

CONJUGAISON EN ANGLAIS - TABLEAU RECAPITULATIF

	PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT BE+ING	PRETERIT SIMPLE	PRETERIT BE+ING
Formation	BV (+s à la 3 ^{ème} pers. du sing.)	BE (au présent) + BV-ing (2 mots)	<u>Régulier</u> : BV+ed <u>Irrégulier</u> : 2 ^e colonne par cœur	Was / were + BV-ing (2 mots)
Utilisation	Généralités (habitudes, goûts, opinion...)	- Action en train de se passer - Futur proche - Reproche (utilisé avec <i>always</i>)	Action passée, terminée, datée, révolue, coupée du présent.	Action qui dure dans le passé (on était <u>en train</u> de faire quelque chose à un certain moment)
Auxiliaire	DO	BE	DID	WAS / WERE
Indices	<i>Always, never, every, ...</i>	<i>Now, today, tomorrow, ...</i>	<i>Yesterday, last week, 3 days ago, ...</i>	<i>Yesterday, last week, 3 days ago, ...</i>
Exemple +	I eat chocolate everyday, he eats chocolate.	I am eating chocolate.	I ate chocolate. I liked chocolate.	I was eating chocolate, when ...
Exemple -	I don't eat chocolate, he doesn't eat chocolate.	I am not eating chocolate.	I didn't eat chocolate, I didn't like it.	I wasn't eating chocolate when...
Exemple ?	Do you eat chocolate ? Does he eat chocolate ?	Are you eating chocolate ?	Did you eat chocolate ? Did you like it ?	Were you eating chocolate when ... ?

	PRESENT PERFECT	PLUPERFECT	FUTUR	CONDITIONNEL PRESENT	CONDITIONNEL PASSE
Formation	HAVE / HAS + PP (2 mots)	HAD + PP (2 mots)	WILL + BV (2 mots)	WOULD + BV (2 mots)	WOULD HAVE + PP (3 mots)
Utilisation	Lien passé-présent : - Expérience jusqu'à aujourd'hui - Action passée qui se poursuit dans le présent - Action passée qui a des conséquences sur le présent - L'action vient juste de se passer	- Action antérieure à un fait déjà passé - Discours indirect - Concordance des temps avec <i>if</i> (trop tard)	- Action future - Concordance des temps avec <i>if</i> (très probable)	- Discours indirect - Souhait (would like) - Hypothèses - Concordance des temps avec <i>if</i> (peu probable)	- Discours indirect - Hypothèses - Concordance des temps avec <i>if</i> (trop tard)
Auxiliaire	HAVE / HAS	HAD	WILL	WOULD	WOULD
Indices	<i>Already, ever, just, since...</i>	<i>Before, already, if ...</i>	<i>Next, in 2060, if...</i>	<i>If, he said, the next ...</i>	<i>If, he said, ...</i>
Exemple +	I have already eaten chocolate.	I had eaten chocolate.	I will eat chocolate.	I would eat chocolate.	I would have eaten chocolate.
Exemple -	I haven't eaten chocolate.	I hadn't eaten chocolate.	I won't eat chocolate.	I wouldn't eat chocolate.	I wouldn't have eaten chocolate.
Exemple ?	Have you ever eaten chocolate?	Had you eaten chocolate?	Will you eat chocolate ?	Would you eat chocolate ?	Would you have eaten chocolate ?

BV = Base verbale. Le verbe nu, non conjugué sans terminaison (ex : play, go, be, ...)

PP = Participe Passé (Verbes réguliers : BV+ed / Verbes irréguliers : par cœur, 3^{ème} colonne)

Des vidéos explicatives sur tous les temps et des fiches d'exercices sur le site <http://madamescozzaro.netboard.me/conjugaison>

