

IV. PRESENTATION GRAMMATICALE

Classe de Seconde

A : La phrase

I Types de phrases simples

Penser notamment à :

1.1. Déclaratives :

1.1.1 : Positives.

1.1.2: Négatives.

1.1.3: De contraste.

I do like tea. (insistance).

He likes tea. I don't.

1.2 Interrogatives :

1.2.1. Structure positive :

a) Interrogation ouverte ;

b) Interrogation fermée ;

c) Interrogation tronquée ;

d) « tag question ».

How long... far... ? How about... ?

who were you speaking to ?

You can't play chess, can you ?

1.2.2. Structure négative:

You can play chess, can't you ?

a) "Tag questions";

Can't you play chess ?

b) Questions interro-négatives.

1.3 réponses :

1.3.1. Positives :

a) Développées ;

b) Brèves. I don't either ; Neither do I.

1.5. Impératives

1.4.1. Positives ; you go now. (emphatique)

1.4.2. Négatives ; Don't you do this. Emphatique)

1.4.3. Avec "tag". Shut the door, will you.

1.5. Exclamatives. What lovely flowers !

Isn't she nice ?

II STRUCTURE DE LA PHRASE SIMPLE

2.1 : Structures fondamentales :

2.1.1. Sujet + BE + complé-
mentation (ou verbe d'attribution).

It's getting dark.

2.1.2. Sujet + verbe transitif
+ complément d'objet direct.

2.1.3.

a) Sujet + verbe transitif
+ complément d'objet direct
+ complément d'attribution.

b) Sujet + verbe transitif
+ complément d'attribution
+ complément d'objet direct.

He'll tell peter a story.

2.1.4. Sujet + verbe intransitif.

2.2. Eléments Complémentaires

2.2.1. Groupes nominaux prépositionnels :

a) Lieu, mouvement direction: He lives down (up, across) the street ;
Round the corner.

b) Temps. He won't live through the night.

c) Destination, but. They should send for the doctor

d) Accompagnement, moyen, agent: She has turned into a beautiful young

e) Appartenance/non-appartenance. Woman.

f) Transformation:

g) Cause: We didn't go out because of the rain.

2.2.2. Adverbes et locutions adverbiales.

a) Lieu, espace, mouvement. He drove past.

b) Temps, durée, fréquence. Have you ever met him?

c) Appréciation, quantification: I like it better; he didn't even send a
postcard.

d) Autres adverbes : So do I ; I don't either ; Now, I told you.

e) Adverbes de liaison

2.2.3. Place de l'adverbe

a) Sujet + BE copule + adverbe/ : Here comes peter ; he can only drink
water

Adjectif.

He was always late.

b) Sujet + BE + copule + adjectif + adverbe

c) Sujet + BE + adverbe en ING + adverbe.

d) Sujet + verbe transitif + complément d'objet + adverbe.

e) Adverbes de liaison.

f) Sujet + (ALREADY/ JUST) + verb ALSO
BE + en -ING.

g) Sujet + adverbe + verbe temps simple.

h) Sujet + auxiliaire modal + adverbe
+ (verbe/BE copule)

i) Sujet + HAVE + adverbe + verbe au participe passé.

2.2.4. La comparaison (comparatif et superlatif) : he's more intelligent.

1.1. Substitut de phrase : I think so ; I'm afraid not.

III PHRASES COMPLEXES

3.1 : La coordination (phrase composée) :

3.1.1 : AND.

I must try and do it

3.1.2: OR.

3.1.3: BUT

He thought he had to do it.

3.2 : La subordination :

3.2.1 : les complétives.

3.2.2 : Les circonstancielles. I'll take my umbrella in case it rains.

3.2.3: Les relatives : This is the man whose daughter had an accident yesterday.

3.2.3.1: Définissantes : peter, who was there, told me about the accident.

3.2.3.2: Non définissantes;

3.2.4: Les infinitives.

3.2.5 : Les subordonnées en -ING: I want you to tell me the whole truth;
I saw him cross the street.

He left immediately after having his meal.

3.3: La comparaison.

He's more intelligent than I thought;
It's not so difficult as you said.

B LE GROUPE NOMINAL

I. Structures de base

1.1 : Le nom :

1.2: Le nombre :

1.3 : La dénombrabilité :

a) Les dénombrables.

b) Les indénombrables.

1.1.2 : La morphologie du pluriel :

a) Pluriel régulier ;

b) Pluriels irréguliers ;

c) Pluriel des noms composés.

1.1.3 : Le genre :

- Animé (humain, non humain)

- Inanimé.

1.1.4 : La formation des noms (Dérivation, Composition)

1.2 : Les déterminants grammaticaux :

1.2.1 Les articles et les quantificateurs de base :

1.2.2 : Absence d'article ;

1.2.3 : Emploi de l'article THE :

a) Expression de l'unicité ;

b) Expression :

- d'une unité « en situation » ;

- d'une unité par anaphore.

c) Expression du multiple:

- en situation ;

- Par anaphore.

A dog is a nice animal to have at home ; The dog is the friend of man ; the British.

1.2.4: Articles A/ AN Ø et SOME

en situation :

- avec des noms dénombrables ;

- avec des noms indénombrables.

1.2.5: Article A, AN, THE, Ø,

Hors situation :

- l'article Ø ;

- l'article A, AN ;

- l'article A, AN pour exprimer une généralisation ;

- Le générique THE ;

1.2.5 : Emploi distributif de l'article A, AN

1.3 : Les démonstratifs :

1.3.1 : Opposition Utilisation temporelle.

1.4 : Les quantificateurs :

- Dénombrables/indénombrables ;

- Cardinaux et ordinaux ;

- Addition, choix.

1.5 : Les possessifs :

- Les adjectifs ;

- Le génitif.

1.5 : Les interrogatifs.

1.6 : Les adjectifs qualificatifs :

1.1.1. Structure déclarative affirmative

1.1.1.2 : Groupe + BE ;

1.1.1.3 : Groupe nominal + auxiliaire + verbe ;

1.1.1.3: Groupe nominal + Have Got ('VE GOT) ;

1.1.1.4 : Groupe nominal + HAVE + participe passé

1.1.2. Structure interrogative :

1.1.2.1. BE + groupe nominal ;

1.1.2.2. Auxiliaire + groupe nominal + verbe ;

1.1.2.3. HAVE + groupe nominal + Got ;

1.1.2.4. HAVE + groupe nominal + participe passé.

1.1.3. Structure déclarative négative :

1.1.3.1. Groupe nominal + BE + NOT ;

1.1.3.2. Groupe nominal + auxiliaire + NOT + verbe ;

1.1.3.3. Groupe nominal + HAVENT GOT ;

1.1.3.4 Groupe nominal + HAVE NOT + NOT + participe passé.

1.1.4. Structure interro-négative. Aren't you going there too ?

1.2. Temps et aspect :

1.2.1. Temps du présent :

1.2.1.1. Présent en ING

a) Action en déroulement

b) Position ;

1.2.1.2. Présent simple :

a) Action répétée

b) Généralisation ;

c) Expression d'un comportement

d) Instructions, recettes.

1.2.1. Temps du passé :

1.2.2.1. Preterit simple ;

1.2.2.2. Preterit en ING ;

1.2.2.3. Present perfect : I've been working for two hours ; Have you ever met him ?

1.2.2.4. USED TO affirmatif ;

1.2.2.5. Pluperfect.

1.2.3. Formes verbales du futur :

1.2.3.1. GOING TO .

1.2.3.2. BE + V.-ING ;

1.2.3.3. 'LL/WILL, WON'T/WILL NOT ;

1.2.3.4. Utilisation du présent simple dans les subordonnées de temps :

He'll give me a ring when he arrives.

1.2.3.5. Expression du futur dans le discours indirect : He told me he would go later.

1.2. Impératif :

1.3.1. Ordre positif.

1.3.2. Ordre négatif.

1.3.3. Incitation (LET).

1.3.4. Formes emphatiques (avec pronom d'appui ou avec DO) : You keep quiet ; Do be quiet ; Don't you come back too late.(1).

1.4 .Les modaux

1.4.1. CAN

1.4.1.1. Etre capable de ;

1.4.2.2. Refus ou absence de permission

1.4.3. MUST :

1.4.3.1. Etre obligé de ;

1.4.3.2. Forte probabilité.

1.4.4. MUSTN'T (interdiction).

1.4.5. COULD :

1.4.5.1. Valeur « passé » ;

He said he could drive a car.

1.4.5.2. Dans le discours indirect ;

He could swim a mile when he was young.

1.4.5.3. Dans le discours direct ;

I could buy it if I had enough money.

1.4.5.4. Valeur « conditionnel » ;

Could you pass me the salt ?

1.4.5.5. Politesse.

1.4.6. COULDN'T :

1.4.6.1. Valeur « passé » ;

1.4.6.2. Valeur « conditionnel »

1.4.7. HAVE (GOT) TO (obligation pas nécessairement assumée par le locuteur) :

1.4.7.1. Présent ;

1.4.7.2. Preterit ;

1.4.7.3. Expression du futur.

I've got to wear glasses now.
They had to come back at ten.

1.4.8. DON'T HAVE TO (absence d'obligation) : He'll have to buy
a new car

1.4.8.1. Présent ;

1.4.8.2. Preterit

1.4.8.3. Expression du futur

1.4.9. DON'T NEED TO (absence d'obligation) :

1.4.9.1. Présent ;

1.4.9.2. Preterit ;

1.4.9.3. Expression du futur.

1.4.10 NEEDN'T (absence d'obligation) :

1.4.10.1. Présent seulement.

1.4.11.MAY : It may rain this afternoon.

1.4.11.1. Eventualité (affirmatif) ; He may arrive tomorrow.

1.4.11.2. Permission.

1.4.12. MAY NOT :

1.4.12.1. Eventualité négative ;

1.4.12.2. Refus de permission.

1.4.13. MIGHT :

1.4.13.1. Eventualité.

1.4.14. SHALL :

1.4.14.1. Uniquement suggestion. Shall I open the window ?

1.4.15 SHOULD :

1.4.15.1. Conseil.

1.4.16. SHOULDN'T :

1.4.16.1. Désapprobation.

1.4.17. OUGHT TO

1.4.18. 'D BETTER/HAD BETTER : You ought to ask your father about

You'd better hurry up if you Want to see the start of the film.

1.4.18.1. Recommandation forte.

1.5. Infinif

1.5.1..Infinitif complet :

Emploi courant ; I did it to help him.

Infinitif de but ; I want you to do it now.

Proposition infinitive.

1.5.2. Infinitif sans TO:

- Après un modal : He made me laugh ; I saw him cross the street.

- Dans certaines constructions. I like playing football.

What about going to the cinema ?

1.6. Gérondif : Watching television is their favourite pastime.

1.6.1 Objet.

1.6.2. Après une préposition.

1.6.3. Sujet

1.7. Conditionnel :

1.7.1.Présent: He would go with you if he had enough money.

II. COMPLEMENTATION DES VERBES ORDINAIRES

2.1. Absence de complémentation (intransitifs) :

2.1.1. Verbes simples.

Go on.

2.1.2. Verbes à particule adverbiale

2.2. Complémentation

2.2.1. Verbes simples

2.2.2 . Verbes à particule adverbiale

He drove past.

2.3. Complémentation unique :

2.3.1. Verbes simples

2.3.2. Verbes à particule adverbial Put on your coat.

2.3.3. Verbes à particule prépositionnelle I'm looking for my watch.

2.4. Double complémentaire. He'll tell Peter a story.

2.5. Complémentation complexe. I find this book interesting.

3-VOIX PASSIVE

3.1. Structure :

3.1.1. Avec verbe à deux compléments My car was stolen ;

3.1.2. Sans agent I was asked a strange question.

3.1.3. Avec agent.

3.2. Temps et aspect :

3.2.1 Présent.

3.2.2. Prétérit.

3.2.3. Formes du futur.

3.2.4. Present perfect

3.3. Infinif passif. It can't be done.

3.4. Modalité My car must be repaired before noon.

CLASSES DE PREMIERE ET DE TERMINALE

A La phrase

1.Types de phrases simples

1.1. Déclaratives :

1.1.1. Positives :

Nobody came ;

(He didn't score a goal.) Yes, he did score one.

1.1.2. Négatives.

1.1.Déclaratives :

1.1.1 Positives :

Not everybody can do it.

1.1.2. Négatives :

(R) NEVER en début de phrase :
(exemple : never had I seen such a
wonderful film)

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1.1.3. De contraste.

1.2. Interrogatives :

1.2.1. Structure positive :

positive :

a) Interrogation ouverte :

How : How do you like my dress ?

How about having a cup of coffee ?

How often do you get your car washed ?

b) Interrogation fermée

fermé

c) interrogation tronquée ;

d) « tag questions ».

1.2.2. Structure négative :

a) « tag questions ».

b) Questions interro-négatives.
négative

1.3. Réponses :

1.3.1. Positives

a) Développées ;

b) Brèves.

1.3.2. Négatives :

a) Développées ;

b) Brèves.

1.4. Impératives :

1.4.1 Positives.

1.4.2. Négatives.

1.4.3. Avec "tag" :

Let's go, shall we?

1.5. Exclamatives :

How : How I missed you

So + adj.: He's so bad-tempered
these days !

Such + plur. : They are such babies
(landscape)

SUCH + A + Sing. : He's such a baby !

(R) WHAT + indén. What insolence

(R) SUCH + inén. She showed such courage !

1.1.3. De contraste.

1.2. Interrogatives :

1.2.1. Structure

a) Interrogation ouverte :

Why go there ?

b) Interrogation

c) Interrogation tronquée ;

d) « tag questions » :

(R) ..., aren't I ?

1.2.2. structure négative :

a) « tag question » ,

b) Question interro-

1.3. Réponses :

1.3.1 Positives

a) Développées ;

b) Brèves :

(R) So it is. So you are.

1.3.2. Négatives :

a) Développées ;

b) Brèves.

(R) Nor do I.

1.4. Impératives

1.4.1. Positives

1.4.2. Négatives :

Let's not be too pessimistic.

(R) Don't let me discourage you.

(R) Don't let him know.

1.4.3. Avec "tag".

1.5. Exclamatives :

What + indénombr. What insolence!

(R) SO + adj. + A + nom :

(exemple : It's so gorgeous a

B. STRUCTURES DE LA PHRASE SIMPLE

2.1. Structure fondamentales ;
2.1.1. Sujet + V. attrib. + compl.

2.1. Structures fondamentales
2.1.1. Sujet + V. + attrib. +
compl

I.I Prédicateurs d'existence (formes simples)
d'existence

Prédicateurs

Verbes :GO ; TURN ; (R) FALL.

BECOME ; SOUND ; TASTE.
There must be somebody in the room.

Formes composées
Exemple : There might have been
an accident

2.1.2. Sujet +V. Tr. + C.O.D. :
a) Verbes composés à
particule adverbiale (cf. A. 2.2.2.)

2.1.2. Sujet +V. Tr. + C.O.D. :
a) Verbes composés à particule
adverbiale (cf. A. 2.2.2.)

b) Verbes composés à particule

b) Verbes composés à particule
adverbial + préposition :

adverbial + Préposition : look forward to.

DO AWAY WITH; GET AWAY WITH ;
PUT UP WITH ; LOOK DOWN UPON.

2.1.3. a) sujet+ V.tr.+ C.O.D.+C.Attr :
C.O.D.+C. Attr :

2.1.3. a) sujet + V. tr.+

Extension à des verbes comme CHARGE,
FIND, GRANT

b) Sujet + V.tr + C. attr.+ C.O.D. :
OWE, etc.

b) Sujet + V.tr + C. attr.+ C.O.D.

2.1.4. Sujet + V. intr.

2.1.4. Sujet + V. intr.

2.1.5. Sujet + V. tr. + C.O.D. +
expression résultative :

2.1.5. Sujet + V. tr. + C.O.D. +
expression résultative :

(R) he painted the door blue.

(R) They elected him president.

(R) He drove me mad.

(R) It made me sick.

2.2. Eléments complémentaires :
complémentaires :

2.2. Eléments

2.2.1. Groupes nominaux prépositionnels :
nominaux prépositionnels :

2.2.1. Groupes

a) Prépositions (ordre alphabétique)

a) Prépositions :

ABOUT : He's always hanging about the place ; ACROSS : I came across a

AGAINST : Against a proposal ;

BEFORE : Before a magistrate ;

(R) BELOW : Below zero ;

new word ;

AS : As a goal-keeper

AT : He's still at it ;

BESIDE : Beside the lake ;

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BEYOND : Beyond the horizon ;

(R) BUT (except) ;

BY : By the open window ; by night ;

by day ; by eight o'clock ; by

himself, etc. ; by the pound ;

FOR : He was prosecuted for vagrancy ;

FROM : From what you said ;

(R) INCLUDING : Including the children ;

INTO : He flew into a rage ;

OF : Think of ; a friend of mine

They died of hunger ; there were

Six of us ;

(R) It tastes of fish ;

(R) It smells of gas here ;

OFF : He lives off the main road ;

ON : on business (duty, leave,...)

On the other hand ;

OVER : He is over fifty ;

(R) She lives over the river ;

(R) Can you stay over the weekend ?

ROUND : Show him round the house

(R) THROUGH : I got this job through my friend ; through the night ;

(R) throughout ;

(R) TILL

TOWARDS : Towards the door ; towards the end of the month ; his attitude towards his son ;

UNDER : He's under fifty

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BESIDE : Beside the point

(R) BESIDE : Besides that ;

BETWEEN : Between you and me ;

BEYOND : Beyond me ; beyond my reach ;

By : By my watch ;

I know him by name ;

Prices rose by 10 % ;

CONCERNING .

DESPITE .

(R) FOR : For all I know ;

For all his intelligence, he's lacking in common sense ;

(R) off the point ;

He's off his head ;

OVER : Over a cup of tea ; over the weekend ; Ponder over something ;

(R) PAST : He's past recovery ;

(R) REGARDING .

THROUGH : I got this job through my friend ;

Through the night ;

He got through the exam ;

Go through a text

(R) UNDER : Under arrest ;

under these circumstances ;

WITHIN : Within ten miles ; miles ; within two hours.

(R) UNLIKE : Unlike the others, he decided to leave ;

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(R) UPON ;

WITH : Red with anger ; angry

Pleased,...) with somebody ; help me

With the washing up ; the girl with red hair

(R) I'm with you.

b) Locutions prépositionnelles :

(R) ALL THROUGH : All through the night;

AS FAR AS : As far as the cottage ;

(R) BUT FOR ;

(R) BY MEANS OF .

hatred ;

(R) FOR FEAR OF;

(R) IN ADDITION TO ;

IN CASE OF : In case of danger ;

IN SPITE OF : I n spite of the rain

ON TO : He jumped on to the plat-form ;

THANKS TO : Thanks to my friend ;

UP TO : He came up to me ;

It's up to you now.

b) Locutions prépositionnelles :

ALL THROUGH : All through the night ;

AS FOR : As for me ;

AS REGARDS ;

OUT OF : He did it out of

UP TO : Up to now ; children up to ten

2.2.2. Adverbes et locutions adverbiales.

2.2.2. Adverbes et locutions adverbiales

a) Lieu, espace, mouvement :

ABOVE : the room above ; seen

From above ; as was stated above ;

ACROSS : He swam across ;

(R) ANYWHERE : You'll find it anywhere

(R) BACK : The police held back the crowd

(R) BACKWARDS ;

BEHIND : He was left behind by the others ;

(R) BELOW : The flat below ;

DOWN : I put my name down for a Subscription

a) Lieu, espace, mouvement :

(ALL) AROUND : He looked around ;

The papers are lying (all) around ;

The police held back the crowd ;

BELOW : The flat below ;

(R) BY :He was standing by ;

(R) DOWN: he's down with (the) flu

(R) EASTWARD (s) : NORTHWARD (s) ;

SOUTHWARD (s)

WESTWARD (s) ;

Up : Sit up.

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(R)DOWNWARD (R) ;
FORWARD (S) ;
IN : Show somebody in ;
OFF : See somebody off ;
OUT : Show somebody out ;
OVER : Come over for tea ;
(R) : ROUND : He `ill be round in ten minutes ;
UP : He ran up ;
(R) UP WARD (R)

b) Temps :
AFTER : Soon after ; the day after
friends

EVER : Nobody ever writes to me ;
it ;
AWAY ; Straight away ; right away ;
often go

LATELY : I haven't seen him lately
MEANWHILE ;
OOF : Take a day off ;
ON : Read on ; sleep on ;
SELDOM ;
USUALLY : H e usually leaves home at seven
YET (NOT.. YET : I haven't done it yet.

c) Appréciation, quantification :
AT LEAST .
BADLY .
BEST .
FAIRLY (Fairly well) ;
GENERALLY ;
LESS : Less and less ;
MORE : More and more ;
MOST :It's most exciting ;
MUCH : Much too expensive ;
NEARLY : She nearly fainted ;
POSSIBLY ;
(R) THOROUGHLY / I thoroughly
enjoyed it WORSE.

b) Temps
EVER SINCE : WE've been

ever since;
HARDLY / He had hardly finished

HARDLY EVER : Do you

to the cinema ?

Hardly ever :

NOW :Now and again ;

(R) Now... now... ;

(R) ONCE (= autrefois) ;

OVER AGAIN.

c) Appréciation, quantification :
(BY) FAR :(by) far the best ;

(R) EQUALLY ;

HARDLY : Hardly any ;

LESS :Even less ; far less ;
much less ;

(R) MORE : All the more interesting ;

(R) MUCH ; Much to my surprise ;

NEVER : She was there but he never
saw her ;

NO DOUBT ;

PRACTICALLY ;

RATHER : It's rather a good idea ;

ROUGHLY : Roughly speaking

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Programme de base

Classe Terminale

Programme d'approfondissement

SIMPLY: I simply can't do it;

d) Autres adverbs:

ALL THE BEST;

ALL THE SAME, ...;

® ALOUD;

® ALTOGETHER;

ANYHOW (ANYMAY);

AS A MATTER OF FACT;

AS USUAL;

® AT ANY RATE

AT LEAST;

® AWAY: it died away;

BESIDES;

BY THE WAY;

® DOWN: go down to the country;

ELSE...or else....;

EVEN: he didn't even send a post-card; it's even more expensive;

HOWEVER: he was late; however the was...;

® IN MY CASE;

® IN SHORT;

® SO: great a pity;

SOMEHOW: He managed somehow;

SOMEWHAT: The price was somewhat higher;

® UNDOUBTEDLY;

UP: stir up; brace up;

WELL: you might well do it.

d) Autres adverbs:

® ALIKE Treat everybody alike;

® DOWN: The storm has died down;

EVEN: even so;

® FAST: hold it fast

® IN: you're in for trouble; long skirts are in again; Long skirts are in again;

IN ANY CASE;

IN SHORT;

LITTLE: I little thought...;

MERELY;

MOREOVER;

MOSTLY;

® NEVERMORE;

NEVERTHELESS;

NEXT: when I next saw her...;

NO: There's no denying it;

® NO: He's no fool;

SO FAR: So far, they've never quarrelled;

THEREFORE;

THOUGH.