Résumé des cours d’Anglais 3AS

-Pour toutes les branches-

Réalisé par notre membre Lidie2007, merci beaucoup à elle :) !
Quelques règles de base

LES TEMPS :

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

**IF CLAUSE :**

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

**TYPE 0 : if + present simple + present simple.**
• If you revise your lessons, you will succeed in your exams.

| TYPE 1 : if + present + future simple |

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

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

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

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

**DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH :**

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

*Example:* Sarah says : “I am ill” ➤ Sarah says that she is ill.

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

3) **The different changes :**

| Present simple ➤ Present simple |
| Ex : “I never eat meat”, he said. ➤ He said that he never eats meat. |

| Present continuous ➤ Past continuous |
| Ex: “I am waiting for Lila” he said. ➤ He said that he was waiting for Lila. |
Present perfect ➽ Past perfect

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

Present perfect continuous ➽ Past perfect continuous

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

Past simple ➽ Past perfect simple

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

Future ➽ Conditional

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

4) Other changes:

[DIRECT TO INDIRECT]

- This ➽ that
- These ➽ those
- Today ➽ that day
- Yesterday ➽ the day before
- The day before yesterday ➽ two days before
- Tomorrow ➽ the next day
- The day after tomorrow ➽ the day after next day
- Next week/year ➽ the following week/year
- A year ago ➽ a year before
5) **YES/NO Question [in the indirect speech]**

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

  Ex: “Is anyone here?” he asked.

  ➽ He asked if anyone was there.

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

  ➽ I advised him to stop taking tranquillizers.

  **Invitation**: “Sit down”, said the teacher.

  ➽ The teacher invited me to sit down.

  **Imperative**: “Go away”, he told me.

  ➽ He told me to go away.

**EXPRESSING SIMILARITIES**

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

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

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

*Like – alike – similar to – the same as ⋯*

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

Like father, like son (proverb)

**EXPRESSING DIFFERENCES / CONTRAST**

*Different from – whereas – unlike – while ⋯*

*Ex*: A car is different from a lorry.
My father traveled a lot, whereas my mother did not.

Unlike Morocco, Algeria is a Republic.

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

**THE ‘S’ FORM**

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

*The “S” is pronounced:*

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


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


3) /S/ after: th – t – p – f – k ..


**THE ‘ED’ FORM**

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

P - k - f – t – s ....

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

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

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


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

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