my hands dirty.

It's **no use waiting** for him.

I am **looking forward to going** to the theater with you. That film is worth seeing.

She **loves playing** cards whereas her brother **likes watching** TV.

I don't **mind going** with you to the doctor's.

I **can't help being** afraid whenever there is a storm. (*s'empêcher*)

He {**prevented**  
**kept**} me from going out. (*empêcher*)

---

## Verbe + it + nom ou adjectif

He **found it difficult** to understand the Englishman.

We **consider it a pity** that he doesn't earn enough money.

We must **make it clear** that we won't come next week.

He **thinks it unwise** to go out so late at night. (He thinks it's unwise... *est possible aussi*)

He **feels it his duty** to interfere.

We **take it for granted** that he will offer her flowers.

**NB:** See to it that **everything** is ready before they come.

## Admiration

### Pronom exclamatif en début de phrase

**Quel(le)(s) ... !** → **What (a) (adj) (noun) ...!**

**What** a film I saw yesterday!

**What** a good film it was!

**What** actors there were!

**What** great actors!

**What** courage he has!

**What** a pretty dress you're wearing!

**Comme... ! Que ... !** → **How + {adjectif  
adverbe  
sujet + verbe} ...!**

**How** beautiful the flower is!

**How** fast he can run!

**How** you have grown!

**How** tall he is! ≠ **How** tall is he?

**How** pretty your dress is!

### Exclamation dans la phrase

**{... un(e) de ces ... !  
... de tel(le)(s) ... !} ... → ... such (a) (adjective) noun!**

I saw **such a** film yesterday! I saw **such a** good film!

There were **such** actors!

He showed **such** courage!

It's **such a** pretty dress!

**{... si ... !  
... tellement ... !} → ... so {adjective  
adverb  
subject + verb} !**

That town is **so** beautiful!

She can dance **so** well!

The sun is shining **so** much!

Your dress is so pretty!

## Forme interro-négative

Isn't your dress pretty!

## Formes exclamatives

It's simply beautiful!

## Interjection

**Good gracious,**  
**Gosh,** you're wearing a pretty dress!  
**My goodness,**

## Formes verbales

I'm **amazed at** the way you dress.

I'm most impressed by your dress.

I **find** your dress quite pretty

Let me compliment you **on** your pretty dress.

Let me **congratulate you on** {your pretty dress.  
 your wearing such a pretty dress.}

*3<sup>e</sup> personne* : he praised her for her pretty dress.

## Adjectif qualificatif

*Ne pas se contenter de nice...*

**Nice** → admirable, brilliant, ideal, delightful, charming, striking, attractive, delicious, wonderful, fantastic, superb, fabulous.

---

## Déception : ... only to find/realize/see that ...

He hurried to the house **only to find** that she had already gone.

He entered the room **only to realize** that it was empty.

He dressed very carefully, opened the door, **only to see** it was raining.

*...et malheureusement...*  
*... et tout cela pour...*

---

## Regret/reproche : sorry, wish, if only...

*Du plus faible au plus fort :* 1. I am sorry 2. I wish... 3. If only...

**I'm sorry** he is not here. I **wish** he **were** here. **If only** he **were** here!

 **were, pas was**

**I'm sorry** I haven't got a car. I **wish** I **had** a car. **If only** I **had** a car!

**I'm sorry** he doesn't want to try to understand. I **wish** he **would try** to understand. **If only** he **tried / would try** to understand! (Would *ajoute la notion de volonté*)

**I'm sorry** I **spent** so much money. I **wish** I **hadn't spent** so much money. **If only** I **hadn't spent** so much money!

 I wish you to do it. = I want / I would like you to do it. = *ma volonté, ma demande*  
≠ I wish you would do it = *Expression d'un souhait.*



## 8. Agir

“If you are going through hell, keep going.”

Winston Churchill (1874-1965, British Prime Minister)

“The world is not the most pleasant place. Eventually, your parents leave you and nobody is going to go out of their way to protect you unconditionally. You need to learn to stand up for yourself and what you believe and sometimes, pardon my language, kick some ass.”

Queen Elizabeth II (1926-, Queen of United Kingdom)



---

## Verbes de position du corps (stand, lie, sit...)

⚠ Les 3 verbes suivant aux prononciations proches ont des significations différentes. Seul le 3<sup>e</sup> est concerné par ce chapitre.

1. To lie – I lied – lied: mentir.
2. To lay – I laid – laid: poser, mettre à plat (quelque chose/quelqu'un).
3. To lie – I lay – lain: to be lying (être étendu), to lie down (s'étendre).

### Position fixe : forme progressive + éviter la postposition

He is **standing**.

She is **sitting**.

They are **kneeling**.

We are **leaning** out of the window. (⚠ Out of n'est pas une postposition de mouvement)

She is **lying** in bed. (⚠ in n'est pas une postposition de mouvement non plus)

### Changement de position : pas de forme progressive, postposition (up, down)

Stand-up!

He would **have lain down** if the doctor had asked him to.

Please **sit down**.

They **knelt down** and prayed.

**Sit up!** (Si on est couché : s'asseoir ; si on est déjà assis mais un peu vouté : redressez-vous !)

---

## Try/come/go/wait + and + infinitif incomplet

Wait **and** see. (Vous verrez bien)

Come **and** have a drink with us. (Venez prendre un verre avec nous)

I want to go **and** see that film. (Je veux aller voir ce film)

Try **and** understand. (Essaie de comprendre)

## Exprimer le déplacement, le mouvement

*Il sortit de la pièce en courant.*

He ran out of the room.

En Français :

- Le verbe principal exprime le sens, et on ajoute « *en \_ant* » pour la façon dont se fait l'action
  - *J'ai traversé Paris en courant.*
- La préposition peut ne pas être précise :
  - *Je suis à Paris.*
  - *Je vais à Paris.*

En Anglais, c'est l'inverse : le verbe exprime la façon dont se fait l'action. La post-position indique le sens exact :

- *I ran throughout Paris*

He **cycled along** the river.

They **sailed into** the harbor.

We **flew over** the town.

She **walked into** the avenue, through the park, along the wall.

### Comment procéder

1) Il existe un verbe anglais pour exprimer n'importe quel déplacement. Exemples ci-dessous :

Arrive, bend, climb, crawl, cycle, dive, drag, drive, fly, get, go, hurry, jump, jump, lean, lift, march, move, push, putdown, ride, run, sail, sit, start, swim, throw, tiptoe, walk ...

2) Utiliser la préposition qui convient (liste ci-dessous, non exhaustive)

Français	English	Français	English
<i>À</i>	To	<i>En haut</i>	Up
<i>À l'étranger</i>	Abroad	<i>En haut (des escaliers)</i>	Upstairs
<i>À l'intérieur</i>	Inside / Indoors	<i>En haut de</i>	Up to
<i>À l'intérieur de / en</i>	Into	<i>En plein air</i>	Outdoors
<i>À travers (un volume)</i>	Through	<i>Ici</i>	Here
<i>À travers (une surface)</i>	Across	<i>Là</i>	There
<i>De retour</i>	Back	<i>Le long (de)</i>	Along
<i>De retour vers</i>	Back to	<i>Loin</i>	Away
<i>Dehors</i>	Outside	<i>Loin de</i>	Away from
<i>Depuis</i>	From	<i>Passer devant</i>	Past
<i>En bas</i>	Down	<i>Par dessus</i>	Over
<i>En bas (des escaliers)</i>	Downstairs	<i>Quelque part</i>	Somewhere
<i>En bas de</i>	Down to	<i>Sur</i>	Onto
<i>En dehors de</i>	Out of / off <sup>4</sup>	<i>Vers</i>	Towards

<sup>4</sup>  to get **out of** a car *mais* to get **off** the train

## Faire + infinitif

**CAS 1 : l'accusatif fait l'action exprimée par l'infinitif (elle fait lire ses enfants)**

**Forte volonté :** { **To make + accusatif + infinitif INCOMPLET**  
**To order + accusatif + infinitif COMPLET**

He **made me carry** his suitcase, *mais I was made to carry* his suitcase *à la voix passive.*

He **made me walk** all the way home.

She **ordered her son to** come at once.

**Persuasion – invitation** { **to get**  
**to tell + accusatif + infinitif COMPLET**  
**to ask**

You should **get John to** help you.

He **got me to sign** his petition.

He asked them to come in.

He **told them to** sit down.

**CAS 2 : l'accusatif subit l'action exprimée par l'infinitif (elle fait construire une maison)**

**To have + accusatif + participé passé**

I am going to have my car repaired.

He had his son punished.

**CAS 3 : faire + infinitif = 1 verbe anglais**

He sent for the clerk. (*Il a fait appeler*)

Please forward the mail. (*Faites suivre...*)

Let him in. (*Faites le entrer*)

He dropped the piece of chalk. (*Il a fait tomber*)

Let us know if you have passed. (*Fais-nous savoir*)

He got run over while crossing the street. (*Il s'est fait écraser...*)



*Ne pas confondre :*

We can't **make ourselves understood.** (*Nous n'arrivons pas à nous faire comprendre*)

≠ We can't **make him understand.** (*Nous n'arrivons pas à lui faire comprendre*)

*Dans le premier cas nous ne sommes pas clairs, dans le second, il est stupide !*

---

## Marquer le début, la fin ou la continuation d'une action

### Action volontaire : + \_ing

John **began** studying English last year.

⚠ She is **beginning to cook** breakfast. (*et non* she is beginning cooking breakfast)

euphonie

You should **start saving** money.

Will you go on / continue working after dinner?

Keep smiling!

When I came in, he **stopped reading** his newspaper.

### Action involontaire ou cours naturel des événements : + infinitif possible

She **began to** study English last year. (*Scolarité, programme*)

She **started to** wonder whether she should stay or not. (*Prise de conscience involontaire*)

The 1<sup>st</sup> Empire **ceased to** exist in 1815. (*Cours naturel des événements*)

⚠ I **stopped to read** my newspaper = I **stopped in order to read** my newspaper (*afin de...*)

≠ I **stopped reading** my newspaper.

---

## Verbes pronominaux

### Cas pronominal FR - non pronominal UK

*Un grand nombre de verbes pronominaux en Français ne le sont pas en Anglais.*

I **wonder** what he wants.

He **got up** at 7, **washed**, **shaved**, and **dressed** before going out.

They **met** in October, **married** in December; now they are always **arguing**.

### Action réfléchie

He killed **himself**. (*Il s'est tué = suicide*) ≠ he was killed in an accident. (*Il s'est tué dans un accident*)

She looked **at herself** in the mirror.

Did you enjoy **yourself** yesterday?

*Comparer :*

Jim is now big enough **to dress himself**. (... *pour s'habiller lui-même*)

≠ This morning I had to **dress** as quickly as possible. (*j'ai du m'habiller le plus vite possible*)

### Action réciproque

They hate **each other**. (*Ils se détestent*)

The two boys throw stones **at each other**. (*Les 2 enfants se jettent des pierres*)

### Action inconsciente

Mount Blanc **can be seen** from here. (*Le Mont-blanc se voit d'ici*)

French cooking **is appreciated** in the US. (*La cuisine française s'apprécie aux US*)

## Le passif – on

### Voix Passive

*Le “on” français se traduit souvent par la voix passive, bien plus utilisée en anglais.*

The house opposite ours **was pulled down** last month.

The house opposite ours **has been pulled down**: look, there is a big hole instead.

The house opposite ours **is being pulled down**: look they're working at it now.

The house opposite ours **will be pulled down** next year.

### Cas des verbes avec postposition

*Ne pas oublier de conserver sa postposition au verbe qui lui donne tout son sens.*

It must be **seen to**. (*Il faut s'en occuper*)

The children were properly looked **after**.

### Cas des verbes suivis de 2 compléments directs

*Il s'agit des verbes give/ bring/ buy/ send/ show/ tell/ leave/ lend.*

They gave her a chair → A chair was given to her. → She was given a chair.

He was sent a catalogue.

They were asked difficult questions.

### One (Vérité générale)

**One** can always find time for reading.

**One** must love one's country.

### We, you, ... (selon le sens de la phrase)

**One** drink wine in France. (*Vérité générale -voir ci-dessus*)

**We** drink wine in France. (*Point de vue d'un français*)

**You** drink wine in France. (*Point de vue d'un étranger*)

**They** drink wine in France. (*Un étranger à d'autres étrangers*)

**People** drink wine in France (*Indéfini*)

**The French** drink wine. (*Indéfini*)

### Someone (Indéterminé mais lié à un cas précis)

Listen, **someone** is knocking at the door! (*On sonne à la porte*)



## 9. Le temps

“Time flies like an arrow; fruit flies like a banana.”

(Hearsay used in linguistics as an example of garden-path sentence<sup>5</sup>)

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<sup>5</sup> Garden-path sentence : le terme « garden path » vient de l'expression « to lead down the garden-path » qui signifie « mener en bâateau ». C'est une phrase grammaticalement correcte mais qui volontairement amène le lecteur à une interprétation erronée. Ici, tout est fait pour que le lecteur comprenne la seconde partie comme « les fruits volent comme une banane », ce qui ne fait aucun sens. Noter que fruit est indénombrable, donc « les fruits volent » se dirait bien « fruit flies » et non « fruits fly » (voir « Dénombrables en Français - indénombrables en Anglais », page 103). Mais il s'agit en fait « des mouches de fruit [qui] aiment une banane ».



## Les temps en synthèse

### Indicatif

Last year <b>he went</b> to England.	<i>Passé daté – Prétérit (Past)</i>
He <b>had never been</b> there before.	<i>Passé antérieur (Pluperfect)</i>
I've already <b>seen</b> that film.	<i>Passé non daté (Present perfect)</i>
He <b>has</b> just <b>got</b> out of bed: he <b>is</b> still unshaved;	<i>Passé récent (Present perfect)</i>
At the moment he <b>is having</b> a shower.	<i>Action en cours (Present continuous)</i>
He never <b>gets up</b> so early.	<i>Habitude (Present)</i>
Hurry up, the plane <b>is about to</b> take off.	<i>Futur très proche</i>
Are you <b>working</b> tomorrow?	
They <b>are leaving</b> this afternoon.	
We <b>are having</b> a party on Saturday.	
I <b>am going to</b> buy a car before the holidays.	<i>Ferme intention</i>
I hope you <b>will</b> succeed.	<i>Futur indéterminé (Future)</i>
Will you <b>be joining</b> us tonight ?	<i>Futur _ing (Future continuous)</i>
Next year, he <b>will have finished</b> his studies.	<i>Futur antérieur (Future perfect)</i>

### Autres modes

Don't do that!	<i>Impératif</i>
I <b>would</b> succeed if I <b>had</b> enough time to study.	<i>Conditionnel + past</i>
He <b>would have gone</b> to the UK if he <b>had had</b> enough money.	<i>Conditionnel passé + pluperfect</i>

## Will be + \_ing (future continuous)

*Le future continuous, s'il peut n'être qu'une simple transposition au futur du present continuous (action au présent qui a une certaine durée/ continuité), a cependant d'autres usages plus subtils, que seuls le cadre et le contexte permettent de distinguer.*

### Actions en cours de déroulement dans le futur

*En conjuguant le verbe to be du present continuous au futur, on projette ses caractéristiques vers le futur : action continue, qui a une certaine durée, mais dans le futur.*

*Les phrases contiennent alors souvent des marqueurs de temps plus ou moins complexes (soulignés ci-dessous).*

Tonight at 8:00 PM, I **will be singing** in front of friends.

She **will be watching** TV when her parents come back.

We **will be playing** by the time she returns.

*Comparer :*

Don't phone me between 7 and 8. **We'll be having** dinner then. (*on sera en train de dîner*)

Let's wait for Mary to arrive and then **we'll have** dinner. (*et alors on dînera*)

### Alternative à «be going to» (ferme intention)

You are going to come at Jenny's birthday = You **will be coming** at Jenny's birthday.

### Alternative au présent continu (plan quasi-certain)

I am joining their team in a couple of days. = I **will be joining** their team in a couple of days.

### Demande polie (neutre)

*Le future continuous permet des demandes plus neutres :*

Will you come to Jenny's party? *(J'aimerais fortement que tu viennes)*

→ Will you be coming to Jenny's party? *(Je souhaite simplement savoir)*

When will you leave? *(Je souhaite que tu partes)*

→ When will you be leaving? *(Je souhaite simplement savoir)*



*Pas de forme en \_Ing avec les verbes d'états (stative verbs) décrivant :*

- une idée abstraite (*be, believe, know, need, understand, remember, imagine, forget...*)
- une émotion (*like, dislike, love, hate, fear...*)
- une perception (*hear, see, feel, smell...*)
- ou une possession, (*own, have, belong, possess...*)

## Depuis / pendant (for/since/ago/during/throughout)

### Depuis / pendant + date ou durée : for/since/ago



Ne pas traduire littéralement les phrases avec depuis, pendant, voilà, cela fait..., il y a...

Il pleut depuis 30 minutes : ~~It is raining since 30 minutes~~

Il a commencé à pleuvoir il y a 3 heures : ~~It has started to rain 3 hours ago...~~

Se poser la question: l'action du verbe a-t-elle duré tout le temps indiqué par l'expression de temps ou non ?  
Si OUI

Changement de temps / français :  $\begin{cases} \text{Present FR} & \rightarrow \text{present perfect UK} \\ \text{Imparfait FR} & \rightarrow \text{pluperfect UK} \\ \text{Passé composé FR} & \rightarrow \text{past UK} \end{cases}$

Expression de durée → FOR  
date → SINCE ou FROM/TO

Si NON (action ponctuelle en début de période)

Passé composé FR → Past UK + Expression de durée → AGO  
date → AT

Plus que parfait FR → Pluperfect UK + Expression de durée → BEFORE

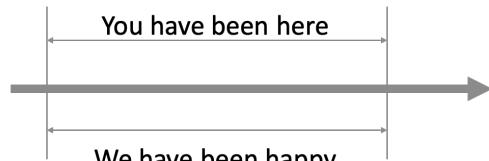
Durée action	Temps	Cas 1 : durée	Cas 2 : date
Le temps de l'expression de temps	Il pleut ...	...depuis 30 minutes.	...depuis 16h.
	It has been raining...	...for 30 minutes.	...since 4 PM.
	Il pleuvait...	...depuis 30 minutes quand...	...depuis 16h quand...
Ponctuelle au début de l'expression de temps	It had been raining...	...for 30 minutes when...	...since 4 PM when...
	Hier, il a plu...	...(pendant) 30 minutes.	...de 16h à 18h.
	Yesterday it rained...	...for 30 minutes.	...from 4PM to 6PM.
Ponctuelle au début de l'expression de temps	Il a commencé à pleuvoir...	...il y a 3 heures.	...à 16h.
	It started raining...	...3 hours ago.	...at 4 O'clock.
	Il avait arrêté de pleuvoir...	...depuis 3h quand...	
	It had stopped raining...	...3 hours before when...	

### Depuis que...

We have been happy since you arrived.

You arrived Present

↳ Les 2 actions ne coïncident pas dans le temps ↗



We have been happy since you have been there.

↳ Les 2 actions coïncident dans le temps ↗

## Pendant + période générale sans unité de temps : during

*During est suivi d'une période globale, non pas d'une unité de temps (secondes, minutes, heures, jours...) contrairement à for.*

*L'action exprimée par le verbe peut ne durer qu'une partie de cette période globale introduite par during.*

I lived in London **during** the war and I left in 1943. (*Je n'ai pas habité Londres pendant toute la guerre*)

I was ill **during** the holidays. (*Pas forcément pendant toutes les vacances*)

## Pendant tout(e)s + période générale sans unité de temps : throughout

*Contrairement à during, throughout indique que l'action a lieu pendant **toute** la durée.*

I was ill **throughout** the holidays. (*...pendant toutes les vacances, d'un bout à l'autre des vacances*)

---

## Jusqu'à : until, so far, up to...

*En anglais jusqu'à ne se traduit pas par le même mot suivant qu'on parle de temps, de lieu, de nombres, ou d'une insistance.*

### Temps

I'll stay in Paris **till** July 31<sup>st</sup>. **Till** when will you stay in Paris?

Wait **till** I come back!

**Up to now**, I haven't seen him. (*Jusqu'à présent*)

I haven't seen him **so far**. (*Jusqu'à présent*)

### Lieu

→ He walked **as far as** the Cathedral.

↗ He drove **down to** the bottom of the hill.

You'll read your lesson down to the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph.

↗ They cycled **up to** the top of the hill.

**How far** did you go? (*Jusqu'où ...?*)

### Nombres

He drinks { **as many as**      **up to** } 10 cups a day.

### Insistance

He didn't go **so far as** to apologize.

He didn't **actually** apologize.

He didn't **even** apologize.

---

## Encore / toujours : still / yet

### Still

*En général, phrase affirmative / positive. Accentue le fait qu'une action commencée dans le passé se poursuit dans le présent.*

*Signifie « toujours » ou « encore ».*

He is **still** in England.

He is **still** working.

He is **still** interested in stamp-collecting.

It is raining heavily, **still**, he keeps working in the garden. (*Travail dans la jardin qui se poursuit*)

⚠ En français on utilise parfois « toujours » pour dire « encore », il ne faut pas traduire par always.

He is **still** ill ≠ He is **always** ill (*mais les deux pourraient se traduire par « il est toujours malade »*)

### Yet

*En général, phrase négative ou interrogative.*

*Exprime la situation au moment présent au sujet d'un événement que l'on attend et qui n'a donc pas commencé (phrase négative) ou pas à notre connaissance (interrogation).*

*Signifie « encore ».*

He hasn't written to us **yet**.

He left home at six and hasn't returned **yet**.

Nobody has arrived **yet**.

Aren't you ready **yet**?

They knew the bridge was dangerous, **yet** they did not repair it. (*Action de réparation non faite*)

*Comparer les phrases suivantes:*

He hasn't arrived **yet**. (*Simple expression d'un fait*)

≠ He **still** hasn't arrived. (+ impatient)

Have you met my friend **yet**? (*Simple demande*)

≠ Have you **already** met my friend? (*On suppose que oui*)

## Past / present perfect

Nous avons vu dans les chapitres précédents (notamment le chapitre FOR/SINCE/AGO p. 85) que l'usage des temps ne sont pas similaires en français et en anglais. Un point sur le present perfect et le past (ou preterit) est utile pour résumer leurs usages respectifs.

### Present perfect



*Ne pas assimiler le present perfect UK au passé composé français.*

*Le present perfect peut très souvent être considéré comme un temps présent même s'il décrit une action du passé, car il tourne sur le présent d'une façon ou d'une autre : l'action commencée dans le passé, est digne d'intérêt dans le présent dans la mesure où ce qui en reste affecte le présent, même si elle est terminée.*

### Past

*Coupe nette entre l'action exprimée et terminée et le moment présent. La date est connue ou sous-entendue.*

### Exemples comparés

Present perfect	Past
We have been studying English for 5 years. (Nous continuons nos études)	We studied English for 5 years. (Nous avons interrompu nos études il y a quelques temps)
I have seen him. ( <i>Aujourd'hui</i> )	He visited London last year. He wrote some interesting stories. ( <i>Il est mort ou il n'écrivait plus d'histoires intéressantes...</i> )
He rang three times this morning. (Now : 2 pm)	He has rung 3 times this morning already. (Now: 11 am)
<i>Si le postier vient en général entre 8h et 10h :</i>	
Has the postman come this morning? (Now: between 8 and 10 am)	Did the postman come this morning? (Now: after 10 am)
A: Where have you been? B: I've been to the theater.	A: What was the play? B: Hamlet. A: Did you like it? ...
A: Have you seen Hamlet? B1: yes, I have seen it.	B2: yes, I saw it last week.
Oh! I have forgotten my exercise book!	I forgot to take my exercise book.
I've seen this man somewhere.	Yes, now that I come to think of it, I saw him in London, last year.

---

## Ce qui / Ce que, il est temps que/de, c'est la première fois que, Ce qui / Ce que

Règle pour traduire ce qui/ce que :

*Si on peut remplacer ce qui par « LA chose qui » → WHAT*

*Si on peut remplacer ce qui par « chose qui » → WHICH*

What saved is life **is** that he could swim. *Ce qui lui sauva la vie, c'est qu'il s'avait nager.*

*La chose qui...*

He could swim, **which** saved his life.

*Il savait nager, ce qui lui sauva la vie*

*... , chose qui ...*

## Il serait temps que + subjonctif

*En anglais : Que → rien,*

*Subjonctif → présent modal = irréel du présent.*

It's high time **that** he stopped smoking.

## C'est le moment de / il est temps de + infinitif.

We'll miss the bus, it's time to leave.

## C'est la première fois que + indicatif.

It's the first time anybody **has told** me that.

It's the first time **I have visited** this museum.

It **was** the first time **I had visited** this museum.

*Mais :*

Always explain acronyms when it's the **first time you use** one.

---

## Simultanéité / causalité : en + participe présent

*En + participe présent en français se traduit de façons très diverses en anglais suivant les cas.*

### Actions simultanées

He went out of the house, **smiling**.

I wrote a long letter **while waiting** for you.

“Bye-bye”, he said, **as he was leaving** the room.

**When listening** the radio, I heard the sad news.

*Les 3 derniers exemples insistent plus sur la durée de l'action.*

### Léger décalage entre action (causalité)

**On hearing** the sad news, she cried.

### Idée de crainte ou surprise (causalité)

We were horrified **at hearing** that he had kill himself.

I am terrified **at thinking** to what might happen.

### Idée de moyen

**By practicing** scales, you will play the piano well.

### Façon d'effectuer un déplacement

He **ran across** the garden. (*Traverser en courant*)

He **crept across** the field. (*Traverser en rampant / en glissant*)

He **hurried through** the crowd. (*Traverser en se dépêchant*)

*Voir aussi p. 76 Exprimer le déplacement, le mouvement.*

## Evolutions parallèles

### D'autant plus / moins ... que ...

There are **the more** spectators **as** the film is interesting.

The sky is **the brighter** **as** the sun is shining.

There are the **fewer people** **as** the weather is getting from bad to worse.

I was the **less enthusiastic** **as** I knew the actors were not too good.

He is very happy, the **more so as** he has earned a lot of money.

### Plus/moins...plus/moins...

*En anglais on place dans ces cas les adjectifs AVANT les noms, contrairement au français.*

*Plus le problème est court, plus les étudiants sont contents :*

**The shorter** the problem is, **the more satisfied** the students are.

*Quelques expressions classiques :*

The more the merrier. (*Plus on est de fous plus on rit*)

The sooner the better. (*Le plus tôt sera le mieux*)

The less said about it, the better. (*Moins on en dit, mieux on se porte*)

### Conjonction : As (= comme)

**As** he grew older, he became interested in more and more things. (*Au fur et à mesure que...*)

I saw him **as** he was getting off the bus. (...*au moment où...*)

**As** he wasn't ready on time, we left without him. (*Puisque...*)

## Sans / n'eût été (But for)

**But for** this accident, we might never have met. (*Sans cet accident...*)

**But for** Mr. Smith's evidence, the man wouldn't have been sentenced. (*N'eût été le témoignage de...*)

*Autres usages de « but » (sans for) :*

He is **but a child.** (*Ce n'est qu'un enfant*)

The **last but one.** (*L'avant dernier*)

## Se souvenir / rappeler / penser à : to remember ou to remind ?

### Se souvenir / se rappeler : to remember

*Il y a 3 façons d'utiliser to remember au sens de « se souvenir » d'un fait passé.*

#### To remember + Nom

I remember my last holidays.

I can't remember her phone number.

#### To remember + \_ing

He did not remember visiting the house.

He remembered locking the door.

I can remember John locking the door.

#### To remember + that

I remember that John locked the door.

### Penser à + verbe : remember to + verbe

Please remember to lock the door. (*4ème usage de to remember, pour penser à faire quelques dans le futur*)

### Rappeler à quelqu'un : to remind

⚠ Remind est obligatoirement suivi d'un complément de personne (cf. to tell).

#### Remind of + nom

He reminded me of our holidays (*il m'a rappelé nos vacances*).

She reminds me of my own daughter. (*elle me rappelle / me fait penser à ma propre soeur*)

#### Remind + that

He reminded me that smoking was not allowed.

I was reminded that smoking was not allowed. (*Passif*)

⚠ To remind somebody of \_ing : FAUX

### Rappeler à quelqu'un de... : to remind + infinitif

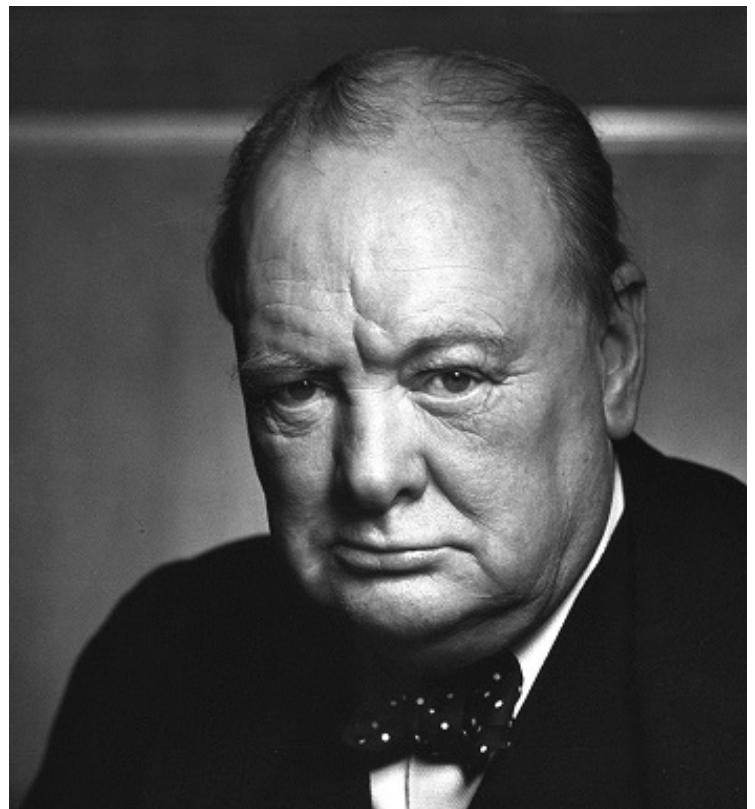
⚠ Remind est obligatoirement suivi d'un complément de personne (cf. to tell).

Comme pour remember, pour rappeler à quelqu'un une chose à faire dans le futur : forme suivie de to.

Remind me to buy bread on the way.

You must remind me to do it.





## 10. Groupes nominaux

“I am always ready to learn, although I do not always like being taught.”

Winston Churchill (1874-1965, British Prime Minister)



## L'article : a, the, article zéro.

De façon générale « a » = « un/une », « the » = « le/la/les ». Mais il y a aussi les cas sans articles ou avec « article zéro », très fréquents en Anglais. On insiste ici sur les écarts entre Anglais et Français.

### Article « A »

His father is **a** doctor. (*Son père est docteur*)

His father, **a** doctor in our town, is going to retire soon. (*Son père, (un) docteur de notre ville, ...*)

He went out without **a** hat on. (*Il est parti sans chapeau*)

Give me half of **an** apple, please. (*et non a half apple*)

1.10 € **a** pound (1.10€ par livre Sterling)

50 miles **an** hour (*ou 50 miles per hour, +technique*)

Twice **a** day.

### Article « THE »

#### Noms communs

	The = Sens particulier	Pas d'article = Sens général
<b>Nom abstraits</b>	The intelligence of that man is really extraordinary.	Beauty and intelligence do not always go together
<b>Noms concrets</b>	Look at <b>the</b> horse over there!	<i>Pluriel</i> : Horses are useful animals ⚠️Exception si singulier: <b>The</b> horse is a useful animal. He plays <b>the</b> Piano.
<b>Indénombrables</b>	I like <b>the</b> gold of your wristwatch.	Gold is precious. I like coffee and milk.
<b>Couleurs</b>	I like <b>the</b> green of his eyes.	She does not like green.
<b>Noms de sciences, métiers, arts, jeux</b>	<b>The</b> history of France is a difficult subject. <b>The</b> rugby played by the English is boring.	She studies history and sociology. Engineering is a well-paid job. Rugby is a tough sport.
<b>Noms de jours / de saisons</b>	In <b>the</b> autumn of 1950, a lot of events happened. She has just entered <b>the</b> autumn of her life. He died the last Sunday before his birthday. <i>Mais</i> : see you on Tuesday !	Winter is a cold season. Sunday is off.
<b>Noms de langages</b>	<b>The</b> French he speaks is almost perfect.	They learn English.
<b>Lieux publics + lit.</b>	Let's meet at <b>the</b> cinema. Take <b>the</b> bus in front of the hospital. <b>The</b> bed is dirty.	I am going to church, to town, to school, to prison, to hospital, to market, to bed.
<b>Les repas</b>	<b>The</b> breakfast I took this morning made me sick. <i>Mais</i> “Today's breakfast was good”	Breakfast is a very important meal.

## Noms propres géographiques

	The	Pas d'article
<b>Nom propre géographique seul</b>	<p><i>Singulier contenant de l'eau :</i>  <b>The</b> Seine flows across Normandy</p> <p><i>Pluriels :</i>  <b>The</b> Alps and <b>the</b> Pyrenees are Europe's biggest mountain rings.  <b>The</b> United States are a big country.</p> <p><i>Exception :</i> Wales, Flanders</p>	<p><i>Singulier ne contenant pas d'eau :</i>  France and England became close allies at the beginning of 20th century.  Oxford Street is famous in the whole world.  Himalaya is the world's highest mountain ring.</p> <p><i>Exception :</i> the UK, the Samara, the Crimea, the Republic of Ireland</p>
<b>Cape/Lake/Mount + nom</b>	<p><i>Si "of" avant nom propre :</i>  <b>The</b> Cape of Good Hope,  <b>The</b> lake of Geneva.</p>	<p><i>Nom propre directement après :</i>  Cape Horn, Lake Leman, Mount Blanc.</p>

## Noms de titres

	The	Pas d'article
<b>Titre + Nom</b>	<p><i>Non acclimatés en UK :</i>  <b>The</b> Tsar Peter  <b>The</b> Emperor Napoleon</p>	<p><i>« Acclimatés » en UK :</i>  King George  General Mc Arthur  Kaiser William  Professor Martin  President Obama</p>
<b>Adjectif + titre + nom</b>	<b>The</b> good King Georges	<p><i>Familier ou ironique :</i>  Poor captain Smith  Old Prof. Martin  Good King Cole</p>
<b>Titre + of + Nom</b>	<b>The</b> Queen <b>of</b> England <b>The</b> professor <b>of</b> University	

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## Adjectifs et noms de nationalité

*En anglais, il y a toujours une majuscule aux noms de nationalités.  
Les terminaisons définissent 3 catégories, : -sh/ch, -an, -ese.*

### Terminés en -sh/ch

*Pas de s et n'est utilisé que pour la généralité, sinon besoin d'ajouter man, woman, girl, etc.*

**Généralité**      The French, the English, the Welsh.

**Cas particuliers**   Four Frenchmen, and Irishwoman, a Welsh girl, a Dutchman.

### Terminés en -an

*Même forme pour cas général / particulier, tout le temps un s.*

**Généralité**      The Americans, the Italians, the Australians.

**Cas particuliers**   There were two Germans and three Austrians in my compartment.

### Terminés en -ese

*Même forme pour cas général / particulier, jamais de s.*

**Généralité**      The Chinese, the Japanese, the Taiwanese.

**Cas particuliers**   Four Chinese, three Japanese, twenty Taiwanese

## Cas des Ecossais

*Ils se terminent en -ch mais ne suivent pas la règle, notamment en Ecosse même.*

**Généralité**      the Scotch                  → en Ecosse : the Scots

**Cas particuliers**   a Scotchman                  → en Ecosse : a Scot, a Scotsman

                          a Scotchwoman                  → en Ecosse : a Scotswoman

**Adjectif**           Personne                  → a scottish girl

                          Objet                  → scotch whisky, the scotch dialect

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## Adjectifs substantivés

*N'importe quel adjectif peut être substantivé :*

- *Il est précédé de « the »*
- *Il n'a pas de « s » sauf exceptions suivantes*
  - *The Whites, the Blacks, the reds (communists), the drunks, the over-forties, the under-tens, the sixteen-year-olds, the blues (style de musique).*
  - *The Americans, etc (Nationalités en -an, voir chapitre précédent)*

### Cas des adjectifs concrets (le plus courant) : pluriels

*L'adjectif substantivé désigne alors la généralité de l'espèce au moins dans un certain contexte :*

The poor, the rich, the unemployed, the middle-aged, the dead, the wounded, the blind...

*Ce sont des **pluriels** (le verbe qui suit est pluriel)*

In the country **of the blind**, the **one-eyed man** is king.

**The wounded** were taken to the hospital.



*On n'utilise pas l'adjectif seul si on est dans un cas particulier :*

He helped the blind **man** across the street

Some unemployed **men** were queuing at the agency.

There were two poor **girls** begging outside the church

### Cas des adjectifs abstraits (philosophie, art) : singuliers

*L'adjectif substantivé désigne alors un concept abstrait :*

The absolute, the sacred, the visible, the unknown, the absurd, the beautiful, the ugly, the foreseen, the foreseeable, ...

*Ce sont des **singuliers**.*

---

## Ordre des adjectifs d'un groupe nominal

*Dans quel ordre placer les adjectifs lorsqu'il y en a plusieurs dans un même groupe nominal ? Il faut les placer dans cet ordre : ODAFCOrM.*

- 1) **Opinion** : an interesting movie, an exciting journey
- 2) **Dimensions** : a large house, a big car
- 3) **Age** : an old boat, a young boy, a new house, a modern country.
- 4) **Forme** : an oval carpet, a round table
- 5) **Couleur** : a grey raincoat, a green door
- 6) **Origines** : French bread, a Japanese town
- 7) **Matériaux** : a plastic bottle, a wooden treasure

A **wonderful old Italian** clock. (*opinion – âge – origine*)

A **big square blue** box. (*dimension – forme – couleur*)

A **disgusting pink plastic** ornament. (*opinion – couleur – matériau*)

Some **slim new French** trousers. (*dimension – âge – origine*)



*Les groupes nominaux de 4 adjectifs ou plus sont maladroits, scinder en plusieurs phrases.*

## Singulier / pluriel: dénombrables et indénombrables, groupes et autres exceptions

*La notion de dénombrables et indénombrables est plus importante en Anglais qu'en Français : quantificateurs différents (many/few, vs much/little) article « a/an » non utilisé pour les indénombrables.*

### Dénombrables (countable nouns)

**Définition** *Ce sont les noms que l'on peut dénombrer, c'est-à-dire que l'on peut compter.*

**Exemples** *Cup (a cup, two cups), Pen (one pen, five pens), Book (a book, ten books)...*

**Caractéristiques** *Puissent être mis au pluriel  
Quantificateur : many, few.  
Peuvent être précédés d'un chiffre ou l'article a/an.*

### Indénombrables (uncountable nouns)

**Définition** *Ce sont les noms que l'on ne peut pas compter.*

**Exemples** *Water (two waters), courage (three courages)...*

**Caractéristiques** *Pas de pluriel. “~~Two advices~~” → S : some advice ou a piece of advice.  
Quantificateur : much, little  
Jamais précédés d'un chiffre, ou d'un article a/an.*

### Mots duaux : dénombrables ou indénombrables suivant leur sens

Sens dénombrable	Sens indénombrable
I'll take <b>a whisky</b> (=a glass of)	I like <b>whisky</b> .
I'll listen to <b>a Bach's air</b> (=tune, melody)	<b>Air</b> is essential for humans.
She has repeated <b>absences</b> (=not being there) at school this year	He drew attention to the <b>absence</b> (=non existence) of any solid evidence
For preschoolers, the most stimulating <b>environments</b> are bright, airy and offer daily outdoor activities.	We're trying to protect the <b>environment</b> .

## Dénombrables en Français - indénombrables en Anglais



*Ces mots sont indénombrables en Anglais mais pas en Français. Donc même s'ils semblent être pluriels pour certains, ils se conjuguent au singulier (This **is** good news) et ne peuvent pas être précédés de l'article « a/an » ou de nombre.*

Anglais	Français	Anglais	Français	Anglais	Français
Abuse	<i>Abus</i>	Fruit	<i>Fruit</i>	Nonsense	<i>Absurdité</i>
Accommodation	<i>Hébergement</i>	Furniture	<i>Mobilier</i>	Praise	<i>Eloge</i>
Advertising	<i>Publicité</i>	Hair	<i>Cheveux</i> <sup>6</sup>	Produce	<i>Produit</i>
Advice	<i>Avis</i>	Information	<i>Information</i>	Progress	<i>Progès</i>
Applause	<i>Applaudissement</i>	Knowledge	<i>Savoir</i>	Remorse	<i>Remords</i>
Behaviour	<i>Comportement</i>	Labour	<i>Travail</i>	Rubbish	<i>Détritus</i>
Blackmail	<i>Chantage</i>	Laughter	<i>Rire</i>	Scenery	<i>Paysage</i>
Blame	<i>Reproche</i>	Lightning	<i>Eclair</i>	Soap	<i>Savon</i>
Currency	<i>Monnaie</i>	Luck	<i>Chance</i>	Travel	<i>Voyage</i>
Damage	<i>Dommage</i>	Luggage	<i>Bagage</i>	Wear	<i>Vêtement</i>
Equipment	<i>Équipement</i>	Money	<i>Monnaie</i>	Youth	<i>Jeunesse</i>
Evidence	<i>Preuve</i>	Music	<i>Musique</i>		
Expenditure	<i>Dépense</i>	News	<i>Nouvelle</i>		

## Groupes singuliers qui se conjuguent au pluriel

### Conjugués au pluriel quand on considère leurs membres

My family **is** from Edinburgh.

My family **are** fond of tea.

This class **is** made of 30 students.

The class **were not** listening to the teacher

The government **has** agreed.

The government **are** divided.

The team **is** full of enthusiasm.

The team **are** all tired.

Shell **is** selling the cheapest oil.

Shell **have** increased the price of oil.

The crowd **is** shouting at the top of **their** voice

### Conjugués tout le temps au pluriel

The **police** **are** after him. ( au singulier on dira **a policeman** is after him)

The **staff** **are** not happy with their working conditions

**Cattle** **are** selling very well.

<sup>6</sup> Hair est aussi dénombrable avec le sens de poil.

## Mots se terminant par « s » au singulier et pluriel

The train is my preferred **means** of transport. Large towns have several **means** of transport.

This TV **series** is good. TV **series** are more popular than movies.

This **is** a unique **species**. There are **200 species** of birds in this zoo.

## Mots se terminant par « s » toujours singuliers

**Disciplines, sports, sciences et techniques en -ics,**

Politics **is** boring.

Gymnastics **is** a demanding sport.

Mathematics **is** an exact science, economics **is** not. Electronics **is** complicated to study.

## Montants d'argent, distances, temps

20,000 pounds **is** a huge amount.

Four years **is** not that long.

Twenty miles **is** too far to walk.

## Autres

Here **is** the news. (*news est un indénombrable, voir chapitre précédent*)

The United States **has** a short but violent history.

## Mots pluriels sans singulier

My **clothes** **are** dirty. (*mon pantalon est sale*) (⚠ Cloth existe mais signifie tissu)

The **customs** **are** very strict this year.

My **trousers** **are** too long.

---

## Pronom personnel et adjectif possessif de rappel pour everyone/someone/anyone/no one/neither

### Everyone

Everyone has read the book, haven't they?

Has everyone got their book?

Everyone likes Jim, why shouldn't they?

Everyone enjoys it, don't they?

Everyone slept badly and talked during their sleep.

⚠ Every**thing** must be packed in its place.

### Someone

Someone gave themselves away. (*Quelqu'un s'est dénoncé*)

### Anyone

Has anyone left their luggage on the train?

Anyone may come if they want to.

### No one, no body

No one saw Tom go out, did they?

Nobody objected, did they?

### Neither

Neither of them could make up their mind.

Neither of them new the way, did they?

Neither of them remembered their instruction.

## Cas possessif

### Possessif

The boy's book → the boys' books

The child's book → the children's books

The ass's head → the asses' heads

John and Peter's parents ≠ John's and Peter's parents.

He is a friend of my father's.

He is a friend of **mine**, a friend of **yours**, of his, of ours, of theirs.

Look at that nose **of** hero!

Where's that stupid **brother of yours?** (*Où est ton stupide de frère ?*)

### Distance

A mile's walk.

### Durée

The Hundred Years' war.

## That en tant que pronom relatif

*That obligatoire (pas which ou who, mais éventuellement rien) :*

**Quand il a sens restrictif et non explicatif :**

The workers **that came** early were well paid. (*Seulement ceux qui sont venus tôt ont été bien payés*)

The workers, **who came early**, were well paid. (*Ils sont tous venu tôt*)

**Après only, all, last, first, tous les superlatifs, it is ... that:**

He is the last man (**that**) I would borrow money from.

It's the biggest museum (**that**) I have ever seen.

**Commode après des antécédents mixtes :**

The farmers, the oxen and the carts **that** were going up the slope.

---

## Chez ('s, home, house/place)

### Chez + nom : possessif incomplet « 's »

I'm going to my brother's. (place, / house, *mais sous-entendu*)

He is at Mr. Smith's.

We are coming from Jane's.

### Chez + Pronom : home et house / place

#### Home

*Si le pronom qui suit désigne la même personne que le sujet du verbe.*

I'm going **home**.

He's at **home**.

They are coming from **home**.

#### Adjectif possessif + house / place

*Si le pronom qui suit chez désigne une autre personne que le sujet du verbe.*

I'm going to **his place**.

**Whose house** are coming from?

I'm staying at **his place**.

### Autres usage de chez

It's a habit {**among**  
**with**} the English to drink tea. (...*une habitude chez les Anglais...*)

What I like {**in**  
**about**} him is his kindness. (*Ce que j'aime chez lui...*)

There is something strange **about** her. (...*quelque chose de bizarre chez elle...*)

---

## Dont (rien, whose, which, whom)

### Rapport de possession / d'appartenance : whose

The man **whose** head you can see is John's uncle.

*Whose* peut aussi être utilisé pour les choses, à la place de *of which* plus désuet.

The mountain **whose** top you can see is the highest in the country.

This mountain, the top of which you can see, is the highest in the country. (*Désuet*)

### Sans rapport d'appartenance : rien, which ou whom

The pen (**which**) I use.                    *Le stylo dont je me sers / que j'utilise.*

The man (**whom**) I remember.        *L'homme dont je me souviens.*

### Quelques autres cas d'usage de « dont » et leur traduction

*Dont certains*                            Some of whom/which

*Dont la plupart*                            Most of whom/which

*Dont aucun*                                None of whom/which

*Dont le premier*                            The first of whom/which

*Dont deux/trois...*                        Two/three of whom/which

*Dont + superlatif*                        Superlative + of whom/which.



## 11. Pot-pourri de faux-amis

“Keep your friends close<sup>7</sup>, but your enemies closer.”

Michael Corleone, character played by Al Pacino in “the Godfather”

by Francis Ford Coppola (American film director, 1939-)

---

<sup>7</sup> Close est un faux-amis, à ne pas confondre avec closed. voir « Autres faux-amis » page 121.

---

## Apporter/emporter, venir/partir : Bring, Come, Take/Go away

• ← Bring me a bottle of Bourbon, Bob!

Come in!

• → Please take those flowers away

Go away!

---

## Avoir été à / être parti à : have been ou have gone ?

He's been to London. (*Il est allé à Londres, mais il n'y est plus*)

≠ He's gone to London. (*Il est parti à Londres, il y est encore en ce moment*)

---

## Baigner (se)/ prendre un bain : to bathe / have a bath

Prendre un bain = to have a bath

Does he always have a bath twice a day?

Se baigner = to bathe / to have a swim / to {<sup>go</sup><sub>come</sub>} for a swim

Come for a swim, the water his warm.

Come and have a swim.

Did you have a swim yesterday? Did you go for a swim yesterday?

Do you like sunbathing?

---

## Chercher / aller chercher : to look for, to seek, to fetch

I am looking for my glasses. Go and get them for me, please.

Young men seek employment. (*Formel*) (NB : To seek, I sought, sought)

Could you fetch me from the airport? (*Aller chercher*)

---

## Complet, Compréhensif : comprehensive ou understanding ?

### Comprehensive

⚠ Comprehensive ne signifie pas « compréhensif » mais « exhaustif, complet ».

Could you give me a comprehensive list of the passengers?

### Understanding

⚠ Compréhensif se traduit par understanding.

My boss was **understanding** and supportive when I asked for help.

---

## Dire : to say ou to tell ?

### To say

Avec ou sans complément de nom. Complément de nom précédé de « to ».

They said (**to me**) **that** he was a liar.

It has been said **to me that** he is a liar. (Passif)

≠ He is said to be a liar = it is said that he is a liar = *On dit de lui que...*

### To tell

⚠ To tell est obligatoirement suivi d'un complément de personne non précédé de to.

They **told me that** he was a liar.

I have been told he is a liar. (Passif)

*Expressions particulières où tell n'est pas suivi d'un complément de personne :*

You **never can tell**. (On ne peut pas prévoir)

I don't think she's **telling the truth** because she's used to telling a lot of lies. (dire la vérité)

Can you **tell him from** his brother? (Peux-tu le distinguer de son frère ?)

---

## Emprunter / prêter : Borrow, lend

He **borrowed** a pound **from** his brother.

I **lent** my car **to** John.

**Lend me** your phone, please.

## Apprendre : learn ou teach ?

### To learn: l'apprenant qui apprend.

She's going to **learn** the piano.

### To teach: le professeur qui apprend.

I'll **teach** you to drive.

They were **taught** history last year.

---

## Attendre, s'attendre à : wait ou expect ?

### To wait: attendre

*Utilisé pour accentuer une idée de retard, d'attente longue.*

I have been waiting for him for ten minutes.

I can't wait to buy a new pair of shoes. (*Vivement que je m'achète de nouvelles chaussures*)

I'm waiting for her to come. (*J'attends qu'elle vienne*)

### To expect: s'attendre à.

*Suggère que l'on sait que quelque chose / quelqu'un va arriver. Pas de notion d'attente ou de durée.*

I **expect** she will meet us again. (*Je m'attends à ce qu'elle revienne nous voir*)

I am **expecting** a letter from John. (*Je m'attends à recevoir une lettre de John*)

I didn't **expect** to fail that exam. (*Je ne m'attendais pas à rater*)

She's **expecting** a baby. (*Elle attend un enfant, elle est enceinte*)

I **expect** John to come earlier than usual. (*Je m'attends à ce que...*)

*Utilisé aussi pour indiquer qu'on pense/suppose/imagine un état présent :*

I **expect** you're tired after that long journey. (*J'imagine que vous êtes fatigué après ce long voyage*)

---

## Expérience : experience ou experiment ?

### Test plus ou moins scientifique : experiment

The scientist carried out a lot of **experiments**.

I'm going to **experiment** a new recipe. (*Expérimenter*)

### Qualité (avoir de l'expérience) : experience

Sales girl wanted. **Experience** unnecessary.

### Expérience d'événements survenant par hasard : experience

He's had a lot of interesting **experiences** during his holidays.

He has **experienced** a lot of things.

---

## Habitude : Used to ≠ to be used to ...ing

### Used to + infinitif incomplet (avant/autrefois + imparfait)

*Répétition fréquente, habituelle d'une action, ou état permanent du passé qui n'a plus lieu d'être au présent.*

He **used to** play football when he was at school.

He **used to** be a Republican but he has turned into Democrat.

I **did not use to** like opera, but now I'm getting interested.

When he had his accident, he did not use to drive at night.

⚠ Used to *n'existe qu'au passé.*

⚠ Ne pas utiliser used to quand on indique une durée :

I used to live in a flat for 2 years. → I lived in a flat for 2 years.

### To be/get used to + \_ing (être habitué à / s'habituer à)

*L'accent est mis sur le fait que l'action a été répétée suffisamment pour devenir familière. Tous les temps sont possibles.*

I **am used to working** in a noisy room.

You can say whatever you want, I **am used to being** criticized.

When I was young I **was used to walking** long distances, but now I am out of practice.

At first, I didn't like it, but finally I **got used to eating** oysters.

When he had his accident, he **was not used to driving** at night.

## Jamais : never ou ever ?

*Le jamais français se traduit en anglais soit par never soit par ever.*

### Never

*Never est utilisé lorsqu'en Français on dit « ne ... jamais » (forme négative).*

He's rude, he **never** says thank you. (*Il ne dit jamais merci*)

### Ever

*Ever est utilisé dans le cas des formes non négative du jamais français. Il signifie « à un moment quelconque de la vie » de la / des personnes(s) en question.*

Have you **ever** been to London? (*Êtes-vous jamais allé à Londres ? / Êtes-vous déjà allé à Londres ?*)

It's the best book I've **ever** read. (*C'est le meilleur livre que j'ai jamais lu*)

## Laisser : let ou leave ?

### To let: laisser au sens de permettre.

The policeman didn't **let** me pass.

### To leave: laisser au sens quitter/abandonner.

He **left** all his things in his room.

I have to **leave**. (*Je dois vous laisser*)

## Mal (avoir): Ache / suffer from

### To ache / a \_ ache

A headache, a toothache, an earache, a stomach-ache, a back-ache.

My foot aches.

My legs ache. (*Aussi dans le cas des courbatures*)

### To suffer from...

He **suffers from** a bad cold.

---

## Malade : Sick ou Ill ?

⚠ sick peut être épithète ou attribut, mais ill est uniquement attribut.

He is **sick**.  
He is **ill**.

She's looking after a **sick** (**ill**) aunt.

*Maladie des transports : sick.*

I often **fill** sick in a car.

I'm never sea-sick.

---

## Manquer : To miss

⚠ Attention à l'inversion : français « tu me manques » = en anglais « je manque (de) toi » (I miss you).

We miss **her** a lot.

~~Elle nous~~ manque beaucoup.

I hope **she** misses **us** too.

J'espère que **nous lui** manquons aussi.

---

## Marier (se), divorcer : to marry, to divorce

John and Jane **married** in 1980. (...John et Jane se sont mariés en 1980)

She doesn't want to **marry him**.

Jim and Jane are getting married.

Would you **marry me**?

Mary wants to divorce (Peter).

Bill and Julia got divorced last year.

---

## Other : autre ou un sur deux

I can't imagine why you haven't got your book. **Every other** boy's got one! (tous les autres l'ont)

I'm visiting my aunt at hospital **every other day** (... ⚠ tous les deux jours)

## Petit : small ou little ?

### Small : factuel

He's got a very **small** flat. ( $\neq$  big, large)

*Small* peut être employé au comparatif / superlatif :

This boy is the **smallest** in his class. Henry is **smaller** than Jack.

*Small* peut être attribut du sujet et précédé d'un adverbe :

This flat is (too) **small**.

### Little : nuance subjective (affection ou dégout), souvent précédé d'un adjectif

What a nice **little** cat you have!

What an horrible **little** man.

**Little** s'emploie aussi pour une distance ou un laps de temps (*pas small*) :

What about a **little** walk?

You'll have to wait a **little** while.

⚠ Contrairement à *small*, l'adjectif *little* qualifiant des choses dénombrables au sens de petit ::

- Ne peut pas être attribut du sujet (uniquement épithète) (~~he is little~~  $\rightarrow$  he is small)
- Ne peut pas être précédé d'un adverbe (too little  $\rightarrow$  too small)
- Ne peut pas être employé au comparatif / superlatif (more little  $\rightarrow$  smaller)

⚠ Little a aussi le sens de « peu de » devant des indénombrables. Voir pages 38 et 47.

Could you give me a **little** help? There is **little** hope.

He has **little** experience.

There was **little** people. (*il y avait des nains/lutins*)  $\neq$  There was fewer people. (*il y avait peu de gens*)

↳ *people* est dénombrable  
little = « petit »

↳ *people* est dénombrable  
« peu de » = fewer

## Physician ou physicist ?

⚠ Physician signifie docteur. Un physicien (scientifique) se dit physicist.

**Physicians** have expertise in treatment by drugs or medications, rather than surgery.

Albert Einstein was one of the greatest **physicists** of his time.

---

## Place : place, room ou space ?

**A place/places:** une/des place(s) ou chez quelqu'un (one's place)

Come to our table, there is **a** place for you. (*Il y a une place pour toi*)

I didn't go to his place / home yesterday. (*Je ne suis pas allé chez lui hier*)

**Room/space:** de la place

Come to our table, there is enough {room  
space} for you. (*Il y a de la place pour tout*)

---

## Politique : policy ou politics ?

**Politics:** la science politique, les rapports de pouvoir dans l'État.

**Politics is** one of the subjects that ought to be taught at school.

↳ ⚠ *Politics est un indénombrable singulier, bien qu'il se termine pas un s.*

**Policy:** la ligne de conduite d'un État, parti, individu.

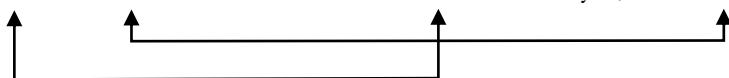
I don't agree with the Labor Party's economic **policy**.

---

## Le premier ... le second...: the former... the latter

⚠ « *le premier... le second* » : ~~the first... the second~~ mais **the former... the latter**.

John and Paul are brothers. The **former** is a lawyer, the **latter** is a doctor.




---

## Sensitive ou sensible ?

**Sensible**

⚠ *Sensible ne signifie pas sensible mais raisonnable.*

This decision seems **sensible**.

**Sensitive**

⚠ *Le français sensible se traduit par sensitive et non pas sensible.*

**Sensitive** skins need special care.

**Sensitive** topics are best left untouched.

## Survenir ou se trouver que : to happen

How did the accident **happen**? (*Comment l'accident est-il survenu ?*)

If **you happen** to see John, please ask him to call me. (*Si par hasard tu vois John...*)

I **happened to** be out when he called. (*Il se trouvait que j'étais sorti quand...*)

I **happen to** know him. (*Il se trouve que je le connais*)

---

## Très ou précisément : Very

It's **very** cold. (*très*)

I want to see that **very day**. (...*ce jour précis*)

At **that very moment**, the phone rang. (*A ce moment précis...*)

You are **the very man** I want to see. (*Vous êtes précisément l'homme que je veux voir..*)

---

## Vacances : holiday ou holidays ?

To be / to go on holiday(s).

### Holiday: une seule période, généralement courte.

Have a nice **holiday**.

We've got a national **holiday** next Tuesday.

### Holidays: les grandes vacances.

I'm taking my **holidays** in August this year.

---

## Vraiment, bientôt, finalement : actually, presently, eventually

### Actually

⚠ *Actually* ne signifie pas « actuellement » mais « vraiment ». Pour dire “actuellement”, utilisez plutôt *now* ou *currently* ou *nowadays* suivant le contexte.

He **actually** expected me to do his work for him.

### Presently

⚠ Presently a un sens différent en UK et aux US. Le sens UK, « bientôt », est un faux-amis.

**UK = soon.** I'll be with you **presently**.

Wait for me, I'll be back **presently**.

**US = now** He is **presently** in Africa.

Pour dire “maintenant”, utiliser plutôt *Now* ou *currently* afin d'éviter toute ambiguïté.

### Eventually

⚠ *Eventually* ne signifie pas « éventuellement » mais « finalement ».

He **eventually** got married when he was fifty.

## Voyages : travel, journey, trip ou voyage?

### (To) travel: les voyages en général.

⚠ Travel est indénombrable, donc s'emploie sans article, au singulier. ~~A~~ travel (jamais de “a” devant travel). Pour designer un voyage en particulier on utilisera un des 3 mots suivants.

Air **travel** is getting more and more popular.

I like travelling.

### A journey: déplacement plutôt long vers/depuis un endroit que l'on visite.

The **journey** was long and tiring.

He went on a long **journey** through the USA.

### A trip: déplacement relativement court, excursion, en général aller-retour.

He is not at home, his on a **business trip**. (*Voyage d'affaire*)

I've just { made  
been on a **trip** to Paris.

### A voyage : un voyage en bateau (croisière, traversée, relativement longue).

He was a young sailor on his first sea **voyage**.

The first year of a loving relationship is a **voyage** (= period) of discovery. (*sens figuré*)

## Autres faux-amis

**Légende**      [u] : nom indénombrable (*uncountable*)

[v] : verbe

[adj] : adjectif

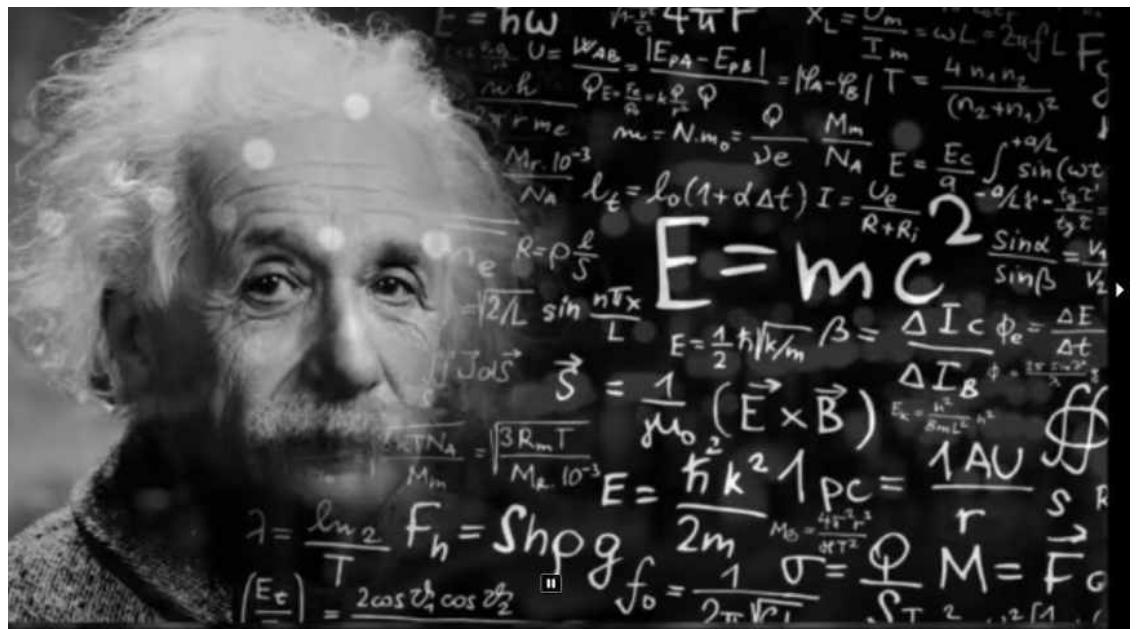
NB : certains ont déjà été présenté dans les pages précédentes.

Mot anglais	Traduit par...	Et non pas...	...Qui se dit
Ability	<i>Aptitude</i>	<i>Habiléité</i>	Skill, dexterity [adj]
Abuse [v]	<i>Insulter, traiter cruellement (violer)</i>	<i>Abuser</i>	Take advantage [v]
Achieve [v]	Réaliser	<i>Achever</i>	Complete [v]
Accommodate [v]	<i>Loger</i>	<i>Accommoder</i>	Prepare [v]
Actually [adv]	<i>En fait</i>	<i>Actuellement</i>	At present, currently [adv]
Affluence [u]	<i>Richesse</i>	<i>(beurre d') Affluence</i>	Peak, rush (hours) [adv]
Bribe	<i>Pot-de-vin</i>	<i>Bribe</i>	Snippet, bit [adj]
Caution [u]	<i>Prudence</i>	<i>Caution</i>	Guarantee
Cave	<i>Grotte</i>	<i>Cave</i>	Cellar
Chance [u]	<i>Hasard</i>	<i>Chance</i>	Luck [u]
Chance	<i>Probabilité</i>		
Change [u]	<i>Monnaie (ou changement)</i>	<i>Changer</i>	Change, alter [v]
Character	<i>Personnage</i>	<i>Caractère</i>	Nature, temper [u]
Charge [v]	<i>Faire payer Charger (une batterie)</i>	<i>Charger</i>	Load [v]
Check	<i>Contrôle chèque (US)</i>	<i>Chèque</i>	Cheque (UK)
Close [adj]	<i>Proche, serré</i>	<i>Clos</i>	Closed [adj]
Coin	<i>Pièce de monnaie</i>	<i>Coin</i>	Corner
Commodity	<i>Marchandise</i>	<i>Commodité</i>	Convenience [u]
Comprehensive [adj]	<i>Complet</i>	<i>Compréhensif</i>	Understanding [u]
Conductor	<i>Chef d'orchestre, contrôleur (bus)</i>	<i>Conducteur</i>	Driver
Confection	<i>Friandise</i>	<i>Confection</i>	Ready-made clothes
Confidence [u]	<i>Confiance</i>	<i>Confidence</i>	Secret, confidence
Consistent [adj]	<i>Cohérent</i>	<i>Consistant</i>	Solid, thick
Contemplate [v]	<i>Envisager</i>	<i>Contempler</i>	Gaze at [v]
Copy	<i>Exemplaire</i>	<i>Copie</i>	Reproduction
Countenance	<i>Expression (visage)</i>	<i>Contenance</i>	Capacity
Crane	<i>Grue</i>	<i>Crâne</i>	Skull
Cry [v]	<i>Pleurer</i>	<i>Crier</i>	Shout [v]
Deceive [v]	<i>Tromper, duper</i>	<i>Décevoir</i>	Disappoint [v]
Delay [c/u]	<i>Retard</i>	<i>Délai</i>	Time limit
Demand [v]	<i>Exiger</i>	<i>Demander</i>	Ask [v]
Dispose of [v]	<i>Se débarrasser de</i>	<i>Disposer</i>	Arrange [v]
Dispute	<i>Conflit</i>	<i>Dispute</i>	Quarrel, argument
Distracted [adj]	<i>Fou, égaré</i>	<i>Distrait</i>	Absent-minded [adj]
Engaged [adj]	<i>Occupé</i>	<i>Engagé</i>	Committed (artist) [adj]
Estate	<i>Domaine</i>	<i>Etat</i>	State, condition
Eventually [adv]	<i>Finalement</i>	<i>Eventuellement</i>	Possibly [adv]
Extra [adj/adv]	<i>Supplémentaire</i>	<i>Extra</i>	First-rate
Experience [c/u]	<i>Experience (vécu)</i>	<i>Expérience scientifique</i>	Experiment

Mot anglais	Traduit par...	Et non pas...	...Qui se dit
Fabric [c/u]	Tissu	Fabrique	Factory
Figure	Chiffre, nombre	Figure (visage)	Face
Fortunate [adj]	Chanceux	Fortuné	Wealthy, well-off [adj]
Furniture	Mobilier, meubles	Fournitures	Supplies
Gentle [adj]	aimable, doux	Gentil	Nice, kind [adj]
Grand [adj]	Grandiose	Grand	Tall, big [adj]
Grapes	Raisin	Grappe	Bunch (of grapes)
Grave	Tombe	Grave	Serious, severe [adj]
Habit [c/u]	Habitude	Habits	Clothes [u]
Hazard	Danger, risque	Hasard	Chance [u]
Hurt [v]	Blesser, faire mal	Heurter	To hit [v]
Inconvenient [adj]	Inopportunité	Inconvenant	Improper [adj]
Indulge [v]	Laisser aller	Indulgence	Leniency [u]
Injure [v]	Blesser	Injurier	Insult [v]
Invaluable [adj]	Inestimable	Non valable	Invalid, not valid [adj]
Isolation [u]	Isolement	Isolation	Insulation [u]
Issue	Problème, question	Issue	Exit
Large [adj]	Grand	Large	Wide, broad [adj]
Lecture	Conférence	Lecture	Reading [c/u]
Library	Bibliothèque	Librairie	Bookshop
Location	Emplacement	Location	Renting, rental, lease
Mechanic	Mécanicien	La mécanique	Mechanics [u]
Medicine [c/u] [u]	Médicament La médecine	Médecin	Doctor
Mercy [u]	Miséricorde, pitié	Merci	Thanks
Notice [u]	Avis, préavis	Notice	Note, instructions
Novel	Roman	Nouvelle	Short-story
Nurse	Infirmière	Nurse (nounou)	Nanny
Pain [c/u]	Douleur	Pain	Bread [u]
Partition	Séparation	Partition	(musical) Score
Pass an exam [v]	Réussir un examen	Passer (un examen)	Take an exam [v]
Petrol [u]	Essence	Pétrole	Oil, petroleum [u]
Photograph	Photographie	Photographe	Photographer
Phrase	Expression, locution	Phrase	Sentence
Physician	Médecin	Physicien	Physicist
Positive [adj]	Catégorique, sûr	Positif	Definite, positive [adj]
pretend [v]	Faire semblant	Prétendre	Claim [v]
Prevent [v]	Empêcher	Prévenir	Warn [v]
Proper [adj]	Adéquat	Propre	Clean, decent [adj]
Queue	File d'attente	Queue (animal)	Tail
Recover [v]	Se rétablir	Recouvrir	Cover [v]
Refuse [u]	Déchets	Refus	Refusal
Regard [v]	Considérer	Regarder	Look at [v]
Relieve [v]	Soulager	Relever	Raise [v]
Rest [v]	Se reposer	Rester	Stay [v]
Resume [v]	Reprendre (travail...)	Résumer	Sum up [v]
Resume (US)	Curriculum vitae	Résumé	Summary
Retire [v]	Prendre sa retraite	Retirer	Withdraw [v]
Route	Itinéraire	Route	Road
Rude [adj]	Impoli, grossier	Rude	Hard, rough [adj]
Sensible [adj]	Raisonnabil	Sensible	Sensitive [adj]

Mot anglais	Traduit par...	Et non pas...	...Qui se dit
Socket	<i>Prise (courant) douille</i>	<i>Socquette</i>	Sock
Stationery [u]	<i>Papeterie</i>	<i>Stationnaire</i>	Stationary [adj]
Store	<i>Grand magasin</i>	<i>Store</i>	Blind, shade [adj]
Suit	<i>Costume</i>	<i>Suite</i>	Sequel, rest
Supply [v]	<i>Approvisionner, fournir</i>	<i>Supplier</i>	Beg [v]
Survey [v]	<i>Examiner</i>	<i>Surveiller</i>	Supervise [v]
Surname	<i>Nom de famille</i>	<i>Surnom</i>	Nickname
Sympathetic [adj]	<i>Compatissant</i>	<i>Sympathique</i>	Nice, friendly [adj]
Tape	<i>Ruban, bande magnétique</i>	<i>Tape</i>	Slap
Tentative [adj]	<i>Provisoire, incertain</i>	<i>Tentative</i>	Attempt
Touchy [adj]	<i>Susceptible</i>	<i>Touché</i>	Struck, moved[adj]
Tour	<i>Voyage, circuit</i>	<i>Tour</i>	Stroll, drive, turn
Vacation (US)	<i>Vacances</i>	<i>Vacation</i>	Session, shift
Valid [adj]	<i>Valable</i>	<i>Valide (personne)</i>	Fit, well, able-bodied [adj]
Wagon	<i>Chariot</i>	<i>Wagon (de voyageurs)</i>	Car (US), carriage (UK)





## 12. Articuler son discours, dialoguer

“If you cannot explain a concept to a 6-year-old<sup>8</sup>, then you do not fully understand it”

Albert Einstein (1879-1955, German physicist)

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<sup>8</sup> Noter : pas de s à year dans « 6-year-old », voir « Ages » page 42.



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## La concession : 4 moyens d'éviter “yes, but...”.

### Adverbe

It was supposed to be true, **and yet** it did not prove to be so.

↳+ forme négative

I thought he was right, **still remains the fact** that he was wrong.

↳+ forme affirmative

He wanted to stay, {**however**,  
**nevertheless**, **all the same**, he was forced to leave.

### Proposition

He is wise. → {**Though he is wise**,  
**However wise he maybe**,  
**Wise as he is**,  
**Whatever his wisdom may be**, nobody listens to him.  
**Despite his wisdom**,  
**In spite of his wisdom**,

### Expressions adverbiales (doubles)

He is not guilty. → All right, he is not guilty, **on the other hand**, he has no alibi.

He is not intelligent. → All right, **but at any rate**, he is unsuccessful.

He's nice. → yes, but he is stupid, **though**.

### Verbe

That hotel is very expensive.

→ {**All right**,  
**Yes**,  
**Indeed**, but you must {**admit that**,  
**recognize that**,  
**acknowledge that**,  
**take into account the fact that** it is quite comfortable.

## Comment détailler une marche à suivre, un processus, comment atteindre un but.

{First of all, you have to ...

{The first thing you have to do is to ...

{Once you have done that, you ...

{The next thing you do is ...

{You don't need to

{You need not ...

After you've done... then make sure that...

Be careful {<sup>to</sup> ...

{not to ...

By the way, don't forget to...

Make sure you remember to...

See to it that...

If you want to ... , then you have to ...

Finally, you've just got to...

---

## Plaintes – Réclamations / Comment formuler des excuses

### Plaintes – Réclamations

#### De très poli à poli

Don't worry, I wouldn't normally mention it, but the fact is that you didn't turn-up yesterday.

I don't know how to put this exactly, but the fact is you didn't...

I'm sorry to bring this up, but you didn't...

I'm sorry to say this, but (I'm afraid) you didn't...

#### Transition jusqu'à la plus grande fermeté.

Look, I've got a bit of a problem here, (I'm afraid) you didn't turn-up yesterday as I asked you.

I must say {  
I object to  
I disapprove of your being absent yesterday.  
I resent

Look, I have a complaint to make: (I'm afraid) you didn't ...

You don't seem to realize the situation: you didn't...

Look, I wish you had turned-up yesterday as arranged, don't forget our appointment next time!

Why (the hell) didn't you turn-up yesterday as I asked you?

I've just had enough about your unpunctuality.

### Comment formuler des excuses (du moins formel au plus formel/poli)

Sorry (about this)! / Sorry for not coming yesterday!

Oh, excuse me, but...

I'm so sorry! {  
If only I had come yesterday.  
I wish I had come yesterday.  
I wish I hadn't kept you waiting ...

I can't tell you how sorry I am!

I (just) don't know what to say.

Oh dear! I'm awfully sorry for forgetting to come yesterday.

I'm terribly sorry I didn't manage to come yesterday, but...

Well, I didn't mean to hurt you, I didn't manage to come yesterday, but the fact is that...

Let me apologize for being absent yesterday.

## Quête d'information – répondre à une question – demander des informations supplémentaires

### Quête d'information

#### Question directe

Are you single or married?

I should be interested to know what/which/how...

What are you waiting for?

What's your name? What's your job?

What shape/colour ... is ...?

What is it like?

What does it taste / look / sound / smell like? (*Cf. p. 60*)

What is it made of?

How often do you travel abroad?

How far is your office from your place?

How long... is that...? What about its length?

How much is it? How much does it cost?

How does it work?

Which sport do you prefer? Tennis or soccer?

What books have you read on that subject?

Who(m) do you live with? With whom do you live?

#### Questions polies

I wonder if you could tell me what the bus number is?

I was wondering whether you could tell me what the bus number is?

I hope you don't mind my asking but what's the bus number?

Do you happen to know the bus number?

#### Demande de confirmation

He likes his job, doesn't he?

I suppose he likes his job, am I right?

You've met John, haven't you?

### Critique implicite

Can't you drive straight? / You can't drive straight, can you?

Can't you walk faster? / You can't walk faster, can you?

Shouldn't you be in bed now? / You should be in bed now, shouldn't you?

### Réponse à une question posée

#### On diffère la réponse

Well, let me see...

Let me think for a moment

I'm not sure. I'll have to find out.

#### On ne veut pas répondre ou on ignore la réponse

I'd rather not answer, if you don't mind

I'm terribly sorry, I really don't know.

I'm afraid I have no idea.

It sounds and  $\begin{cases} \text{interesting} \\ \text{sensible} \end{cases}$  idea, but...

### Comment demander une information supplémentaire

Could you tell me a bit more about...?

I don't quite follow.

I'm not quite with you there.

Sorry but could you explain that in a bit more details, please?

Sorry, that's not really what I mean, what I'd like to know is...

Sorry, I don't quite understand why...

### Comment redemander la même information

I'm sorry I didn't catch what you've just said.

What was your last sentence again?

Would you mind repeating what you've just said?

"I'll make you some coffee."      "What?" (*Très familier, impoli*)

"Sorry?" *ou* "Excuse me?"

"(I) (beg your) pardon?"

"I'm very sorry, would you mind repeating that again, please?"





## 13. Index

“People generally see what they look for and hear what they listen for.”

Harper Lee (1926-2016, American novelist)



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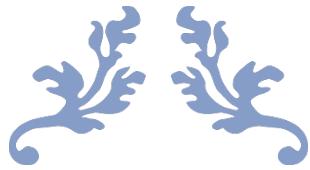
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# GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE



“The cure for boredom is curiosity. There is no cure for curiosity”

Dorothy Parker (1893-1967, American poet, writer, critic, and satirist)