

A. The Present continuous

Auxiliaire « BE » au présent simple + participe présent (=forme verbale en -ING)

▪ À quoi sert-il?

- Pour faire référence à une action qui se passe **au moment où l'on en parle**.
ex: *I'm listening to music.* → Je suis en train d'écouter de la musique.
- Pour distinguer une **exception** d'une habitude.
ex: *They are studying Latin.* → Ils étudient le latin: action inhabituelle par rapport à hier ou à aujourd'hui.
- Pour indiquer une **action future**.
ex: *We're seeing our friends tomorrow.* → nous voyons nos amis demain.
- Pour exprimer des actions répétées ou habituelles avec une **notion d'irritation ou d'énervement**
→ accompagné d'un adverbe indiquant la répétition: *always, constantly, perpetually...*
ex: *He's constantly asking silly questions.*

▪ Quelques règles d'orthographe

- Si le verbe se termine par un « e » muet, celui-ci tombe.
ex: *to come* → *coming*
to live → *living*
to smoke → *smoking*
- Si le verbe **se termine par « L »** on double la consonne (en anglais britannique).
ex: *travel* → *travelling*
- Après une **syllabe courte accentuée** la consonne finale est doublée.
ex: *to run* → *running*
to sit → *sitting*
to hit → *hitting*

/!\ *to look* → *looking* (car il y a 2 voyelles)
/!\ *to help* → *helping* (car il y a 2 consonnes)
- Si un verbe se termine par « -ie », le « ie » devient « y ».
ex: *to lie* → *lying*
- Si le verbe se termine par « -y » → + « -ing ».
ex: *to study* → *studying*
to play → *playing*
- Pour les verbes de deux syllabes ou plus, si la dernière syllabe est accentuée, on double la consonne.
ex: *to begin* → *beginning*
to prefer → *preferring*

/!\ *to differ* → *'differing* (car la syllabe n'est pas accentuée)
/!\ *to answer* → *'answering* (car la syllabe n'est pas accentuée)
- Si le verbe se termine en « -ee », « -ye » ou « -oe » → pas de changement.
ex: *to agree* → *agreeing*
to dye → *dyeing*

Remarque:

Certains verbes ne se mettent qu'au présent simple. Ils n'ont pas de présent en « **-ing** » car ils ne contiennent pas d'idée de durée.

to want =

to agree =

to imagine =

to suppose =

Exercises

➤ Conjugate the verbs into brackets:


1. I _____ (to watch) TV now.
2. She _____ (to warm up) for 400 meters.
3. I _____ (to talk) to Pierre right now.
4. They _____ (to do) exercises at this moment.
5. I _____ (to wear) my lucky chain today.
6. I have my exam in twenty minutes. I _____ (to feel) a bit nervous.
7. Look at the woman who _____ (to cross) the street. It's Justine.
8. They _____ (to hunt) birds during this period of the year.
9. Do you mind if I stay a little while here? It _____ (to rain).
10. My mother _____ (to cook) a cake for my brother's party tonight.

➤ Choose between the Present Simple or the Present continuous:

1. Let's go out. It _____ (to rain) now.
2. Julia is very good at languages. She _____ (to speak) four languages very well.
3. Hurry up ! Everybody _____ (to wait) for you.
4. The river _____ (to flow) very fast today much faster than usual.
5. We usually _____ (to grow) vegetables in our garden.
6. Rachel is in London at the moment, she _____ (to stay) at the Park Hotel.
7. She always _____ (to stay) there when she is in London.
8. Sonia _____ (to look) for a place to live.
9. The moon _____ (to go) round the Earth in about 27 days.
10. The water _____ (to boil). Can you turn it off?

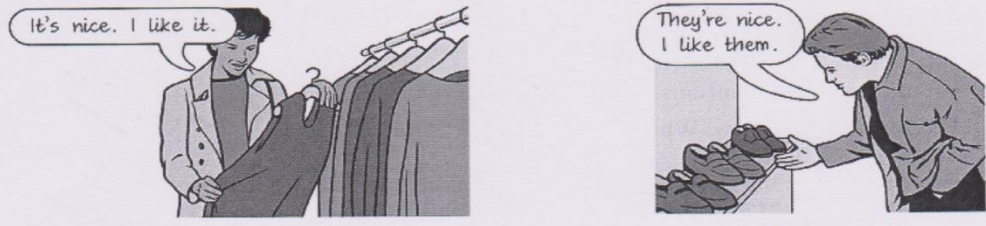
B. Object pronouns = les pronoms personnels compléments

Personnes



	I	we	you	he	she	they
sujet						
objet	ME	US	YOU	HIM	HER	THEM

Choses



sujet	it	they
objet	it	them

➤ Replace the words in brackets () with an object pronoun:

Ex: Talk to HER (Sophia). She's angry with HIM (Robert).

- 1) Don't ask _____ (John). He doesn't like _____ (you and me).
- 2) Mum likes _____ (Dad and Paul).
- 3) Sally and I are British. Please speak to _____ (Sally and me) in English.
- 4) Don't touch _____ (the cat). It doesn't like _____ (you).
- 5) Your mother is there. Give _____ (your mother) a kiss.
- 6) I like _____ (John and Thomas).
- 7) Madonna is popular. I love _____ (Madonna).
- 8) Lewis is great. I like _____ (Lewis).
- 9) I think she likes _____ (I).
- 10) The pupils in my classrooms are fantastic. I like _____ (the pupils).

➤ Write the correct object pronoun:

- 1) I love my dog. I love _____.
- 2) I play with Justin. I play with _____.
- 3) She plays with Ryan and me. She plays with _____.
- 4) I like Mary and Jenny. I like _____.
- 5) Jack plays football with Laura. He plays football with _____.

About your lifestyle?

1. Reading

A generation of couch potatoes¹

Lots of teenagers have posters of their sports hero on their bedroom wall. But do they follow the healthy examples set by these athletes? British parents are worried that young people are not as fit and healthy as in the past. Why is this?

According to the British Heart Foundation, 13 to 15 year olds are spending too much time doing sedentary activities such as watching TV or playing computer games. A special report describes a generation of couch potatoes, young people sitting around at home, growing up in their bedrooms, travelling by car and in serious danger of heart disease as they get older. Is this their fault? Are young people lazy?

Many parents don't allow their children to play outside or walk to school by themselves. "I ring my Dad on my mobile and he picks me up from the station. It's 10 minutes' walk from home but he thinks it is dangerous," says 14 year old Carrie. Some teenagers blame their over protective parents for making them unfit. It is certainly becoming more difficult to encourage young people to have an active life and protect their hearts. In recent years schools have spent less time on sports. "My Mum did lots of hockey and netball at school but we didn't have time for that this year because we had so many exams to prepare," says Ben, 16.

Reponds aux questions

1. Qu'est ce qui, actuellement, inquiète les parents de jeunes gens de notre époque ?

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2. Un organisme scientifique est évoqué dans cet article quel est le nom de cet organisme ?

.....

3. De quelle problématique s'occupe cet organisme ?

.....

4. Enumère 3 des occupations citées dans le rapport qui prouvent que les jeunes mènent une vie sédentaire.

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5. Quelle conséquence négative cette sédentarité peut-elle avoir sur la santé des jeunes ?

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6. D'après les témoignages, quelles sont les 2 causes de cette vie sédentaire ? explique.

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¹ Source : modifié de www.teachingenglish.org.uk/sites/teacheng/files/a-generation-of-couch-potatoes-

Un peu plus difficile ...

Vocabulaire

Retrouve dans le texte, le terme qui sera associé à chaque définition, puis donne la traduction en français.

English term	definition	French translation.
	to spend time doing nothing	
	too worried about someone's safety, so that you prevent them from being independent	
	not willing to work or do any activity that needs effort	
	someone who spends a lot of time sitting at home watching television	
	an illness that affects people or animals, especially one that is caused by infection	
	to change from being a baby or young child to being an older child or adult	