

Present simple.

1. On forme le "present simple" comme ceci:

	<u>Forme aff.:</u>	<u>Forme negative:</u>	<u>Questions:</u>	<u>Réponses courtes:</u>
Sg. 1	I <u>know</u> .	I <u>don't</u> (do not) know.	<u>Do</u> I know?	Yes, I <u>do</u> . / No, I <u>don't</u> .
2	You <u>know</u> .	You <u>don't</u> (do not) know.	<u>Do</u> you know?	Yes, you <u>do</u> . / No, you <u>don't</u> .
3 M.	He <u>knows</u> .	He <u>doesn't</u> (does not) know.	<u>Does</u> he know?	Yes, he <u>does</u> . / No, he <u>doesn't</u> .
F.	She <u>knows</u> .	She <u>doesn't</u> (does not) know.	<u>Does</u> she know?	Yes, she <u>does</u> . / No, she <u>doesn't</u> .
N.	It <u>knows</u> .	It <u>doesn't</u> (does not) know.	<u>Does</u> it know?	Yes, it <u>does</u> . / No, it <u>doesn't</u> .
Pl. 1	We <u>know</u> .	We <u>don't</u> (do not) know.	<u>Do</u> we know?	Yes, we <u>do</u> . / No, we <u>don't</u> .
2	You <u>know</u> .	You <u>don't</u> (do not) know.	<u>Do</u> you know?	Yes, you <u>do</u> . / No, you <u>don't</u> .
3	They <u>know</u> .	They <u>don't</u> (do not) know.	<u>Do</u> they know?	Yes, they <u>do</u> . / No, they <u>don't</u> .

- On ajoute -s après "he / she / it".
- On utilise "do / does" pour poser une question.
- On utilise "don't / doesn't" à la forme négative.

2. Orthographe:

- Si un verbe se termine par -ch, -sh, -ss, -x ou -o, on ajoute -es (watches, finishes, fixes, goes)
- Si un verbe se termine par consonne + -y, on utilise -ies après he/she/it (tries, studies **MAIS** plays !!!)
- Verbes irréguliers: to be / to have

3. Prononciation:

- La terminaison "s" se prononce /z/ après des sons voyelles et voisés (sonores):
/b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /ð/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ (goes, stands, runs)
- La terminaison "s" se prononce /s/ après la plupart des sons non-voisés (sourds):
/p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /θ/ (stops, looks, starts)
- La terminaison "es" se prononce /IZ/ après /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /tʃ/, /dʒ/ (pushes, uses, watches)

4. On utilise le "present simple" pour:

- parler d'actions qui se déroulent de manière régulière (habitudes et routines dans le présent)
I listen to music every day.
- parler de faits généraux et scientifiques, de vérités générales
She comes from France. / I don't speak Spanish. / Water boils at 100°.
- Parler d'une situation permanente
My parents live in London. (They've been there for 20 years.)