

80 CARTES MENTALES

pour apprendre facilement la conjugaison,
la grammaire et le vocabulaire anglais !

**NIVEAU
DÉBUTANT**



GRAMMAIRE



- G1 La phrase simple
- G2 La phrase affirmative et la phrase négative
- G3 Les questions
- G4 Les mots interrogatifs
- G5 Les déterminants
- G6 Les démonstratifs
- G7 Les quantifieurs
- G8 Les pronoms personnels
- G9 Les possessifs
- G10 Les adjectifs



- G11 Le pluriel des noms
- G12 Le génitif 
- G13 Les prépositions de lieu
- G14 Le comparatif
- G15 Le superlatif
- G16 Les connecteurs logiques
- G17 Les adverbes de temps
- G18 There is, there are



- G19 Les principaux auxiliaires modaux
- G20 Exprimer une envie
- G21 Exprimer une obligation
- G22 Demander la permission



EN PRATIQUE

Mum is singing a song.
 You drink water.
 Tim finds his ball.
 They like fishing.
 I help you.
 Sara and I write a letter.



CONSTRUCTION



The cat is eating a mouse.

LA PHRASE
SIMPLE

L'ORDRE DES MOTS

DÉTERMINANT

Il se place DEVANT le nom.

The car



ADJECTIF

Il se place DEVANT le nom.

The pink whale



COMPLÈMENT

Il se place juste APRÈS le verbe.

I take a bath.



FORME AFFIRMATIVE

Présent
continu

I am working.

Présent
simple

I work.

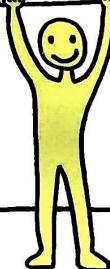
Présent
perfect

I have worked.

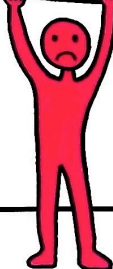
Prétérit

I worked.

OUI



NON



FORME NÉGATIVE

I am **NOT** working.

I do **NOT** work.

don't

I have **NOT** worked.

haven't

I did **NOT** work.

didn't



LA PHRASE AFFIRMATIVE ET LA PHRASE NÉGATIVE



Pour transformer
une phrase
affirmative en phrase
négative, on ajoute

NOT



On ajoute aussi
ou **do**
selon le temps !





Construction avec
le verbe TO BE

BE
CONJUGUÉ + **SUJET** + COMPLÉMENT

Are you a doctor?

Yes, I am



FERMÉES

- * Réponse par oui ou par non
- * Pas de mot interrogatif
- * Intonation : voix qui monte



Construction avec les
AUTRES VERBES

Aux + **SUJET** + BASE
VERBALE + COMPLÉMENT

Do you speak English?



LES QUESTIONS

Construction avec
le verbe TO BE



MOT
INTERROGATIF + BE
CONJUGUÉ + **SUJET**

Where is the cat?



I am
in the
armchair!

OUVERTES

- * Réponse précise
- * Mot interrogatif
- * Intonation : voix qui baisse

Construction avec les
AUTRES VERBES

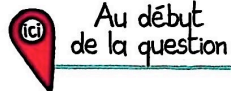


MOT
INTERROGATIF + Aux + **SUJET** + BASE
VERBALE

When does she start?

She starts
on Monday.



OÙ SE
PLACENT-ILS?

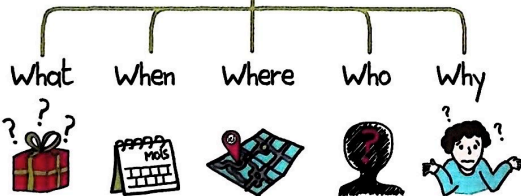
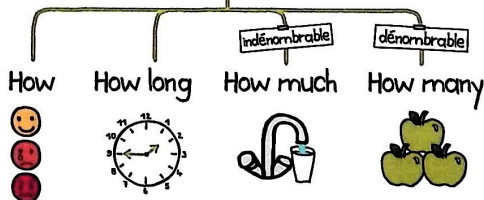
What color is it?

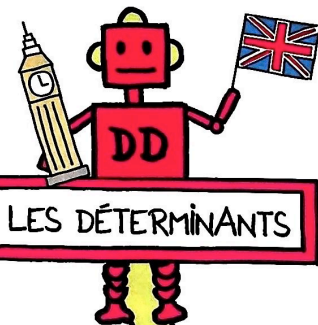
QUAND
LES UTILISER?Pour construire
une question

How old are you?

LES MOTS
INTERROGATIFS

TYPES

Les
WHLes
HOW



LES DÉTERMINANTS

a - an

a devient
an devant
une voyelleDésigne quelqu'un
ou quelque chose

non défini

an apple

the

Désigne quelqu'un ou quelque chose

clairement défini the n°3 bus



d'unique the sun



the sun

Il y a toujours «a-an»
devant les noms de métiers.
a hairdresser

Ø pas de déterminant

Il y a toujours «the» devant les
noms d'instruments de musique.
the guitar

GÉNÉRALITÉS

I love | music.
cats.
chocolate.

NOMS DE PAYS

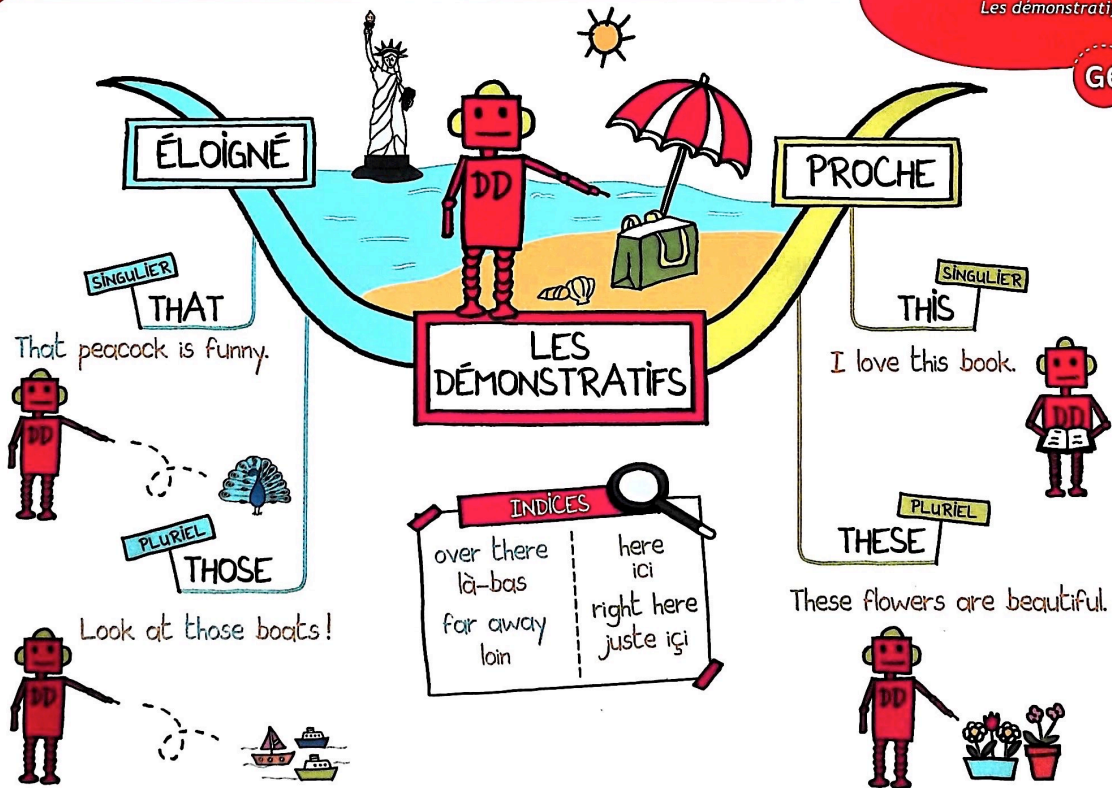
I live in | England.
Portugal.
Canada.Il y a toujours «the» devant
les noms de pays au pluriel the USA

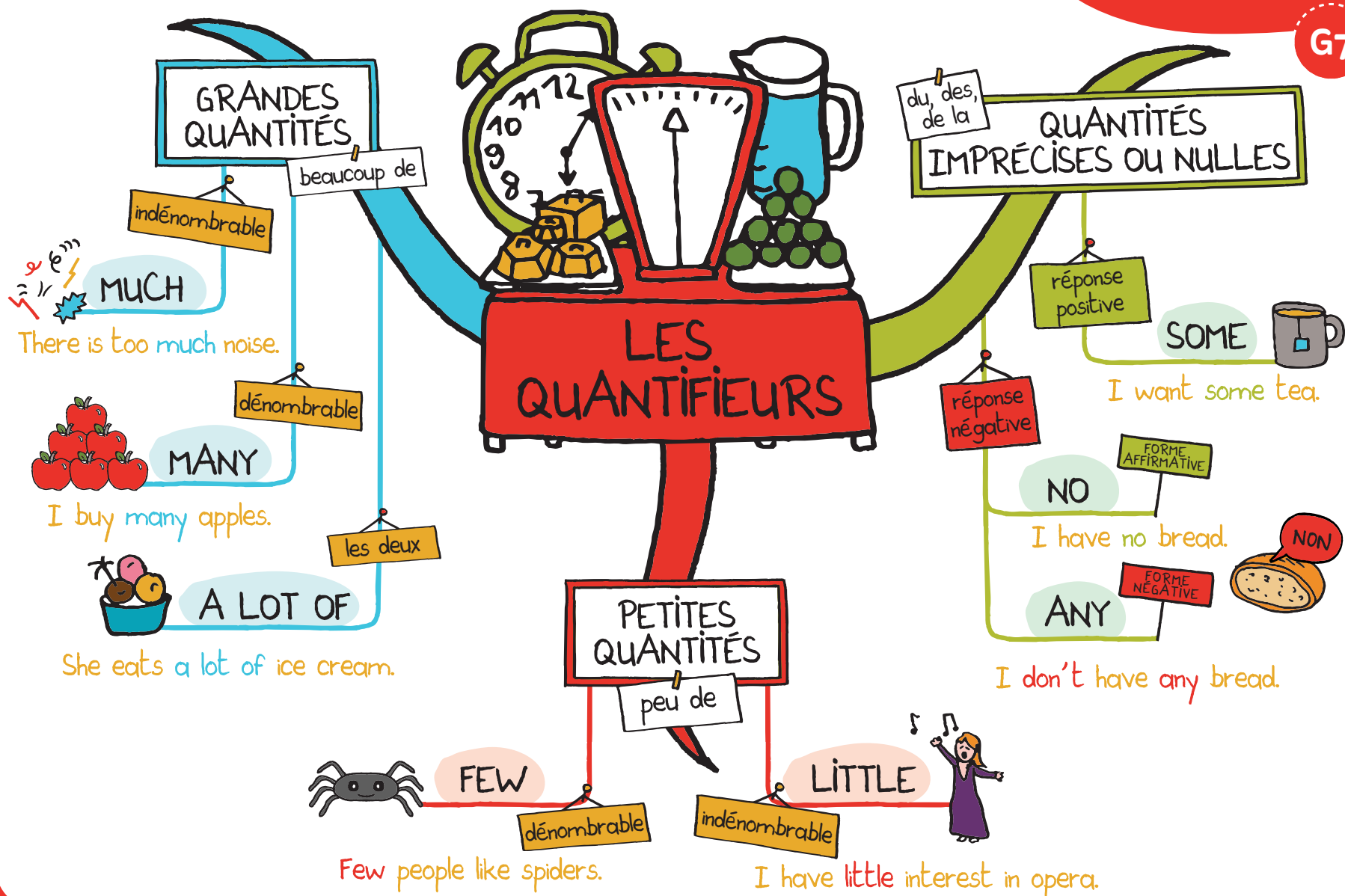
REPAS

I prefer | breakfast.
lunch.
dinner.

SPORTS

I play | football.
golf.
tennis.







LES PRONOMS PERSONNELS

Toujours en majuscule

I je

you tu



she

elle



he

il



it

il/elle

Quand le sujet est un animal ou une chose.

we nous

you vous

they ils, elles

BIEN COMPRENDRE

My son lives with my brother.
He lives with him.

Jessica eats an apple.
She eats it.

I come with Paul and Bianca.
I come with them.

me moi, me

you toi, te



her

la, elle



him

le, lui



it

le, la, lui, elle

us nous

you vous

them les, eux

LES
POSSESSIFS

DÉTERMINANT

PRONOM

BIEN COMPRENDRE

It's my car. It's mine.
She's your mum. She's yours.
It's her bag. It's hers.

my ma, mon, mes

your ta, ton, tes

her

his

its

sa, son, ses

our

notre, nos

your

votre, vos

their

leur, leurs

I love
my shoes!



mine

le mien, la mienne,
les miens, les miennes

yours

le tien, la tienne,
les tiens, les tiennes

hers

his

its

le sien, la sienne,
les siens, les siennes

ours

le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres

yours

le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres

theirs

le leur, la leur, les leurs

VOCABULAIRE

big	gros/grand	small	petit
young	jeune	old	vieux
good	bon	bad	mauvais
hard	dur	easy	facile
happy	heureux	sad	triste
full	plein	empty	vide
hot	chaud	cold	froid

L'ADJECTIF

Donne une
précision
sur le nom.

OÙ SE
PLACE-T-IL?

AVANT le nom



a black cab

COMMENT
L'ACCORDER?

Invariable



CEUX AVEC UNE
MAJUSCULE



Nationalité

Religion

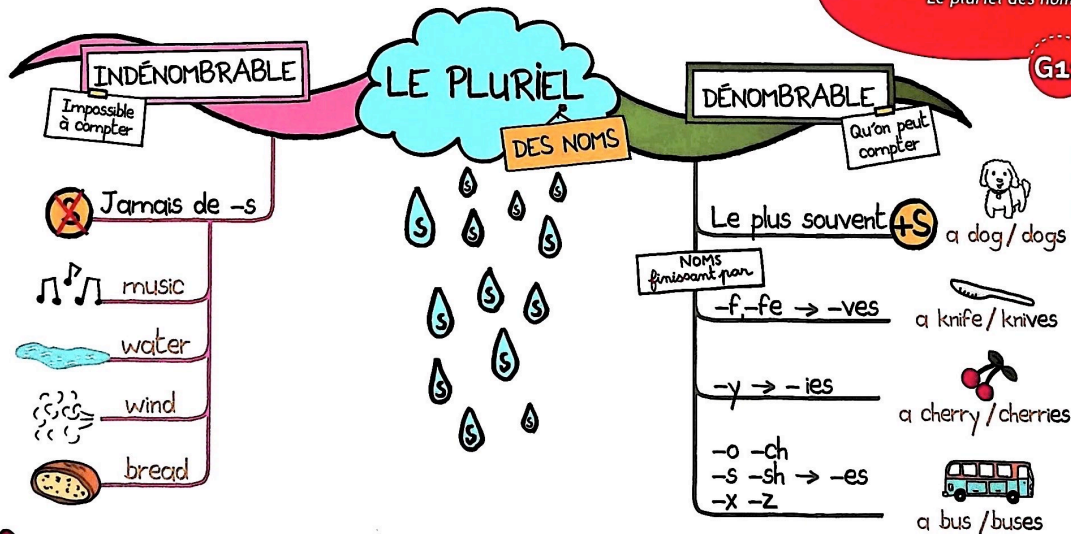


He is French.

She is Buddhist.



the young girls



EXCEPTIONS **PLURIELS IRRÉGULIERS**

a man
men



a woman
women



a child
children



a tooth
teeth



a foot
feet



a mouse
mice



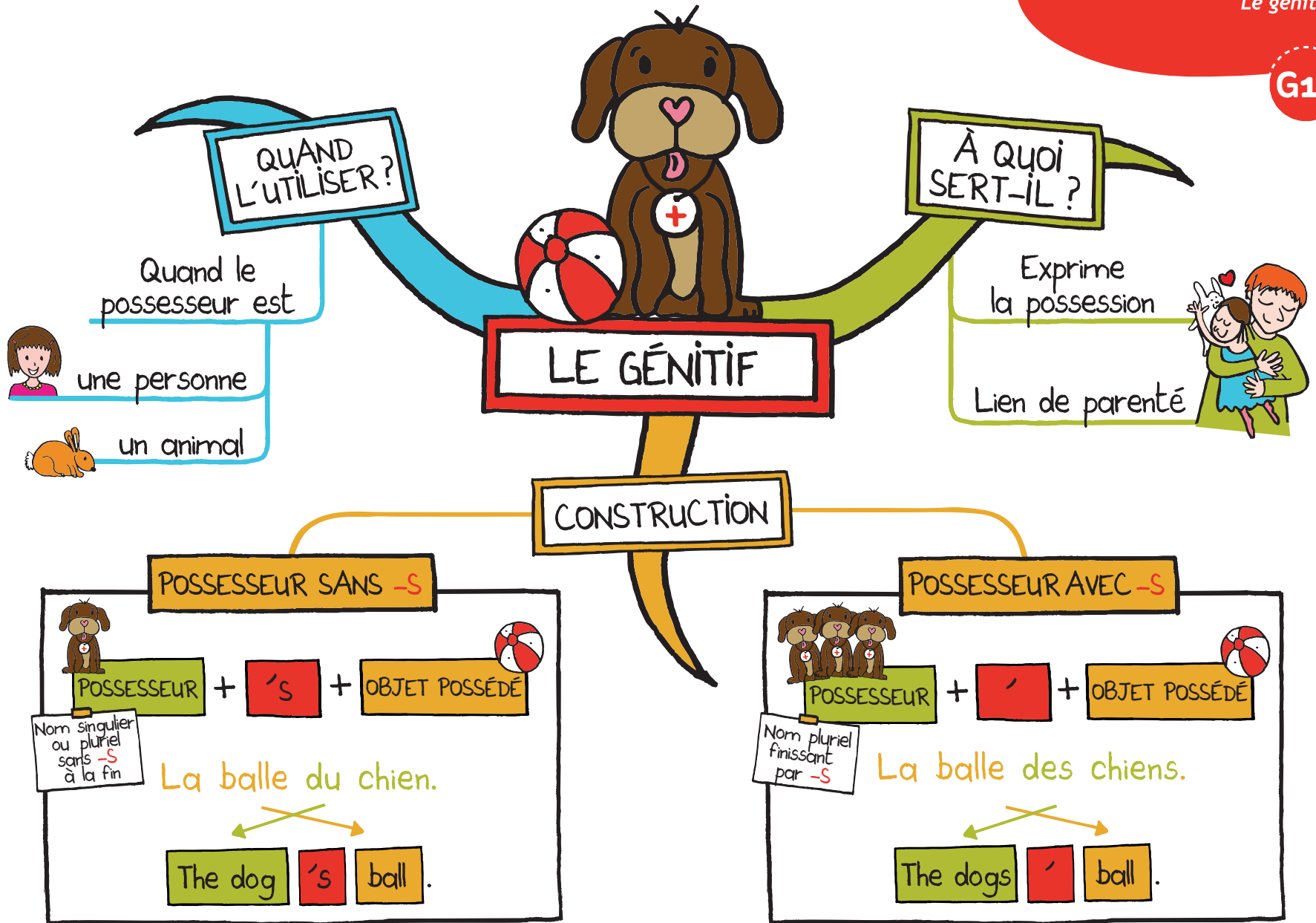
a fish
fish

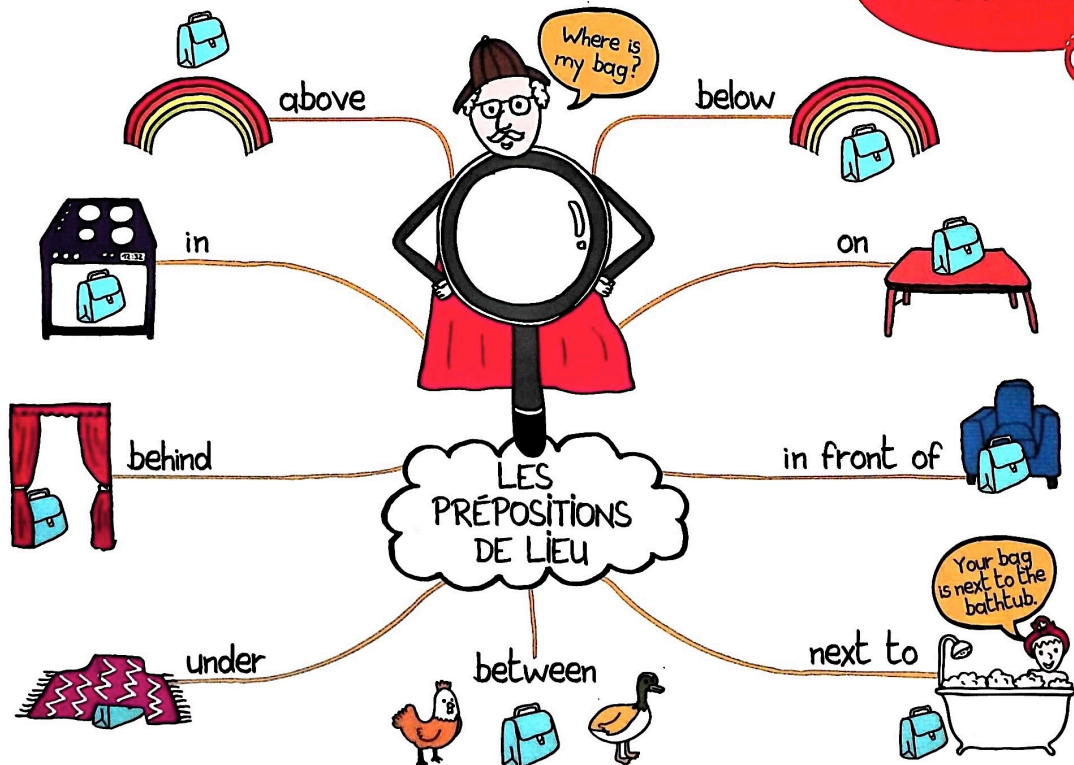


a sheep
sheep



Pas de -S au pluriel





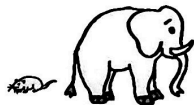
INFÉRIORITÉ



Construction

LESS + ADJ + THAN

Mice are less fearful than elephants.



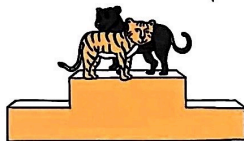
ÉGALITÉ



Construction

AS + ADJ + AS

Tigers are as ferocious as panthers.



2 1 3

LE COMPARATIF

Plus que, moins que, autant que

SUPÉRIORITÉ

Construction pour les
adjectifs courts

ADJ + ER + THAN

1 syllabe +
adj finissant
par -yGiraffes are taller than monkeys.
Monkeys are funnier than giraffes.Construction pour les
adjectifs longs

2 syllabes et +

MORE + ADJ + THAN



Pink flamingos are more elegant than tortoises.



SUPÉRIORITÉ

INFÉRIORITÉ

LE SUPERLATIF

Le plus, le moins

Construction pour les
adjectifs courts

1 syllabe +
adj finissant
par -y

THE + ADJ EST

Whales are the biggest animals.



EXCEPTIONS
Good → The best
Bad → The worst

Construction pour les
adjectifs longs

2 syllables et +

THE MOST + ADJ

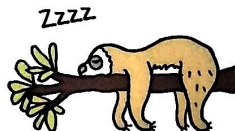
The lion is the most dangerous animal.

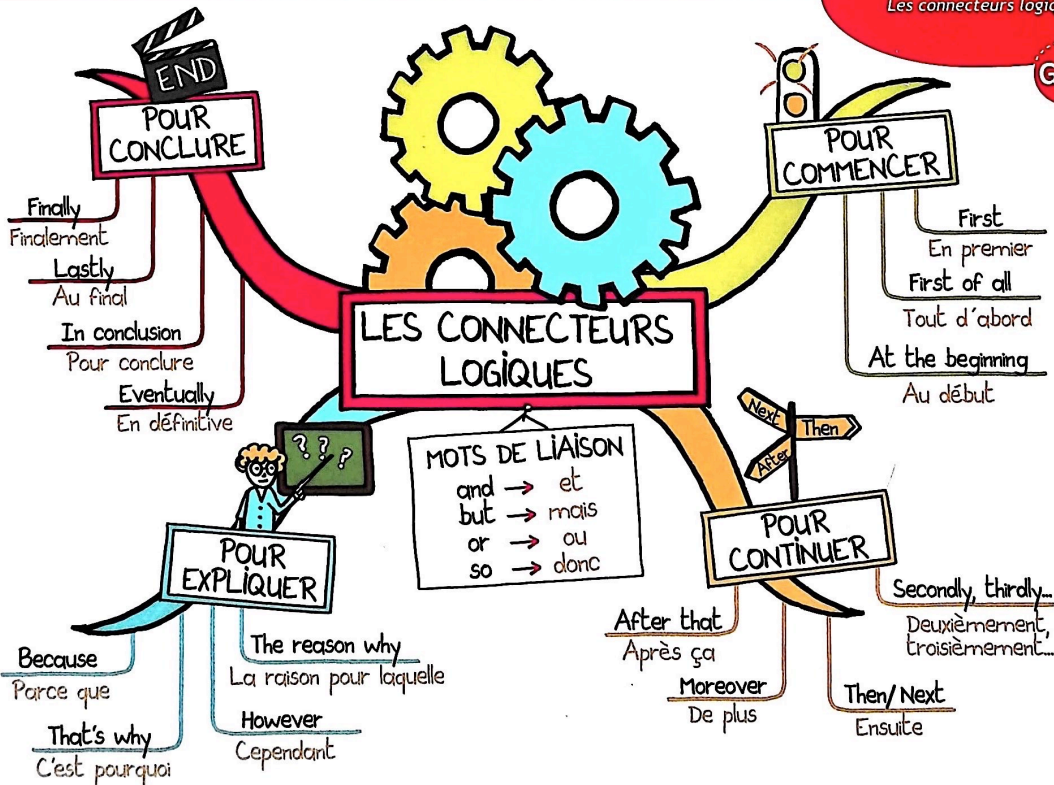


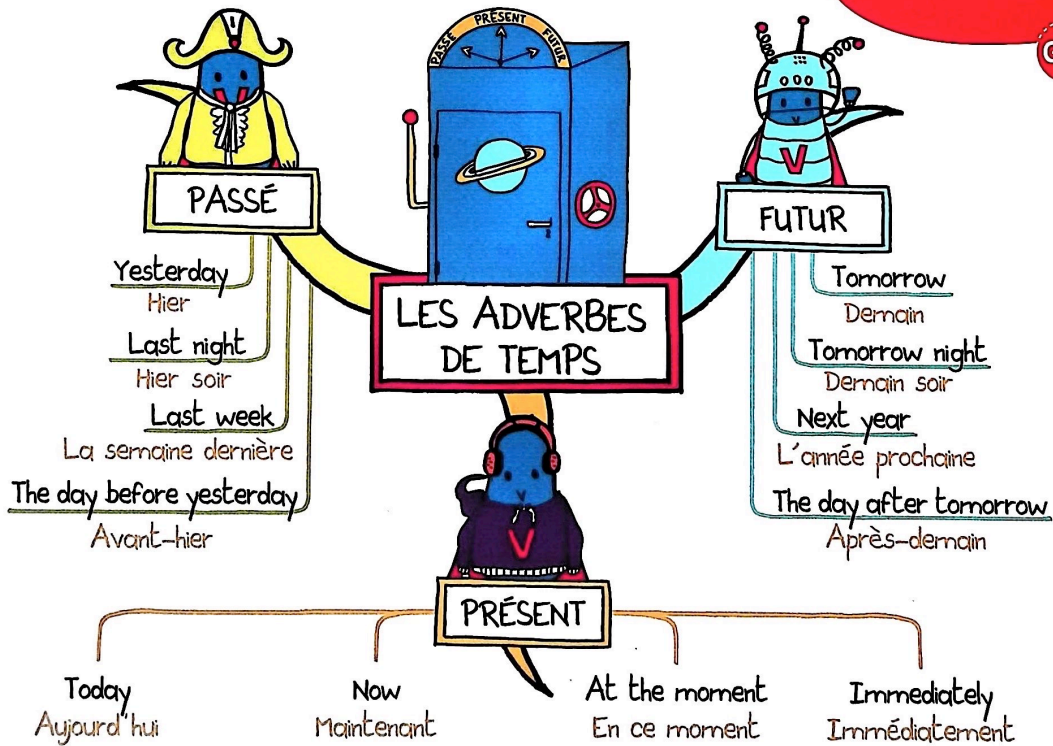
Construction

THE LEAST + ADJ

The sloth is the least energetic animal.





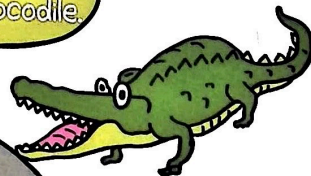




There are six lions.



There is one crocodile.



FORME

Forme négative

I could **NOT** come.
couldn't

Forme interrogative

MODAL + **can/could** + BASE VERBALE



Could you sing?

DÉFINITION

Sert à préciser le verbe

Invariable

I	must
you	must
he, she, it	must
we	must
you	must
they	must

Suivi d'une BASE VERBALE

Verbe
sans TO

LES PRINCIPAUX AUXILIAIRES MODAUX

LES PLUS UTILISÉS

CAN

Ce qu'on peut faire.
Demander la permission.

I can do it.



MUST

He must stop the car.



Ce qu'on doit faire.
Exprimer une obligation.

COULD

Ce qu'on pourrait faire.
Demander la permission poliment.

Could you help me?

Aie!



SHOULD

You should pay attention.



Ce qu'on devrait faire.
Exprimer un conseil.



EXPRIMER UNE ENVIE

WANT

Je veux...

Volonté forte, immédiate



I want a lollipop.
I want to eat a lollipop.



On ajoute « » si la demande contient un verbe.

WOULD LIKE

J'aimerais...

Volonté exprimée poliment.



I would like a candy.
I would like to eat a candy.



On ajoute « » si la demande contient un verbe.

WISH

Je souhaiterais...

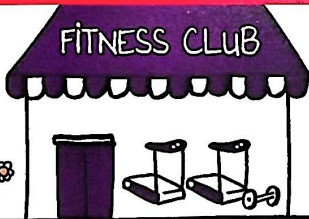
Exprimer un souhait.



I wish for an ice cream.
I wish I had an ice cream.



On met le verbe au ~~présent~~ après wish.



EXPRIMER UNE OBLIGATION

NEED TO + BASE VERBALE

J'ai besoin de...

Exprimer un besoin.

I need to buy milk.



MUST + BASE VERBALE

Je dois...

Exprimer une obligation
que l'on se fait à soi-même.

I must do sport
every week!



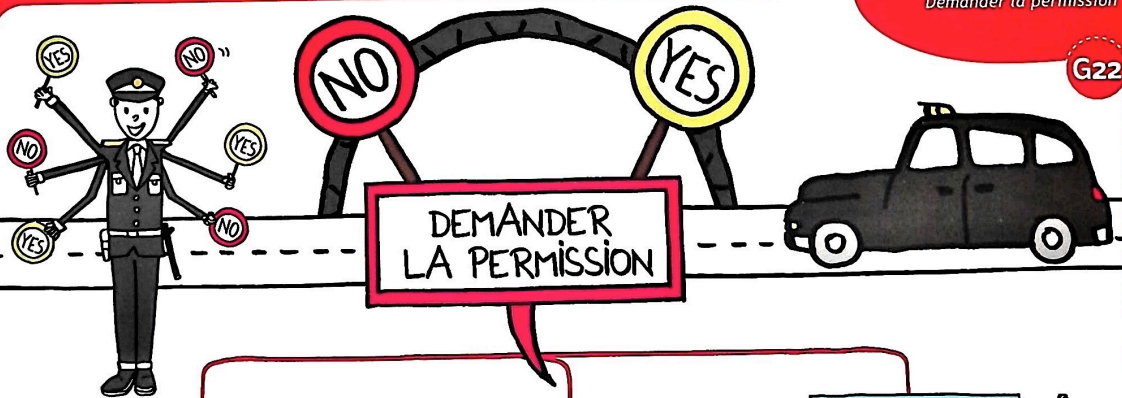
HAVE TO + BASE VERBALE

Je dois...

Exprimer une obligation
qui vient de l'extérieur.

I have to finish my work.





CAN
+ BASE VERBALE

Est-ce que je peux ?

Demander quelque chose.

Can I go to the pool?

Yes, you can.



MAY
+ BASE VERBALE

Puis-je ?

Demander
quelque chose poliment.

May I come in, please?

Yes, you may.



COULD
+ BASE VERBALE

Pourrais-je ?

Demander
quelque chose très poliment.

Could you please
close the window?

No, I could not.



CONJUGAISON

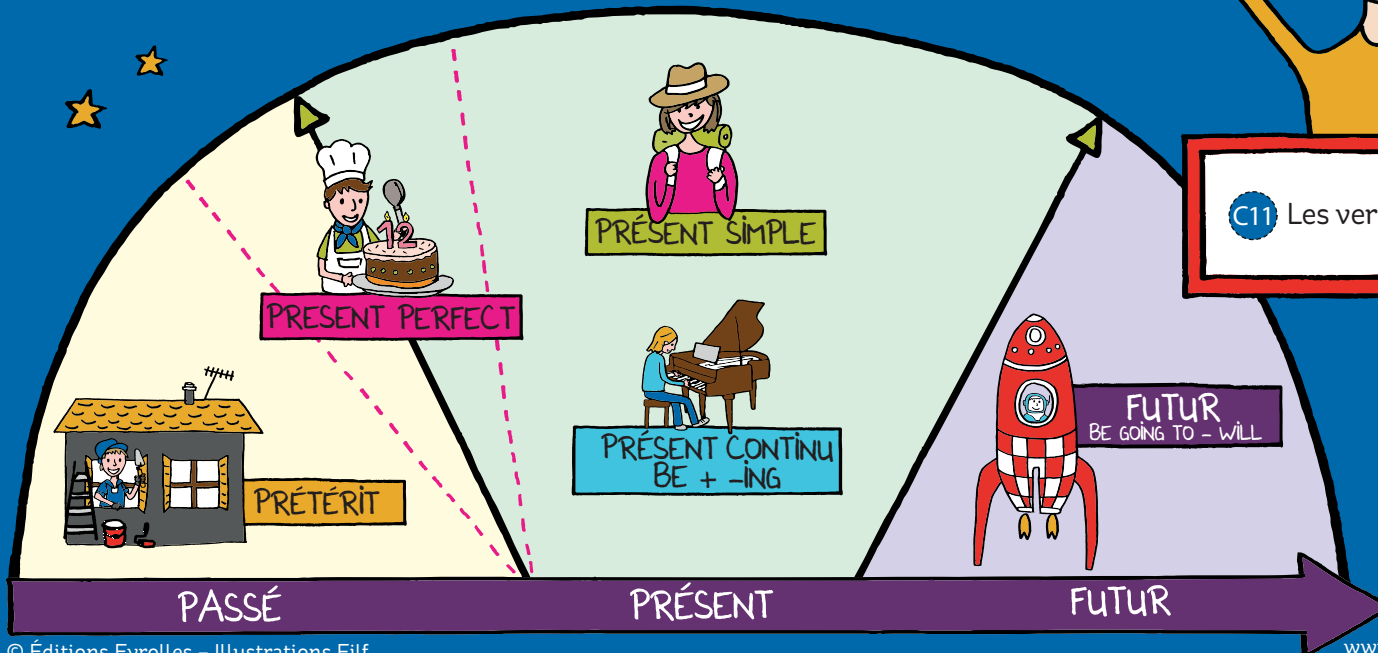
LES PRINCIPAUX TEMPS

- C1 Le présent simple
- C2 Le présent continu
- C3 Le present perfect
- C4 Le prétérit
- C5 L'expression du futur

- C6 Le verbe to be Être
- C7 Le verbe to have Avoir
- C8 Le verbe to work Travailler
- C9 Le verbe to play Jouer
- C10 L'axe du temps



- C11 Les verbes irréguliers



I travel
every year.



INDICE

QUAND
L'UTILISER ?

LE PRÉSENT
SIMPLE

CONSTRUCTION

parler d'une habitude



exprimer un goût



exprimer une opinion



FORME
AFFIRMATIVE

OUI

I travel every year.
You travel every year.
△ He, she, it travels every year.
We travel every year.
You travel every year.
They travel every year.

FORME
NÉGATIVE

NON

I don't travel every year.
You don't travel every year.
△ He, she, it doesn't travel every year.
We don't travel every year.
You don't travel every year.
They don't travel every year.

FORME
INTERROGATIVE

?

Do I travel every year?
Do you travel every year?
△ Does he, she, it travel every year?
Do we travel every year?
Do you travel every year?
Do they travel every year?



LE PRÉSENT SIMPLE



TO MAKE faire

I make
you make
he, she, it makes
we make
you make
they make

TO LOVE aimer

I love
you love
he, she, it loves
we love
you love
they love

TO SEE voir

I see
you see
he, she, it sees
we see
you see
they see

TO GO aller

I go
you go
he, she, it goes
we go
you go
they go

TO TAKE prendre

I take
you take
he, she, it takes
we take
you take
they take

TO SPEAK parler

I speak
you speak
he, she, it speaks
we speak
you speak
they speak

TO WALK marcher

I walk
you walk
he, she, it walks
we walk
you walk
they walk

TO WORK travailler

I work
you work
he, she, it works
we work
you work
they work

TO EAT manger

I eat
you eat
he, she, it eats
we eat
you eat
they eat

TO DRINK boire

I drink
you drink
he, she, it drinks
we drink
you drink
they drink

TO SLEEP dormir

I sleep
you sleep
he, she, it sleeps
we sleep
you sleep
they sleep

TO RUN courir

I run
you run
he, she, it runs
we run
you run
they run

TO ASK demander

I ask
you ask
he, she, it asks
we ask
you ask
they ask

TO FALL tomber

I fall
you fall
he, she, it falls
we fall
you fall
they fall

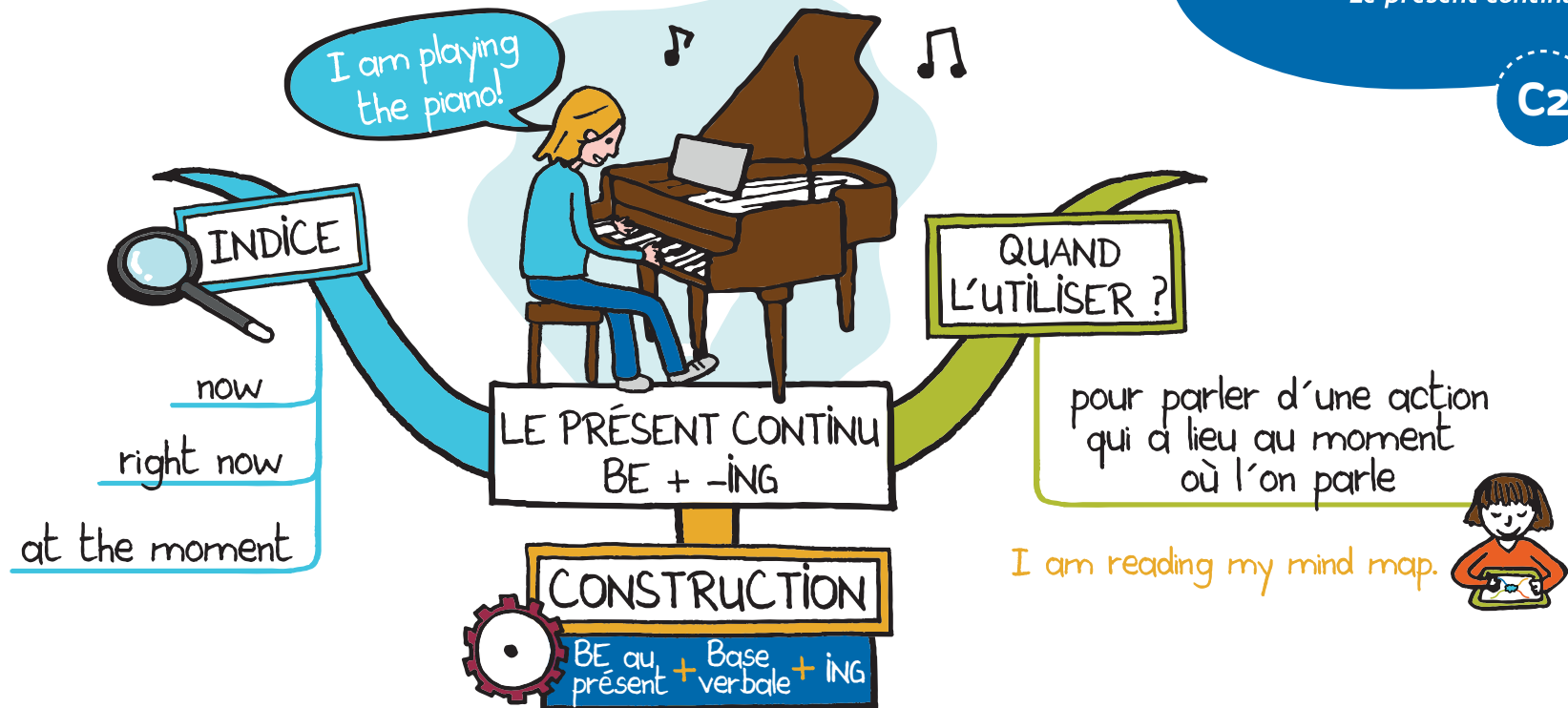
TO READ lire

I read
you read
he, she, it reads
we read
you read
they read



Verbes finissant par

- s → she, he, it kisses
- sh → she, he, it pushes
- ch → she, he, it searches
- y → she, he, it studies
- x → she, he, it fixes



FORME AFFIRMATIVE

OUI

I **am playing** the piano.
 You **are playing** the piano.
 He, she, it **is playing** the piano.
 We **are playing** the piano.
 You **are playing** the piano.
 They **are playing** the piano.

FORME NÉGATIVE

NON

I **am not playing** the piano.
 You **are not playing** the piano.
 He, she, it **is not playing** the piano.
 We **are not playing** the piano.
 You **are not playing** the piano.
 They **are not playing** the piano.

FORME INTERROGATIVE

?

Am I **playing** the piano?
Are you **playing** the piano?
Is he, she, it **playing** the piano?
Are we **playing** the piano?
Are you **playing** the piano?
Are they **playing** the piano?



LE PRÉSENT CONTINU BE + -ING



BE au
présent + Base
verbe + ING



TO MAKE

faire

I am making
you are making
he, she, it is making
we are making
you are making
they are making

TO WRITE

écrire

I am writing
you are writing
he, she, it is writing
we are writing
you are writing
they are writing

TO THINK

penser

I am thinking
you are thinking
he, she, it is thinking
we are thinking
you are thinking
they are thinking

TO GO

aller

I am going
you are going
he, she, it is going
we are going
you are going
they are going

TO TAKE

prendre

I am taking
you are taking
he, she, it is taking
we are taking
you are taking
they are taking

TO SPEAK

parler

I am speaking
you are speaking
he, she, it is speaking
we are speaking
you are speaking
they are speaking

TO WALK

marcher

I am walking
you are walking
he, she, it is walking
we are walking
you are walking
they are walking

TO WORK

travailler

I am working
you are working
he, she, it is working
we are working
you are working
they are working

TO EAT

manger

I am eating
you are eating
he, she, it is eating
we are eating
you are eating
they are eating

TO DRINK

boire

I am drinking
you are drinking
he, she, it is drinking
we are drinking
you are drinking
they are drinking

TO SLEEP

dormir

I am sleeping
you are sleeping
he, she, it is sleeping
we are sleeping
you are sleeping
they are sleeping

TO RUN

courir

I am running
you are running
he, she, it is running
we are running
you are running
they are running

TO ASK

demandeur

I am asking
you are asking
he, she, it is asking
we are asking
you are asking
they are asking

TO FALL

tomber

I am falling
you are falling
he, she, it is falling
we are falling
you are falling
they are falling

TO READ

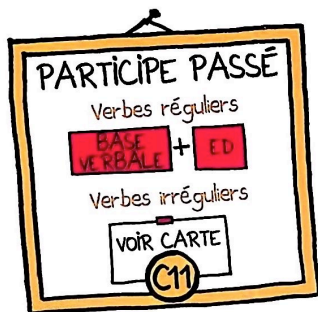
lire

I am reading
you are reading
he, she, it is reading
we are reading
you are reading
they are reading

TO START

commencer

I am starting
you are starting
he, she, it is starting
we are starting
you are starting
they are starting



LE PRESENT PERFECT

CONSTRUCTION

HAVE au présent + Participe passé

QUAND L'UTILISER ?

pour parler d'une action passée qui a un lien avec le présent



FORME AFFIRMATIVE

OUI

I have baked a cake.
You have baked a cake.
⚠ She, he, it has baked a cake.
We have baked a cake.
You have baked a cake.
They have baked a cake.

FORME NÉGATIVE

NON

I have not baked a cake.
You have not baked a cake.
⚠ She, he, it has not baked a cake.
We have not baked a cake.
You have not baked a cake.
They have not baked a cake.

FORME INTERROGATIVE

?

Have I baked a cake?
Have you baked a cake?
⚠ Has she, he, it baked a cake?
Have we baked a cake?
Have you baked a cake?
Have they baked a cake?



LE PRESENT PERFECT



HAVE au présent + Participé passé

TO WALK marcher

I have walked
you have walked
he, she, it has walked
we have walked
you have walked
they have walked

TO LOVE aimer

I have loved
you have loved
he, she, it has loved
we have loved
you have loved
they have loved

TO WORK travailler

I have worked
you have worked
he, she, it has worked
we have worked
you have worked
they have worked

TO START commencer

I have started
you have started
he, she, it has started
we have started
you have started
they have started

TO ASK demander

I have asked
you have asked
he, she, it has asked
we have asked
you have asked
they have asked

TO PLAY jouer

I have played
you have played
he, she, it has played
we have played
you have played
they have played

TO MOVE bouger

I have moved
you have moved
he, she, it has moved
we have moved
you have moved
they have moved

TO COOK cuisiner

I have cooked
you have cooked
he, she, it has cooked
we have cooked
you have cooked
they have cooked

TO EAT manger

Verbe
régulier

I have eaten
you have eaten
he, she, it has eaten
we have eaten
you have eaten
they have eaten

TO DRINK boire

Verbe
régulier

I have drunk
you have drunk
he, she, it has drunk
we have drunk
you have drunk
they have drunk

TO SLEEP dormir

Verbe
régulier

I have slept
you have slept
he, she, it has slept
we have slept
you have slept
they have slept

TO RUN courir

Verbe
régulier

I have run
you have run
he, she, it has run
we have run
you have run
they have run

TO TAKE prendre

Verbe
régulier

I have taken
you have taken
he, she, it has taken
we have taken
you have taken
they have taken

TO SPEAK parler

Verbe
régulier

I have spoken
you have spoken
he, she, it has spoken
we have spoken
you have spoken
they have spoken

TO READ lire

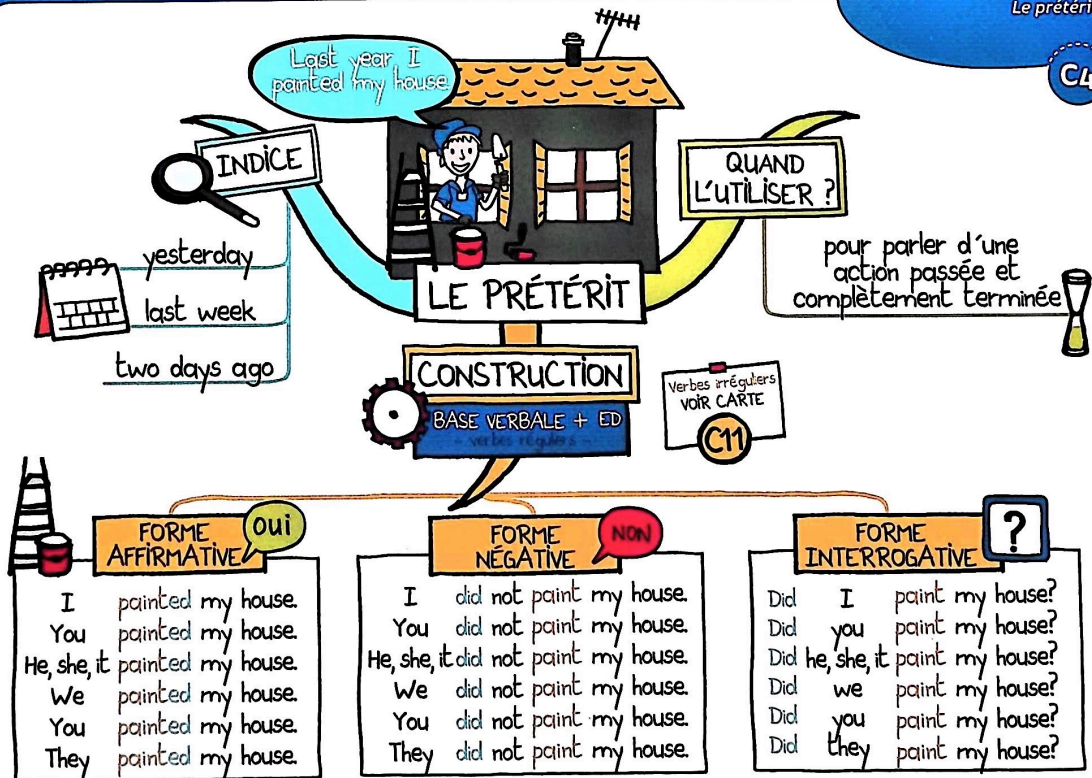
Verbe
régulier

I have read
you have read
he, she, it has read
we have read
you have read
they have read

TO MAKE faire

Verbe
régulier

I have made
you have made
he, she, it has made
we have made
you have made
they have made





LE PRÉTÉRIT



BASE VERBALE + ED

Verbes
réguliers

TO WALK

marcher

I	walked
you	walked
he, she, it	walked
we	walked
you	walked
they	walked

TO LOVE

aimer

I	loved
you	loved
he, she, it	loved
we	loved
you	loved
they	loved

TO WORK

travailler

I	worked
you	worked
he, she, it	worked
we	worked
you	worked
they	worked

TO START

commencer

I	started
you	started
he, she, it	started
we	started
you	started
they	started

TO ASK

demander

I	asked
you	asked
he, she, it	asked
we	asked
you	asked
they	asked

TO PLAY

jouer

I	played
you	played
he, she, it	played
we	played
you	played
they	played

TO MOVE

bouger

I	moved
you	moved
he, she, it	moved
we	moved
you	moved
they	moved

TO COOK

cuisiner

I	cooked
you	cooked
he, she, it	cooked
we	cooked
you	cooked
they	cooked

TO EAT

manger

Verbe
irrégulier

I	ate
you	ate
he, she, it	ate
we	ate
you	ate
they	ate

TO DRINK

boire

Verbe
irrégulier

I	drank
you	drank
he, she, it	drank
we	drank
you	drank
they	drank

TO SLEEP

dormir

Verbe
irrégulier

I	slept
you	slept
he, she, it	slept
we	slept
you	slept
they	slept

TO RUN

courir

Verbe
irrégulier

I	ran
you	ran
he, she, it	ran
we	ran
you	ran
they	ran

TO TAKE

prendre

Verbe
irrégulier

I	took
you	took
he, she, it	took
we	took
you	took
they	took

TO SPEAK

parler

Verbe
irrégulier

I	spoke
you	spoke
he, she, it	spoke
we	spoke
you	spoke
they	spoke

TO READ

lire

Verbe
irrégulier

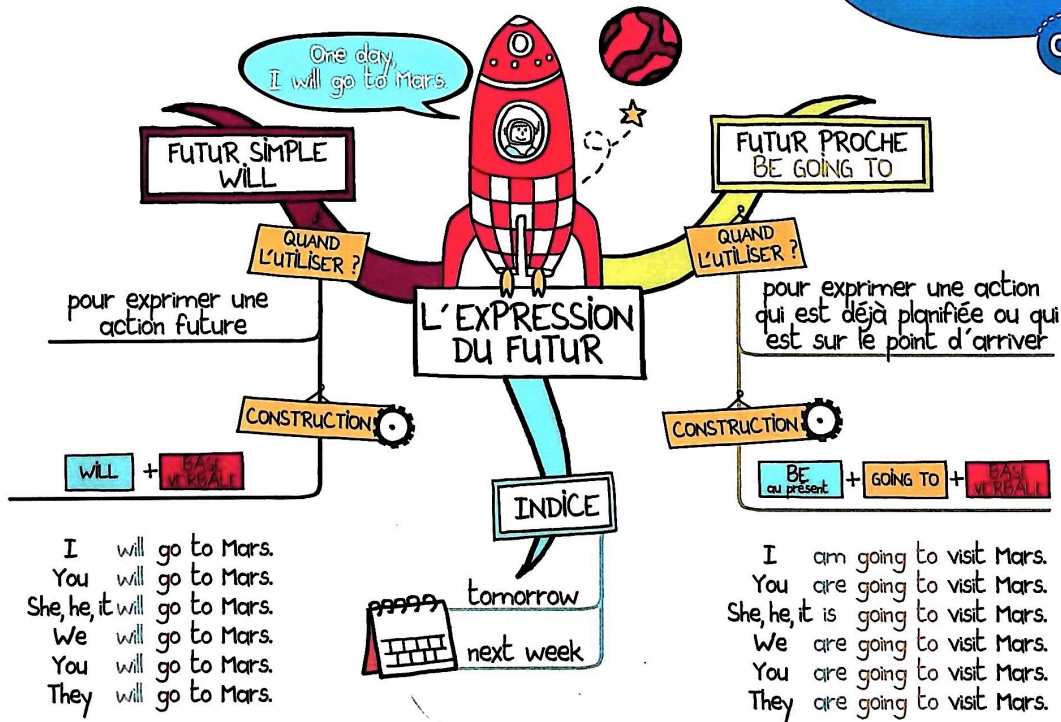
I	read
you	read
he, she, it	read
we	read
you	read
they	read

TO MAKE

faire

Verbe
irrégulier

I	made
you	made
he, she, it	made
we	made
you	made
they	made





LE FUTUR SIMPLE

WILL + BASE VERBALE

TO MAKE

faire

I will make
you will make
he, she, it will make
we will make
you will make
they will make

TO LOVE

aimer

I will love
you will love
he, she, it will love
we will love
you will love
they will love

TO SEE

voir

I will see
you will see
he, she, it will see
we will see
you will see
they will see

TO GO

aller

I will go
you will go
he, she, it will go
we will go
you will go
they will go

TO TAKE

prendre

I will take
you will take
he, she, it will take
we will take
you will take
they will take

TO SPEAK

parler

I will speak
you will speak
he, she, it will speak
we will speak
you will speak
they will speak

TO WALK

marcher

I will walk
you will walk
he, she, it will walk
we will walk
you will walk
they will walk

TO WORK

travailler

I will work
you will work
he, she, it will work
we will work
you will work
they will work

TO EAT

manger

I will eat
you will eat
he, she, it will eat
we will eat
you will eat
they will eat

TO DRINK

boire

I will drink
you will drink
he, she, it will drink
we will drink
you will drink
they will drink

TO SLEEP

dormir

I will sleep
you will sleep
he, she, it will sleep
we will sleep
you will sleep
they will sleep

TO RUN

courir

I will run
you will run
he, she, it will run
we will run
you will run
they will run

TO ASK

demandeur

I will ask
you will ask
he, she, it will ask
we will ask
you will ask
they will ask

TO FALL

tomber

I will fall
you will fall
he, she, it will fall
we will fall
you will fall
they will fall

TO READ

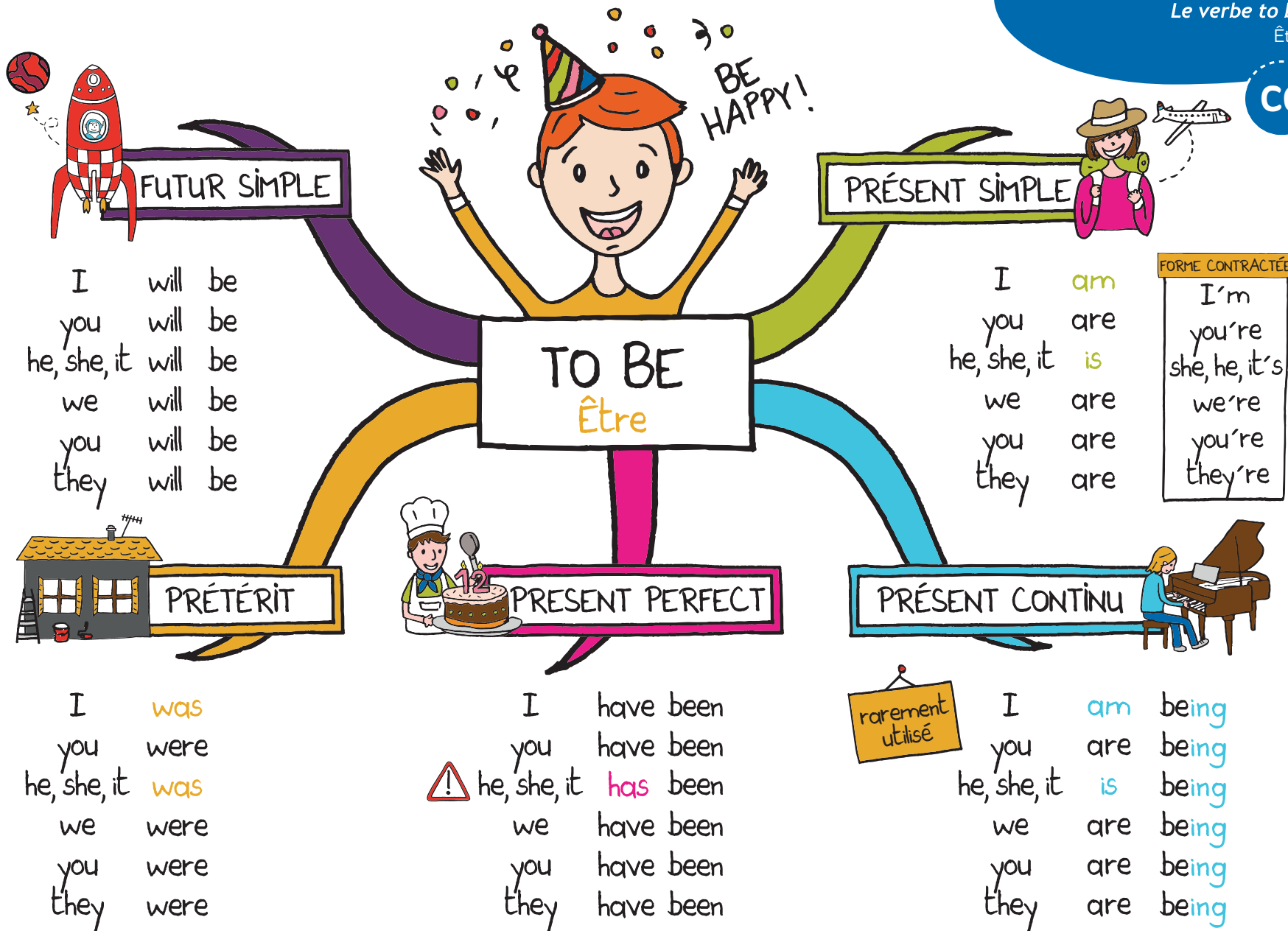
lire

I will read
you will read
he, she, it will read
we will read
you will read
they will read

TO START

commencer

I will start
you will start
he, she, it will start
we will start
you will start
they will start





FUTUR SIMPLE

I	will have
you	will have
he, she, it	will have
we	will have
you	will have
they	will have



PRÉTÉRIT

I	had
you	had
he, she, it	had
we	had
you	had
they	had



TO HAVE

Avoir



PRESENT PERFECT

I	have had
you	have had
⚠ he, she, it	has had
we	have had
you	have had
they	have had

PRÉSENT SIMPLE

I	have
you	have
⚠ he, she, it	has
we	have
you	have
they	have



FORME CONTRAÏTÉE

I've
you've
-
we've
you've
they've

PRÉSENT CONTINU

I	am	having
you	are	having
he, she, it	is	having
we	are	having
you	are	having
they	are	having





FUTUR SIMPLE

I	will	play
you	will	play
he, she, it	will	play
we	will	play
you	will	play
they	will	play



PRÉTÉRIT

I	played
you	played
he, she, it	played
we	played
you	played
they	played



TO PLAY Jouer



PRESENT PERFECT

I	have	played
you	have	played
! he, she, it	has	played
we	have	played
you	have	played
they	have	played

PRÉSENT SIMPLE

I	play
you	play
! he, she, it	plays
we	play
you	play
they	play



PRÉSENT CONTINU

I	am	playing
you	are	playing
he, she, it	is	playing
we	are	playing
you	are	playing
they	are	playing





FUTUR SIMPLE

I will work
you will work
he, she, it will work
we will work
you will work
they will work



PRÉSENT SIMPLE

I work
you work
⚠ he, she, it works
we work
you work
they work



TO WORK Travailler



PRÉTÉRIT

I worked
you worked
he, she, it worked
we worked
you worked
they worked



PRÉSENT PERFECT

I have worked
you have worked
⚠ he, she, it has worked
we have worked
you have worked
they have worked



PRÉSENT CONTINU

I am working
you are working
he, she, it is working
we are working
you are working
they are working



L'AXE DU TEMPS



Pour décrire
une habitude,
un goût ou
une opinion.

PRÉSENT SIMPLE



Pour parler d'une
action passée qui
a un lien avec
le présent.

PRÉSENT PERFECT



Pour parler d'une
action passée et
complètement terminée.

PRÉTÉRIT

Pour parler d'une
action qui a lieu
au moment
où l'on parle.

PRÉSENT CONTINU
BE + -ING



Pour exprimer
une action qui est
sur le point d'arriver
ou une action future.

FUTUR
BE GOING TO - WILL

PASSÉ

PRÉSENT

FUTUR

LES INDISPENSABLES

Base verbale	Prétérit	Participe passé	
be	was/were	been	être
have	had	had	avoir
make	made	made	faire
do	did	done	faire
go	went	gone	aller
get	got	got	obtenir
run	ran	run	courir
eat	ate	eaten	manger
write	wrote	written	écrire
speak	spoke	spoken	parler
take	took	taken	prendre

LES PRINCIPAUX VERBES IRRÉGULIERS



LES JUMEAUX

Prétérit et participe passé sont identiques

Base verbale	Prétérit	Participe passé	
buy	bought	bought	acheter
build	built	built	construire
learn	learnt	learnt	apprendre
send	sent	sent	envoyer
spend	spent	spent	dépenser
hear	heard	heard	entendre
win	won	won	gagner
teach	taught	taught	enseigner
dream	dreamt	dreamt	rêver
feel	felt	felt	se sentir
find	found	found	trouver
keep	kept	kept	garder
leave	left	left	quitter
lose	lost	lost	perdre
mean	meant	meant	vouloir dire
meet	met	met	rencontrer
sit	sat	sat	s'asseoir
sleep	slept	slept	dormir
sell	sold	sold	vendre
tell	told	told	raconter
pay	paid	paid	payer
say	said	said	dire
smell	smelt	smelt	sentir
understand	understood	understood	comprendre

LES CASSE-PIEDS

C11

Base verbale	Prétérit	Participe passé	
break	broke	broken	casser
fly	flew	flown	voler
wake	woke	woken	se réveiller
drive	drove	driven	conduire
forgive	forgave	forgiven	pardonner
give	gave	given	donner
hide	hid	hidden	cacher
forbid	forbade	forbidden	interdire
bite	bit	bitten	mordre
forget	forgot	forgotten	oublier
know	knew	known	connaître
choose	chose	chosen	choisir
freeze	froze	frozen	geler
steal	stole	stolen	voler
draw	drew	drawn	dessiner
fall	fell	fallen	tomber
see	saw	seen	voir

LES «COME»

Base verbale	Prétérit	Participe passé	
become	became	become	devenir
come	came	come	venir
overcome	overcame	overcome	vaincre

LES TRIPLÉS

Base verbale	Prétérit	Participe passé	
cost	cost	cost	coûter
cut	cut	cut	couper
let	let	let	laisser
put	put	put	mettre
read	read	read	lire

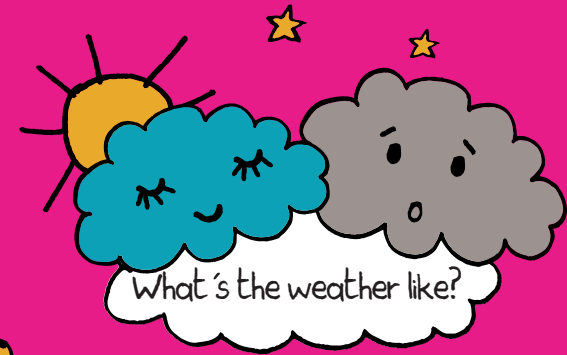
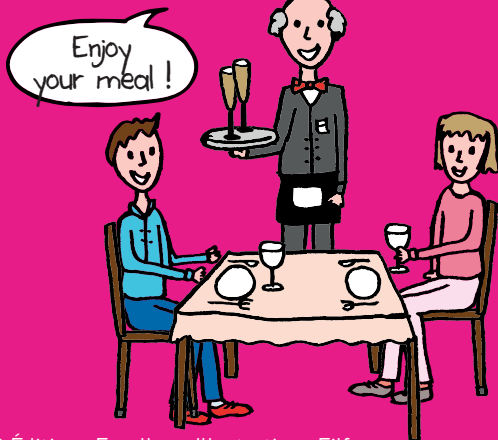
LES O A U

Base verbale	Prétérit	Participe passé	
begin	began	begun	commencer
drink	drank	drunk	boire
ring	rang	rung	sonner
sing	sang	sung	chanter
swim	swam	swum	nager

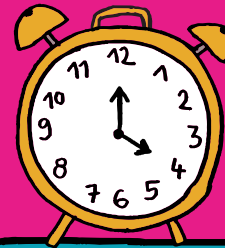
QUOTIDIEN



- Q1 Politeness Les règles de politesse
- Q2 Greetings Les salutations
- Q3 Introduce yourself Présente-toi
- Q4 Describing myself Je me décris
- Q5 Positive feelings Les sentiments positifs
- Q6 Negative feelings Les sentiments négatifs
- Q7 I love. I hate. J'aime. Je déteste.

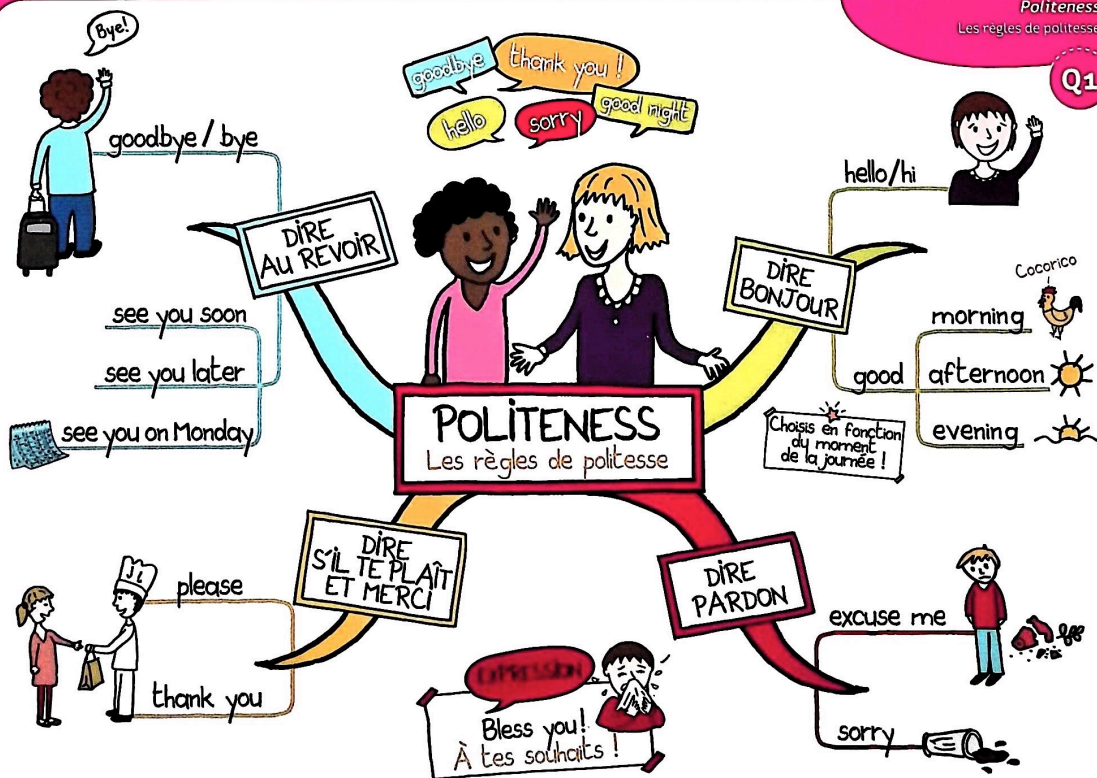


Tick Tock



- Q8 My day Ma journée
- Q9 The weather La météo
- Q10 The time L'heure
- Q11 At the restaurant Au restaurant
- Q12 Going shopping Faire des courses
- Q13 Asking for directions Demander son chemin
- Q14 Making a phone call Passer un appel téléphonique









What's your phone number?

My phone number is 06 54...

What's your favourite hobby?



I love singing.

☐ UK Have you got siblings?

☐ USA Do you have siblings?

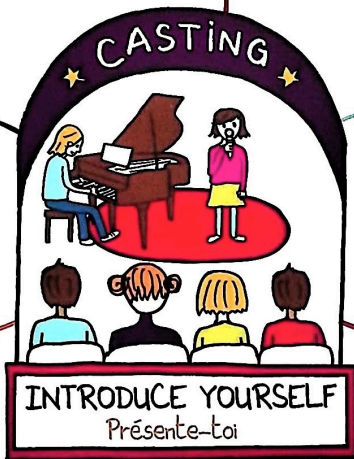
☐ UK I have got two sisters.

☐ USA I have two sisters.



Where do you live?

I live in Paris.



What's your name?

My name is
Jasmine.



How old are you?

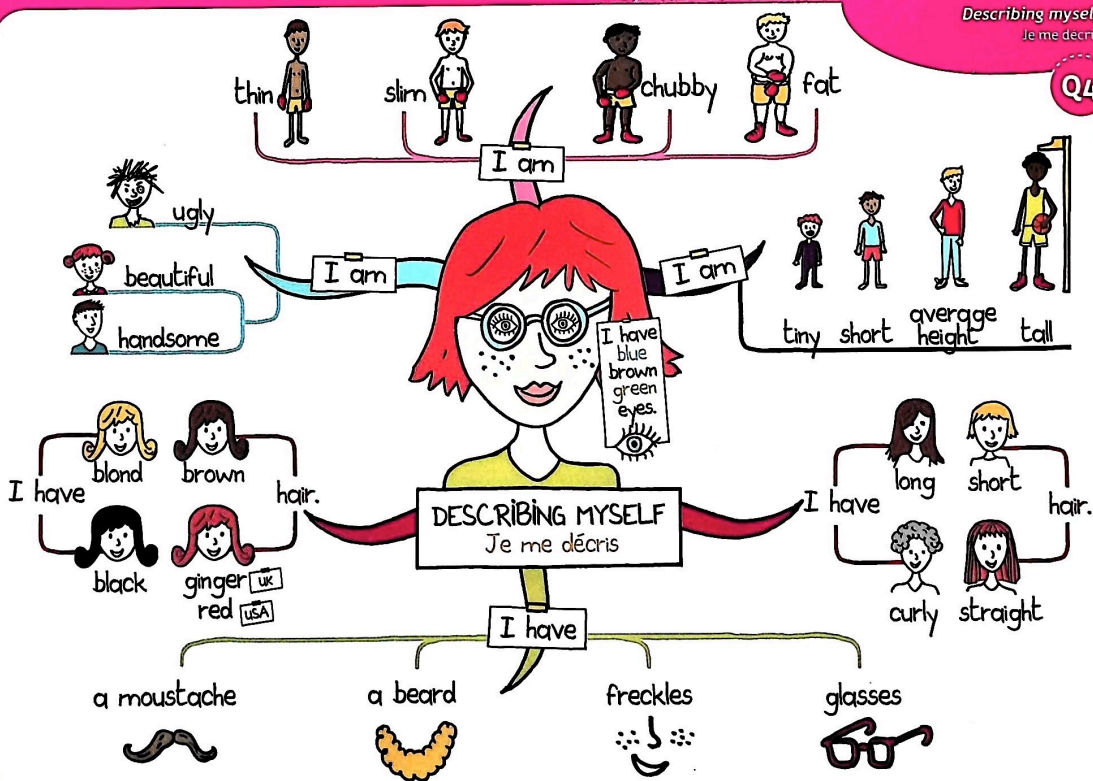


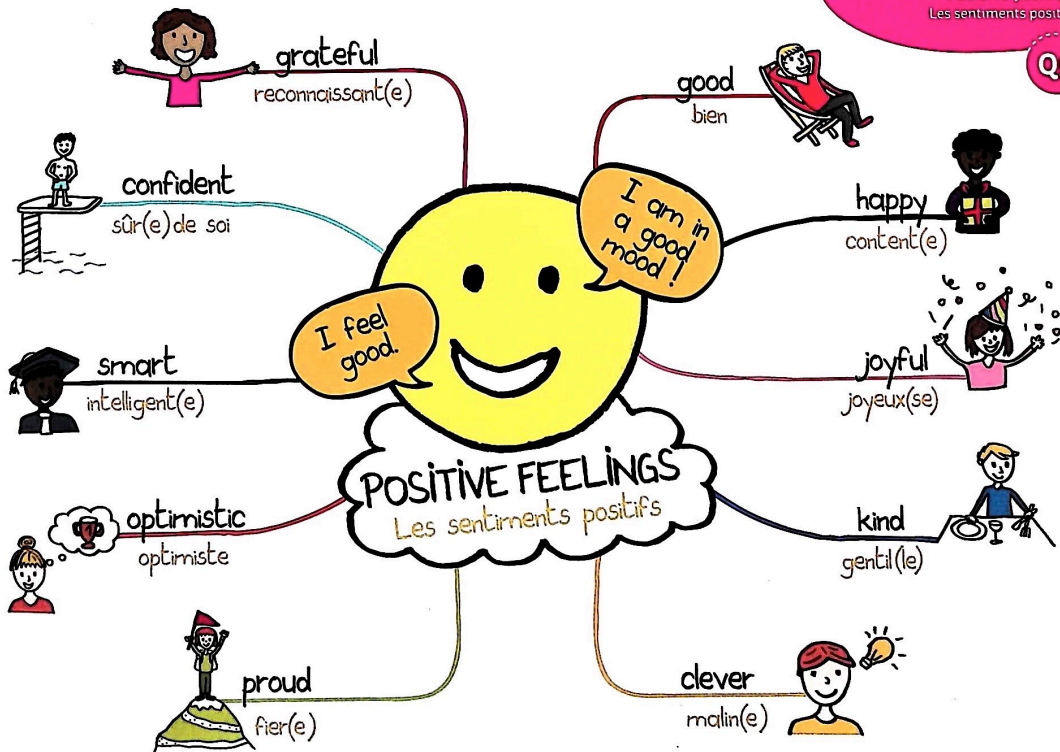
I'm twelve years old.

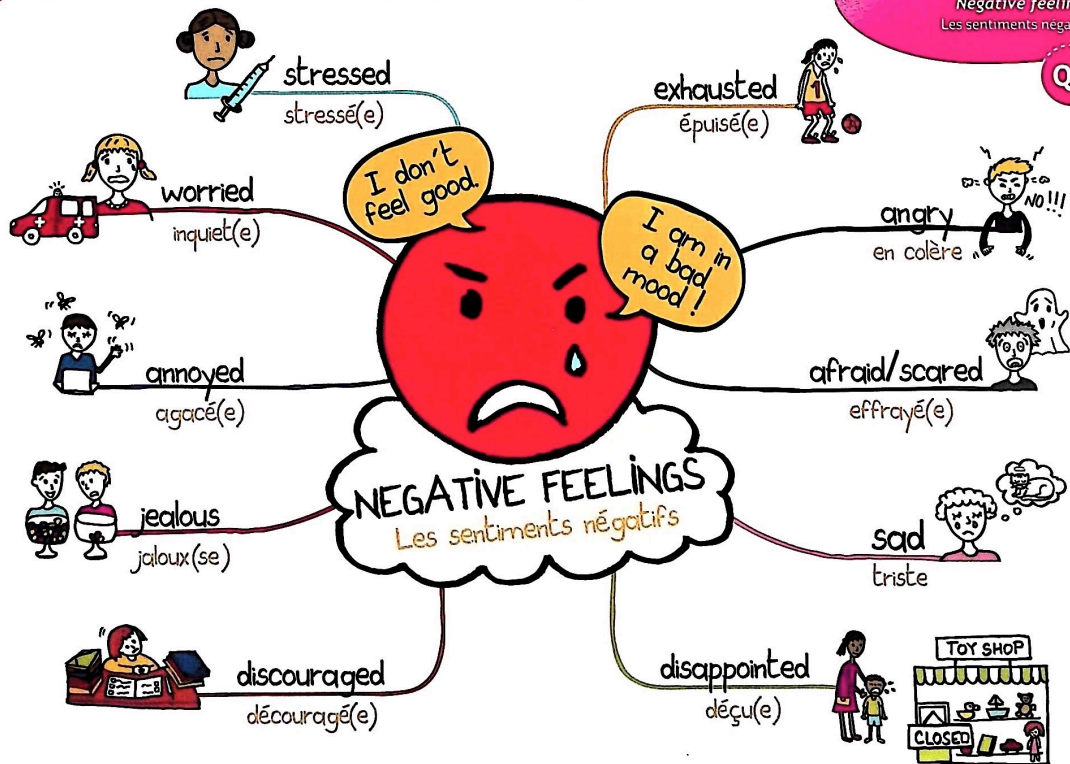
Where are you from?

I'm from France.









Intensité

Intensité

I like.

I dislike

I love ice cream.



I hate eating vegetables.



I am crazy about love stories.



I can't bear my sister.
I can't stand opera.



I am a huge fan of rap music.



I enjoy chatting.



I like dancing.



I dislike drinking soda.



I don't like football.

CONSTRUCTION

VERBE DE GOUT + COMPLÉMENT

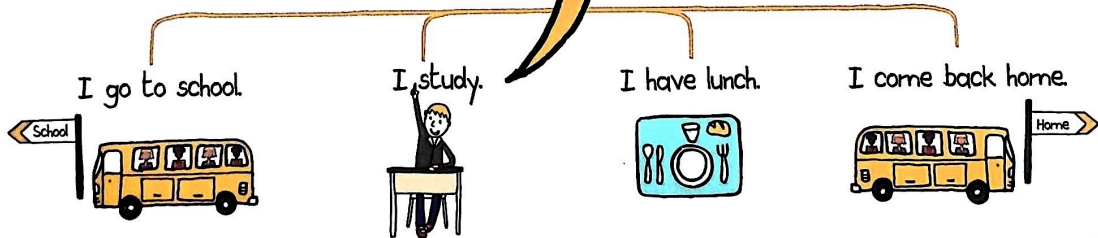
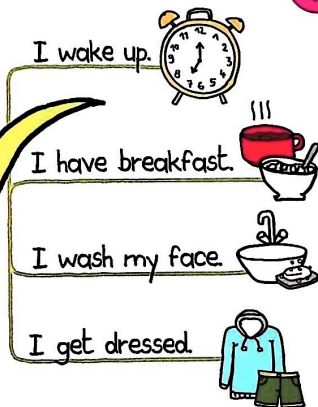
I like movies.

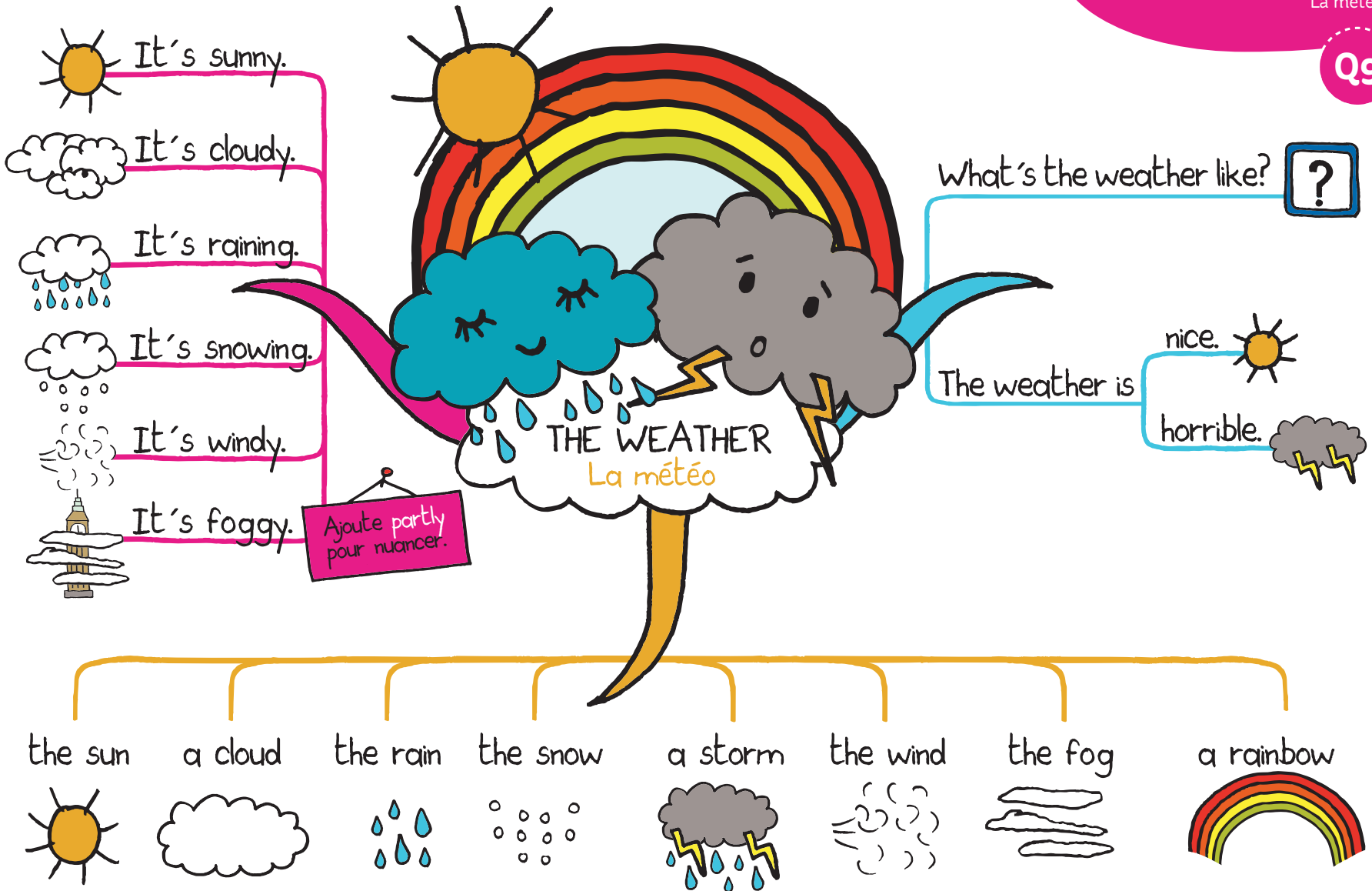
VERBE DE GOUT + VERBE ING

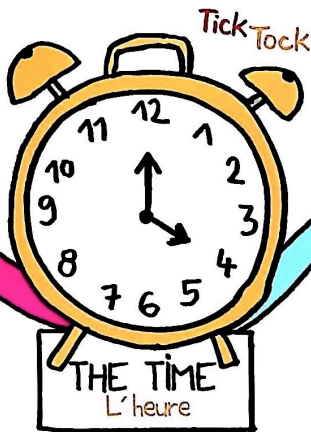
I dislike reading.



MY DAY
Ma journée







What time is it? ?

noon/midday.

It is midnight.

four o'clock.



It's 4 o'clock.
It is 4.



It's half past 9.
It is 9:30.

De 00:00 à 11:59 pour
la nuit et le matin (AM)
et de 12:00 à 23:59 pour
l'après-midi et le soir (PM).



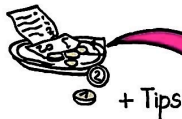
It's a quarter past 6.
It is 6:15.



It's a quarter to 2.
It is 1:45.

LONDON CAFÉ

Demander l'addition
May I have the bill, please?

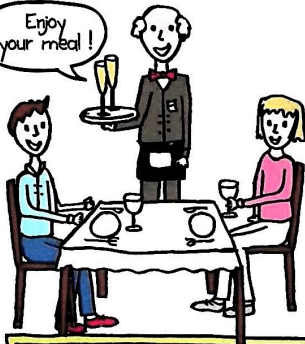


How would you like your meat?

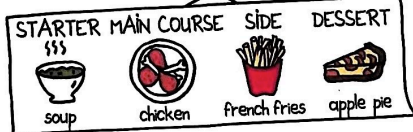
Préciser la cuisson de la viande



Enjoy your meal!



AT THE RESTAURANT Au restaurant



May I book a table for 2, please?

Réserver une table



the menu, please?



May I have

Demander le menu

the wine list, please?



Are you ready to order?



Passer la commande

I will have fish & chips.





How much is it?

Demander
le prix



Where is the
checkout?

Où est
la caisse ?

How do you pay?

Comment
payer ?



cash



by credit card



GOING SHOPPING
Faire des courses

How may I help you?

Proposer
son aide



Chercher
quelque chose

I am looking
for shorts.



What size
do you wear?



I wear size 12.

What colour
do you prefer?



I prefer the blue ones.



Could I try them on?



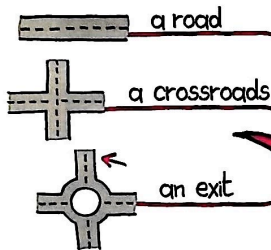
Are they
too big?

Do you have
a smaller size?



Are they
too small?

Do you have
a bigger size?



How do I get to... ?

What's the way to... ?

For loin
Near proche
Right droite
Left gauche
Behind derrière
In front of devant

ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

Demander son chemin

...the florist?

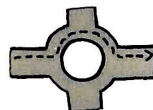


1

Go straight on.
 Go straight.



as far as
the
roundabout



2

Take the 2nd exit.

after
100
metres

3

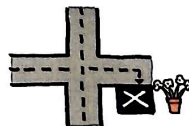
Turn left.



after
the first
crossroads

4

It's on your right.



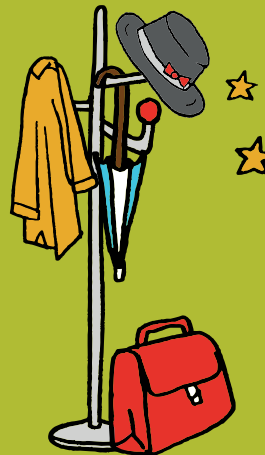


- V1 Numbers from 1 to 90
Les nombres de 1 à 90
- V2 Numbers from 20 to 1,000
Les nombres de 20 à 1 000
- V3 Colours Les couleurs
- V4 The family La famille
- V5 Calendar Le calendrier
- V6 Celebrations Les fêtes
- V7 Christmas Noël
- V8 Halloween Halloween



- V9 The house La maison
- V10 The garden Le jardin
- V11 The kitchen La cuisine
- V12 The bedroom La chambre
- V13 The living room Le salon
- V14 In the bathroom
Dans la salle de bain
- V15 The body Le corps
- V16 The face Le visage
- V17 Clothes Les vêtements
- V18 Clothes & accessories
Les vêtements & accessoires

- V19 Pets Les animaux de compagnie
- V20 Farm animals Les animaux de la ferme
- V21 Forest animals Les animaux de la forêt
- V22 Wild animals Les animaux sauvages
- V23 Fruits Les fruits
- V24 Vegetables Les légumes
- V25 In my trolley Dans mon chariot
- V26 Drinks Les boissons



- V27 At school À l'école
- V28 At the beach À la plage
- V29 In the town En ville
- V30 Means of transport
Les moyens de transport
- V31 Sports Les sports
- V32 Hobbies Les loisirs
- V33 Jobs Les métiers
- V34 Music La musique
- V35 English speaking countries
Les pays où l'on parle anglais
- V36 London Londres
- V37 New York New York
- V38 Sydney Sydney

1	One
2	Two
3	Three
4	Four
5	Five
6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Nine
10	Ten



NUMBERS
from 1 to 90
Les nombres de 1 à 90

Eleven	11
Twelve	12
Thirteen	13
Fourteen	14
Fifteen	15
Sixteen	16
Seventeen	17
Eighteen	18
Nineteen	19
Twenty	20



20 Twenty21 Twenty-one22 Twenty-two23 Twenty-three24 Twenty-four

Twenty-five 25

Twenty-six 26

Twenty-seven 27

Twenty-eight 28

Twenty-nine 29

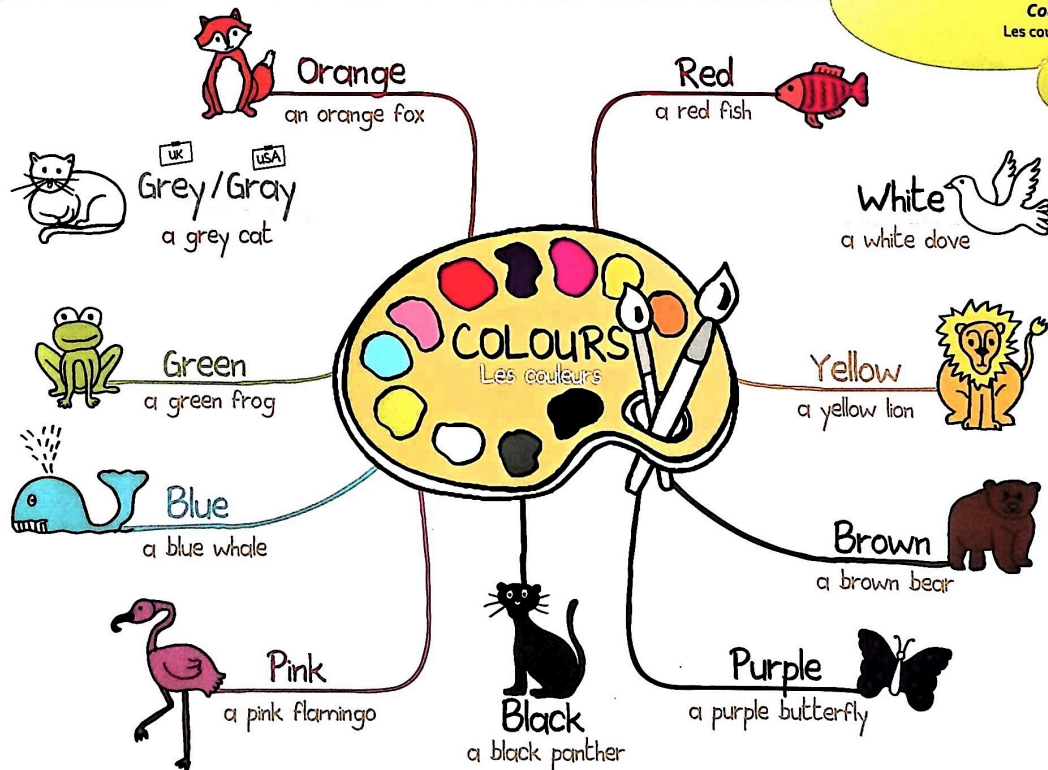
103 One hundred and three426 Four hundred and twenty-six859 Eight hundred and fifty-nine

One thousand and twenty 1,020

Two thousand, four hundred 2,400

Fifteen thousand, six hundred and eighty-four 15,684

En anglais, on utilise la virgule pour séparer les milliers (1,000) et le point pour écrire les nombres décimaux (1.34).



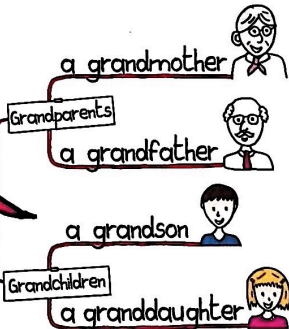
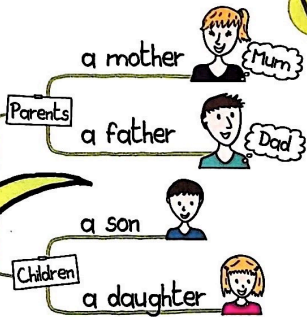
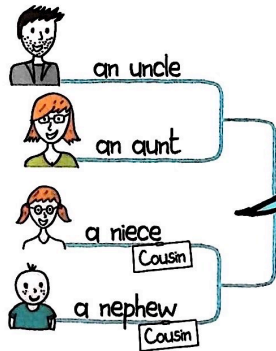
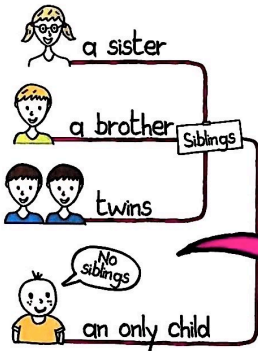


THE FAMILY

La famille

EXPRESSIONS

Have you got siblings?
As-tu des frères et sœurs ?
I have got two sisters.
J'ai deux sœurs.
I love Mum and Dad.
J'aime Maman et Papa.





Winter



Spring



Summer



Autumn

Seasons

CALENDAR

Le calendrier



Les jours commencent toujours par une majuscule.

Days of the week

Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday



Friday



Saturday



Sunday



Months of the year

Les mois commencent toujours par une majuscule.

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

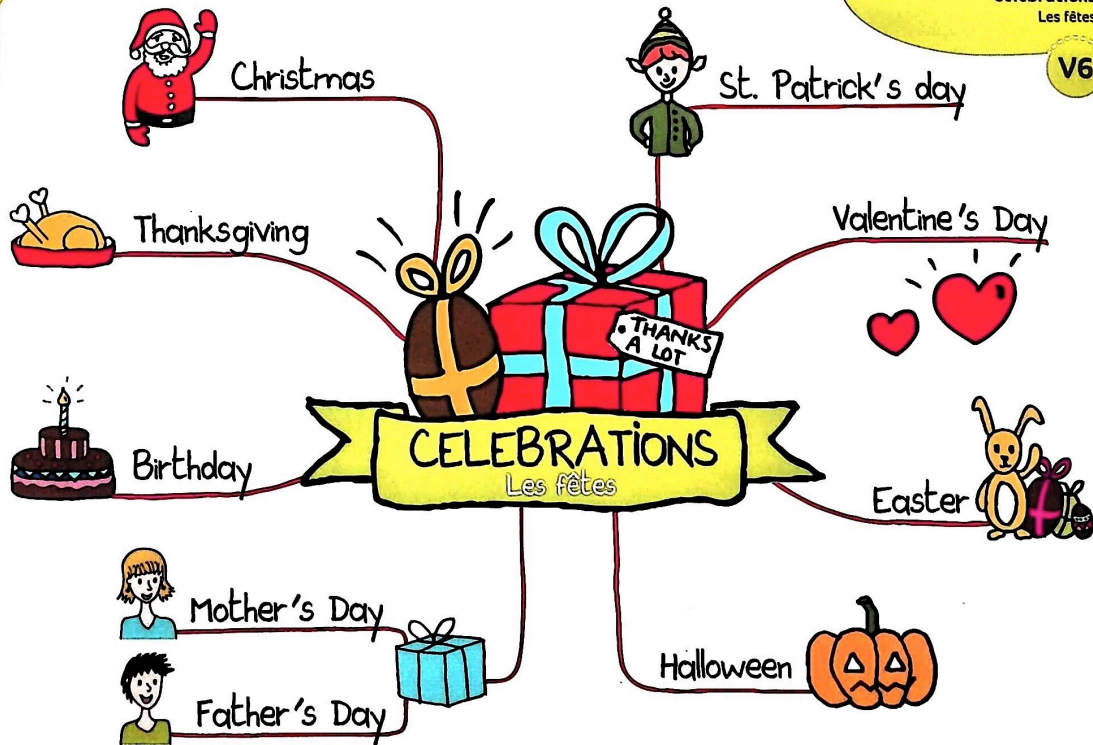
August

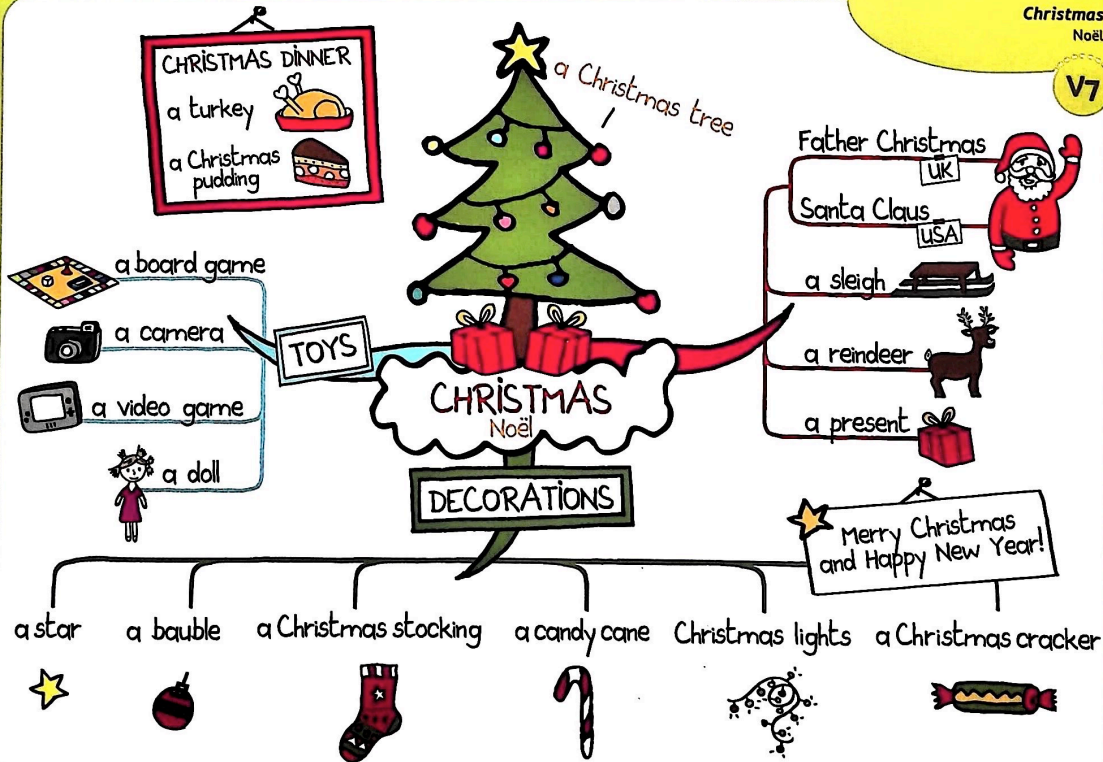
September

October

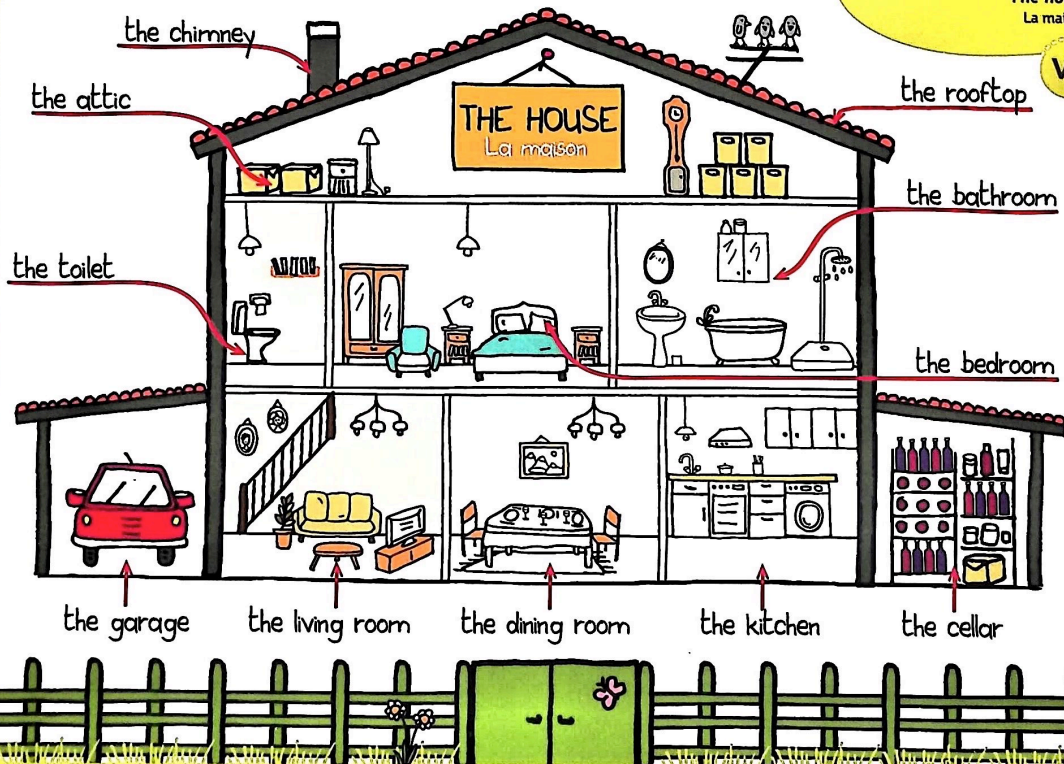
November

December







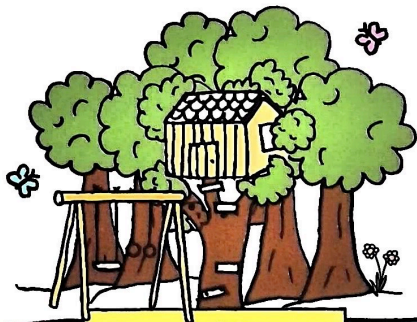




a tree house



a swimming pool



THE GARDEN

Le jardin

the grass 

a vegetable garden 

a flower 

a tree 

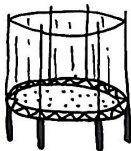
a swing



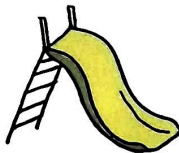
a sandpit 
a sandbox 



a trampoline



a slide



a climbing wall





a coffee machine



a toaster

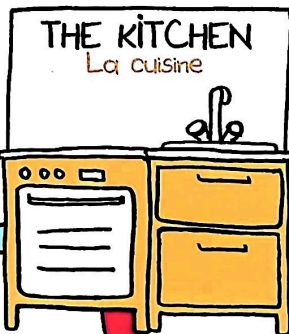


a kettle



a bin UK

a trash can USA



DISHES

UK

a cooker

USA

a stove



a dishwasher



an oven



a sink



a microwave oven



a fridge



to do the washing-up *faire la vaisselle*
to make dinner *faire le dîner*
to lay the table *mettre le couvert*
to clean the table *débarrasser la table*

a spoon

a fork

a knife

a plate

a glass

a frying pan

a pan

a bowl

a cup

a mug



THE BEDROOM

La chambre



EXPRESSION

I study at my desk.
J'étudie à mon bureau.
She tidies up her toys.
Elle range ses jouets.

a chair



a lamp



a poster



an alarm clock



a sheet



a pillow



a duvet



a rug



a bedside table



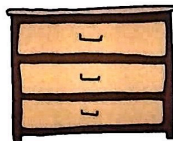
a bed



a desk

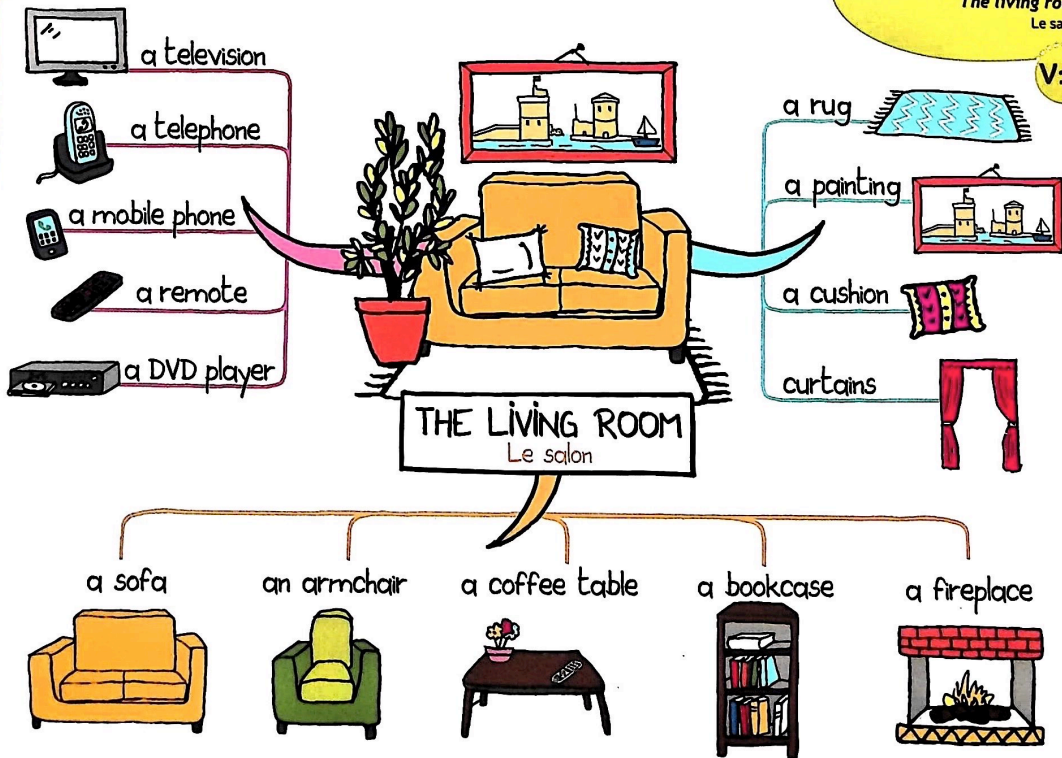


a dresser



a wardrobe







I brush my teeth.



I wash my hands.



I take a bath.



I take a shower.



I brush my hair.



IN THE BATHROOM

Dans la salle de bains

a mirror



a sink



a tap

UK
USA

a faucet



a shower

a bathtub



a towel



a toothbrush



toothpaste



a hairbrush



a comb



a hairdryer



make-up



soap

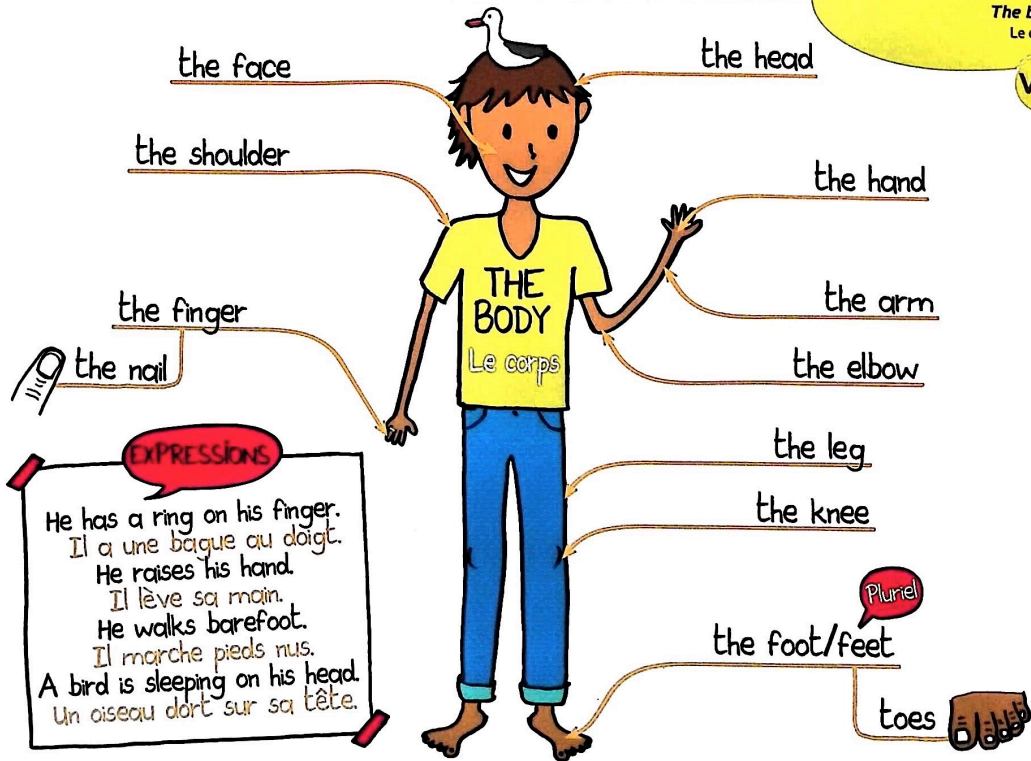


showergel



shampoo



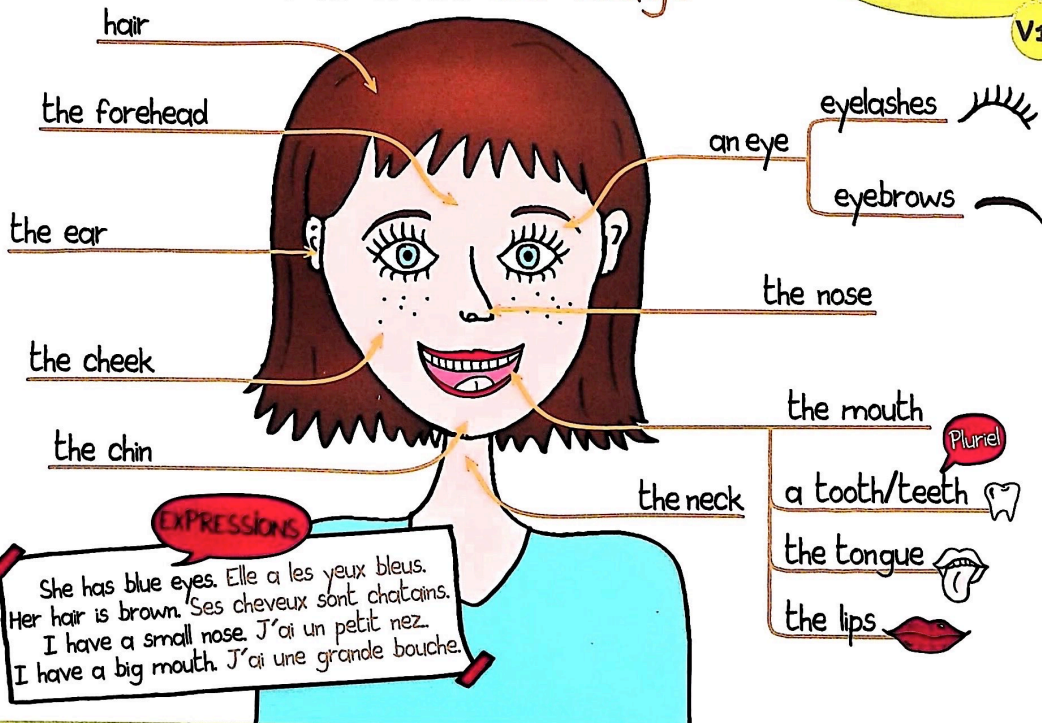


THE FACE Le visage

The face

Le visage

V16





EXPRESSIONS

Emma is wearing her pink shirt today.
 Emma porte sa chemise rose aujourd'hui.
 Can you get dressed quickly?
 Peux-tu t'habiller rapidement ?
 Take off your clothes!
 Enlevez vos vêtements !



CLOTHES & accessories

vêtements & accessoires



a hat



a cap



a woolly hat



a coat



a raincoat



a jacket



a handbag



an umbrella



a suitcase

My jacket is old-fashioned.
Ma veste est démodée.The green scarf is long and warm.
L'écharpe verte est longue et chaude.Her suitcase seems completely full.
Sa valise semble complètement pleine.I bought my cap in San Francisco.
J'ai acheté ma casquette à San Francisco.

EXPRESSIONS

a scarf



gloves



mittens





a ferret



a guinea pig



a mouse/mice

Pluriel



a hamster



a rabbit

PETS

Les animaux de compagnie

Expressions

What pet have you got?
Quel animal de compagnie as-tu ?
I have got a cat.
J'ai un chat.
Have you got a dog?
As-tu un chien?

a dog



a puppy



a cat



a kitten



Pluriel

a tortoise



a goldfish/goldfish



a budgie



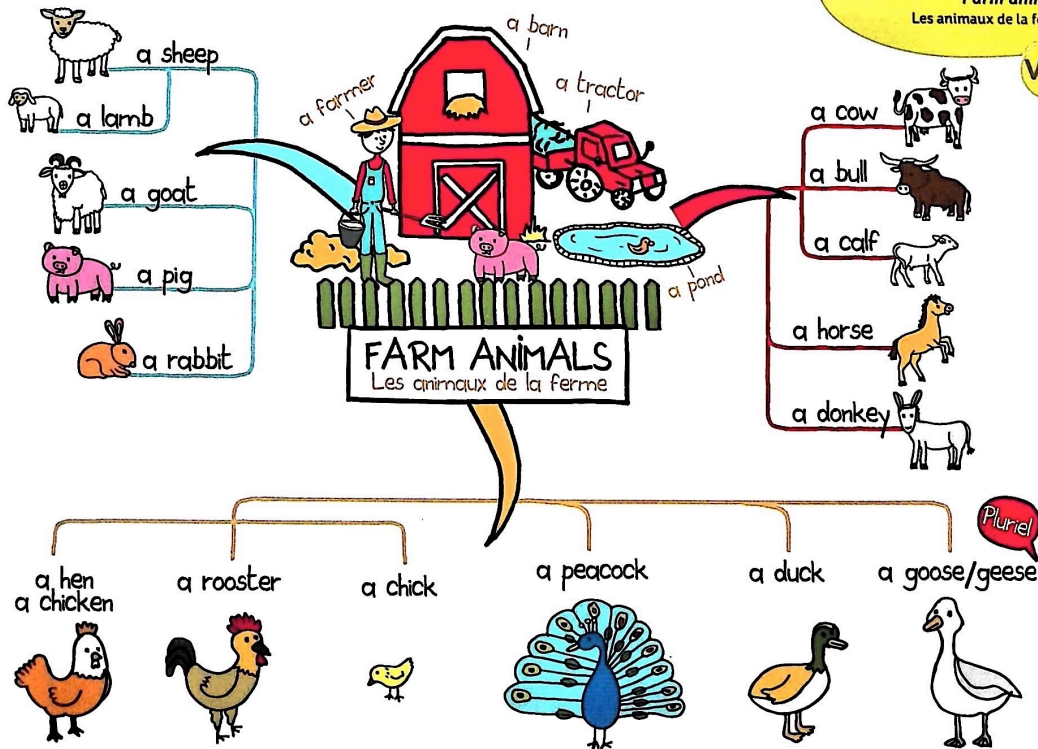
a parrot

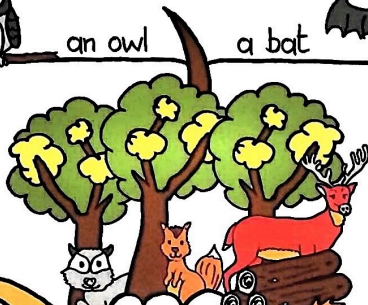
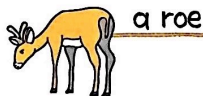


a canary

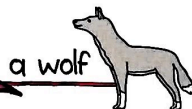


Birds





FOREST ANIMALS
Les animaux de la forêt



a frog



a snail



a snake



a hedgehog

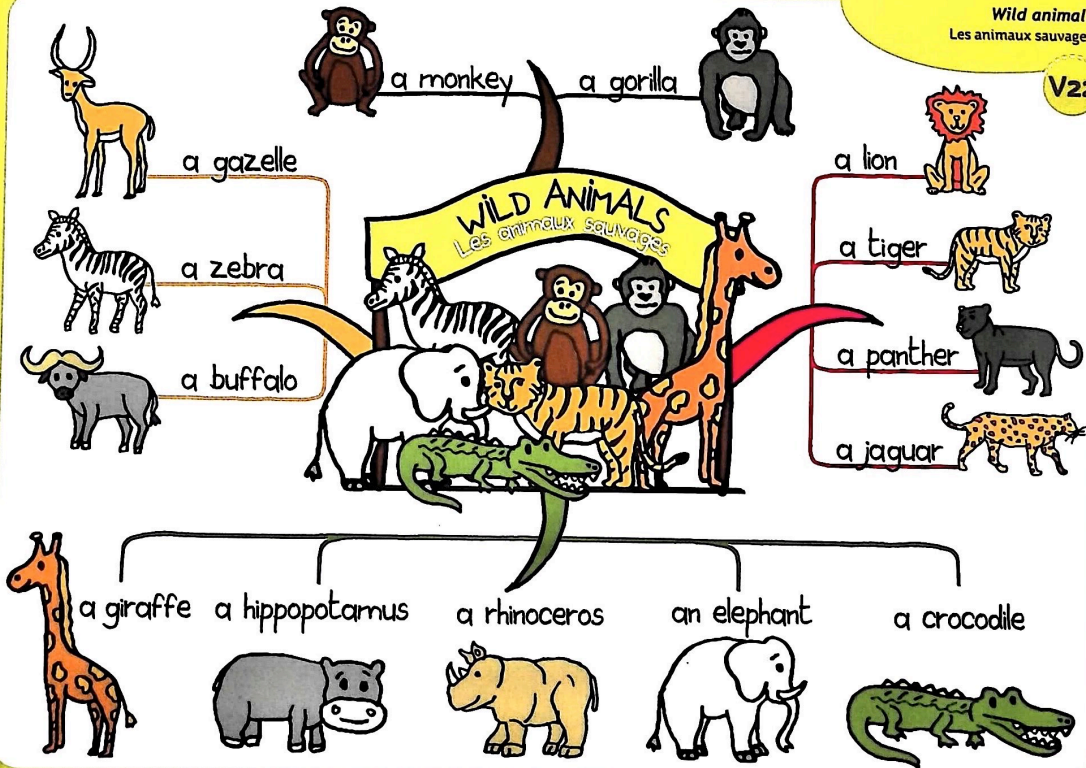


a badger



a squirrel







Citrus
fruits



Tropical
fruits

Red
berries



EXPRESSIONS

I put pears in my fruit salad.
Je mets des poires dans ma
salade de fruits.
Would you like some fruit for dessert?
Voulez-vous des fruits pour le dessert ?



a pepper

a courgette UKa zucchini USAan aubergine UKan eggplant USA

a pumpkin



radishes



mushrooms



a potato



a leek



VEGETABLES

Les légumes

Expressions

I would like some vegetables, please.
Je voudrais des légumes, s'il vous plaît.

I love growing vegetables.
J'adore cultiver des légumes.

a carrot



a tomato



a cucumber



a lettuce



a cauliflower



broccoli

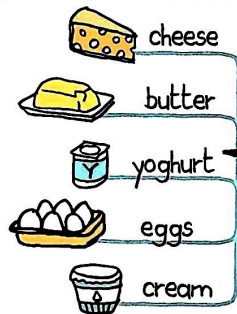


green beans



peas

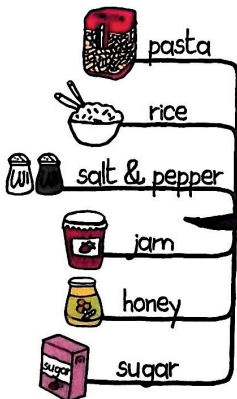
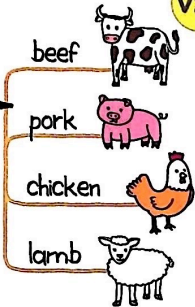




Dairy



Meat



Grocery

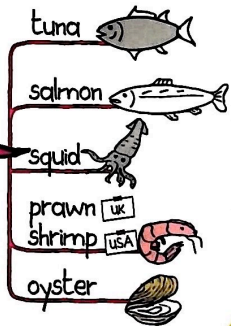
IN MY TROLLEY

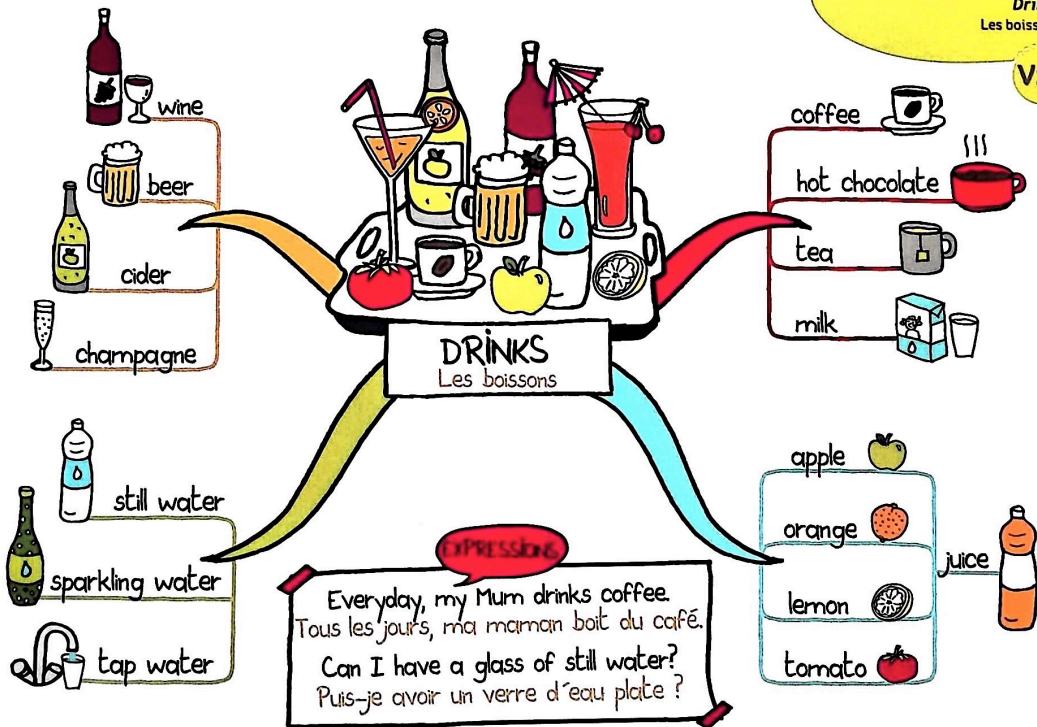
Dans mon chariot

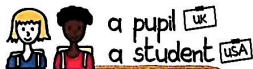
expressions

You need tuna to cook this meal.
Tu as besoin de thon pour cuisiner ce plat.
Don't forget the pot of cream.
N'oublie pas le pot de crème.

Fish & seafood







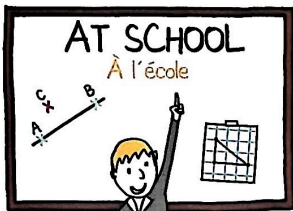
a pupil 
a student 



a teacher



the headteacher



a schoolbag

expressions

I'm going to school. Je vais à l'école.
I'm drawing a car. Je dessine une voiture.
Do your homework! Fais tes devoirs!
Cut a sheet of paper. Coupez une feuille.
Colour the graph. Coloriez le graphique.

the school



the cafeteria



the classroom

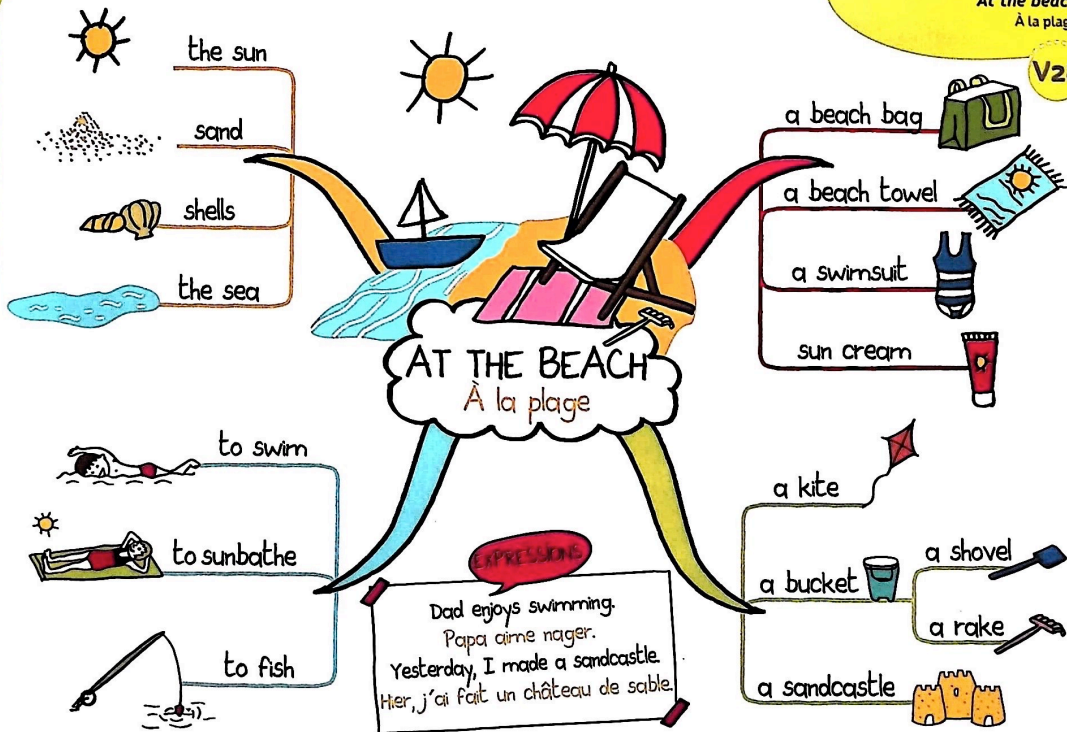


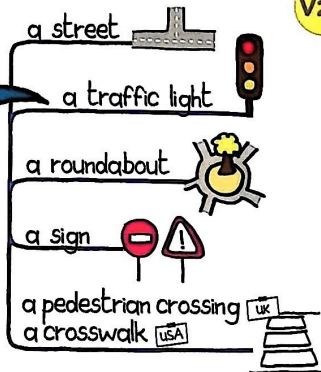
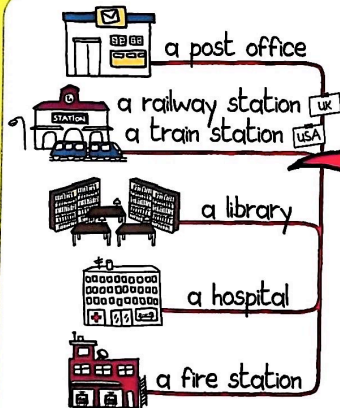
the playground



a ruler a sharpener scissors a highlighter a pencil case a rubber 
an eraser  a pen a glue stick a notebook







a book shop

UK a chemist's
USA a pharmacy

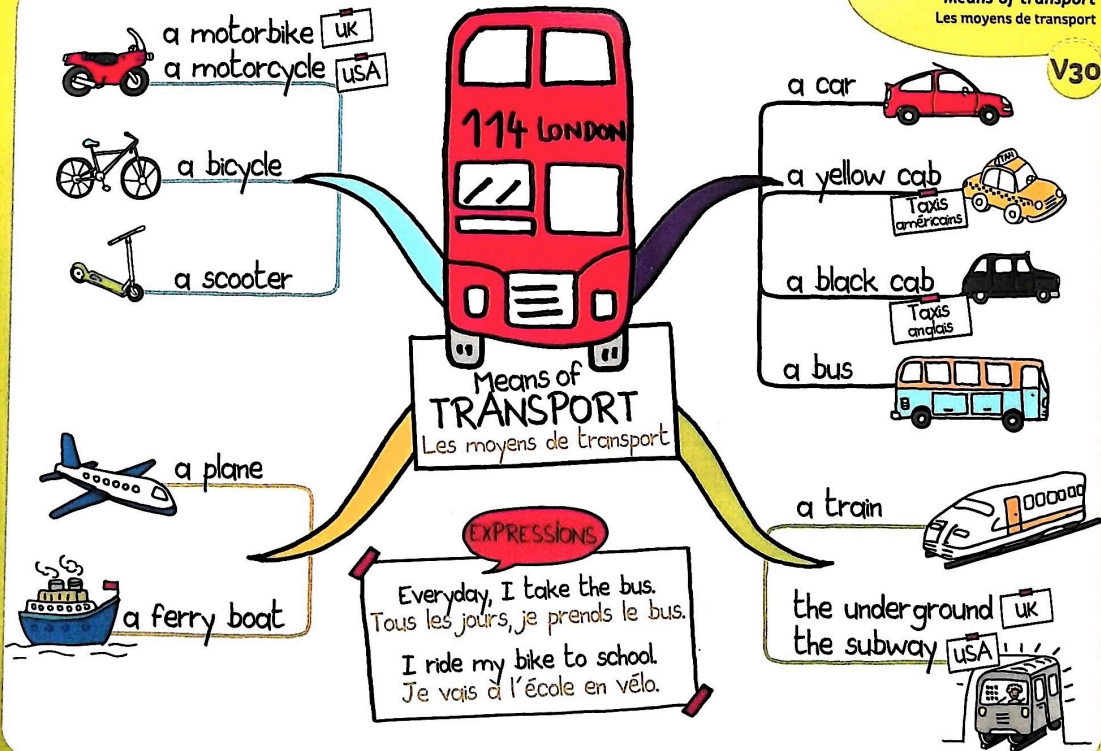
a beauty salon

a bakery

UK a petrol station
USA a gas station

a supermarket







EXPRESSIONS

We like football.
Nous aimons le football.
The winner of the race is happy.
Le gagnant de la course est heureux.
Peter doesn't like boxing.
Peter n'aime pas la boxe.

a team



a coach



a player



the winner



the loser



swimming



cycling



horse riding



skateboarding



athletics



boxing



gymnastics



rowing





swimming



dancing



running



playing football



tennis



watching
television



reading
books



playing
video games



playing
board games

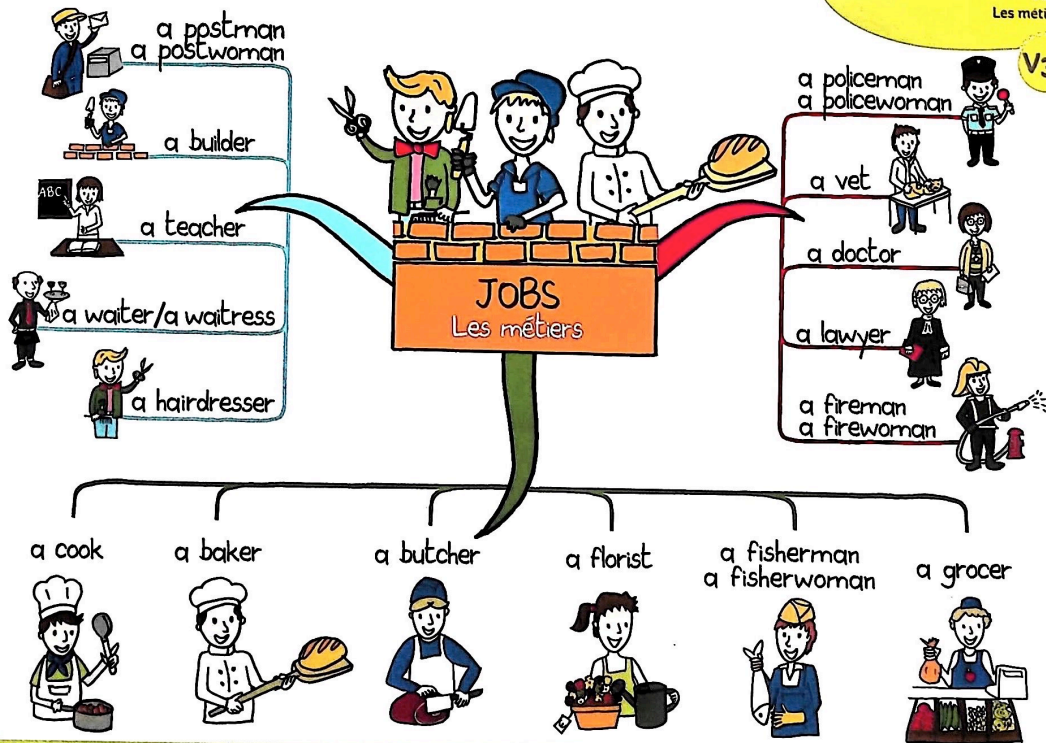


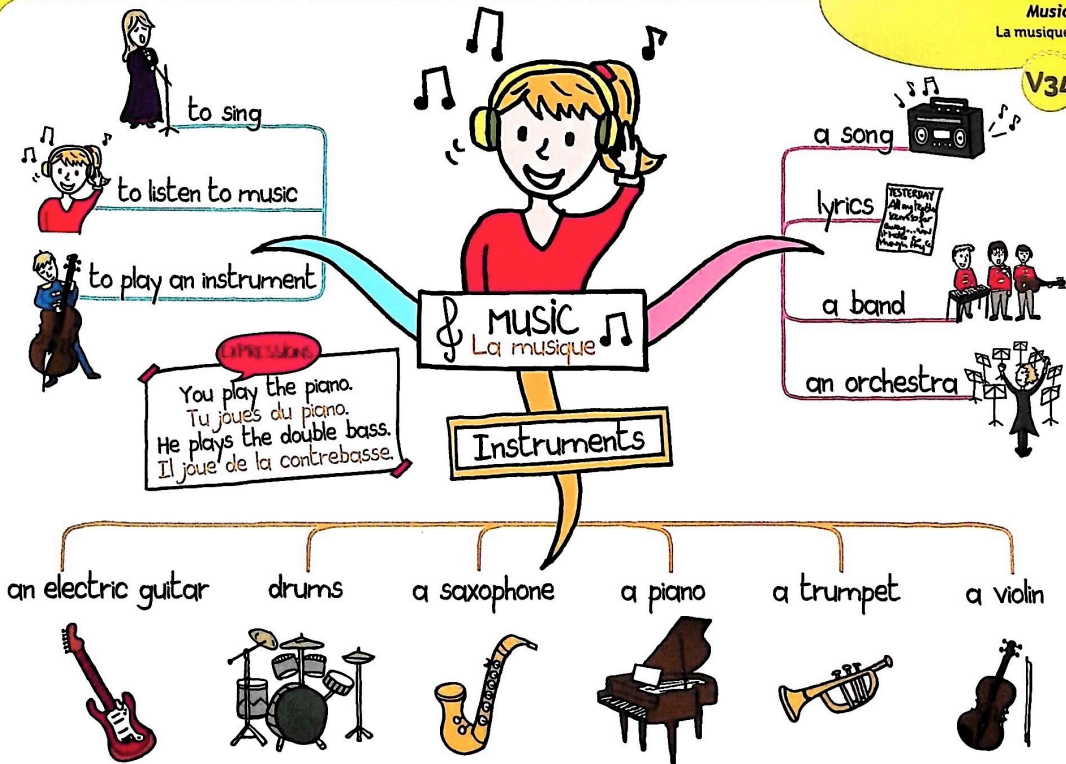
listening
to music

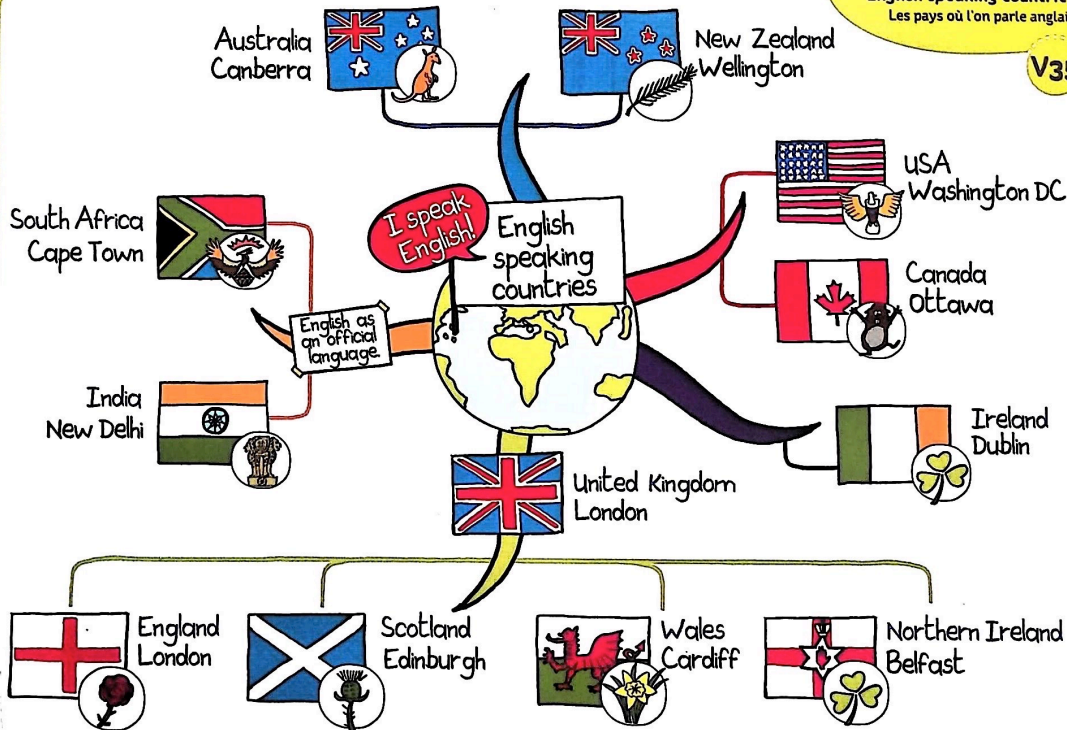


painting









 bacon & eggs

 sausages

 baked beans

 mushrooms

 tea

 scones

 cupcakes

The full English breakfast

Afternoon tea

Food

Red phone box



Monuments



Capital city

of the UK 

of England 

a black cab 

the tube 

a double-decker bus 

Means of transport

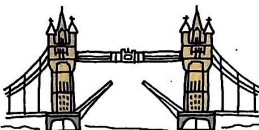
Buckingham Palace



The London Eye



Tower Bridge



The Tower of London



Big Ben



