



Cours d'Anglais

3ème

Anglais

3^{ème}

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I- PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

A-GREETING:

When you great someone in a formal way, you say: good morning, hello, hi how do you do?
Hello is the equivalent of good morning, good afternoon, good evening and they are FORMAL.

Hi and How do you do are informal Greetings.

How are you? How do you do? How are you keeping these days are formal

What's up is informal

Fine thank you; thanks: are formal

Thanks is slightly less formal than thank you.

B-LEAVING

Goodbye, bye-bye

II- GENERAL REVIEW

You had not Had you not?

They had not Had they not?

To forget: Present tense

Affirmative form Negative form Interrogative form

I forget don't forget Do I forget?

You forget don't forget Do you forget?

He, She, It forgets Doesn't forget Does he, she, it forget ?

We forget don't forget Do we forget?

You forget don't forget Do you forget?

They forget don't forget Do they forget?

To forget: Past tense

I forgot didn't forget Did I forget?

You forgot didn't forget Did you forget?

He, she, it forgot didn't forget Did he, she, it forget?

We forgot	didn't forget	Did we forget?
You forgot	didn't forget	Did you forget?
They forgot	didn't forget	Did they forget?

Short Answers :

Affirmatives :	Negative
1. Are they English? Yes, they are	No, they aren't
2. Do you like sport? Yes, I do	No, I don't
3. Is he working? Yes, he is	No, he isn't
4. Can they swim? Yes, they can	No, they cannot
5. Did they enjoy it? Yes, he did	No, he didn't
6. Were you at the party, Yes, I was	No, I wasn't
7. Were they sitting down? Yes, they were	No, they weren't
8. Will she be pleased? Yes, she will	No, she won't
9. Is there any chicken? Yes, there is	No, there isn't

Somme useful expressions

Owing to = à cause de

By means of = au moyen de

In order to = afin de

Unless = à moinsque

Elsewhere/somewhere = ailleurs/quelque part

Hardly = à peine

Almost = presque

Thanks to = grace à

Contrary to = contrairement à ce que ..

In the old days = jadis

Instead of = au lieu de

I had rather = j'aimerais mieux

Otherwise = autrement

I had better = je ferais mieux

As soon as = aussitôt que

So far = jusqu'ici

To seem to/to look = avoir l'air

Untill = jusqu'à ce que

However/yet = cependant

Most of = la plupart de

That is why = c'est pourquoi

Inspite of/Despite = malgré

Better and better = de mieux en mieux

On behalf of = en faveur de

Less and less = de moins en moins

Pending = en attendant

Least = de peur qu'il

Towards = envers

From time to time = de temps en temps

Beyond = au-delà de

Now and then = de temps à autre

Through = par l'intermédiaire de

Actually/ I actual fact = en réalité

According to me = selon moi

On the one hand ... on the other hand = d'une part ... d'autre part

At once = tout de suite

Therefore = par consequent

In my view/ In my opinion = d'après moi

A friend of mine = un de mes amis

In any case/at any rate = en tout cas

A friend of yours = un de tes amis

As far as I'm concerned = en ce qui me concerne

A friend of this = un de ses amis

To begin with/to end with = pour commencer/terminer

A great deal of = a lot of

Step by step = peu à peu, pas à pas, petit à petit

As a matter of fact = en effet

At random = au hazard

In deed = en vérité

By chance/at random = par hazard

Not yet = pas encore

To be forthcoming = être disponible

Thug = voyou

Thunderbolt/thunderclap = coup de foudre/tonnerre

To be forthcoming = être disponible

III- THE USE OF TO BE & TO HAVE

Aim: Pupils must be able, at the end of the lesson to master these 2 verbs and to use them fluently in different domains.

A. THE USE OF TO BE

« To be » is used in the following cases:

- 1. With progressive forms (to be + ing)**
e.g: Moussa is driving a car.
- 2. With passive voice (form): (to be + Participle past)**
e.g : The whole village was infected with flies.
- 3. To translate most meaning of an agreed obligation (obligation consentie, voulue), a probability (supposition) or a prior arrangement (qui se fait à l'avance).**

It is formed with = To be + infinitive with to
e.g : He is to take an examination next week.(Il doit passer un examen la semaine prochaine).

- 4. To translate « can » not in the strict sense of the word.**

e.g : Many wild animals are to be seen there/ Many wild animals can be seen there.

(On peut voir beaucoup d'animaux sauvages ici).

5. With an add to describe time to show a health state, measurements, age

e.g : It is cold today (time)

- My friend is not well today (santé)
- this plank is 20 meters long (dimension)
- Steven is only 2 years (age).

6. To be can be used to show a quality or a characteristic of a person and is followed by an adjective

e.g : John is very brave

7. we can find « to be » in many expressions where to have is used in French

e.g : I am right

I'm cold

I am hungry

I'm sleepy

B- THE USE OF TO HAVE

We use « to have » in the following cases:

1. When « to have » means really “avoir”, “posseder”, it is conjugated without “do”, “did” at the interrogative and negative forms.

e.g : Has he black hairs : (a-t-il de cheveux noirs ?)

I haven't any money to buy food (je n'ai pas d'argent pour acheter de la nourriture)

2. Without “do/did” when it functions as an auxiliary of time.

e.g : Have you seen him ?

3. To have is used with « do/did »

- a) In some expressions where it cannot be separated from the other words : they are for example : to have a walk, to have a look, ...**

e.g : Did you have a good time ? Avez-vous passé un bon moment ?

b) With names of meals where « to have » means manger ou boire.

e.g : Did you already have dinner ? As-tu déjà mangé ?

Do you have dinner soon ? Mangeras-tu bientôt ?

Do you have tea with your meals ?

c) To have meaning « faire faire »

e.g : Did you have your hair cut, As-tu fait couper les cheveux ?

d) To have meaning « être obligé de »

e.g : Do you have to go ? Faut-il que vous partiez ? Etes-vous obligés de partir ?

C- OTHER USE OF TO HAVE

To have is used as auxiliary for all verbs

e.g : She has come by herself. (Elle est venue toute seule)

Followed by an infinitive, to have is the equivalent of MUST. « to » can be added to reinforce the idea (of possession).

e.g : I have to work (je dois travailler)

I have got to work (il faut que je travaille).

N.B : American people use the verb « to have » with « do » and « did » but British people make the difference.

1. If « to have » shows a usual or general fact, it is used with do or did.

e.g : Do children have to obey their parents ? (Les enfants doivent-ils obéir à leurs parents ?

2. Do and did are not necessary when to have shows something particular or occasional

e.g : The pupils haven't to do so many tasks today. (Les élèves ne doivent pas beaucoup travailler aujourd'hui).

3. To have is used with just a past participle to indicate a recent past (immediate).

e.g : He has just closed the door (Il vient juste de fermer).

4. With the word « left » to translate the French expression « il me reste ..., avoir encore »

e.g : Have you got any clothes left for me ? (Il vous reste encore/ avez-vous encore d'habits pour moi ?)

APPLIED EXERCISE

1. Il était en train de jouer la flûte.(He was playing the flute.)
2. Ces mangues étaient rongées par les vers. (These mangoes were eaten by the worms).
3. On peut voir beaucoup d'oiseaux sur les branches de ces arbres. (Many birds are to be seen on the branches of these trees).
4. Elle doit voyager en avion demain.(She is to travel by plane tomorrow).
5. Cette table a 1m de long. (This table is one meter long) ;
6. Il a 15 ans, son frère n'en a que 7. (He is 15years, his brother is only 7).
7. Nous avons sommeil après le long voyage.(we are sleepy after the long journey).
8. Il est tombé dans la rivière. (He has fallen into the river).
9. Il faut que tu partes, c'est impératif. (You have to go, it's a must)
10. Les femmes doivent-elles travailler sur terre ? (Do women have to work hard on the ground ?)
11. Il vient seulement de traverser le village.(He has just crossed the village)
12. Ils viennent seulement de se rencontrer. (They have just met each other).
13. Tu feras mieux d'aller à la chasse. (You had better to go hunting).
14. Voulez-vous du thé ou café ? (Will you have a cup of tea or coffee ?).
15. J'aimerais mieux aller au film, c'est plus intéressant. (I have rather go to film it's more interesting).
16. Quelle est la profondeur de la piscine ? (How deep is the swimming pool ?).

17. Quelle distance y a -t -il d'ici à Londres ? (How far is it from here to London ?)

IV- GRAMMAR : QUESTION TAGS

Tags questions are questions asking for agreement or disagreement at the end of a statement. Tag questions are negative after a positive statement and negative after a negative statement and are often translated in French by « n'est-ce pas », « hem », « vraiment », « réellement », tag questions are used in speech much more than they are used in writing. They are in interrogative or negative contracted forms.

AUXILIARY + (NOT) + PERSONAL PRONOUN SUBJECT

e.g : Positive statement Interronegative Tag

Simon et Alex are good friends, Aren't they?

Florent has applied for the job, Hasn't he?

Negative statement (interrogative)	Positive
---	-----------------

He won't have time to revise his lessons, will he ?

You weren't listening, were you ?

That isn't Mike over there, is it ?

- **If, in a class (sentence; a group of words that has a subject-verb combination in it), there is no operator (there isn't any auxiliary), use do/does or did in the interro-negative contracted form.**

e.g : You like their house, don't you ?

She looks very pretty, doesn't she ?

The kids visited the park, didn't they?

You speak English, don't you?

I saw him, didn't I?

- **When the subject is not a pronoun but a noun, the noun is replaced by a pronoun that fits.**

e.g : My mother doesn't like onions does she ?

John could help you, couldn't he?

Our parents and brothers aren't with us, are they?

Tahiti must be an interesting place, mustn't it?

e.g: I am not talking, am I?

- **When to have is used, not as an auxiliary but as a main verb, you need to use do/does/did to from the question tag instead of repeating has, have or had.**

e.g: She has come back, hasn't she?

John has not got any pets, has he?

- **But with **to have** meaning an obligation, the 2 usages are possible.**
 - e.g : You have to get up early, haven't you ? don't you ?
- **OTHER TAG**
 - He doesn't like tomatoes, « I do » (Il n'aime pas les tomates « moi si »)
 - Olivier got up at 6 this morning, didn't he? (or did he really ?) Olivier s'est levé à 6 heures ce matin, n'est-ce pas, (vraiment réellement)
 - There can also be used as a subject of a tag.

e.g : There is a meeting at the market, isn't there ?

EXERCISE

Put “tags” at the end of the following sentences:

1. Many French people celebrate Easter, don't they?
2. You ate chocolate eggs on Easter Sunday, didn't you?
3. Easter Sunday was nice and sunny, wasn't it?
4. There weren't many interesting programs on TV last night, were there?
5. You won't have any test today, will you?
6. Achta is on holiday, isn't she?
7. You weren't listening, were you?
8. My mother does not like onions, does she?
9. Florent has applied for the Job hasn't he?
10. You can type, can't you?
11. You have got a camera, haven't you?
12. There are a lot of people here, haven't you?
13. Open the door, will you?
14. Let's go for a walk, shall we?
15. I'm late, aren't I ?

16. That is not Mike over there, is it?
17. Listen, will you ?

V- WHAT IS A QUESTION?

A question is a special kind of sentence

e.g: When are you leaving?

But in order to have a complete sense (meaning), a question needs a verb and a subject. There are 2 ways of asking question: Direct question and indirect (reported) questions.

1. Direction questions

The structure of a direct question is: **AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + VERB** and the probable answer is yes or no.
A direct question is also called Yes/No question.

e.g : Will Paul and Mary come to the party ? Yes, they will ; No they won't.

2. WH questions

WH questions are formed with interrogative pronouns and are emphasized (accentuer, porter sur) on one element of the sentence that could be:

- A subject(who/what) which is always complement.

- An object (who/what/whose/when, where/why, how...)

e.g : I drove Paul to Walia yesterday because his car had broken down.

We can ask 4 questions on this sentence:

- ✓ Who did you drive ?
- ✓ Where did you drive him?
- ✓ When did you drive Paul there?
- ✓ Why did you drive him here?

a) **Structure**

The structure of a WH questions is similar to that of a yes / no question.

WH + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + VERB

- Who have you invited ?
- What will you have to buy ?

The interrogation pronoun is always placed at a preposition this preposition comes at the end or after the verb.

e.g : What are you going to sit on ? (sur quoi ?)

- Who did you go to the exhibition with?avec qui ?).
- When did you arrive ? (temps).
- Since when have you been here ? (temps)
- Where did you leave your suitcases ? (lieu)
- Why did you travel ?(manière)
- What time did the train leave, (temps/heure)

- What did you bring your guitar form ? (but)

a) Here are some examples of verbs with prepositions:

To belong (to); to care (about)

To complain (about) ; to listen (to)

To look (after); to rely (on) ; to agree

(with someone ; to agree (about) something ; to apply (to) something ; to apply (for) something ; to comment (on) ; to suffer (from) ; to aim (at) ...

Some mistakes must be avoided while using their equivalent in French.

To answer: répondre à

e.g : You didn't answer my question. He entered the room (entre dans)

She never forgave her sister (pardonner à...)

You should obey your father (obéir à ...)

b) In some circumstances, the interrogative pronoun is not directly followed by the auxiliary.

e.g : How much, how many :

- How much work have you done ?

How much + nom indénombrable + aux + S + V

How many + nom dénombrable Pluriel + auxiliaire + S + V

e.g : How many invitations did you send ?

- How long, how big, how old, how far.
- Asking questions related to degree.
 - How long will it take ?
 - How long ago was it destroyed ?
 - How big is your house ?
 - How old will she be when she leaves school ?
 - How far did you walk ?
- Whose : whose racket did you borrow ?
- Which/what : with determiners in front of a noun.
 - e.g : Which doctor did you call ? The old one ? The young one ?
 - What flag is that ?
 - What president is here on visit ?

VI- THE PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect expresses an action that belongs both to present and the past. This action can be completed or uncompleted, or past without any precision in time. It is formed with:

TO HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE.

e.g : I have finished my homework (completed)

I Have not completed my thesis yet (uncompleted)

I have been to England (Past without any precision).

- a) The present perfect is used with SINCE to express an action which started at a precise point in the past and which is going on in the present.**

e.g : I have studied English since 1984

J'étudie l'Anglais depuis 1984.

b) The present perfect is used with for to express the derivation of an action with started in the past and which goes on in the present.

TO HAVE + PARTICIPLE + FOR

e.g : I have lived in Yaoundé for 10 years.

c) The present perfect is used with JUST to show a recent past.

e.g : She has just gone out

Means: She went out a short time ago.

d) The present perfect can be used with the progressive form.

e.g : I have been teaching in Canada for 4 years : J'enseigne au Canada depuis 4 ans/ il y a 4 ans que j'enseigne au Canada.

e) The present perfect is also used with adverbs of frequency: ever/ never and are placed between the subject and the past participle.

e.g : Have you ever done this before ?

No, viewer, it's the most interesting thing I've ever done.

EXERCISE

- I. Translate the following sentences into English
1. Tu viens de le quitter. (you have just left him)
2. Elle prépare du riz depuis 3 ans. (She has cooked rice for 3 years/has been cooking.)

3. La radio vient d'en parle. (The radio has just talked about it.)
4. Ses parents viennent de lui envoyer 1^{ère} lettre. (His parents have just sent him a letter.)

II. Put a sentence from list **a** with a sentence from list **b**.

a.

1. Where are your parents ?
2. You've got a lot of shopping?
3. Is your brother in ?
4. Isn't Susan here ?
5. Your parents look well.
- 6.

b.

1. No, he's gone out.
2. They've gone on holiday.
3. I've been to the supermarket
4. No, she has gone home
5. He's just been out
6. They've just been on holiday

VII- VOCABULARY

Procession : defilé, cortège

Fasting: jeûne

To fast: jeûner

Sunrise : lever du soleil qui est différent de Sunset : coucher

Thirst: soif

To be thirsty :avoir soif

To quench : étancher sa soif

To quench one's thirst : se désalterer

To fatten : faire grossir, engraisser

Fattening : qui fait grossir

To slaughter: abattre ; the slaughter :le boucher

Slaughter house: abattoir

Plenty beaucoup de, abondance

Plenty of money/time : beaucoup (abondance) d'argent /temps

Plentifully : abondamment, copieusement

Plethora : surabondance

Huge : enorme, vaste, immense, formidable

Towns people : habitants de la ville, citadins

Township : commune, bourg, bourgade

Jewels : bijoux, joyau

Jewelled or jeweled : orné de bijoux

Jeweller/jeweler : bijoutier

Jewellery/jewelery : bijouterie, joaillerie

To ride – rode – ridden : aller, se promener, monter, à cheval

He rides well : il est bon cavalier

To go for a ride : faire une promenade à cheval

To ride a bicycle/to go for a ride in the car : aller se promener à bicyclette/faire un tour en voiture

Drummer : batteur, joueur de tambour

To bear/ to bang a drum: frapper, taper sur un tambour

Golden : en or, d'or / doré

Golden boy/girl: enfant prodigue

VIII- THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- a) The present perfect continuous is used to show that an action that started in past is not completed in the present moment.**
- b) The structure of the present perfect continuous is as follow:**

**SUBJECT + HAS (HAVE) BEEN + VERB-ING.
Present perfect (to be) + verb-ing.**

e.g:

- Ali has been praying in the mosque since 9 O'clock
- You are late, what have you been doing? (A quoi avez-vous consacré votre temps jusqu'au moment où je vous ai parlé?)
- I've been working a lot.

- c) The present perfect can be used with FOR-SINCE-AGO.**

e.g: Ali has been praying in the mosque since 9h

Ali has been praying in the mosque for 3hours.

IX- GRAMMAR: FOR – SINCE – AGO

FOR : We use “FOR” to show the duration of an action.

- a) If an action started in the past, goes on in the present moment, we use: Present perfect or present perfect continuous + FOR.**

e.g: He has played on this team for several years. (Il joue dans cette équipe depuis plusieurs années).

He has been playing on this team for several years

- b) If the action is completed, we use: PRETERIT + FOR**
e.g: I lived in London for 5years. (j'ai habité à Londres depuis pendant 5 ans, maintenant je n'y suis plus).

SINCE is used to show the starting point of an action.

It's structure is: Present perfect + SINCE

e.g: he has played his team since 1984. (Il joue dans cette équipe depuis 1984).

AGO is used to show the duration of an action that is known and is put at the end a sentence it is formed with: **Preterit + duration (temps écoulé) + AGO.**
e.g: I met him 4days ago. (je l'ai rencontré il y a 4 jours).

X- OTHERS CASES

PERFECT + DURATION (Temps écoulé) + BEFORE
I have bought this suit 2 weeks before. (J'ai acheté ce costume il y a 2 semaines).

IT IS + (PRETERIT) + SINCE + PRETERIT
It is 3 days since I bought it. (Il y a 3 jours que je l'ai acheté).

POSSIBLE EXPRESSIONS

SINCE		FOR
8'Oclock	1977	2 hours a week
Monday	Christmas	10 minutes 5 years
May 12	Lunchtime	3 days a long time
April	we arrived	6 months ages
The holidays		

EXERCISE

a- Put in for, since or ago.

- 1) I have started school since November 1959
- 2) We left our village 5 months ago
- 3) Their parents have been working for 5 years
- 4) Peter has worked for a long time
- 5) I have slept for 2 days
- 6) She has not slept since last week
- 7) The teacher saw him 4 days ago
- 8) We lived in N'Djamena for a year
- 9) Smith studied in London for 3 years
- 10) My darling kissed me for an hour
- 11) It started raining since 13h 00
- 12) It has been raining since 13h 00
- 13) I've been waiting for you for 2 hours
- 14) She has been working here since April
- 15) Joe and Carol met when they were in college a long time ago.

b- Translate into English

- 1) J'ai visité Londres il y a 3ans. (I visited London 3 years ago).
- 2) Elle écrit depuis 2heures. (She has written for 2hours).
- 3) Elle a quitté la maison depuis l'année dernière. (She has left home since last year).
- 4) Je travaille ici depuis Novembre 1975. (I have worked here since November 1975).
- 5) Je ne dors pas depuis le mois dernier. (I've not slept since last month).
- 6) Je suis à Moundou depuis 5mois. (I have been in Moundou for 5 months).
- 7) Il y a 15 ans, j'étais enfant. (15 years ago, I was a child)
- 8) J'ai vecu à Kélo pendant 5 ans. (I lived in Kélo for 5 years).

9) Je l'ai vu il y a 5mn. (I saw him 5 minutes ago).

Documents ayant servi à élaborer ce support de cours

Teacher's Book , Collection Go for English 3e, Edicef, 2001, 96p

L'Anglais en Afrique 3e

Le Guide ABC Brevet Révision 3e

L'Essentiel de la Grammaire Anglaise: préparations aux BEPC-PROBA-BAC

More dialogs for Everyday use, Dean Curry, The English Language Programs Division of United States Information Agency, Washington DC, 2014

Brighter grammar : an English grammar with exercises. Book 1, CE Eckersley, Margaret Macaulay, Jennetta Vise, Longman, 1960

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