

Verbe « être »

Positive		Negative			Questions	
I	am	I	am not		Am	I ... ?
You	are	You	are not	(aren't)	Are	you ... ?
He	is	He	is not	(isn't)	Is	he ... ?
She	is	She	is not	(isn't)	Is	she ... ?
It	is	It	is not	(isn't)	Is	it ... ?
We	are	We	are not	(aren't)	Are	we ... ?
You	are	You	are not	(aren't)	Are	you ... ?
They	are	They	are not	(aren't)	Are	they ... ?

Verbe « avoir »

Positive		Negative			Questions	
I	have got	I	have not got	(haven't got)	Have	I got ?
You	have got	You	have not got	(haven't got)	Have	you got ?
He	has got	He	has not got	(hasn't got)	Has	he got ?
She	has got	She	has not got	(hasn't got)	Has	she got ?
It	has got	It	has not got	(hasn't got)	Has	it got ?
We	have got	We	have not got	(haven't got)	Have	we got ?
You	have got	You	have not got	(haven't got)	Have	you got ?
They	have got	They	have not got	(haven't got)	Have	they got ?

Présent simple

Quelques règles simples à connaître:

1. Le présent simple est un temps qui exprime les **habitudes**, les **vérités générales**, les idées, les sentiments, les goûts et la volonté.
2. Le verbe au présent simple est sous forme de base verbale.

Il est **invariable**, sauf à la 3e personne du singulier (he, she, it) où on lui ajoute un 's'.

3. Le présent simple s'utilise pour évoquer des habitudes, des actions qui se répètent, pour décrire une action soudaine, qui a lieu au moment où l'on parle, des faits permanents et des vérités.

Attention ⚠

- A la troisième personne du singulier,
Go => goes
Do => does.
- On rajoute 'es' à la 3e personne du singulier des verbes se terminant par 's' 'z' 'sh' et 'ch'.
- A la 3e personne du singulier, les verbes se terminant par **une consonne et un 'y'** s'écrivent en « **ies** ».
Study => studies

Construction des phrases au présent simple :

+ Phrases affirmatives :

Sujet + Verbe + complément

Sujet	Verbe	Complément
I	like	football
You	like	
He	likes	
She	likes	
It	likes	
We	like	
You	like	
They	like	

? Phrases interrogatives :

(Wh) + do/does + sujet + base verbale

Mot interr	auxiliaire	sujet	verbe	complement
What	do	I	like	football
	do	You	like	
	does	He	like	
	does	She	like	
	does	It	like	
	do	We	like	
	do	You	like	
	do	They	like	

- Phrases négatives :

Sujet + don't/doesn't + base verbale (sans terminaison)

Sujet	Auxiliaire	Verbe	Complément
I	don't	like	Football
You	don't	like	
He	doesn't	like	
She	doesn't	like	
It	doesn't	like	
We	don't	like	
You	don't	like	
They	don't	like	

Adverbes de fréquence

Ils se placent devant le verbe principal.

⇒ I **always** go to school by bus.

S'il y a une auxiliaire : entre l'auxiliaire et le verbe principal

⇒ I **was** **always** late for school.