

DIPLÔME D'ACCÈS AUX ÉTUDES UNIVERSITAIRES (DAEU A ET B)

Objectif DAEU

Mise à niveau pré-DAEU

ANGLAIS

3^e édition

Philippe Lanoë

ellipses

Le présent simple

COMPRENDRE POUR APPRENDRE

1. Quand l'employer ?

Pour exprimer des généralités.

Pour exprimer des habitudes.

Pour exprimer des états (pas d'action).

Pour exprimer des actions futures générales et habituelles (horaires fixes).

Pour exprimer un futur dans les subordonnées de temps (introduites par *when, as soon as*).

Quelques exemples dans des expressions types

Might makes right. La raison du plus fort est toujours la meilleure.

The exception proves the rule. C'est l'exception qui fait la règle.

They sleep in separate rooms. Ils font chambre à part.

She doesn't look her age. Elle ne fait pas son âge.

She eats like a bird and... he drinks like a fish. Elle mange trois fois rien... et lui, il boit comme un trou.

This coffee tastes like dishwater. C'est du jus de chaussettes.

She's the one who brings home the bacon. C'est elle qui fait bouillir la marmite.

Never say never. Il ne faut pas dire « fontaine, je ne boirai pas de ton eau. »

It never rains but it pours. Un malheur n'arrive jamais seul.

Short reckonings make long friends. Les bons comptes font les bons amis.

He'll do it when hell freezes over! Il le fera à la saint-glinglin !

2. Comment le conjuguer ?

Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
I work	I do not work	Do I work?
You work	You do not work	Do you work?
He / she / it works	He / she / it does not work	Does he /she / it work?
We work	We do not work	Do we work?
You work	You do not work	Do you work?
They work	They do not work	Do they work?

3. Formes contractées

do not

don't

does not

doesn't

Les formes contractées (pour tous les temps) s'emploient énormément dans la langue écrite et orale.

4. Réponses courtes

Yes, I / you / we / they do.

Yes, he /she / it does.

No, I / you / we / they don't.

No, he / she / it doesn't.

5. Remarques

Attention aux verbes qui se terminent en -S, -SH, -CH, -X, -O et -Y précédés d'une consonne à la 3^e personne du singulier : on ajoute *-es*. (*she kisses; she pushes; she touches; she faxes; she goes; she carries* – le *y* se transforme en *i* devant *es*).

Les adverbes de fréquence (*never, rarely, hardly ever, sometimes, usually, often, always*) se placent :

- avant le verbe s'il est de forme simple :
*She **usually** buys the Sunday papers.*
- avant le participe passé ou la forme en *-ing* s'il est de forme composée :
*We have **always** eaten Sunday lunch at 2 p.m.*
*He is **always** complaining.*
- après le verbe être :
*They **are** never late.*

L'interro-négation combine l'interrogation et la négation. Les remarques qui suivent s'appliquent pour tous les temps.

Deux formes possibles :

Forme la plus employée (langue de tous les jours)	Forme peu employée (langue soutenue)
Auxiliaire négatif à la forme contractée + sujet (+ verbe)	Auxiliaire + sujet + <i>not</i> (+ verbe)
Quelques exemples : <i>Aren't you French?</i> <i>Doesn't Jim like tea?</i> <i>Isn't he playing in the garden?</i> <i>Don't you work?</i> <i>Aren't you working?</i>	Quelques exemples : <i>Are you not French?</i> <i>Does Jim not like tea?</i> <i>Is he not playing in the garden?</i> <i>Do you not work?</i> <i>Are you not working?</i>

PRATIQUER POUR MAÎTRISER

Exercice 1. Conjuguez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent simple

- 1) She never ... (cross) the street without looking right or left.
- 2) He ... (study) English literature.
- 3) Does he ever rest? I wonder. He ... (push) himself too hard.
- 4) He never ... (miss) the ten o'clock news.
- 5) She ... (go) to the local supermarket every morning.
- 6) He ... (mix) with all kinds of people.
- 7) She ... (play) the violin.
- 8) He only... (do) what he is asked to do.
- 9) This job ... (carry) a lot of responsibility.
- 10) He ... (kiss) his daughter goodnight after telling her a bedtime story.

Exercice 2. Conjuguez les verbes suivants au présent simple et aux formes demandées. Nous vous donnons un exemple

<i>To brush one's shoes</i>		
Forme à employer	Pronom à employer	Votre réponse
Forme affirmative	<i>I</i>	<i>I brush my shoes.</i>
Forme négative	<i>You</i>	
Forme affirmative	<i>She</i>	
Forme interronégative	<i>He</i>	
Forme négative	<i>We</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>They</i>	

<i>To work from home</i>		
Forme à employer	Pronom à employer	Votre réponse
Forme négative	<i>I</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>You</i>	
Forme affirmative	<i>She</i>	
Forme négative	<i>He</i>	
Forme affirmative	<i>They</i>	

<i>To try to cooperate</i>		
Forme à employer	Pronom à employer	Votre réponse
Forme affirmative	<i>I</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>You</i>	
Forme affirmative	<i>He</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>She</i>	
Forme négative	<i>They</i>	

<i>To start from scratch</i>		
Forme à employer	Pronom à employer	Votre réponse
Forme affirmative	<i>I</i>	
Forme négative	<i>She</i>	
Forme affirmative	<i>He</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>You</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>They</i>	

<i>To go swimming</i>		
Forme à employer	Pronom à employer	Votre réponse
Forme interrogative	<i>You</i>	
Forme affirmative	<i>He</i>	
Forme négative	<i>She</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>We</i>	
Forme interrogative	<i>They</i>	

Exercice 3. Routine quotidienne

Faites dix phrases simples en disant ce que vous faites habituellement :

I get up at half past seven.

I go to the kitchen and have a light breakfast.

Ensuite faites cinq phrases en disant ce que fait votre conjoint(e) / un(e) de vos ami(e)s ou une autre personne de votre choix.

Exercice 4. Questionnaire

Préparez dix questions au présent simple que vous poserez à votre professeur ou à quelqu'un d'autre dans le groupe (pratiques quotidiennes, passe-temps, voyages etc.)

Do you live in a house or in a flat?

Do you often go to Britain / the States?

Do you get the newspaper every day?

Do you ever use public transport?

Exercice 5. Lisez ce court extrait de roman et expliquez pourquoi Celia est vraiment agacée à la fin

Mabel is asking her mother about a wallet she has never seen before.

‘Where did you get it?’

‘Someone gave it to me. As a gift. A man, a very rich man.’

‘Mom, it don’t make sense. You don’t know any very rich man.’

‘It’s the truth. I met him on the road. And he just came up and tipped his hat and said, “Madam, I’m a very rich man, here is my genuine alligator wallet.”’

‘Mom.’

‘Stop saying Mom like that.’

‘Well, it don’t make sense.’

‘What’s more,’ Celia said loftily, ‘you use bad grammar. That’s what comes of marrying beneath you. Well, I warned you.’

Margaret MILLAR, *The Soft Talkers*, 1957

Exercice 6. Complétez cet entretien extrait du livre de Craig Taylor en conjuguant les verbes proposés ci-dessous au présent simple et à la forme correcte. Certains verbes peuvent être utilisés plusieurs fois

call - throw - feel - develop - be - commute - like - start - get - pack - have to - live - go - begin - sit - walk - tell - pay - read - want - do - wonder - hate

Commuter

“I like London, but ... (1) a city person. I ... (2) being in the countryside. That’s where we ... (3) and that’s why I ... (4). My village ... (5) on an estuary about seventy-five miles from London, so my quality of life when I ... (6) at home is beautiful. In the mornings, I ... (7) across the park to the station and ... (8) on the 7.06 train. And then I try and ... (9) a seat. My line ... (10) from London to Norwich. The trains ... (11) very old and dirty and smelly. When you ... (12) all the time, you ... (13) relationships with these strangers and you just ... (14) them. There’s this one smelly guy in particular who has got really long legs and he’ll fall asleep and by the end of the journey I’ve had to move carriages because he’s practically lying on me. There’s this one woman, I ... (15) her Mrs Piss-Piss because she’s always grumpy. You ... (16) next to her because she ... (17) you off. And the seats ... (18) so narrow, it’s really horrible. Somebody who ... (19) the newspaper ... (20) immediately in your personal space.

They really ... (21) the trains out, and people who ... (22) or season tickets like us ... (23) in reserved seats. You can’t! So you’re a commuter, you’ve had a hard day at work, you just ... (24) to sit and ... (25) some work, and someone will come and say I’ve got a reserved ticket. They can ... (26) you out of your seat. Quite often you ... (27) stand, especially in the evenings. Sometimes everybody ... (28) exchanging stories and that’s quite nice. So, there’s good and bad. When I finally ... (29) home at night, I always ... (30) how many mites have jumped on me on the train. And at the weekend all the clothes that have been on the train ... (31) be washed on a Friday. Everything ... (32) be cleansed of London Then I ... (33) my weekend ... (34).”

Craig Taylor, *Londoners. The Days and Nights of London Now – As Told by Those Who Love It, Hate It, Live It, Left It and Long for It*, Granta, 2011.

Exercice 7. Traduisez en anglais

- 1) Je prends le bus tous les jours.
- 2) Je connais la petite amie de Paul.

- 3) Nous visiterons le château de Warwick quand vous viendrez.
- 4) Le billet d'avion coûte £450.
- 5) Écoutez-vous souvent la BBC ?
- 6) Je ne travaille jamais le lundi.
- 7) Le dernier train pour Londres part à 23h30.
- 8) Habite-t-elle dans un appartement ?

Le présent progressif

COMPRENDRE POUR APPRENDRE

1. Quand l'employer ?

Pour décrire une action spécifique en cours, en train de se faire.

Pour exprimer une action future spécifique, particulière (on emploie également le présent en français).

Pour exprimer une posture présente.

Pour exprimer un agacement avec l'adverbe *always*.

Quelques exemples dans des expressions types

She's walking to and fro. Elle marche de long en large.

You're fighting a losing battle. C'est peine perdue. / C'est perdu d'avance.

He's yawning his head off. Elle bâille à s'en décrocher la mâchoire.

He's leading the life of Riley. Il mène la grande vie.

My boss is always breathing down my neck. J'ai toujours mon patron sur le dos.

2. Comment le conjuguer ?

Forme affirmative	Forme négative	Forme interrogative
I am working	I am not working	Am I working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
He / she / it is working	He / she / it is not working	Is he / she / it working?
We are working	We are not working	Are we working?
You are working	You are not working	Are you working?
They are working	They are not working	Are they working?

3. Formes contractées

am	'm	is	's	are	're
am not	'm not	is not	isn't	are not	aren't

4. Réponses courtes

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he / she / it is.	No, he / she / it isn't.
Yes, you / we / they are.	No, you / we / they aren't.

5. Remarques

Le présent progressif est incompatible avec les verbes d'état, sans valeur dynamique.

Les adverbes de fréquence sont incompatibles avec le présent progressif puisqu'il s'agit d'une action particulière en cours sauf avec *always* où le présent progressif exprimera l'humeur de l'énonciateur :

It always rains. (Point de vue général.)

It's always raining! (Humeur de l'énonciateur : son irritation.)

KEEP (ON) + V-ing

Ce verbe traduit le fait de ne pas cesser de faire quelque chose, de continuer l'activité ou la répétition d'une action :

Keep moving! Circulez !

She keeps saying it's my fault. Elle n'arrête pas de dire que c'est de ma faute.

I keep forgetting my diary. J'oublie tout le temps mon agenda.

He keeps falling. Il n'arrête pas de tomber.

PRATIQUER POUR MAÎTRISER

Exercice 1. Conjuguez les verbes ci-dessous au présent progressif en suivant les consignes

<i>I</i>	<i>work</i>	Forme négative	<i>I'm not working</i>
<i>She</i>	<i>write</i>	Forme affirmative	
<i>They</i>	<i>stay</i>	Forme interrogative	
<i>We</i>	<i>leave</i>	Forme affirmative	
<i>You</i>	<i>come</i>	Forme interronégative	
<i>He</i>	<i>paint</i>	Forme négative	
<i>They</i>	<i>run</i>	Forme négative	
<i>You</i>	<i>meet</i>	Forme affirmative	

Exercice 2. Mettez les verbes entre parenthèses au présent progressif

- 1) Britons (drink) ... more and (get) ... fatter but (live) ... longer, figures show.
- 2) She's still depressed but things ... (get) better.
- 3) Where (they / go) ...? – They're off to Brighton.
- 4) A new multiplex (open) ... next month.
- 5) Our son (study) ... to become an engineer.
- 6) What's the matter, Ron? – I (not feel) ... well.
- 7) He (face) ... charges of being an accomplice to rape.
- 8) Why (you / be) ... so fussy?
- 9) Where is he? – He (clean) ... the car.
- 10) Who (you / think) ... of? – Keith?

Exercice 3. Traduisez en anglais

- 1) Que fais-tu ? – Je lis le journal.
- 2) Nous allons au pub ce soir.
- 3) Elle ne travaille pas en ce moment.
- 4) Je ne comprends pas ce qu'elle dit.
- 5) Il se plaint toujours !
- 6) Est-il en train de regarder les infos ? – Non.
- 7) Travaillez-vous samedi après-midi ? – Oui.
- 8) Elle est assise au coin.

Exercice 4. Quelle est la différence entre

- 1A) What does he do?
- 1B) What is he doing?
- 2A) He's stupid.
- 2B) He's being stupid.
- 3A) They think it's a good project.
- 3B) They're thinking about the project.

Exercice 5. Consultez votre agenda et dites ce que vous, ou l'un de vos proches, faites dans les prochains jours, les prochaines semaines ou les prochains mois, en employant le présent progressif

I am going to the hairdresser's on Monday morning.
My mother is having her first job next week.
My girlfriend and I are planning to spend the summer in Greece.
We are having a party for our twentieth wedding anniversary in July.

APRÈS L'EFFORT, LE RÉCONFORT

JOKES

The bad news

A son takes his father to the doctor. The doctor gives them the bad news that the father is dying of liver and kidney failure from years of alcohol abuse.

The father tells the son that he has had a good long life and wants to stop at the bar on the way home to celebrate it.

While at the bar, the father sees several of his drinking friends. He tells them that he is dying of AIDS. When the friends leave, the son asks, "Dad, why did you lie? Why did you tell them that you're dying of AIDS?"

The father replies, "I wouldn't trust any of them an inch when I am gone where your mother is concerned."

Doctor! Doctor!

Patient: "Doctor, doctor. I keep thinking there are two of me."

Doctor: "One at a time, please."

Patient: "Doctor, doctor. I keep seeing double."

Doctor: "Take a seat."

Patient: "Which one?"

Patient: "Doctor, doctor. I think I'm a doorbell."

Doctor: "Try these pills and if they don't work, give me a ring."

Patient: "Doctor, doctor. I keep thinking I'm a dustbin."

Doctor: "Don't talk rubbish!"

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

If ...

If a child lives with criticism,
he learns to condemn.
If a child lives with hostility,
he learns to fight.
If a child lives with ridicule,
he learns to be shy.
If a child lives with shame,
he learns to feel guilty.
If a child lives with tolerance,
he learns to be patient.
If a child lives with encouragement,
he learns confidence.
If a child lives with praise,
he learns to appreciate.
If a child lives with fairness,
he learns justice.
If a child lives with security,
he learns to have faith.
If a child lives with approval,
he learns to like himself.
If a child lives with acceptance and friendship,
he learns to find love in the world.