

# GRAMMAIRE ANGLAISE

## GUIDE COMPLET - LES REGLES ESSENTIELLES

Cabinet Action | Organisme certifié Qualiopi

### 1. LES ARTICLES (A, AN, THE)

**A** : devant un nom singulier commençant par une consonne. *A house, a car, a dog.*

**An** : devant un nom singulier commençant par une voyelle. *An apple, an hour, an umbrella.*

**The** : quand on parle de quelque chose de spécifique. *The house on the corner. The book you gave me.*

**Pas d'article** : généralités. *Dogs are loyal. Water is essential.*

*Astuce : Posez-vous la question : mon interlocuteur sait-il de quoi je parle ? Oui = the. Non = a/an.*

**Exercice : Complétez avec a, an ou the :**

1) I live in \_\_\_\_ big house. 2) She is \_\_\_\_ engineer. 3) \_\_\_\_ sun is shining. 4) He bought \_\_\_\_ umbrella. 5) \_\_\_\_ children are playing outside.

**Corriges :** 1) a 2) an 3) The 4) an 5) The

### 2. LES TEMPS PRINCIPAUX

**Present Simple : habitudes, vérités générales.**

*I work every day. She speaks English. Water boils at 100 degrees.*

Formation : Sujet + verbe (+ s à la 3e personne). Négatif : don't/doesn't + verbe.

**Present Continuous : action en cours.**

*I am working right now. She is reading a book. They are playing football.*

Formation : Sujet + am/is/are + verbe-ing.

**Past Simple : action terminée dans le passé.**

*I worked yesterday. She visited Paris last year. They bought a new car.*

Formation : Sujet + verbe-ed (régulier) ou 2e forme (irrégulier).

**Present Perfect : lien entre passé et présent.**

*I have lived here for 5 years. She has already finished. They have never been to London.*

Formation : Sujet + have/has + participe passé.

**Future (will / going to) : prédictions et intentions.**

*I will call you tomorrow. It is going to rain. She will be a great doctor.*

*Astuce : Present Simple = routine. Present Continuous = maintenant. Past Simple = terminée. Present Perfect = conséquence actuelle.*

**Exercice : Mettez le verbe entre parenthèses au bon temps :**

1) She (go) \_\_\_\_ to school every day. 2) I (read) \_\_\_\_ a book right now. 3) They (visit) \_\_\_\_ London last summer. 4) He (live) \_\_\_\_ here since 2010. 5) We (travel) \_\_\_\_ to Japan next year.

**Corriges :** 1) goes 2) am reading 3) visited 4) has lived 5) will travel / are going to travel

### 3. LES PREPOSITIONS

| PREPOSITION | USAGE                         | EXEMPLE                                       |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| in          | Lieu ferme, mois, annees      | <i>in the kitchen, in January, in 2024</i>    |
| on          | Surface, jours, dates         | <i>on the table, on Monday, on March 5th</i>  |
| at          | Point precis, heure           | <i>at school, at 3 o'clock, at the corner</i> |
| to          | Direction, destination        | <i>go to school, travel to Paris</i>          |
| from        | Origine, provenance           | <i>I am from France, from 9 to 5</i>          |
| with        | Accompagnement                | <i>with my friends, coffee with milk</i>      |
| by          | Moyen, auteur                 | <i>by car, by Shakespeare</i>                 |
| for         | Duree, beneficiaire           | <i>for 3 hours, a gift for you</i>            |
| since       | Point de depart dans le temps | <i>since 2020, since Monday</i>               |
| between     | Entre deux elements           | <i>between the two houses</i>                 |

*Astuce : IN = espace ferme/periode longue. ON = surface/jour. AT = point precis/heure.*

### 4. LES MODAUX

**Can** : capacite, permission. *I can swim. Can I go?*

**Could** : capacite passee, politesse. *I could swim when I was 5. Could you help me?*

**Must** : obligation forte. *You must wear a seatbelt. I must study harder.*

**Should** : conseil. *You should see a doctor. She should study more.*

**Will** : futur, volonte. *I will help you. It will rain tomorrow.*

**Would** : conditionnel, politesse. *I would like a coffee. Would you mind?*

**May/Might** : possibilite. *It may rain. She might come later.*

*Astuce : Must = obligation. Should = conseil. Can = capacite. May = possibilite.*

### 5. LES COMPARATIFS ET SUPERLATIFS

| ADJECTIF  | COMPARATIF      | SUPERLATIF            |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| big       | bigger          | the biggest           |
| small     | smaller         | the smallest          |
| beautiful | more beautiful  | the most beautiful    |
| good      | better          | the best              |
| bad       | worse           | the worst             |
| far       | farther/further | the farthest/furthest |
| old       | older           | the oldest            |

|           |                |                    |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|
| expensive | more expensive | the most expensive |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|

**Regle : Court (1-2 syllabes) = +er/+est. Long (3+ syllabes) = more/the most.**

**Exercice : Completez :**

1) Paris is (big) \_\_\_\_ than Lyon. 2) She is the (good) \_\_\_\_ student. 3) This book is (interesting) \_\_\_\_ than that one. 4) It is the (bad) \_\_\_\_ movie I have ever seen.

**Corriges :** 1) bigger 2) best 3) more interesting 4) worst

## 6. LES QUESTIONS

### Questions fermées (Yes/No) : Auxiliaire + Sujet + Verbe

*Do you like coffee? Is she coming? Have you finished? Can he swim?*

### Questions ouvertes (WH-) : Mot interrogatif + Auxiliaire + Sujet + Verbe

*What do you do? Where is she going? When did they arrive? Why are you late? How does it work?*

| MOT      | SIGNIFICATION            | EXEMPLE                     |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| What     | Quoi/Que                 | <i>What is your name?</i>   |
| Where    | Où                       | <i>Where do you live?</i>   |
| When     | Quand                    | <i>When is the meeting?</i> |
| Who      | Qui                      | <i>Who is calling?</i>      |
| Why      | Pourquoi                 | <i>Why are you sad?</i>     |
| How      | Comment                  | <i>How are you?</i>         |
| How many | Combien (denombrables)   | <i>How many rooms?</i>      |
| How much | Combien (indénombrables) | <i>How much water?</i>      |

## 7. MISE EN SITUATION : AU TRAVAIL

### Situation : Vous devez vous présenter lors d'une réunion en anglais.

*Good morning everyone. My name is Marie Dupont. I am the marketing manager. I have been working here for 3 years. Today, I would like to present our new strategy. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.*

**Points de grammaire utilisés :** Present Simple (I am), Present Perfect (I have been working), Conditionnel (I would like), Imperatif (please don't hesitate).

## METHODE A RETENIR

### La règle S.P.O.T. pour construire une phrase anglaise correcte :

**S** = Subject (qui fait l'action)

**P** = Predicate/Verb (l'action)

**O** = Object (qui reçoit l'action)

**T** = Time/Place (quand/ou)

*Exemple : I (S) eat (P) breakfast (O) every morning (T).*

*Astuce : En anglais, l'ordre est TOUJOURS Sujet-Verbe-Objet. Jamais d'inversion sauf dans les questions.*