

temps	Present simple	Present continuous	Present perfect simple	Present perfect continuous
Forme positive	I walk you walk he/she/it walks we walk you walk they walk	I am walking you are walking he/she/it is walking we are walking you are walking they are walking	I have walked you have walked he/she/it has walked we have walked you have walked they have walked	I have been walking you have been walking he/she/it has been walking we have been walking you have been walking they have been walking
Forme négative	I don't walk you don't walk he/she/it doesn't walk we don't walk you don't walk they don't walk	I am not walking you are not walking he/she/it is not walking we are not walking you are not walking they are not walking	I have not walked you have not walked he/she/it has not walked we have not walked you have not walked they have not walked	I haven't been walking you haven't been walking he/she/it hasn't been walking we haven't been walking you haven't been walking they haven't been walking
Forme interrogative	Do I walk? do you walk? does he/she/it walk? do we walk? do you walk? do they walk?	Am I walking? are you walking? is he/she/it walking? are we walking? are you walking? are they walking?	Have I walked? have you walked? has he/she/it walked? have we walked? have you walked? have they walked?	Have I been walking? Have you been walking? Has he/she/it been walking? Have we been walking? Have you been walking? Have they been walking?
utilisation	Habitude	Action en progression au moment où on parle	1-Action passée qui vient de se finir 2-action passée qui se prolonge dans le futur 3-action passée ayant un LIEN avec le présent	Idem que present perfect simple MAIS surtout utilisé pour des actions longues et non finies
Exemple :	I <u>walk</u> every Sunday morning the dog barks every morning	Don't disturb me, I <u>am working</u> right now	1. I <u>have</u> finally <u>finished</u> my work 2. it's 2 P.M. and I <u>have worked</u> at the office the entire day and I am not done yet 3. There <u>has been</u> a car crash SO there are many traffic jam  consequence->present	I <u>have been living</u> here for 50 years I <u>have been working</u> on it all my life
Ligne du temps explicative				

Temps	Past simple	Past continuous	Past perfect simple	Past perfect continuous
Forme affirmative	I walked you walked He/she/it walked we walked you walked they walked	I was walking You were walking He/she/it was walking We were walking You were walking They were walking	I had walked You had walked He/she/it had walked We had walked You had walked They had walked	I had been walking You had been walking He/she/it had been walking We had been walking You had been walking They had been walking
Forme negative	I didn't walk you didn't walk he/she/it didn't walk we didn't walk you didn't walk they didn't walk	I wasn't walking You weren't walking He/she/it wasn't walking We weren't walking You weren't walking They weren't walking	I hadn't walked You hadn't walked He/she/it hadn't walked We hadn't walked You hadn't walked They hadn't walked	I hadn't been walking You hadn't been walking He/she/it hadn't been walking We hadn't been walking You hadn't been walking They hadn't been walking
Forme interrogative	Did I walk? did you walk did he/she/it walk? did we walk? did you walk? did they walk?	Was I walking? Were you walking? Was he/she/it walking? Were we walking? Were you walking? Were they walking?	Had I walked? Had you walked? Had he/she/it walked? Had we walked? Had you walked? Had they walked?	Had I been walking? Had you been walking? Had he/she/it been walking? Had we been walking? Had you been walking? Had they been walking?
Utilisation	Action passée, clôturée, n'ayant aucun lien avec le présent	1.Action passée à un moment précis 2.Action en progression lorsqu'un autre courte la coupe	Action passée antérieure à une autre action passée	Idem que past perfect continuous MAIS on accentue la temporalité
Exemple	There <u>was</u> a car crash	1.what <u>were</u> you <u>doing</u> at 4 O'clock?-I was playing tennis 2.I <u>was reading</u> when the phone rang	I saw him yesterday. He told me that he <u>had succeeded</u> in his studies	<u>Had</u> you <u>been walking</u> all night when I woke up?
Ligne du temps explicative				

Temps	Future simple	Future continuous	Future perfect simple	Future perfect continuous
Forme affirmative	I will walk You will walk He/She/it will walk We will walk You will walk They will walk	I will be walking You will be walking He/she/it will be walking We will be walking You will be walking They will be walking	I will have walked You will have walked He/She/it will have walked We will have walked You will have walked They will have walked	I will have been walking You will have been walking He/she/it will have been walking We will have been walking You will have been walking They will have been walking
Forme negative	I won't walk You won't walk He/She/it won't walk We won't walk You won't walk They won't walk	I won't be walking You won't be walking He/she/it won't be walking We won't be walking You won't be walking They won't be walking	I won't have walked You won't have walked He/She/it won't have walked We won't have walked You won't have walked They won't have walked	I won't have been walking You won't have been walking He/she/it won't have been walking We won't have been walking You won't have been walking They won't have been walking
Forme interrogative	Will I walk? Will you walk? Will he/she/it walk? Will we walk? Will you walk? Will they walk?	Will I be walking? Will you be walking? Will he/she/it be walking? Will we be walking? Will you be walking? Will they be walking?	Will I have walked? Will you have walked? Will he/she/it have walked? Will we have walked? Will you have walked? Will they have walked?	Will I have been walking? Will you have been walking? Will he/she/it have been walking? Will we have been walking? Will you have been walking? Will they have been walking?
Utilization	1. Will: decision prise au moment même, non planifiée 2. Will peut être remplacée par "To be going to": action planifiée	Sert à exprimer qu'une action sera en train de se passer à un moment donné	1. Action qui se finira dans le futur à un point de référence donné 2. will peut être remplacé par "to be going to" pour insister sur l'aspect de planification mais rare (forme verbale lourde)	1. Idem que futur perfect simple MAIS la durée est accentuée 1. Will peut être remplacé par "to be going to" (idem que futur perfect simple)
Exemples	1. I <u>will open</u> the window 2. I <u>am going to go</u> to Belgium next year	I <u>will be finishing</u> it when you come back	<u>Will</u> you <u>have left</u> by the time they come back?	Next year I <u>will have been teaching</u> for 40 years.
Ligne du temps explicative				

Temps	Conditionnel simple	Conditionnel continu	Conditionnel parfait simple	Conditionnel parfait continu
Forme affirmative	I would walk You would walk He/she/it would walk We would walk You would walk They would walk	I would be walking You would be walking He/She/it would be walking We would be walking You would be walking They would be walking	I would have walked You would have walked He/She/it would have walked We would have walked You would have walked They would have walked	I would have been walking You would have been walking He/She/it would have been walking We would have been walking You would have been walking They would have been walking
Forme negative	I wouldn't walk You wouldn't walk He/she/it wouldn't walk We wouldn't walk You wouldn't walk They wouldn't walk	I wouldn't be walking You wouldn't be walking He/she/it wouldn't be walking We wouldn't be walking You wouldn't be walking They wouldn't be walking	I wouldn't have walked You wouldn't have walked He/She/it wouldn't have walked We wouldn't have walked You wouldn't have walked They wouldn't have walked	I wouldn't have been walking You wouldn't have been walking He/She/it wouldn't have been walking We wouldn't have been walking You wouldn't have been walking They wouldn't have been walking
Forme interrogative	Would I walk? Would you walk? Would he/she/it walk? Would we walk? Would you walk? Would they walk?	Would I be walking? Would you be walking? Would he/she/it be walking? Would we be walking? Would you be walking? Would they be walking?	Would I have walked? Would you have walked? Would he/She/it have walked? Would we have walked? Would you have walked? Would they have walked?	Would I have been walking? Would you have been walking? Would he/She/it have been walking? Would we have been walking? Would you have been walking? Would they have been walking?
utilisation	Actions incertaines demandant une condition	Idem que temps simple MAIS on insiste sur la temporalité de l'action	Action qui aurait pu se produire mais ne s'est pas produit	Idem que parfait simple MAIS en insistant sur la durée
Exemple	I <u>would go</u> if you came with me	I <u>would be walking</u> (right now) if I was free	I <u>would have come</u> if I had known	I <u>would have been walking</u> the whole day if I had had the opportunity
Ligne du temps explicative				

Note par rapport aux temps: ATTENTION AUX TEMPS PRIMITIFS (ou IRREGULIERS). Ceux-ci ont une conjugaison particulière à apprendre par cœur (comme en néerlandais). Mais Si le verbe est régulier, la terminaison sera TOUJOURS "ED" (mais attention à la prononciation, qui peut changer)

Quand placer "DO"?

Dans les phrases interrogatives et négatives, SAUF quand le verbe est un modal

Sont modaux les verbes suivants: SHOULD, WOULD, COULD, CAN, WILL, SHALL + BE (ex: pour la formation des temps continus + le passif), HAVE (pour la formation des temps parfaits).

Exemples:

- You SHOULDN'T come
- He WOULDN'T agree
- She COULDN'T do it
- They CANNOT do that (note: cannot = can not = can't)
- We WON'T walk with you (note: won't = will not)
- We AREN'T happy
- ARE you GOING with us? (present CONTINU)
- I WASN'T stolen (passif)
- HAVE you already been there? (present PARFAIT)
- I HAVEN'T been there yet (present PARFAIT)

Notez: pour TOUS les verbs, une forme contractée et une forme non-contractée existe. les 2 sont correctes. Les contractées sont le plus souvent utilisées, mais les non-contractées sont obligatoires dans les documents écrits officiels (lettre à son directeur par ex)

Pour tous les autres verbs (ces verbs, qui ne sont pas modaux, sont dits "lexicaux"), on utilisera "DO" pour les phrases negatives et interrogatives

- I DON'T want to come
- I DON'T need you
- You DON'T love him
- DO you often run?
- He DOESN'T like to come (note: "he", "she" et "it", étant tous 3eme personne du SG, demandent une conjugaison du verbe (conjugaison que prend ici le "DO"). Vu que DO termine par "O", on rajoute "ES" comme la règle le veut