

# CLASSES DE TROISIEMES- SEMAINE 15-19 JUIN

## I. REMEMBER- VERB TENSES



### REMEDATION-PRESENT SIMPLE

**EMPLOI** : actions habituelles, régulières, répétées etc.

**FORMES** A l'exception du verbe « be » on suit le schéma suivant :

- ❖ Forme affirmative → **Sujet + base verbale** (+ « s » ou « es » à la 3<sup>e</sup> personne du singulier)
- ❖ Forme négative → **Sujet + auxiliaire + base verbale** (l'auxiliaire peut être « don't » ou « doesn't »)
- ❖ Forme interrogative → **Auxiliaire + Sujet+ base Verbale** (l'auxiliaire peut être « do » ou « does »)

(Pour le verbe 'be' -I am/ You are/ He is...on ajoute « not » pour la forme négative et on **inverse** à la forme interrogative.)

**INDICES** : always, usually, often, rarely, sometimes, never, every day, every week etc.

A l'exception du verbe « be » on suit le modèle suivant : Exemple : **START (commencer)**

I start ( <i>Je commence</i> )	I <b>don't</b> start ( <i>Je ne commence pas</i> )	<b>Do</b> I start ? ( <i>Est-ce que je commence ?</i> )
You start	You <b>don't</b> start	<b>Do</b> you start ?
He starts	He <b>doesn't</b> start	<b>Does</b> he start ?
She starts	She <b>doesn't</b> start	<b>Does</b> she start ?
It starts	It <b>doesn't</b> start	<b>Does</b> it start ?
We start	We <b>don't</b> start	<b>Do</b> we start ?
You start	You <b>don't</b> start	<b>Do</b> you start ?
They start	They <b>don't</b> start	<b>Do</b> they start ?



### REMEDATION-PAST SIMPLE

**EMPLOI** : action passée, complètement terminée, SANS liaison avec le présent.

**FORMES** A l'exception du verbe « be » on suit le schéma suivant :

- ❖ **Forme affirmative**  
Verbes réguliers → **Sujet + verbe auquel on ajoute « ed »**  
Verbes irréguliers → **Sujet + 2<sup>e</sup> forme**
- ❖ **Forme négative** → **Sujet + auxiliaire + base verbale** (l'auxiliaire est « didn't »)
- ❖ **Forme interrogative** → **Auxiliaire + Sujet+ base Verbale** (l'auxiliaire est « did »)

(Pour le verbe 'be' -I was/ You were/ He was...on ajoute « not » pour la forme négative et on **inverse** à la forme interrogative.)

➤ Verbes réguliers Exemple : **START (commencer)**

I <b>started</b> ( <i>J'ai commencé</i> )	I <b>didn't</b> start ( <i>Je n'ai pas commencé</i> )	<b>Did</b> I start ? ( <i>Est-ce que j'ai commencé ?</i> )
You <b>started</b>	You <b>didn't</b> start	<b>Did</b> you start ?
He <b>started</b>	He <b>didn't</b> start	<b>Did</b> he start ?
She <b>started</b>	She <b>didn't</b> start	<b>Did</b> she start ?
It <b>started</b>	It <b>didn't</b> start	<b>Did</b> it start ?
We <b>started</b>	We <b>didn't</b> start	<b>Did</b> we start ?
You <b>started</b>	You <b>didn't</b> start	<b>Did</b> you start ?
They <b>started</b>	They <b>didn't</b> start	<b>Did</b> they start ?

➤ Verbes irréguliers Exemple : **BEGIN (commencer) (begin-began-began)**

I <b>began</b> ( <i>J'ai commencé</i> )	I <b>didn't</b> begin ( <i>Je n'ai pas commencé</i> )	<b>Did</b> I begin ? ( <i>Est-ce que j'ai commencé ?</i> )
You <b>began</b>	You <b>didn't</b> begin	<b>Did</b> you begin ?
He <b>began</b>	He <b>didn't</b> begin	<b>Did</b> he begin ?
She <b>began</b>	She <b>didn't</b> begin	<b>Did</b> she begin ?
It <b>began</b>	It <b>didn't</b> begin	<b>Did</b> it begin ?
We <b>began</b>	We <b>didn't</b> begin	<b>Did</b> we begin ?
You <b>began</b>	You <b>didn't</b> begin	<b>Did</b> you begin ?
They <b>began</b>	They <b>didn't</b> begin	<b>Did</b> they begin ?



## REMEDICATION-PRESENT CONTINUOUS

**EMPLOI** : une action qui est en train de se passer le moment où l'on parle.

**FORMES** On suit le schéma suivant:

- ❖ **Forme affirmative** → **Sujet + to be (au présent simple, forme affirmative) + verbe en "ing"**
- ❖ **Forme négative** → **Sujet + to be (au présent simple, forme négative) + verbe en "ing"**
- ❖ **Forme interrogative** → **Sujet + to be (au présent simple, forme interrogative) + verbe en "ing"**

**INDICES**- On utilise parfois "present continuous" avec des mots comme: **now, right now, at this moment** (dans ce moment), **look, listen!**

On suit le modèle suivant (pour tous les verbes, il n'y a pas d'exception) Exemple : **START (commencer)**

<b>I am starting</b> ( <i>Je suis en train de commencer</i> )	<b>I am not starting</b> ( <i>Je ne suis pas en train de commencer</i> )	<b>Am I starting?</b> ( <i>Suis-je en train de commencer ?</i> )
<b>You are starting</b>	<b>You are not starting</b>	<b>Are you starting ?</b>
<b>He is starting</b>	<b>He is not starting</b>	<b>Is he starting ?</b>
<b>She is starting</b>	<b>She is not starting</b>	<b>Is she starting ?</b>
<b>It is starting</b>	<b>It is not starting</b>	<b>Is it starting ?</b>
<b>We are starting</b>	<b>We are not starting</b>	<b>Are we starting ?</b>
<b>You are starting</b>	<b>You are not starting</b>	<b>Are you starting ?</b>
<b>They are starting</b>	<b>They are not starting</b>	<b>Are they starting ?</b>



## REMEDICATION-PAST CONTINUOUS

**EMPLOI** : une action qui était en train de se passer à un moment du passé.

**FORMES** On suit le schéma suivant:

- ❖ **Forme affirmative** → **Sujet + to be (au prétérit, forme affirmative) + verbe en "ing"**
- ❖ **Forme négative** → **Sujet + to be (au au prétérit , forme négative) + verbe en "ing"**
- ❖ **Forme interrogative** → **Sujet + to be (au au prétérit, forme interrogative) + verbe en "ing"**

**INDICES**- On utilise parfois "past continuous" avec des mots comme: **then** (alors), **at that moment** (à ce moment là) etc.

On suit le modèle suivant (pour tous les verbes, il n'y a pas d'exception) Ex : **START (commencer)**

<b>I was starting</b> ( <i>J'étais en train de commencer</i> )	<b>I was not starting</b> ( <i>Je n'étais pas en train de commencer</i> )	<b>Was I starting?</b> ( <i>Étais-je en train de commencer</i> )
<b>You were starting</b>	<b>You were not starting</b>	<b>Were you starting ?</b>
<b>He was starting</b>	<b>He was not starting</b>	<b>Was he starting ?</b>
<b>She was starting</b>	<b>She was not starting</b>	<b>Was she starting ?</b>
<b>It was starting</b>	<b>It was not starting</b>	<b>Was it starting ?</b>
<b>We were starting</b>	<b>We were not starting</b>	<b>Were we starting ?</b>
<b>You were starting</b>	<b>You were not starting</b>	<b>Were you starting ?</b>
<b>They were starting</b>	<b>They were not starting</b>	<b>Were they starting ?</b>



## EXPRESSION DU FUTUR (WILL+ base verbale)

**EMPLOI** : pour exprimer le futur, notamment une prédiction ;

**FORMES** : on suit le schéma suivant :

- ❖ **Forme affirmative** → **Sujet + l'auxiliaire WILL + base verbale**
- ❖ **Forme négative** → **l'auxiliaire WILL + NOT (ou won't) + base verbale**
- ❖ **Forme interrogative** → **l'auxiliaire WILL + Sujet + base verbale**

**INDICES**- On utilise parfois "will +V" avec des mots comme: **tomorrow, next day, next week, soon, in the future** etc.

On suit le modèle suivant (pour tous les verbes, il n'y a pas d'exception) Ex : **START (commencer)**

<b>I will start</b> ( <i>Je commencerai</i> )	<b>I will not (won't) start</b> ( <i>Je ne commencerai pas</i> )	<b>Will I start ?</b> ( <i>Est-ce que je commencerai ?</i> )
<b>You will start</b>	<b>You will not (won't) start</b>	<b>Will you start ?</b>
<b>He will start</b>	<b>He will not (won't) start</b>	<b>Will he start ?</b>
<b>She will start</b>	<b>She will not (won't) start</b>	<b>Will she start ?</b>
<b>It will start</b>	<b>It will not (won't) start</b>	<b>Will it start ?</b>
<b>We will start</b>	<b>We will not (won't) start</b>	<b>Will we start ?</b>
<b>You will start</b>	<b>You will not (won't) start</b>	<b>Will you start ?</b>
<b>They will start</b>	<b>They will not (won't) start</b>	<b>Will they start ?</b>



## REMEDIATION-PRESENT PERFECT

**EMPLOI** : un bilan, un lien entre le passé et le présent, une action du passé qui a des conséquences dans le présent

**FORMES** : on suit le schéma suivant :

- ❖ Forme affirmative → **Sujet + l'auxiliaire HAVE (conjugué au présent) + participe passé**
- ❖ Forme négative → **Sujet + l'auxiliaire HAVE (conjugué au présent) + NOT + participe passé**
- ❖ Forme interrogative → **l'auxiliaire HAVE (conjugué au présent) + Sujet + participe passé**

Le participe passé est **v+ed** pour les verbes réguliers, **3<sup>e</sup> forme** du verbe pour les verbes irréguliers)

➤ Verbes réguliers Exemple : **START (commencer)**

I have started	I haven't started	Have I started ?
You have started	You haven't started	Have you started ?
He has started	He hasn't started	Has he started ?
She has started	She hasn't started	Has she started ?
It has started	It hasn't started	It has started ?
We have started	We haven't started	Have we started ?
You have started	You haven't started	Have we started ?
They have started	They haven't started	Have they started ?

➤ Verbes irréguliers Exemple : **BEGIN (commencer) (begin-began-begun)**

I have <b>begun</b>	I haven't <b>begun</b>	I haven't <b>begun</b>
You have <b>begun</b>	You haven't <b>begun</b>	You haven't <b>begun</b>
He has <b>begun</b>	He hasn't <b>begun</b>	He hasn't <b>begun</b>
She has <b>begun</b>	She hasn't <b>begun</b>	She hasn't <b>begun</b>
It has <b>begun</b>	It hasn't <b>begun</b>	It hasn't <b>begun</b>
We have <b>begun</b>	We haven't <b>begun</b>	We haven't <b>begun</b>
You have <b>begun</b>	You haven't <b>begun</b>	You haven't <b>begun</b>
They have <b>begun</b>	They haven't <b>begun</b>	They haven't <b>begun</b>

## II. PRACTICE- VERB TENSES

**1. Complete the sentences by using the Present Simple or the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

- a) I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school every Monday. Leonardo \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school twice a week.
- b) My friend \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in a chocolate factory. She \_\_\_\_\_ (work) hard at this very moment.
- c) My father \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) a cup of tea every morning. He \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) tea right now. Don't disturb him!
- d) (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ you home now? I \_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see you today.
- e) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) in her room. She \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a very interesting book.
- f) Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (know) she \_\_\_\_\_ (like) reading. She \_\_\_\_\_ (like, not) music.
- g) What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about? I \_\_\_\_\_ (believe, not) you.

**2. Complete the sentences by using the Past Simple or the Past Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.**

- a) I \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) at school yesterday and I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) all my friends.
- b) I \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) music when my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (come) home .
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (read) the same book when you \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) there?
- d) As the students \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to understand the situation, one of them \_\_\_\_\_ (identify) the problem.
- e) Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (know) what \_\_\_\_\_ (happen) in the campus last summer. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (know, not)?
- f) My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (live) there a long time ago. They \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to London last year.
- g) While my mother \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner, I \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) an apple.
- h) My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) the house. She \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema an hour ago.

**3. Find the clues and choose the correct forms:**

- a) I always **recycle/ am recycling** my rubbish.
- b) They **buy/ are buying** recycling bins right now.
- c) The government **didn't protected/ didn't protect** the environment.
- d) When I saw him, **he cleaned/ was cleaning** the road.
- e) In the future, many endangered species **will disappear/ disappears**.
- f) The sea levels **rise/ are rising** every year.
- g) They **speak/ are speaking** about the dangers of global warming now.
- h) At this moment, they **debate/ they are debating** on the consequences of global warming.
- i) They **didn't recycle/ didn't recycled** enough last year.

- j) Every day, cars and factories **are producing/ produce** too much carbon dioxide.
- k) In 1820, the landscape close to Manchester **was/ has been** beautiful, calm and peaceful.
- l) Since the Industrial Revolution, people **destroyed/ have destroyed** many beautiful landscapes.
- m) **They have done/ have they done** a lot of effort to support this organisation?
- n) For two centuries, a lot of animal species **became/ have become** extinct.

**7. Identify the verbal tenses. Write the negatives (-) and the interrogatives (?) of the verbs in the following phrases:**

**A.**

a) He **is** fed up with their indifference concerning global warming. (*attention- verbe BE!*)

→  
→

b) Global warming **affects** our planet. Pollution and toxic waste **are** dangerous.

→  
→

c) Planes **produce** too much carbon dioxide.

→  
→

**B.**

a) My father **bought** an electric car yesterday. (*attention- verbe BE!*) →

→  
→

b) They **recycled** their rubbish very carefully last year.

→  
→

c) Greenhouse gases **destroyed** the atmosphere during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

→  
→

**C.**

a) Our natural resources **are running out**.

→  
→

b) She **is complaining** about the pollution in this city.

→  
→

c) They **are cleaning** the beaches.

→  
→

**D.**

a) She **was searching for** solar panels at that time.

→  
→

b) They **were feeling** concerned with the climate change at that moment.

→  
→

c) You **were reading** a book about the environment and the global warming when I came.

→  
→

**E.**

a) Ecology and responsibility **will save** our planet.

→  
→

b) Responsible people **will be** environment heroes.

→  
→

c) We **will help** our country.

→  
→

**F.**

a) We **have** already **bought** recycling bins.

→  
→

b) Humanity **has destroyed** Earth's resources.

→  
→

c) They **have saved** water for a very long time.

→  
→