

**Module : ANGLAIS**

**2020/2021**

**3 cours + 2 activités**

**L3 Orthophonie S1 ( G1- G2-G3-G4)**

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**Révision général sur la grammaire (Tenses +Active, Passive form)**

### **Passive, Active Verbs form :**

Sentences can be active or passive therefore, tenses also have forms and passive forms you must learn to recognize the difference to successful speak English.

#### **Active form:**

In active sentences, the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object.

Most sentences are active.

(Thing doing action) + (verb) +(thing receiving action)

Ex:

The professor teaches the students

Subj	v	obj
John	washes	the dishes
Subj	v	obj.

#### **Passive form:**

In passive forms sentences, the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentences and thing doing the action is optimally included near the end of the sentence

(Thing receiving action) + (be) + (past p of v ) + by + ( thing) doing action )

Ex:

The professor teaches the students

The dishes are washed by John

**Present simple:**

Tom cleans the house ( A.F)

The house is cleaned by Tom (P.F)

**Present continuous:**

Right now, Sara is writing a letter .

Right now, a letter is being written by Sara.

**Past simple:**

Sam repaired the car

The car was repaired by Sam

**Past continuous:**

The salesperson was helping the customer.

The customer was being helped by the salesperson

**Past perfect:**

John had repaired many cars

Many cars had been repaired by John

**Present perfect:**

Many tourists have visited the castle.

The castle has been visited by many tourists.

**Future:**

Someone will finish the work at 5 p.m

The work will be finished at 5 p.m.

## **Activity:**

### **Turn these sentences to passive form:**

- 1) He opens the door.
- 2) I draw a picture.
- 3) Tom is building a house.
- 4) Someone has stolen my purse.
- 5) She had finished her work.

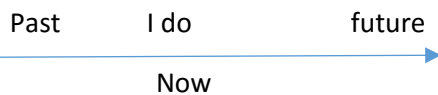
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### The present simple:

#### (I do)

-We use p.simple for things in general around

Action or things happen repeatedly.



Ex :

- 1)-Water boils at 100 degree.
- 2)-It doesn't rain very much in summer.
- 3)-What do you do?
- 4)-I always go to bed before midnight.

#### **We use P.Sfor permanent situations:**

-My parents live in London, they have lived there all their lives.

-John isn't lazy, he works hard most of the time.

### **Remembers:**

I /we/ they/ you/: drive/ work/play

She/he/it/: works

### **Affirmative:**

Do + V

vs

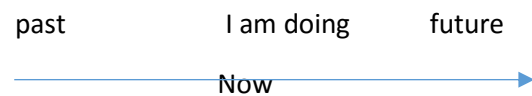
### present continuous:

#### (I am doing)

-we use p. continuous for something

Alternatively, at the time of speaking.

(the action isn't finished)



Ex :

- 1)-Listen to those people what language are they speaking?
- 2)-Let's go out, it isn't raining now.
- 3)-Why. What are you doing?
- 4)-I am going to bed now, good night.

#### **we use P.C for temporary situations:**

-I am living with some friends, until I find a flat

-You are working hard to day.

Ann is in her car, she is on her way to work. She is driving to work

this means: she is driving to work now at the time of speaking.

the action isn't finished.

### **Rule:**

am/ is/ are driving

Does+ V

**Negative:**

Don't / doesn't

**Time markers:**

-Always

-Often

-Usually

-Never

-Every day / Every week

listening

playing

(to be)+ do+ing I am doing

I am doing something

I am in the middle of doing something.

I have started to do it and haven't

Finished yet.

**Time markers:**

-Right now / Now

-To day / Look

-At the moment

-At this moment

## Past simple:

(I did)

### Complete action:

1)-I walked after the party last night.

Very often the past simple ends in " ed"

2)I work in travel agency now, before that

I worked in a shop.

3)The police stopped one on my way home, last night

But many verbs are irregular:

To write: wrote

To see : saw

### To do:

Did didn't + infinitive

1)-Did you go out last night?

2)-They didn't invite her to the party, so she didn't go.

The past of "to be" was / were

**Remember:** that we don't use did in negative

And questions with was and were.

### Time markers:

-Days of the week + on

-Times of day, days, weeks months, seasons and Years + last.

-Dates and numbers + in or ago

-Yesterday, at the weekend

-The day before yesterday.

Vs

## past continuous:

(I was doing)

### In the middle of an action

1)I was walking home when I met Dave.

2)-yesterday, Karen and Jim played tennis.

3)-They started at 10 o'clock and finished at 11 o'clock.

So, at 10h30 they were playing tennis  
they were playing = they were in the middle of playing , they had not finished playing.

was / were / + v + ing =Past.C

\*\*We use the Past. C to say that Somebody was in the middle of doing Something the action or the situation had already started before this time, But had not finished.

\*\*We often use P.S and P.C together to say that something happened in the middle of something else.

**Ex:** Tom burnt his hand while he was Cooking the dinner

### Time markers:

When / while

\*To show that a long past action was Broken by a short past action.

\*To show two long past actions Producing at the same time.

## Activity:

### Put the verbs in right forms:

- 6) The sun ( to rise ) in the East.
- 7) Tomorrow ( to be ) Wednesday.
- 8) My Mom ( to cook ) every night.
- 9) Now, we ( to watch ) TV.
- 10) At 8 o'clock yesterday evening, I ( to have ) dinner.
- 11) I ( not/ see/ it because I ( to be ) on the phone.
- 12) I ( to explain ) the exercise to him when Liverpool ( to score ) splendid goal.
- 13) Tom ( to watch ) TV a lot when he ( to be ) ill last year.
- 14) I ( to start ) to play football last summer.
- 15) I ( to come ) to England in 2000.

### Present perfect:

#### **(I have done)**

-Tom is looking for his key

Tom has lost his key.

He has lost his key

He lost it and he still hasn't go it

I/You/We/They/= have been done

She/He/It/ = has

The present perfect is have/has+ past participial.

\*When we use the present perfect there is always a connection with now.

\*\*The action in the past has a result in the present.

Is Sara here? No, she is gone out / (she is out now).

\*\*We use present .P to give new information

To a recent happening.

From the newspaper, the police has arrested

Two men.

\*\*We can use P.P with \*just (a short time ago):

Vs

### past perfect:

#### **(I had done)**

-the past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now .it is used for event happened before another in the past.

is these examples event A is the event that happened first and B is the second or more recent event.

1)John had gone out when I arrived in the office.

2) he was very tired because he hadn't slept well.

**Past Perfect**= the past

tense of the verbs to have (had)

+ P.P of V.

**Affirmative:**

-She had given.

**Negative:**

-Hello, have you just arrived.

\***Already** (we use it to say that something

**Happened sooner than expected:**

-What time is Mark leaving?

Is already gone.

\***Yet** (until **now**) :

-Hasn't stopped raining yet.

-She hadn't asked.

**Interrogative:**

-Had they arrived?

## Future:

-Future tense will always refer to a time later than, but it may also express our attitude to the future event.

**I will + verb**

\*\*To describe an action in the future

-I will go.....

- You will go.....

**Interrogation:** will I read?

Will you read?

Will they read?

**To offer to do something:**

-Sara I'm really tired, I'm falling asleep.

David: I will make you a coffee.

**Promises:**

If you help me to cook dinner, I will do the washing up.

**Request / order:**

-Will you buy me a drink please?

**Prediction:**

-I think a new window will cost a few dollars.

**GOOD LUCK**