

## Language Connexion Tense revision

### 1 The Present Simple

Positive	Negative	Question
I work	I don't work	Do I work?
You work	You don't work	Do you work?
He/she/it works	He/she/it doesn't work	Does he/she/it work?
We work	We don't work	Do we work?
You work	You don't work	Do you work?
They work	They don't work	Do they work?

#### Utilisation Use

**The Present Simple** is used to talk about things that happen regularly.

**The Present Simple** is used with adverbs of time such as:

**never/rarely/often/sometimes/always/usually**

*Le Present Simple est utilisé pour parler des choses qui arrivent régulièrement.*

*Le Present Simple est utilisé avec les adverbes de temps comme :*

***jamais / rarement / souvent / parfois / toujours / généralement***

▷ **I usually go to work by car.**

*Je vais habituellement au travail en voiture.*

▷ **Do you speak English?**

*Parlez-vous anglais ?*

### 2 The Present Continuous

▷ Present *to be* + -ing form of verb

Positive	Negative	Question
I am working	I am not (I'm not) working	Am I working?
You are working	You are not (aren't) working	Are you working?
He/she/it is working	He/she /it is not (isn't) working	Is he/she/it working?
We are working	We are not (aren't) working	Are we working?
You are working	You are not (aren't) working	Are you working?
They are working	They are not (aren't) working	Are they working?

### Utilisation Use

The **Present Continuous** is used to talk about things that are happening at the moment, at the time of speaking or a temporary activity that you are doing but don't normally do.

The **Present Continuous** is used with adverbs of time such as:  
**now/at the moment/currently/today/this week**

*Le Present Continuous est utilisé pour parler d'une action qui se passe dans l'instant présent, au moment de la conversation ou d'une activité temporaire que vous réalisez mais ne faites pas normalement.*

*Le Present Continuous est utilisé avec les adverbes de temps comme :  
**Maintenant / en ce moment / actuellement / aujourd'hui / cette semaine***

- ▷ **At the moment I am working at IBM.**  
*En ce moment, je travaille chez IBM.*
- ▷ **I'm having my lunch.**  
*Je suis en train de déjeuner.*
- ▷ **What are you doing?**  
*Que faites-vous ?*

## 3 The Past Simple

Positive	Negative	Question
I worked	I didn't work	Did I work?
You worked	You didn't work	Did you work?
He/she/it worked	He/she/it didn't work	Did he/she/it work?
We worked	We didn't work	Did we work?
You worked	You didn't work	Did you work?
They worked	They didn't work	Did they work?

### Utilisation Use

The **Past Simple** is used to talk about finished actions in the past.  
To make the **past simple** form of regular verbs you must add **-ed** to the infinitive.

*Le Past Simple est utilisé pour parler d'une action terminée dans le passé.  
Pour mettre un verbe régulier au Past Simple, vous devez ajouter -ed à la fin du verbe à l'infinitif.*

- ▷ **I returned last night**  
*Je suis revenu la nuit dernière.*
- ▷ **We didn't have time.**  
*Nous n'avons pas eu de temps.*
- ▷ **Did you like Italy?**  
*Avez-vous aimé l'Italie ?*
- ▷ **We visited a lot of places.**  
*Nous avons visité beaucoup de lieux.*
- ▷ **We didn't taste all the pasta dishes.**  
*Nous n'avons pas goûté tous les plats de pâtes.*
- ▷ **Where did you stay?**  
*Où avez-vous séjourné ?*

## The Past Simple of Irregular verbs

Positive	Negative	Question
I went	I didn't go	Did I go?
You went	You didn't go	Did you go?
He/she/it went	He/she/it didn't go	Did he/she/it go?
We went	We didn't go	Did we go?
You went	You didn't go	Did you go?
They went	They didn't go	Did they go?

▷ **It went very well.**  
*Ça s'est très bien passé.*

▷ **I didn't have time to visit the city.**  
*Je n'ai pas eu le temps de visiter la ville.*

▷ **Where did you meet?**  
*Où vous êtes-vous rencontrés ?*

▷ **We ate in a nice restaurant.**  
*Nous avons mangé dans un merveilleux restaurant.*

▷ **I didn't go to any museums.**  
*Je ne suis allé dans aucun musée.*

▷ **How long did you spend in London?**  
*Combien de temps avez-vous passé à Londres ?*

## The Past Simple of the verb *to be*



**Be careful of the verb *to be*** *Faire attention au verbe *to be* !*

*It is irregular and it doesn't have the same rules as the other verbs when forming the negative and question forms.*

C'est un verbe irrégulier qui n'a pas les mêmes règles que les autres verbes quand il est sous la forme négative ou interrogative.

Positive	Negative	Question
I was	I wasn't	Was I?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
He/she/it was	He/she/it wasn't	Was he/she/it?
We were	We weren't	Were we?
You were	You weren't	Were you?
They were	They weren't	Were they?

## 4 The Past Continuous

▶ **to be** past simple + -ing form of verb

Past simple of TO BE		ING form of the verb	
I was			
You were		working	
He/she/it was		waiting	
We were		eating	
You were			
They were			

  

Positive	Negative	Question
I was waiting	I wasn't waiting	Were you waiting?
They were working	They weren't working	Were they working?

### Utilisation Use

The **Past Continuous** is used for an action in progress in the past.

*Le Past Continuous est utilisé pour une action qui s'est déroulée dans le passé.*

▶ ***I was waiting at the bus stop when I met Sonia.***

*J'attendais à l'arrêt de bus quand j'ai rencontré Sonia.*

▶ ***He was speaking on the phone when I arrived.***

*Il parlait au téléphone quand je suis arrivé.*

## 5 The Present Perfect

▶ **to have** present simple + past participle

Past simple of TO HAVE	The past participle of the verb		
I have			
You have	To make	made	made
He /She/It has	To buy	bought	bought
We have	To go	went	gone
You have			
They have			

The **Present Perfect** is a link between the present (the present of the verb to have) and the past (the past participle of the verb).

*Le Present Perfect est un lien entre le présent ( le présent du verbe avoir ) et le passé ( le participe passé du verbe ).*

## Règles Rules

1 You can use the **Present Perfect** to talk about an action that takes place in a period of time which began in the past and continues in the present.

*Vous pouvez utiliser le **Present Perfect** pour parler d'une action qui s'est déroulée dans une période de temps qui a déjà commencé dans le passé et qui continue dans le présent.*

For example: Today, this week, this month, this year

*Par exemple : Aujourd'hui, cette semaine, ce mois, cette année*

▷ **I have worked a lot today. (The day is not finished)**  
*J'ai beaucoup travaillé aujourd'hui.  
( Le jour n'est pas fini. )*

▷ **I have gone to the cinema five times this week. (The week is not finished)**  
*Je suis allé au cinéma 5 fois cette semaine.  
( La semaine n'est pas finie. )*

If the period of time is finished we use the **Past Simple**:

*Si la période de temps est terminée, il faut utiliser le **Past Simple** :*

▷ **I worked a lot yesterday. ( Yesterday is finished )**  
*J'ai beaucoup travaillé hier.  
( Hier est terminé. )*

▷ **I went to the cinema five times last week. ( Last week is finished )**  
*Je suis allé au cinéma 5 fois la semaine dernière. ( La semaine dernière est terminée. )*

2 You can use the **Present Perfect** to talk about an action or an event that took place in the recent past without situating the action in a precise period of time.

*Vous pouvez utiliser le **Present Perfect** pour parler d'une action ou d'un évènement qui s'est déroulé il y a peu de temps sans en préciser la période de temps.*

▷ **I have seen the film. ( We don't know exactly when but it's connected to the present )**  
*J'ai vu le film. ( Nous ne savons pas exactement quand mais c'est connecté au présent. )*

▷ **He has called the manager. ( We don't know exactly when but it's connected to the present )**  
*Il a appelé le directeur. ( Nous ne savons pas exactement quand mais c'est connecté au présent. )*

If the period of time is finished we use the **Past Simple**:

*Si la période de temps est terminée, il faut utiliser le **Past Simple**:*

▷ **I saw the film last week. ( Precise period of time in the past )**  
*j'ai vu le film la semaine dernière.  
( Période de temps précise dans le passé )*

▷ **He called the manager yesterday at 6pm. (Precise period of time in the past)**  
*Il a appelé le directeur hier à 18h. ( Période de temps précise dans le passé )*

3 You can use the **Present Perfect** to talk about a past action that can take place again in the present.

*Vous pouvez utiliser le **Present Perfect** pour parler d'une action passée qui peut se reproduire dans le présent.*

▷ **Madonna has written a lot of songs.**  
*Madonna a écrit beaucoup de chansons.*

▷ **A lot of tourists have visited the Eiffel tower.**  
*Beaucoup de touristes ont visité la Tour Eiffel.*

If the period of time is finished we use the **Past Simple**:

*Si la période de temps est terminée, il faut utiliser le **Past Simple** :*

▷ **Elvis wrote a lot of songs. (He can't write now!)**  
*Elvis a écrit beaucoup de chansons. (Il ne peut plus écrire maintenant !)*

▷ **Mr Eiffel designed the Eiffel tower. (He can't design now!)**  
*Mr Eiffel a dessiné la Tour Eiffel. (Il ne peut plus le faire maintenant !)*