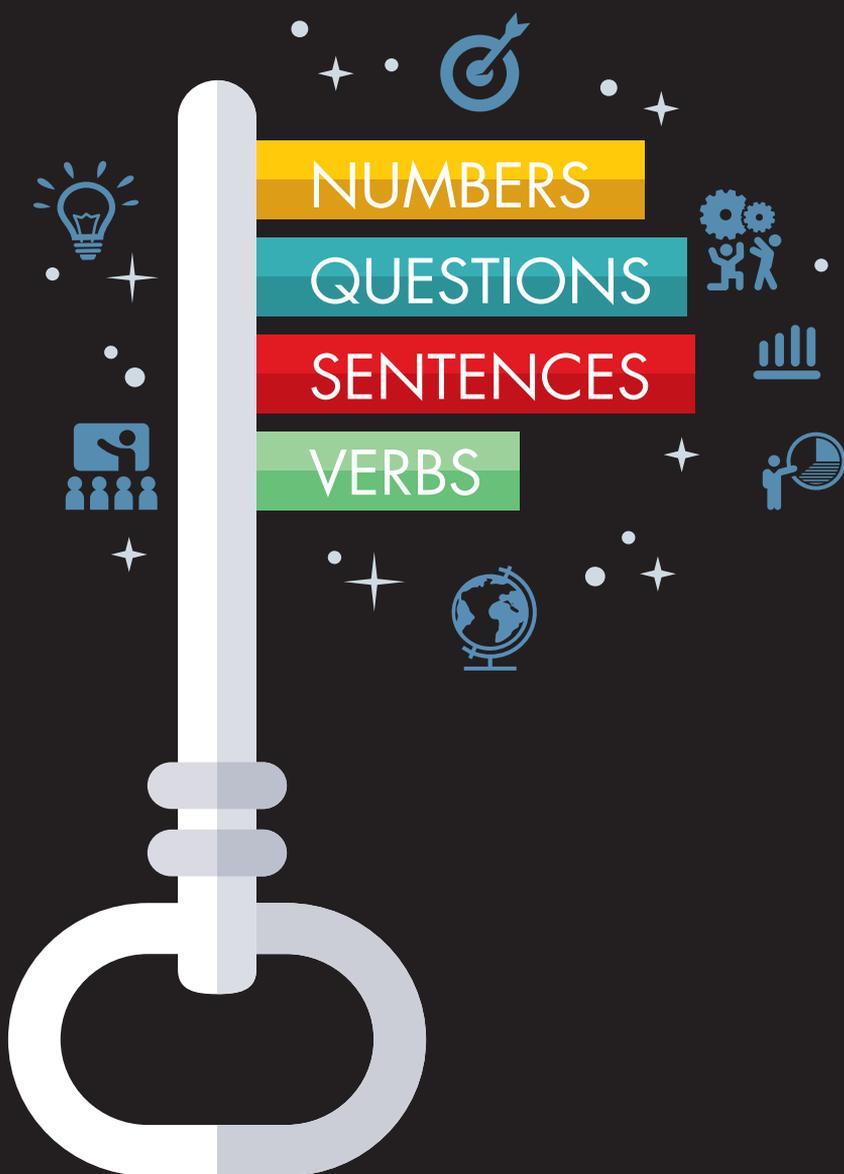


Access Grammar

reference book



Madeleine Bouchard
Lucie Tanguay



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PRÉFACE

Nous avons conçu cet ouvrage en tout premier lieu pour les élèves du secondaire et aussi pour toute personne désirant acquérir une base en anglais langue seconde. Notre but n'est pas de leur offrir un précis grammatical mais plutôt un guide concis et visuel pour faciliter la compréhension et l'application des règles.

Pour la rédaction de ce manuel, nous avons fait appel à notre vécu d'enseignantes et puisé dans le matériel que nous avons élaboré au cours des ans. À cet effet, nous nous sommes concentrées sur l'essentiel des éléments grammaticaux qui devraient être maîtrisés par un(e) élève à la fin de ses études secondaires. De plus, nous avons illustré les règles avec des tableaux pour qu'elles soient faciles à consulter et à comprendre et aussi pour que l'élève puisse s'en servir seul(e). Nous avons testé et vérifié son contenu auprès de groupes scolaires et nous sommes convaincues de sa pertinence et de son utilité.

Merci à celles et ceux qui ont cru en nous et qui nous ont encouragées et en particulier, à nos collègues pour leur feedback constructif.

Les auteurs

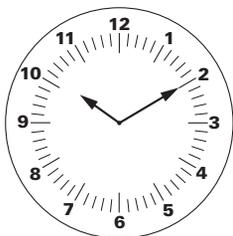
SPÉCIMEN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Adjectives:	
– demonstrative	20
– indefinite	19
– possessive (<i>mon, ma, mes,...</i>)	21
– use of the adjective	15
Adverbs	43
Ago (<i>il y a</i>)	10
Articles (definite and indefinite)	11
Building a sentence	22
Capitalization	8
Comparison (equality, difference, comparative, superlative)	16
Conditional sentences	37
Connecting words and expressions	44
Days of the week, months and seasons of the year	6
Direct speech vs indirect speech	40
“ Faux-amis ” (list)	64
Gerund or verb-ing and to+infinitive	39
Irregular verbs (list)	48
Making questions :	
– with a question-word	27
– yes/no questions	24
– question-tags/tag-endings	46
Modals (<i>can, have to, should, ...</i>)	42
Negative form	23
Numbers	5
Passive voice	38
Plural of nouns	13
Possessive case	14
Prepositions	12

Pronouns:	
– demonstrative	20
– indefinite	19
– personal (subject, object)	21
– possessive (<i>mine, yours, ...</i>)	21
– reflexive	21
– relative	20
Pronunciation of the final “ed”	57
Punctuation	9
Question-words (<i>what, where, when, ...</i>)	26
Regular verbs (list)	53
Short answers :	
– yes/no questions.	25
– question tags	47
Telling the time	7
There is/are, there was/were, there will be (<i>il y a/avait/aura</i>)	10
To be	28
To have	29
Transition words.	45
Two-word verbs (list)	58
Useful expressions	62
VERBS:	
– conditional.	36
– forming verb tenses	31
– future substitute.	34
– imperative	36
– present continuous (progressive)	35
– present perfect	35
– simple future	34
– simple past	33
– simple present	32
– tenses and their uses.	30
Verb index	66

TELLING THE TIME

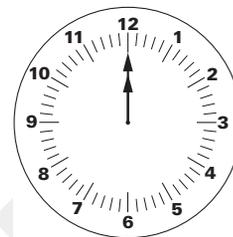


- **clock**
- **clockwise** (rotation)
- **hour(s)/minute(s)**
- **hour hand** or **big hand**
- **minute hand** or **small hand**

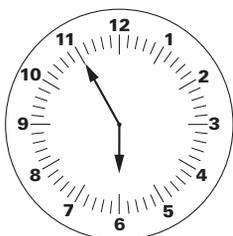
- **What time** is it?
- **What** is the **time**?
- Can/could you give me **the time**, please? (polite form)
- **It is (it's)...**

Useful expressions:

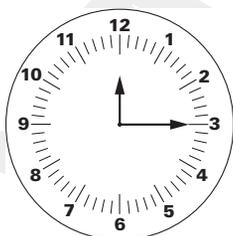
- **on time** (à l'heure)
- **in time** (à temps)
- **just in time** (juste à temps)
- **behind time** (en retard)



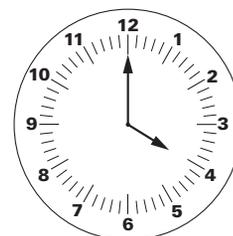
- it's **12 o'clock (am/pm)**
or
- **midnight** (am)
or
- **noon** (pm)



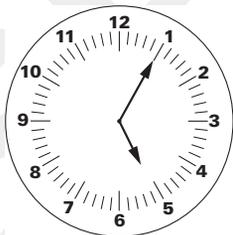
- it's **5:55 am** (five-fifty-five) on the **clock**; time to **get up** and **have breakfast**
- it is **five to six (in the morning)**



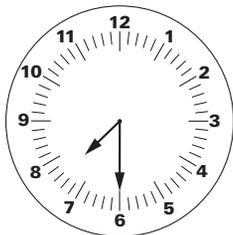
- it is **12:15 pm** (twelve-fifteen); time to **eat lunch (noon)**
- it's **fifteen past twelve**
- it's **a quarter past twelve**



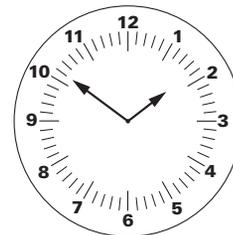
- it's **4 pm/4 o'clock**; **snack time (in the afternoon)**



- it is **5:05 pm** (five-o-five); time for **dinner/supper**
- it's **five past five**



- it's **7:30 pm** (seven-thirty); **at night/ in the evening/ tonight**
- it is **thirty past seven**
- it's **half past seven**



- it is **1:51 am** (one-fifty-one) on the **watch**; **during the night/overnight**
- it's **nine to two**

ADJECTIVES

Use	Examples
En anglais, l'adjectif se trouve <u>toujours</u> DEVANT le nom qu'il qualifie ou détermine ou après le verbe to be .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a big cat ... un gros chat - a sad story ... une histoire triste - dirty clothes ... des vêtements sales
L'adjectif est <u>toujours</u> INVARIABLE que ce soit en genre et/ou en nombre. Qu'il soit au féminin, au masculin, au singulier ou au pluriel, il restera NEUTRE en tout temps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a polite girl ... une fille polie - a tall boy ... un grand garçon - a black dog ... un chien noir - great students ... d'excellents élèves

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Si la phrase contient plusieurs adjectifs devant le nom, chacun doit être placé selon un ordre défini.

NOTEZ qu'il est rare de voir une série d'adjectifs illustrant chacune des catégories dans la même phrase.

Examples:

- Eve had **two** (determiner) **beautiful** (opinion) **pink** (color) **satin** (material) *ribbons in her hair.*
- There was **a** (determiner) **big** (size) **brown** (color) **hunting** (purpose) *dog in the background.*

Determiner	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Qualifier	Noun
a	lovely	large			colorful	Italian	cashmere		coat
his			new		blue	German		passenger	car
a few		tall	young			Canadian		hockey	players
her	nice			big	green		linen		scarf
those	popular				grey		leather	running	shoes
a	scary		old			French		horror	movie

Note:

1. Certains **verbes** sont suivis par un/des adjectif(s) comme: be, become, feel, get, look, taste, smell, ...
2. Quelques adjectifs **ne peuvent être placés devant** un nom tels: afraid, alone, asleep, awake, ...

Examples:

- **Be** careful!
- The cake **smells** good.
- That child is **afraid** in the dark.
- The baby is **asleep**.

FORMING VERB TENSES

Tense	Auxiliary	French	Affirmative	Negative	Question
SIMPLE PRESENT	DO	j'aide	I help	I do not help	do you help?
	DOES	il aide	he helps	he does not help	does he help?
SIMPLE PAST	DID	j'aidais	I helped	I did not help	did you help?
		j'ai aidé			
SIMPLE FUTURE	WILL	j'aiderai	I will help	I will not help	will you help?
FUTURE SUBSTITUTE	AM/IS/ARE + going to	j'aiderai je vais aider	I am going to help	I am not going to help	are you going to help?
PRESENT CONTINUOUS	AM/IS/ARE verb + ing	je suis en train d'aider	I am helping	I am not helping	are you helping?
PAST CONTINUOUS	WAS/WERE verb + ing	j'étais en train d'aider	I was helping	I was not helping	were you helping?
FUTURE CONTINUOUS	WILL BE verb + ing	je serai en train d'aider	I will be helping	I will not be helping	will you be helping?
PRESENT PERFECT	HAVE/HAS + verb (part. passé)	j'aide	I have helped	I have not helped	have you helped?
		il a aidé	he has helped	he has not helped	has he helped?
PAST PERFECT	HAD + verb (part. passé)	j'avais aidé	I had helped	I had not helped	had you helped?
FUTURE PERFECT	WILL HAVE + verb (part. passé)	j'aurai aidé	I will have helped	I will not have helped	will you have helped?
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS	HAVE/HAS + BEEN + verb + ing	j'aide (depuis)	I have been helping	I have not been helping	have you been helping?
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS	HAD + BEEN + verb + ing	j'aidais (depuis)	I had been helping	I had not been helping	had you been helping?
FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS	WILL HAVE + BEEN + verb + ing	j'aurai aidé (depuis)	I will have been helping	I will not have been helping	will you have been helping?
PRESENT CONDITIONAL	WOULD + verb	j'aiderais	I would help	I would not help	would you help?
PAST CONDITIONAL	WOULD HAVE + verb (part. passé)	j'aurais aidé	I would have helped	I would not have helped	would you have helped?

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Types of conditions	If – clause	Main clause
1. <u>Probable Condition</u> (future possible)	SIMPLE PRESENT If you study ,	SIMPLE PRESENT you succeed .
	SIMPLE PRESENT If you study ,	SIMPLE FUTURE you will succeed .
2. <u>Improbable Condition</u> (present unreal)	SIMPLE PAST If you studied ,	PRESENT CONDITIONAL you would succeed .
3. <u>Impossible Condition</u> (past unreal)	PAST PERFECT If you had studied ,	PAST CONDITIONAL you would have succeeded .

1. **Probable Condition**: dans ce premier type, **si** la condition **se réalise**, la situation décrite dans la proposition principale se produira. Cette proposition est donc **possible**.

Ex.: *If the phone **rings**, the dog **starts** to bark.*

*If the weather **is** nice tomorrow, we **will go** for a ride.*

*If they **can get** good tickets, they **will attend** the show at the Bell Center.*

2. **Improbable Condition**: dans ce deuxième type, **si** la condition **se réalisait**, la situation décrite dans la proposition principale se produirait. Cette situation **a peu de chances de se produire** parce que présentement, la condition ne peut être remplie.

Ex.: *If I **had** enough money, I **would go** to the restaurant tonight.*

*If he **trained** more, he **could run** the marathon.*

(Si la condition changeait, ça pourrait se réaliser.)

N.B.: La forme « **were** » du **verbe TO BE** s'utilise à **toutes** les personnes lorsque ce dernier suit « **if** ».

Ex.: *If I **were** you, I would start looking for a summer job right now.*

*If Sara **were** the owner of this restaurant, she would get a new cook.*

3. **Impossible Condition**: dans ce troisième type, il est **impossible** que la condition se réalise parce que le temps de réalisation est passé; il est **trop tard**.

Ex.: *If my friend **had come**, we **could have gone** out.*

*If my mother **had had** the message, she **would have called** me back.*

TRANSITION WORDS

Ces mots permettent de faire **un lien entre une idée et une autre**. Ils permettent aussi de **mieux comprendre comment ces idées sont reliées l'une à l'autre**. Voici comment ces mots peuvent être regroupés selon les diverses catégories de sens :

words that add information	- also, - third,	- besides, - moreover,	- first, - furthermore,	- second, - in addition,
words that indicate a comparison	- as...as, - likewise,	- by comparison, - in comparison,	- similarly, - like	- compared to - in the same way,
words that show a conclusion	- all in all, - in short, - to conclude,	- finally, - thus, - to sum up,	- in brief, - indeed, - in summary,	- in conclusion, - consequently,
words that show a condition or give an alternative	- depending on – or - either ... or		- otherwise	- providing that
words that show a contrast or difference	- although - in spite of - though - yet,	- despite this, - nevertheless, - on the contrary, - in/by comparison,	- however, - nonetheless, - unlike	- in contrast, - rather than - on the other hand,
words that present an example	- for example, - specifically,	- for instance, - namely	- to illustrate,	
words that show result or effect	- accordingly, - therefore, - as a consequence,	- as a result, - then,	- consequently, - thus,	- that is why - for this/that reason,
words that repeat information or summarize	- in fact, - to repeat,	- in other words, - to put it another way,	- once again,	
words that indicate facts	- certainly, - of course, - no doubt	- granted that - surely,	- in fact, - undoubtedly,	- naturally, - without a doubt,
words that show a time relationship, chronology of events or sequence	- soon, - beyond - eventually, - before - later, - still,	- after that, - during - ever since - from then on, - meanwhile, - the next day/night, ...	- afterwards, - earlier, - last/finally, - from/to - next,	- at first, - even when - following - in time, - now, - then, - until - while - last, - first,...

IRREGULAR VERBS

French	Infinitive (to) + base form	Simple present	Simple past	Past participle
A				
1. abandonner (activité)	(to) quit	quit, quits	quit	quit
2. acheter	(to) buy	buy, buys	bought	bought
3. accrocher (s')	(to) cling	cling, clings	clung	clung
4. agenouiller (s')	(to) kneel	kneel, kneels	knelt	knelt
5. aller	(to) go	go, goes	went	gone
6. aller à toute vitesse	(to) speed	speed, speeds	sped	sped
7. allumer / éclairer	(to) light	light, lights	lit / lighted	lit / lighted
8. apporter	(to) bring	bring, brings	brought	brought
9. asseoir (s')	(to) sit	sit, sits	sat	sat
10. attacher / lier	(to) bind	bind, binds	bound	bound
11. attraper	(to) catch	catch, catches	caught	caught
12. avoir	(to) have	have, has	had	had
B				
13. balayer	(to) sweep	sweep, sweeps	swept	swept
14. battre	(to) beat	beat, beats	beat	beaten
15. battre (se)	(to) fight	fight, fights	fought	fought
16. blesser / faire mal	(to) hurt	hurt, hurts	hurt	hurt
17. bondir	(to) spring	spring, springs	sprang	sprung
18. boire	(to) drink	drink, drinks	drank	drunk
19. bouleverser	(to) upset	upset, upsets	upset	upset
20. brasser	(to) shake	shake, shakes	shook	shaken
21. briller	(to) shine	shine, shines	shone	shone
22. briser (se)	(to) break	break, breaks	broke	broken
C				
23. cacher (se)	(to) hide	hide, hides	hid	hidden
24. chanter	(to) sing	sing, sings	sang	sung
25. chercher	(to) seek	seek, seeks	sought	sought
26. choisir	(to) choose	choose, chooses	chose	chosen
27. coller	(to) stick	stick, sticks	stuck	stuck
28. commencer	(to) begin	begin, begins	began	begun
29. comprendre	(to) understand	understand, understands	understood	understood
30. conduire	(to) drive	drive, drives	drove	driven
31. construire	(to) build	build, builds	built	built
32. coucher (se)	(to) lie	lie, lies	lay	lain
33. coudre	(to) sew	sew, sews	sewed	sewn / sewed