

Q-WORDS	FRENCH	USE	EXAMPLES
WHO WHOM	qui (sujet) qui (complément)	personne	Who is this girl? Ann, the new student. Whom did you see? I saw the players.
WHAT	qu'est-ce que, quel(s), quelle(s), quoi	chose nature d'une chos	What did you talk about? His new job. What color is his hair? Brown.
WHICH	lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles	choix	Which one of these hats is yours? The blue o Which car is your father's? The black one.
WHOSE'	à qui	possession	Whose pen is it? It's mine.
HOW MUCH	combien (de) (qui ne se compte pas)	quantité, montant, prix	How much time do you have? Two hours. How much does it cost? 50 dollars.
HOW MANY	combien (de) (qui se compte)	nombre	How many brothers do you have? Three. How many students are here? 32.
WHERE	où .	lieu	Where do you live? On Maple Street.
WHEN	quand	temps, moment	When is he coming? Next week.
HOW	comment	manière moyen	How do you feel today? Great. How do you come to school? By bus.
WHY	pourquoi	raison, cause	Why are you late? Because I missed the bus.
WHAT TIME	quelle heure	heure -	What time is it? It's 2:30 p.m.
WHAT FOR	pour quoi	but, utilité	What are you studying for? To get good marks
WHAT KIND OF	quelle sorte de	sorte	What kind of cat is it? A Siamese.
WHAT SIZE	quelle grandeur (vêtements, chaussures)	grandeur	What size are your shoes? I wear size 7.
HOW EARLY	combien de temps en avance, à quelle heure matinale	temps en avance heure matinale (tôt)	How early is he for the meeting? 15 minutes. How early do you get up? At 6 a.m. every day.
HOW LATE	combien de temps en retard, à quelle heure tardive	temps en retard heure tardive (tard)	How late was the bus? 10 minutes late. How late was it when he arrived? Midnight.
HOW LONG	pendant combien de temps	durée	How long is the movie? About 2 hours.
IOW OFTEN	combien de fois	fréquence	How often do you play tennis? Every week.
IOW FAR	à quelle distance	distance	How far is the post office? 2 kilometers.
IOW NEAR	à quelle proximité	proximité	How near is the tennis court? Just at the corner of the street.
OW WELL	comment (bien)	perfection	How well did you do in your exam? Great, I got the best mark.
OW WIDE OW LARGE OW HIGH OW TALL	quelle longueur quelle largeur quelle grandeur (espace) quelle hauteur quelle grandeur (taille) quelle vitesse	mesures	How long is that rope? 2 meters. How wide is the window? 3 feet. How large is the house? 30 feet by 55 feet. How high is that pole? 30 feet. How tall are you? 1,70 meter tall. How fast are you driving? 70 km an hour.
OW OLD	quel âge	âge	How old are you? 15 years old.

TO BE

SIMPLE PRESENT:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	FRENCH	INTERROGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM							
I am, I'm	je suis	am I ?	I am not, I'm not, I ain't (slang)							
you are, you're	tu es	are you?	you are not, you're not, you aren't							
he is, he's (garçon)	il est	is he ?	he is not, he's not, he isn't							
she is, she's (fille)	elle est	is she?	she is not, she's not, she isn't							
it is, it's (chose, animal)	il, elle est, c'est	is it?	it is not, it's not, it isn't							
we are, we're	nous sommes	are we?	we are not, we're not, we aren't							
you are, you're	vous êtes	are you?	you are not, you're not, you aren't							
they are, they're	ils, elles sont	are they?	they are not, they're not, they aren't							

SIMPLE PAST:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	FRENCH	INTERROGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM					
I was	j'étais, j'ai été	was I?	I was not, I wasn't					
you were	tu étais, tu as été	were you?	you were not, you weren't					
he was (boy)	il était, il a été	was he?	he was not, he wasn't					
she was (girl)	elle était, elle a été	was she?	she was not, she wasn't					
it was (animal or thing)	il/elle était, il/elle a été	was it?	it was not, it wasn't					
we were	nous étions, nous avons été	were we?	we were not, we weren't					
ou were	vous étiez, vous avez été	were you?	you were not, you weren't					
hey were	ils/elles étaient, ils/elles ont été	were they?	they were not, they weren'					





TO HAVE

SIMPLE PRESENT:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	FRENCH	INTERROGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM							
I have	j'ai	do I have?	I do not have, I don't have							
you have	tu as	do you have?	you do not have, you don't have							
he has (garçon)	il a	does he have?	he does not have, he doesn't have							
she has (fille)	elle a	does she have?	she does not have, she doesn't have							
it has (chose, animal)	il, elle a	does it have?	it does not have, it doesn't have							
we have	nous avons	do we have?	we do not have, we don't have							
you have	vous avez	do you have?	you do not have, you don't have							
they have	ils, elles ont	do they have?	they do not have, they don't have							

SIMPLE PAST:

AFFIRMATIVE FORM	FRENCH	INTERROGATIVE FORM	NEGATIVE FORM							
I had	j'avais, j'ai eu	did I have?	I did not have, I didn't have							
you had	tu avais, tu as eu	did you have?	you did not have, you didn't have							
he had (boy)	il avait, il a eu	did he have?	he did not have, he didn't have							
she had (girl)	elle avait, elle a eu	did she have?	she did not have, she didn't have							
it had (thing, animal)	il/elle avait, il/elle a eu	did it have?	it did not have, it didn't have							
we had	nous avions, nous avons eu	did we have?	we did not have, we didn't have							
you had	vous aviez, vous avez eu	did you have?	you did not have, you didn't have							
they had	ils/elles avaient ils/elles ont eu	did they have?	they did not have, they didn't have							

LIST OF COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

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drive-s eat-s fall-s	draw-s drink-s	dig-s do-es	deal-s		crech-s	cost-s	come-s	cling-s	choose-s	catch-es	buy-s	outatra	hurst-s	build-s	biing s	blow s	blood a	S-allo	bind-s		s-190	bend-s	begin-s	become-s	beat-s	bear-s	awake-s	arise-s	Present	
drove ate fell	drew drank	dug did	dealt		Clit	cost	came	clung	chose	caught	bought	omst	burst	hiilt	DICW	blea	DIOKE	DIC	bound		bet	bent	began	became	beat	bore	awoke	arose	Past	,
driven eaten fallen	drawn drunk	dug did	dealt	CHL	Curt	cost	come	clung	chosen	caught	bought	omst	burnet	built	IIWOIO	bled	broken	bitten	bound		bet	bent	begun	become	beaten	borne	awaken	arisen	participle	Past
conduire manger tomber	tracer	creuser	donner	rodnos	ramper	coûter	venir	aggriper	choisir	attraper	acheter	eciatei	áalata-	apporter	souther	saigner	briser	mordre	lier		miser	plier	commence	devenir	battre	porter	réveiller	se lever	French	
light-s lose-s make-s	let-s lie-s	leave-s	lead-s	idy-s	know-s	keep-s	hurt-s	hold-s	hit-s	hide-s	hear-s	nang-s	grow-s	grind-s	go-es	give-s	get-s	freeze-s	forgive-s		forget-s	forbid-s	fly-ies	fling-s	find-s	fight-s	feel-s	feed-s	Present	It.
lit lost made	let lay	left lent	led	DIRI	knew	kept	hurt	held	hit	hid	heard	hung	Marg	ground	went	gave	got	froze	forgave		forgot	forbade	flew	flung	found	fought	felt	fed	Past	
lit lost made	let lain	left lent	led	DIBI	known	kept	hurt	held	hit	hidden	heard	hung	grown	ground	gone	given	got(ten)	frozen	forgiven		forgotten	forbidden	flown	flung	found	fought	felt	fed	participle	T. COL
allumer perdre faire	laisser être étendu	quitter	mener	poser	savoir	garder	blesser	tenir	frapper	cacher	entendre	pendre	croitre	moudre	aller	donner	obtenir	geler	pardonner		oublier	interdire	s'envoler	jeter	trouver	se battre	ressentir	nourrir	French	ATOTATE.
speak-s speed-s spend-s	sleep-s slide-s slit-s	sit-s	sink-s	sing-s	shut-s	shrink-s	show-s	shoot-s	shine-s	shake-s	set-s	send-s	sell-s	seek-s	see-s	say-s	run-s	rise-s	ring-s	. 1	ride-s	rid-s	read-s	quit-s	put-s	pay-s	meet-s	mean-s	Present	COMMINION INNEGULAR
spoke sped spent	slid slit	sat	sank	sang	shut	shrank	showed	shot	shone	shook	set	sent	sold	sought	saw	said	ran	rose	rang	And in case of the	rode	пid	read	quit	put	paid	met	meant	Past	JULA
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parler accélerer dépenser	dormir glisser trancher	être assis	couler	chanter	fermer	retrécir	montrer	tirer	briller	secouer	placer	envoyer	vendre	chercher	voir	dire	courir	se lever	sonner		mener	débarasser	lire	abandonne	mettre	payer	rencontrer	signifier	French	BU
wind-s wring-s write-s	weep-s wet-s	wed-s	Weave-c	wear-s	wake-s	upset-s	understand	throw-s	think-s	tell-s	tear-s	teach-es	take-s	swing-s	swim-s	sweep-s	swear-s	string-s	strike-s		sting-s	stick-s	steal-s	stand-s	spring-s	spread-s	split-s	spin-s	Drecent	
wound wrung wrote	wept wet	wed	WOWE	wore	woke	upset	understood	threw	thought	told	tore	taught	took	swung	swam	swept	swore	strung	struck		stung	stuck	stole	stood	sprang	spread	split	spun	Dact	
wound wrung written	wept wet	wed	woven	worn	woken	upset	understood	thrown	thought	told	torn	taught	taken	swung	swum	swept	SWOIN	strung	struck		stung	stuck	stolen	stood	Sprung	spread	split	spun Participic	Past	
enrouler tordre écrire	pleurer mouiller	marier	ticcor	porter	s'éveiller	renverser	comprendre	ieter	nenser	dire	déchirer	enseigner	prendre	balancer	nager	balayer	jurer	ficeller	frapper		piquer	coller	voler	se tenir	bondir	étendre	diviser	tourner	Franch	
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LIST OF COMMON REGULAR VERBS

correct-s create-s cry-ies	copy-ies	consider-s	complete-s	comb-s	0,000	close-s	climh-s	cliew-s	check-s	chast-	change-s	carry-res			call-s	brush-es	board-s	рошом-з	helono-s	bake-s	avoid-s	otton d	2000	ask-s	arrive-s	annly ies	anculer_c	amuse-s	allow-s	add-s	accent-s	Affaithfu scoonsist advenue.	Present	一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一 一
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introduce-s insist-s invent-s	increase-s	hurry-ies	hope-s	help-s	neat-s	hate-s	happen-s	guess-es	giggle-s	gather-s	fry-ies	O		S-runion	explain s	CIASC-S	CITICI-S	enjoy-s	end-s	earn-s	dry-ies		arop-s	dress-es	dream-s	discover-s	die-s	describe-s	S-Direction	decide-s			Present	第二年 の は 日本 の
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	pick-s pitch-es	paint-s	pack-s	own-s	owe-s	order-s	open-s	notice-s	need-s	name-s	move-s	miss-es		marry-ies	love-s	look-s	lock-s	load-s	live-s	listen-s	like-s		learn-s	last-s	laugh-s	land-s	knock-s	kill-s	jump-s	invite-s			Present	The second second second
04	picking pitching		packing	12	owing	ordering	opening	noticing	needing	naming	moving	missing	11	marrying	loving	looking	locking	loading	living	listening	liking	10	learning	lasting	laughing	landing	knocking	killing	jumping	inviting	9	participle	Present	
	picked pitched		packed	owned	owed	ordered		noticed 1	needed :	named		missed 1		married	loved	looked	locked	loaded	lived	listened	liked		learned	lasted	laughed	landed	knocked	killed	jumped	invited			Past	
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wish-es work-s worry-ies	watch-es	wash-es	waste-s		walk-s	wait-s	visit-s	use-s	try-ies	travel-s	train-s	talk-s		succeed-s	spoil-s	suggest-s	study-ies	stay-s	start-s	shop-s	serve-s		scream-s	save-s	return-s	rest-s	remove-s	remember-s	receive-s	rain-s			Present	
wishing working worrying	watching	washing	wanting	16	walking	waiting	visiting	using	trying	travelling	training	talking	15	succeeding	spoiling	suggesting	studying	staying	starting	shopping	serving	_	screaming	saving	returning	resting	removing	remembering	receiving	raining	-	participle	Present	
wished worked worried	watched	washed	wanted		walked	waited	visited	used	tried	travelled	trained	talked	Ji	succeeded	spoiled	suggested	studied	stayed	started	shopped	served	4	screamed	saved	returned	rested	removed	remembered	received	rained	ົຜ		Past	
souhaiter travailler inquiéter	surveiller	laver	vouloir		marcher	attendre	visiter	utiliser	essaver	VOVager	entraîner	narler		réussir	gâter	suggérer	étudier	demeurer	débuter	magasiner	servir		crier	sauver	retourner	reposer	enlever	se souvenir	recevoir	pleuvoir			French	

THE TENSES AND THEIR USES

TENSES	USES	DVALADANO					
Simple present	- pour exprimer une idée générale, répétitive et habituelle						
Simple past (ago, last, yesterday, etc.)	 pour exprimer une action complétée à un moment défini dans le passé 	 My parents like to spoil me. We studied for the English examination last night. 					
Simple future (next, tomorrow, etc.)	- pour exprimer une action qui se produira dans le futur	 They went downtown yesterday. They will finish their work for the next class. 					
Future substitut	e – pour exprimer une action qui se produira dans le futur ou qu'on a l'intention de faire produire	- She is going to take private English lessons.					
Present continuous (progressive)	- pour exprimer une action qui est en train de se faire	- We <u>are eating</u> this succulent meanow.					
Past continuous (progressive)	- pour exprimer une action qui était en train de se faire	- We were playing cards when my parents arrived.					
Future continuous (progressive)	- pour exprimer une action du futur qui sera en train de se faire à un certain moment	She <u>will be painting</u> her bedroom when you telephone tonight.					
Present perfect (for, since)	 pour expimer une action qui a commencé dans le passé et qui n'est pas terminée au moment où on parle 	- Jim <u>has lived</u> in his apartment for many years.					
	- pour exprimer une action complétée à un moment indéfini dans le passé	- Nancy <u>has finished</u> her homework.					
Past perfect	 pour exprimer une action passée qui a eu lieu avant une autre action (plus-que-parfait) 	- The coach asked why I <u>had been</u> late for the practise.					
Future perfect	- pour exprimer une action du futur qui sera terminée avant une autre	- By the time I arrive, you will have left the house.					
Present perfect continuous progressive)	 pour accentuer la durée d'une action qui a débuté dans le passé et qui se continue dans le présent 	- My sister has been studying a long time for that important final exam.					
ast perfect ontinuous progressive)	- pour accentuer la durée d'une action qui se déroulait dans le passé	 I had been watching this movie for an hour when the phone rang. 					
uture perfect Ontinuous Orogressive)	le futur	- They will have been waiting an hour before the other guests arrive.					
	- pour exprimer une action qui pourrait se faire	- They would like to go to the					
onditional past	pour exprimer une action qui aurait pu	I would have finished my homework if I had had time.					



Dans leur emploi le plus simple, les prépositions servent à indiquer la <u>position</u> (dans le temps ou dans l'espace) d'une chose par rapport à une autre chose :

- I put the book on the table. (le pose le livre sur la table.)
- She arrived before the others. (Elle est arrivée avant les autres.)
- He came toward me. (Il est venu vers moi.)
- to -- (à)
- at -- (à)
- of -- (de)
- from -- (de)
- on -- (sur, à)
- under -- (sous)
- over -- (au-dessus de)
- underneath -- (au-dessous de)
- before -- (temps: avant)
- before -- (espace : devant)
- after -- (après)
- in front of -- (devant)
- behind -- (derrière)
- for -- (pour, afin de)
- toward -- (vers)
- against -- (contre)
- around -- (autour)
- close to -- (près de)
- far from -- (loin de)
- next to -- (à côté de)
- facing -- (en face de, face à)
- with respect to -- (vis-à-vis de, par rapport à)
- in the midst of -- (au milieu de)

LES PRINCIPAUX MOTS DE LIAISON EN ANGLAIS

all the same	malgré tout, quand même
after all	après tout
also,	de plus, / De même, (préférer: moreover)
and	et
as a consequence	en conséquence, par conséquent
as a matter of fact	en fait
as a result	en conséquence
besides	d'ailleurs
but	mais
by the way	soit dit en passant
despite	malgré
either or	soit soit
eg / e.g.	par exemple
, for	, car
for all that	malgré cela
furthermore	en outre, de plus
hence	d'où
however	cependant, toutefois
ie / i.e.	c'est-à-dire
if not	sinon
in addition	de surcroît
in any case	en tout cas
in/by comparison	par comparaison
in/by contrast	par opposition
in effect	dans la réalité
in fact	en fait

in other words	en d'autres termes
in spite of	malgré
in that case	dans ce cas
in the first place, in the second place,	en premier lieu, en second lieu,
in the same way	de même
in this case	dans ce cas
instead of	au lieu de
moreover	en outre, de plus
nevertheless / nonetheless	néanmoins
notwithstanding	nonobstant
on the contrary	au contraire
on the one hand on the other hand	d'une part, d'autre part
or rather	ou plutôt, ou mieux, ou plus exactement
otherwise	sinon, mais par ailleurs
over and above	par dessus le marché
that is to say	c'est-à-dire
then	alors
thereby	de ce fait,
therefore	par conséquent
this is why	c'est pourquoi
though	malgré tout
thus	par conséquent
to this end	à cet effet
	and the control of th