

# REMÉDIATION



## Can et can't

### 1) CAN

CAN peut exprimer :

- la permission: You **can** go to the cinema with your friends. *Tu peux aller au cinéma avec tes amis.*
- la capacité: I **can** play tennis. *Je peux / Je sais jouer au tennis.*

### 2) CAN'T

CAN'T peut exprimer :

- l'interdiction: You **can't** go to the cinema with your friends. *Tu ne peux pas aller au cinéma avec tes amis.*
- l'incapacité: I **can't** play tennis. *Je ne sais pas jouer au tennis.*

Complétez les phrases suivantes avec CAN OU CAN'T.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ play football very well,
2. but he \_\_\_\_\_ play rugby: he's not good at rugby.
3. This cake is delicious: you \_\_\_\_\_ cook very well!
4. Mum, \_\_\_\_\_ I go out tonight?
5. No, you \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ do this exercise alone: it's very easy!
7. This is too difficult! I \_\_\_\_\_ do it.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle speak Chinese?

## Pronoms personnels sujets et compléments

Les pronoms personnels possèdent deux fonctions différentes :

Ils peuvent être **sujets** (I see Jane - je vois Jane)

Ils peuvent être **compléments directs** ou **indirects** (I saw her - je l'ai vue)

Les pronoms, qu'ils soient **sujets** ou **compléments**, s'emploient pour remplacer des noms :

*A vous de jouer, trouvez les pronoms corrects dans les phrases ci-dessous*

1. John and Paul are good friends. \_\_\_\_\_ play cards together.
2. Jane thinks this story is very sad. It makes \_\_\_\_\_ cry !
3. Jennifer is a teacher. \_\_\_\_\_ loves her job.
4. I don't like Kim and Sue. I don't want to see \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I prefer Paul, I like \_\_\_\_\_ very much.
6. Where is my book? You put \_\_\_\_\_ on the table.
7. We are very happy. Our friends invited \_\_\_\_\_ to a party.
8. You look worried. Can \_\_\_\_\_ help you?
9. Jane and I are the same age. \_\_\_\_\_ are twins.
10. It is Mary's birthday. I am going to buy \_\_\_\_\_ a present.

<u>Pronom Personnel sujet</u>	<u>Pronom Personnel complément</u>
I	me
You	you
She	her
He	him
It	it
We	us
you	you
they	them

# Présent simple

Le présent simple se forme en ajoutant un -S à la troisième personne du singulier (he / she / it). Les autres personnes sont identiques à la base verbale.

	WALK	GO	WATCH	CRY	PLAY
I	walk	go	watch	cry	play
You	walk	go	watch	cry	play
He/She/It	walks	goes	watches	cries	plays
We	walk	go	watch	cry	play
You					
They					

## 2. Les questions :

Les questions au présent simple se forment selon le schéma suivant :

- DO/DOES + SUJET + VERBE + COMPLÉMENT(S)
- MOT INTERROGATIF + DO/DOES + SUJET + VERBE + COMPLÉMENT(S) (sauf who)

**Exemples :** Do you ever go to the swimming pool? / When do you go to the swimming pool?

## 3. La forme négative:

Il suffit de rajouter DO NOT (= DON'T) ou DOES NOT (=DOESN'T) entre le sujet et le verbe

**Exemples :** I don't like liars but it doesn't mean that I never lie !

## Exercice : Utiliser le présent simple. Il peut y avoir des questions et des négations.

- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) beautiful clothes
- My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not/speak) English, sorry!
- Her sister \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) every day.
- I am very good at German; I \_\_\_\_\_ (understand) it quite well.
- I am not good at Spanish ; I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/understand) it at all.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (understand/she) Italian?
- They have a car, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not/take) the bus.
- He has a funny dog. His name is Sugar ; he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) with him all the time.
- He's very big! He \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) a lot!
- \_\_\_\_\_ (know/ you) Mr Smith?
- It's 10.30! They always \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) late.
- What time \_\_\_\_\_ (go/your children) to school?
- Harry \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television from 7.00 to 9.00 every evening.
- She is hard-working. She always \_\_\_\_\_ (try) to do her best.
- Jane \_\_\_\_\_ (study) psychology at university.