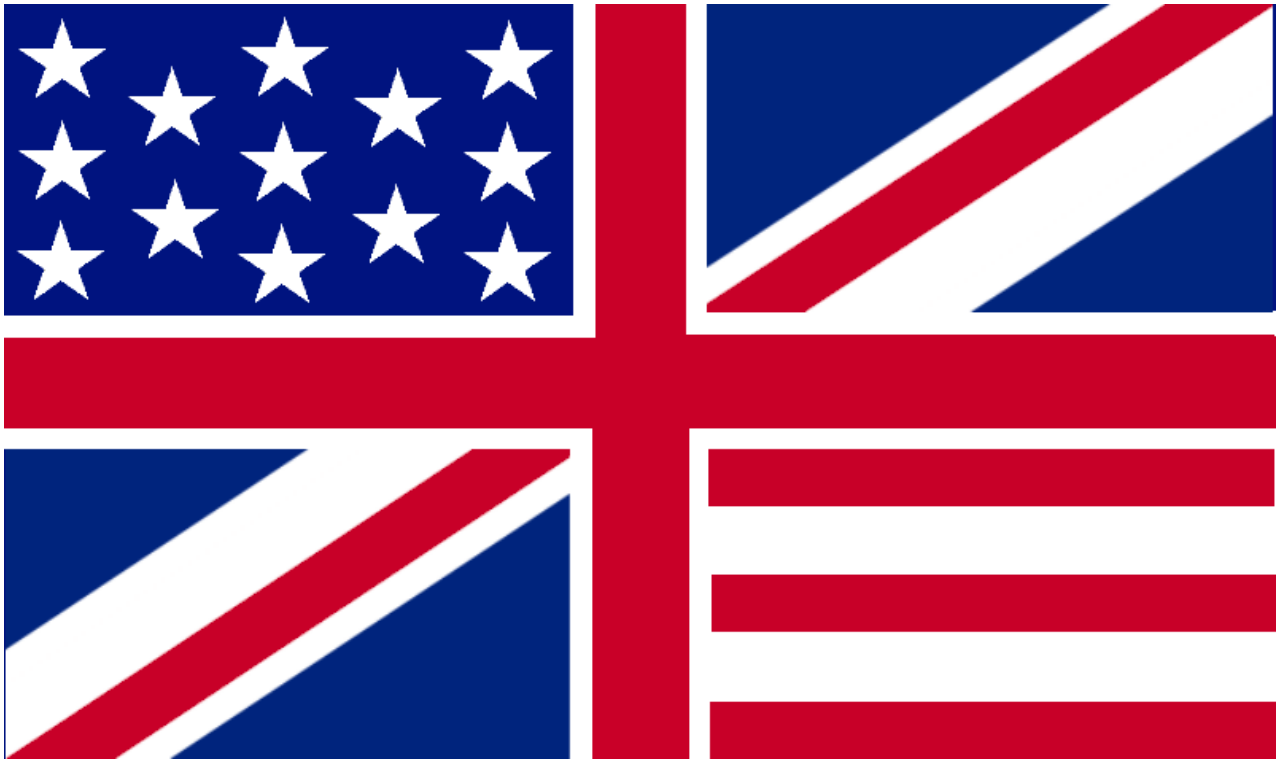


My English

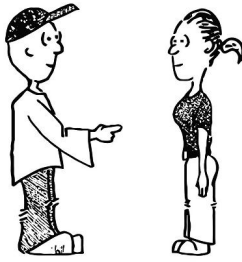


Tool Kit

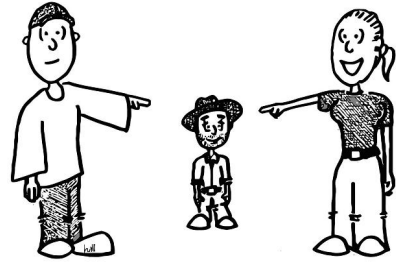
SUBJECT PRONOUNS



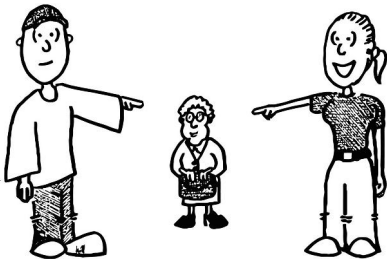
I /aɪ/



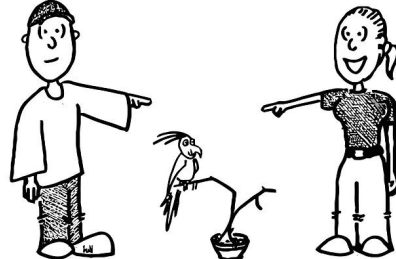
You



He /hɪ/



She /ʃɪ/



It (1 object,
1 wild animal)



We /wi/



You



(also 2 or more objects)

They /ðeɪ/

OBJECT PRONOUNS

SUBJECT PRONOMS

I

You

He

She

It

(1 object)

We

You

They

(2 or more people,
2 or more objects)

OBJECT PRONOMS

me

you

him

her

it

us

you

them

Verb

Examples

I love you.

I love him. (a man / a boy)

I love her. (a woman / a girl)

I love it. (one object)

I love them. (2 or more people / objects)

Prepositions + Object Pronoun

Is it for me? (*pour moi*)

Come with us! (*avec nous*)

POSSESSION

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

my book(s)
your book(s)
his book(s)
her book(s)
our book(s)
your book(s)
their book(s)

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

mine
yours
his
hers
ours
yours
theirs

Examples

Is it your pen?

Yes, it is my pen. (mon stylo)

Yes, it is mine. (le mien)

POSSESSION with 's

Examples

It is Jane's hat. (le chapeau de Julie)

They are Tom's shoes. (les chaussures de Tom)

This is the teachers' room. (la salle des professeurs)

BE

	I am	(I'm)
+	You are	(You're)
	He / She / It is	(He's / She's / It's)
	We / You / They are	(We're / You're / They're)

	I am <u>not</u>	
-	You are <u>not</u>	
	He / She / It is <u>not</u>	
	We / You / They are <u>not</u>	

	Am I ...?	
?	Are you ...?	
	Is he / she / it ...?	
	Are we / you / they ...?	

- > identity *I am / I'm Tom.*
- > age *I am / I'm 12 (years old).
He is / He's 13 (years old).*
- > nationality *I am / I'm French.
He is / He's English.*
- > personality *I am / I'm very curious.
He is / He's a little jealous.*
- > height (*hauteur*) *I am / I'm quite small.
He is / He's extremely tall.*

HAVE (GOT)



<p>I have got You have got + He / She / It <u>has</u> got We / You / They have got</p>	<p>I have You have He / She / It <u>has</u> We / You / They have</p>
<p>I have <u>not</u> got (I haven't got) You have <u>not</u> got (You haven't got) - He / She / It <u>has</u> <u>not</u> got We/You/They have <u>not</u> got</p>	<p>I don't have You don't have He / She / It <u>doesn't</u> have We / You / They don't have</p>
<p>? Have I got ...? Have you got ...? <u>Has</u> he / she / it got ...? Have we / you / they got ...?</p>	<p>Do I have ...? Do you have ...? <u>Does</u> he / she / it have ...? Do we / you / they have ...?</p>

NOTE: I've got / You've got / He's got / We've got / They've got
 I haven't got / He hasn't got

> possession:

- family

I have (got) 2 brothers.
I haven't got a sister. (UK)
I don't have a sister. (US)

- pets

She has (got) a dog.
She hasn't got a cat. (UK)
She doesn't have a cat. (US)

> physical description:

She has (got) blue eyes.
He has (got) red hair.

LIKE - LOVE - HATE



I like

You / We / They like

He / She likes /s/



I love

You / We / They love

He / She loves /z/



I don't like

You / We / They don't like

He / She doesn't like



I hate /heit/

You / We / They hate

He / She hates /s/

like / love / hate + activity



I like **listening** to music.

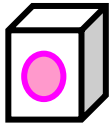
I like **to** listen to music.



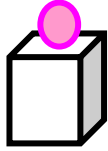
He hates **cooking**.

He hates **to** cook.

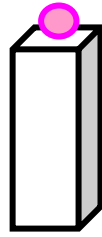
Prepositions of Place



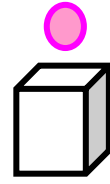
in



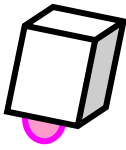
on



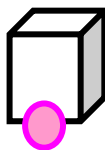
on top of



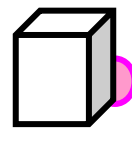
above



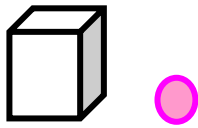
under



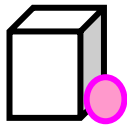
in front of



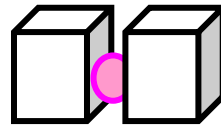
behind



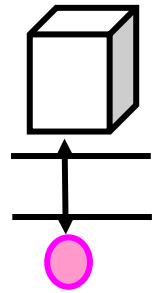
near



next to



between



opposite

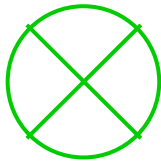


There is a book on the desk.

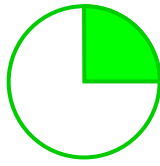


There are three books on the desk.

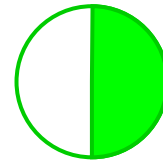
Frequency Adverbs



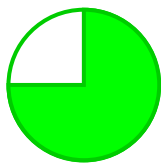
never
/'nevə/



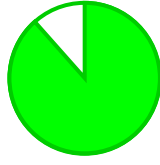
rarely
/'reəli/



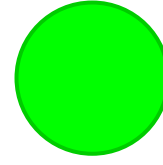
sometimes
/'sʌmtaɪmz/



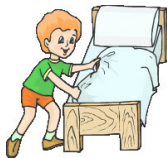
often
/'ɒfn/ /'ɒftən/



usually
/'ju:ʒuəli/



always
/'ɔ:lweɪz/



I **always** make my bed.



Kate **sometimes** sweeps.
(She)

Frequency Expressions

once a day

twice a week

three times a month

four times a year

Question Words

Who ...?
/huː/ Qui ...?

What ...?
/wɒt/ Quoi ...?

Which ...?
/wɪtʃ/ Lequel ...?

Where ...?
/weə(r)/ Où ...?

When ...?
/wen/ Quand ...?

Why ...?
/waɪ/ Pourquoi ...?

Whose ...?
/huːz/ À qui ...?
(possession)

How ...?
/haʊ/ Comment ...?

How many [+ pl.] ...?
/haʊ meni/ Combien ...?
(on peut compter)

How much [+ sg.] ...?
/haʊ mʌtʃ/ Combien ...?
(on ne peut pas compter)

How often ...?
/haʊ ɒfn/ > fréquence
d'une action

How long ...?
/haʊ lɒŋ/ Depuis quand ...?
(durée)

Present Simple

+	I V	/s/ , /z/ , /Iz/
	You V	
	He / She Vs	
	We V	
	You V	
	They V	
-	I don't V	
	You don't V	
	He / She <u>doesn't</u> V	
	We don't V	
	You don't V	
	They don't V	
?	Do I V ...?	
	Do you V ...?	
	<u>Does</u> he/she V ...?	
	Do we V ...?	
	Do you V ...?	
	Do they V ...?	

- > repeated actions *I get up at 6.30 every day.*
- > simple information *My father workss in a bank.*
- > general truths *Water boilss at 100°C.*
- > emotions, feelings *I feel tired.*

Present Simple - Questions

1) YES-NO questions

Do you V ...?

*Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.*

Does he/she V ...?

*Yes, he/she **does**. / No, he/she **doesn't**.*

Do they V ...?

*Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.*

2) WH- questions

WH- **do** you V...?

*Where **do** you live?*

WH- **does** he / she V ...?

*Where **does** he live?*

WH- **do** they V...?

*Where **do** they live?*



WHO / WHAT = SUBJECT

Who likess tea?

What makess you laugh?

Present Continuous (BE + V-ing)

+	I am V-ing You are V-ing He / She is V-ing We are V-ing You are V-ing They are V-ing
-	I am <u>not</u> V-ing You are <u>not</u> V-ing He / She is <u>not</u> V-ing We are <u>not</u> V-ing You are <u>not</u> V-ing They are <u>not</u> V-ing
?	Am I V-ing ...? Are you V-ing ...? Is he / she V-ing ...? Are we V-ing ...? Are you V-ing ...? Are they V-ing ...?

> The action is happening (right) now, at the moment. (ex: *Look! Dad **is** sleeping on the sofa.*)

> description of a photo (ex: *In the photo, the man **is** walking his dog.*)

> future (ex: *My parents **are** coming this weekend.*)

Modals - CAN + V

1) TALENTS

I can swim a little.



You can play tennis quite well.



He can play the piano very well.



We can cook extremely well.



They can't ski (at all).



Can you play the guitar?

Yes, I can.

How well can you play the guitar?

I can play the guitar very well.

2) POSSIBILITY

It is sunny today. We can sit in the garden if you want or we can stay inside.

Impossibility: He can't be the murderer!

3) PERMISSION

Can I open the window, please?

Can you open the door for me, please?

Modals - MUST + V

1) OBLIGATION

*I **must** go now or I will be late for work!*

*You **must** tidy your bedroom before you go out with your friends.*

2) HIGH PROBABILITY

*He has (got) five cars. He **must** be rich!*

(= I am sure he is rich.)

3) PROHIBITION with MUSTN'T

*You **mustn't** take photos in the museum.*

Modals - SHOULD + V

1) SUGGESTION

*This film is great. You **should** go and see it.
You look pale. You **should** call the doctor.*

2) PROBABILITY

*If there is no accident on the road, I **should** be home around 8 p.m.*

Past Simple (prétérit)

	Reg. V	Irreg. V
+	S + Ved /d/ /t/ /ɪd/	S + 2 nd column (go > went) (take > took)
-	S didn't V	
?	Did S V ...?	

Time markers for the past

> **yesterday**

(ex: *Yesterday I went to the cinema.*)

> **last** week / month / June : ...

(ex: *We bought our car last month.*)

> two years **ago**

(ex: *They met at a party five years ago.*)

> **in** 1901

(ex: *Queen Victoria died in 1901.*)

> **when** ...

(ex: *She started playing the piano when she was five years old.*)

Past Simple - Questions

1) YES-No questions

Did you V ...?

*Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.*

Did he/she V ...?

*Yes, he/she **did**. / No, he/she **didn't**.*

Did they V ...?

*Yes, they **did**. / No, they **didn't**.*

2) WH- questions

WH- **did** you V...?

Where did you go?

WH- **did** he / she V ...?

What did he do?

WH- **did** they V...?

What did they buy?



WHO / WHAT = SUBJECT

Who called?

Who ate all the cookies?

What caused the accident?

What made her cry?

80 Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple*	Past Participle*	Translation
be	was / were	been	être
beat	beat	beaten	battre
become	became	become	devenir
begin	began	begun	commencer
break	broke	broken	casser
bring	brought	brought	apporter
build	built	built	construire
buy	bought	bought	acheter
catch	caught	caught	attraper
choose	chose	chosen	choisir
come	came	come	venir
cost	cost	cost	coûter
cut	cut	cut	couper
do	did	done	faire
draw	drew	drawn	dessiner / tirer

* uniquement dans les phrases AFFIRMATIVES!

* pour le passif (BE + P.P.), le *present perfect* (HAVE + P.P.) et le *past perfect* (HAD + P.P.)

80 Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple*	Past Participle*	Translation
drink	drank	drunk	boire
drive	drove	driven	conduire
eat	ate	eaten	manger
fall	fell	fallen	tomber
feed	fed	fed	nourrir
feel	felt	felt	se sentir, ressentir
fight	fought	fought	se battre
find	found	found	trouver
forget	forgot	forgotten	oublier
forgive	forgave	forgiven	pardonner
get	got	got	obtenir
give	gave	given	donner
go	went	gone	aller
grow	grew	grown	grandir / cultiver
have	had	had	avoir

* uniquement dans les phrases AFFIRMATIVES!

* pour le passif (BE + P.P.), le *present perfect* (HAVE + P.P.) et le *past perfect* (HAD + P.P.)

80 Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple*	Past Participle*	Translation
hear	heard	heard	entendre
hide	hid	hidden	(se) cacher
hit	hit	hit	frapper
hold	held	held	tenir
hurt	hurt	hurt	blessé / avoir mal
keep	kept	kept	garder
know	knew	known	savoir, connaître
lead	led	led	conduire, mener
learn	learnt	learnt	apprendre
leave	left	left	quitter, partir, laisser
lend	lent	lent	prêter
let	let	let	permettre / laisser

* uniquement dans les phrases AFFIRMATIVES!

* pour le passif (BE + P.P.), le *present perfect* (HAVE + P.P.) et le *past perfect* (HAD + P.P.)

80 Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple*	Past Participle*	Translation
lose	lost	lost	perdre
make	made	made	fabriquer, faire
mean	meant	meant	signifier
meet	met	met	rencontrer
pay	paid	paid	payer
put	put	put	mettre
read	read	read	lire
ride	rode	ridden	aller à vélo / cheval
ring	rang	rung	sonner
rise	rose	risen	monter, s'élever
run	ran	run	courir
say	said	said	dire
see	saw	seen	voir
sell	sold	sold	vendre

* uniquement dans les phrases AFFIRMATIVES!

* pour le passif (BE + P.P.), le *present perfect* (HAVE + P.P.) et le *past perfect* (HAD + P.P.)

80 Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple*	Past Participle*	Translation
send	sent	sent	envoyer
set	set	set	poser, placer, mettre
shake	shook	shaken	trembler, secouer
shoot	shot	shot	tirer (fusil), marquer (but), tourner (film)
show	showed	shown	montrer
shut	shut	shut	fermer
sing	sang	sung	chanter
sit	sat	sat	être assis
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
speak	spoke	spoken	parler
spend	spent	spent	dépenser (argent) / passer (temps)

* uniquement dans les phrases AFFIRMATIVES!

* pour le passif (BE + P.P.), le *present perfect* (HAVE + P.P.) et le *past perfect* (HAD + P.P.)

80 Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple*	Past Participle*	Translation
stand	stood	stood	se tenir debout
steal	stole	stolen	voler, dérober
swim	swam	swum	nager
take	took	taken	prendre
teach	taught	taught	enseigner
tell	told	told	dire, raconter
think	thought	thought	penser, réfléchir
throw	threw	thrown	jeter, lancer
understand	understood	understood	comprendre
wake up	woke up	woken up	se réveiller
wear	wore	worn	porter (vêtement)
win	won	won	gagner
write	wrote	written	écrire

* uniquement dans les phrases AFFIRMATIVES!

* pour le passif (BE + P.P.), le *present perfect* (HAVE + P.P.) et le *past perfect* (HAD + P.P.)

Past Continuous

I / He / She / It **was** + V-ing
You / We / They **were**

> to say that someone was in the middle of doing something at a certain time.

Ex: *What **were** you **doing** at 10 o'clock last night?*

Past continuous and past simple

- Past continuous: **background** (circumstances)
- Past simple: action

Ex: *We **were** walking down the street when we saw the accident.*

*When we saw the accident, we **were** walking down the street.*

*While I **was** having a shower, the phone rang.*

*The phone rang while I **was** having a shower.*

Past perfect

HAD + past participle

(V-**ed** for a **regular** verb)

(**3rd column** for an **irregular** verb)

> for an action **before** another action in the **past**:

ex: *When we arrived, the match **had** already **started**.*
*The match **had** already **started** when we arrived.*



Note: when one action comes immediately after another, use the past simple for both actions:

ex: *When she heard the news, she started to cry.*

Present Perfect

	Reg. V	Irreg. V
+	I/You/We/They have V-ed He / She has V-ed	I/You/We/They have 3 rd col. (break > I have broken) He / She has 3 rd col.
-	I/You/We/They have not V-ed He / She has not V-ed	I/You/We/They have not 3 rd col. He / She has not 3 rd col.
?	Have I/you/we/they V-ed ...? Has he / she V-ed ...?	Have I/you/we/they 3 rd col. ...? Has he / she 3 rd col. ...?

> **connection with the present**

(ex: *I can't open the door: I have lost my key!*)

> **experiences**

(ex: *I have been to the USA. He has eaten kangaroo.*)

> **recent events with just**

(ex: *I'm not hungry: I've just had lunch.*)

> **report / review**

(ex: *I've already made my bed but I have not hoovered yet.*)

> **duration**

(ex: *I have had my cat since 2012 / for ... years.*)

Future

1) Present be + V-ing (present continuous)

- arrangements

(ex: *My parents **are coming** this weekend.*)

2) be going to + V

- intentions

(ex: *We **are going to** redecorate the kitchen this summer.*)

- predictions based on clear signs

(ex: *Look at those big dark clouds! It **is going to** rain very soon.*)

3) will + V

- predictions

(ex: *I'm sure she **will** like your present.*)

- promises

(ex: *I **will** always love you!*)

- quick decisions

(ex: *I **will** have the soup of the day, please.*)

would like to + V

1) DREAM

I would like to go to New York one day.

2) OFFERING - INVITING

Would you like to come with me to the cinema tonight?

3) would like + object + to V

He would like me to go with him.

I would like her to listen to me.

She loves her parents but she would like them to be less strict.

Conditionals

1) Zero conditional

[If / when + present simple], [present simple]

Ex: *When you **press** this button, the door **opens**.*

2) 1st conditional

[If / when + **present simple**], [**will** + **V**]

Ex: *If it **is** sunny, we **will eat** in the garden.*

3) 2nd conditional

[If / when + **past simple**], [**would** + **V**]

Ex: *If I **had** some money, I **would give** you some.*

4) 3rd conditional

[If / when + **past perfect**], [**would have** + **past participle**]

Ex: *If I **had known**, I **would have come**.*

The Passive

Regular verb **BE + V-ed** (by ...)
Irregular verb **BE + 3rd column**

When to use the passive?

1) Who / what causes the action is not important.

Ex: *The rooms **are cleaned** every day at 10 a.m.*

To say who or what causes/caused the action, use **by**:

Ex: *The house **was built by** my great-grandfather.*

2) We don't know who / what causes the action.

Ex: *My bike **was stolen**.*

3) Who / what causes the action is obvious (clear).

Ex: *The thief **will be arrested** very soon.*

4) To change the focus of the sentence.

Ex: ***Tolkien** wrote *The Lord of the Ring*.*

(focus on the **writer**)

***The Lord of the Ring was written** by Tolkien.*

(focus on the **novel**)

2 objects

They offered **Jane a nice present**. (active sentence)

Jane was offered a nice present. (passive voice 1)

A nice present was offered to Jane. (passive voice 2)

Comparatives

1) Short adjectives

A is smaller than B.

2) Two-syllable adjectives ending with -y

A is funnier than B.

3) Long adjectives (two-syllable adjectives with no -y, three-or-more syllable adjectives)

A is more intelligent than B.

3 exceptions

good > better than

bad > worse than

far > farther / further than

Superlatives

1) Short adjectives

*A and B are small, but C is **the smallest**.*

2) Two-syllable adjectives ending with -y

*A and B are funny, but C is **the funniest**.*

3) Long adjectives (two-syllable adjectives with no -y, three-or-more syllable adjectives)

*A and B are intelligent, but C is **the most intelligent**.*

3 exceptions

good > **the best**

bad > **the worst**

far > **the farthest / furthest**

Articles

1) a - an

- *a = one* *I have (got) **a** cat.*
- *jobs* *My father is **a** doctor.*
- *frequency* *twice **a** week*
- *general statements* ***A** lion can be dangerous.*

2) the

- *a specific object* ***The** car over there is mine.*
- *a unique object* ***the** sun, **the** moon*
- *musical instrument* *play **the** piano*
- *a group of people* ***The** French like drinking wine.*
- *means of transport* *take **the** bus*
- *2 countries* ***the** United States, **the** United Kingdom*

3) Ø (no article)

- *general meaning* *I love **Ø** chocolate.*
- *sports* *My brother plays **Ø** tennis.*
- *people's names* ***Ø** Queen Elizabeth II*
- *cities / countries* ***Ø** France, **Ø** Paris*
- *meals* *have **Ø** lunch, have **Ø** dinner*
- *school subjects* *I hate **Ø** maths.*

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronoun	refers to ...
who	<p>a person / 2 or more people</p> <p>[The woman] <i>who</i> lives next door is American. <i>who</i> SUBJECT</p> <p>[The man] (<i>who</i>) you met at the party is my uncle. <i>who</i> OBJECT > <i>who</i> not necessary</p>
that / which	<p>an object / 2 or more objects</p> <p>My father works for [a company] <i>that</i> makes toys. <i>that / which</i> SUBJECT</p> <p>[The cookies] (<i>that</i>) Jenny makes are delicious. <i>that / which</i> OBJECT > <i>that / which</i> not necessary</p>
, which	<p>a fact</p> <p>[He left without saying goodbye], <i>which</i> surprised everybody.</p>
whose	<p>> possession</p> <p>Do you know the person <i>whose</i> car is parked here?</p>
where	<p>a place</p> <p>[The hotel] <i>where</i> we stayed was very cosy.</p>
what	<p>= the thing(s) that</p> <p>Did you hear <i>what</i> I said? (= the words that I said)</p>

Quantifiers - Part 1

Some and *any* are used for imprecise quantities.

1) **some**

- in **positive** sentences

ex: *There is **some** milk in the fridge.*

- in **questions** (for **offers** and **requests**)

ex: *Would you like **some** tea?*

*Could you buy **some** stamps for me, please?*

2) **any**

- in **negative** sentences

ex: *There isn't **any** milk in the fridge.*

- in **questions** (> the answer can be **YES** or **NO**.)

ex: *Have we got **any** milk for this recipe?*

- in **positive** sentences

a) with *if*

ex: *If you have **any** questions, please ask me!*

b) = it is **not important which one**

ex: ***Any** bus will take you to the city centre.*

Quantifiers - Part 2

1) Small quantities

- **negative** meaning: *little / few*

little + uncountable noun (= singular noun)

few + countable noun (= plural noun)

ex: *I can't help you: I have **little** time right now.
Jane is not popular. She has **few** friendss.*

- **positive** meaning: *a little / a few*

a little + uncountable noun (= singular noun)

a few + countable noun (= plural noun)

ex: *Let's have a coffee: we have **a little** time / **a few** minutes before our plane takes off.*

2) Big quantities

- in **positive** sentences

a lot of + uncountable or countable noun

lots of + uncountable or countable noun

ex: ***a lot of** sun / **lots of** sun (uncountable noun)
a lot of toyss / **lots of** toyss (countable noun)*

- in **negative** sentences and **questions**

much + uncountable noun (ex: not *much* money)

many + countable noun (ex: not *many* friends)

Linking Words

and (*et*)

*ex: He plays the piano **and** sings.*

but (*mais*)

*ex: He can sing **but** he can't dance.*

because +S +V (*parce que*)

*ex: I like history **because** it is interesting.*

so (*donc*)

*ex: Amy had a headache yesterday **so** she didn't go to school.*

if +S +V (*si*)

*ex: **If** you work hard, you will succeed.*

although +S +V (*bien que*)

*ex: The players lost the game, **although** they played well.*

whereas +S +V (*tandis que*)

*ex: I like cats, **whereas** my brother prefers dogs.*

(in order) to + V (*pour +V*)

*ex: Lots of people do sport **(in order) to** keep fit.*

until (*jusqu'à ce que*)

*ex: Wait **until** I come.*

as soon as (*dès que*)

*ex: Call me **as soon as** you arrive!*

unless (*à moins que*)

*ex: We will miss our train **unless** we hurry!*

yet / nevertheless (*pourtant, cependant*)

*ex: He is rich. **Yet**, / **Nevertheless**, he is not happy.*