

## PREFACE

Welcome to Adept's Institute. Adept English from today.

« Adept" means perfect or proficient in a particular skill or field. "Adeptly" is an adverb that means skillfully or expertly. For example, "He is adept at English" means he is proficient or skilled in the English language.

### **Adept English Grammar for the Francophone Student**

In the journey of language learning, understanding and mastering grammar is like unlocking the door to effective communication. Just as a well-constructed building requires a strong foundation, a command of grammar forms the basis for expressing ideas, sharing thoughts, and connecting with others in the English-speaking world.

#### Importance of Strong Grammar Skills

Imagine having a conversation where your words flow seamlessly, sentences are coherent, and your ideas are accurately conveyed. Strong grammar skills are the key to achieving this level of fluency and precision. Whether you're engaging in casual discussions, pursuing academic studies, or advancing in your professional career, correct grammar empowers you to communicate confidently, persuasively, and with a sense of credibility.

Grammar serves as the backbone of language, providing structure and clarity to your expressions. It enables you to distinguish between nuances in meaning, avoid misunderstandings, and convey your intended message accurately. Beyond merely constructing sentences, grammar is the tool that helps you shape the tone, style, and impact of your communication.

#### How This Book Can Help You

" Adept English Grammar for the Francophone Student" is more than just a book; it's your companion on the journey to becoming adept at English. Designed with the unique challenges faced by Francophone learners in mind, this book aims to demystify the intricacies of English grammar and provide you with the tools you need to succeed.

Inside these pages, you'll find a carefully curated collection of grammar topics, explanations, examples, and exercises. Whether you're a beginner seeking a solid foundation or an intermediate learner looking to refine your skills, this book caters to your learning needs at every step. Through clear explanations and interactive exercises, you'll gain the confidence to navigate the complexities of grammar with ease.

As you delve into the chapters, remember that learning grammar is not just about rules; it's about enhancing your ability to express yourself, fostering better understanding, and making meaningful connections. This book is your roadmap to achieving these goals and becoming adept at English in the shortest time

Embrace this opportunity to study at adept's institute, Accra- Ghana with a unique methodology that has demystify language learning. Adept's English club offers you a total immersion in English in Ghana

Ce brouillon de livre s'adresse spécialement au Francophone qui veut apprendre l'Anglais comme deuxième langue. En mettant ce livre sur pied je me suis penché sur les problèmes auxquels est confronté le Francophone. Le livre permet au Francophone une révision rapide et facile à cause de sa nature bilingue. Il est destiné aux "Beginners", "Intermédiaires", "Proficiency" et même à l'étudiant de l'université. Le livre se situe dans le cadre du Programme d'Anglais pour les Francophones de Adept Institute qui permet à ceux-ci de s'exprimer correctement en Anglais en moins de six mois ou de se préparer en six mois ou en un an au lieu de trois ans pour les « English Proficiency Certificate exam ».

Il prépare de manière efficace les apprenants francophones à aborder le second livre du programme, intitulé "Adept English for Advanced Learners". L'ensemble des contenus de ces deux ouvrages constitue une base solide pour permettre aux apprenants francophones déterminés de réussir avec aisance tout examen de niveau "Proficiency", qu'il s'agisse de l'examen de Adept English Proficiency, Cambridge, du TOEFL, de l'IELTS, du TOEIC, ou de tout autre test similaire en anglais.

Notre souhait le plus profond est que les francophones puissent tirer le meilleur bénéfice de ce manuel pour leur processus d'apprentissage."

Pour plus d'information contacter adepts -00212502556782 (whatsapp)

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## **GREETINGS - LES SALUTATIONS**

### **Formal Greetings**

Good morning Mr Diallo

Good morning Mr. George

Bonjour, Monsieur Diallo

Good Afternoon Sir

Good Afternoon Mr. George

(Bon après-midi/bonjour, Monsieur.)

Good evening Mrs Keita

Good evening Mr. George

(Bonsoir, Madame Keita.)

Allow me to introduce/ meet my .....

(Permettez-moi de vous présenter...

It's a pleasure to meet you

All the pleasure is mine

(C'est un plaisir de vous rencontrer.)

How do you do

How do you do

enchanté

Lorsque l'expression "HOW DO YOU DO ?" est utilisée, la réponse appropriée reste "HOW DO YOU DO ?". Ne pas confondre avec "HOW ARE YOU ?". "HOW DO YOU DO ?" est un salut formel, équivalent à "enchanté" en français, souvent utilisé en contexte professionnel ou lors de premières rencontres.

### **Practise**

Hr : Good morning sir,

Accountant : Good morning Madam Hr

Hr : May introduce the new executive Assistant .

She is called Fanta

Accountant : How do you do Fanta

Fanta : How do you do Sir

### **Informal Greetings**

Hello/Hi (Bonjour/Salut)

Hi/Hello (Salut/Bonjour)

How are you ?

i am fine , thanks and you ?

Howdy!/Hello! (Salut!/Bonjour!)

Hi!/Hey there! (Salut!/Salut !)

What's up? (Quoi de neuf ?)  
chose/Viens de rentrer de...)

Cool/Not much/Just got back from... (Cool/Pas grand-

Hey there! (Salut !)

Hey! How's it going? (Salut ! Comment ça va ?)

Hey (Salut)

Hi! What's up? (Salut ! Quoi de neuf ?)

Hey (Salut) Hi there! How can I help you? (Salut ! Comment puis-je vous aider ?)

Hi there (Salut)

Hey ! Long time no see. (Salut ! Ça fait longtemps !)

**Practise**

Diallo : Hello

Fanta : hi

Diallo : how are you doing ?.

Fanta : I am fine , Thanks and you ?

Diallo : I am also fine thanks. My name is Diallo and you ?

Fanta : I am miss Fanta, the new Executive assistant

Diallo : Nice to meet you too

Fanta : Nice to meet you

**Exercise**

**Fill in the gaps with the correct word:**

My ..... is Diallo. I come ..... Guinea. I came ..... Ghana last week. I stay ..... Alajo..... Accra.

And you, ..... do you stay?

It is a pleasure to meet you. Response .....

How do you do                      Response .....

Thank you                              Response .....

Happy New Year                      Response .....



## CARDINAL NUMBERS: LES NOMBRES CARDINAUX

Digit	Pronunciation	English	French
0	[ziərou/UK nɔ:t]	zero/ nought	zéro
1	[wʌn]	One	un / une
2	[tu:]	Two	deux
3	[θri:]	Three	trois
4	[fɔ:]	Four	quatre
5	[faɪv]	Five	cinq
6	[sɪks]	Six	six
7	[sevn]	Seven	sept
8	[eɪt]	Eight	huit
9	[naɪn]	Nine	neuf
10	[ten]	Ten	dix
11	[ɪlevn]	Eleven	onze
12	[twelv]	Twelve	douze
13	[θɜ:ti:n]	Thirteen	treize
14	[fɔ:ti:n]	Fourteen	quatorze
15	[fɪfti:n]	Fifteen	quinze
16	[sɪksti:n]	Sixteen	seize
17	[sevnti:n]	Seventeen	dix-sept
18	[eɪti:n]	Eighteen	dix-huit
19	[naɪnti:n]	Nineteen	dix-neuf
20	[twenti]	Twenty	vingt
30	[θɜ:ti]	Thirty	trente
40	[fɔ:ti]	Forty	Quarante
50	[fɪfti]	Fifty	Cinquante
60	[sɪksti]	Sixty	Soixante
70	[sevnti]	Seventy	soixante-dix
80	[eɪti]	eighty	quatre-vingt
90	[naɪnti]	ninety	quatre-vingt-dix
100	[hʌndrəd]	hundred	Cent
1000	[θaʊznd]	thousand	Mille
1000000	[mɪliən]	million	le million
1000000000	[bɪljən]	billion	Milliard
1000000000000	[triljən]	trillion	le trillion/le billion



Exercise: Repetez les chiffres suivants

13, 30, 14, 40, 15, 50, 16, 60, 17, 70, 18, 80, 19, 90, 20, 100

Exercise to Write in words and in figure for large numbers

ORDINAL NUMBERS: LES NOMBRES ORDINAUX

Word	Pronunciation	French
1st (1er/ère) :	first [fɜːst]	premier/première
2nd (2ème) :	second [sekənd]	Deuxième
3rd (3ème) :	third [θɜːd]	Troisième
4th (4ème) :	fourth [fɔːθ]	Quatrième
5th (5ème) :	fifth [fɪfθ]	Cinquième
6th (6ème) :	sixth [sɪksθ]	Sixième
7th (7ème) :	seventh [sevənθ]	Septième
8th (8ème) :	eighth [eɪtθ]	Huitième
9th (9ème) :	ninth [naɪnθ]	Neuvième
10th (10ème) :	tenth [tenθ]	Dixième
11th (11ème) :	eleventh [ɪlevnθ]	Onzième
12th (12ème) :	twelfth [twelfθ]	Douzième
13th (13ème) :	thirteenth [θɜːtiːnθ]	Treizième
14th (14ème) :	fourteenth [fɔːtiːnθ]	Quatorzième
15th (15ème) :	fifteenth [fɪftiːnθ]	Quinzième
16th (16ème) :	sixteenth [sɪkstiːnθ]	Seizième
17th (17ème) :	seventeenth [sevntiːnθ]	dix-septième
18th (18ème) :	eighteenth [eɪtiːnθ]	dix-huitième
19th (19ème) :	nineteenth [naɪntiːnθ]	dix-neuvième
20th (20ème) :	twentieth [twentiəθ]	Vingtième
21st (21ème) :	twenty-first [twenti fɜːst]	vingt et unième
22nd (22ème) :	twenty-second [twenti sekənd]	vingt-deuxième
23rd (23ème) :	twenty-third [twenti θɜːd]	vingt-troisième
30th (30ème) :	thirtieth [θɜːtiəθ]	Trentième
31st (31ème) :	thirty-first [θɜːti fɜːst]	trente et unième
... and so on ...	...	...
100th (100ème) :	hundredth [hʌndrədθ]	Centième
101st (101ème) :	hundred and first [hʌndrəd ænd fɜːst]	cent unième

## DAYS OF THE WEEK

The days of the week are: Les jours de la semaine sont:

Monday	[ mɑ̃dɛi]	→ lundi
Tuesday	[ tju:zɛi]	→ mardi
Wednesday	[ wɛnzɛi]	→ mercredi
Thursday	[ θɜ:zɛi]	→ jeudi
Friday	[ fraɪɛi]	→ vendredi
Saturday	[ sɛtɛɛi]	→ samedi
Sunday	[ sɑ̃dɛi]	→ dimanche

## Some Expressions

French Expression	English Translation
Il y a sept jours dans une semaine.	There are seven days in one week.
Le dimanche est le premier jour de la semaine.	Sunday is the first day of the week.
Le samedi est le dernier jour de la semaine.	Saturday is the last day of the week.
Le lundi vient après le dimanche.	Monday comes after Sunday.
Le lundi précède le mardi.	Monday comes before Tuesday.
Mercredi se situe entre mardi et jeudi.	Wednesday is between Tuesday and Thursday.
Vendredi vient avant samedi.	Friday comes before Saturday.
Il viendra mardi.	He will come on Tuesday.
Lundi dernier, c'était mon anniversaire.	Last Monday was my birthday.
Nous travaillons du lundi au vendredi.	We work from Monday to Friday.
On Saturdays	Les samedis
On Sundays	Les dimanches
Friday evening	Le vendredi soir
Sunday morning	Le dimanche matin
Next week Monday	Le lundi de la semaine prochaine
Last Wednesday	Le mercredi dernier
Every other day	Tous les deux jours
Every day	Tous les jours
Always	Toujours

French Expression	English Translation
Often	Souvent
Daily	Quotidien
Tomorrow	Demain
Weekly	Hebdomadaire
In the afternoon	Dans l'après-midi
Every fortnight	Toutes les deux semaines
Night	La nuit
Midnight	Minuit
Midday	Midi
Hourly	Toutes les heures
Yesterday	Hier
Today	Aujourd'hui
2 days ago	Il y a 2 jours
The day before yesterday	Avant-hier
The following/next day	Le jour suivant

## MONTHS OF THE YEAR

The months of the year are: Les mois de l'année sont:

January	[dʒænjəri]	→ janvier
February	[febjuəri]	→ février
March	[mɑ:tʃ]	→ mars
April	[eɪprɪl]	→ avril
May	[meɪ]	→ mai
June	[dʒu:n]	→ juin
July	[dʒʊlaɪ]	→ juillet
August	[ɔ:gəst]	→ août
September	[septembə]	→ septembre
October	[ɒktoʊbə]	→ octobre
November	[noʊvembə]	→ novembre
December	[dɪsembə]	→ décembre

## Expressions

English	French
In January	En Janvier au mois de
Last month	Le mois passé le mois écoulé
At the end of the month	A la fin du mois
At the beginning of month	Au début du mois
Daily	Journalier/quotidien
Yearly	Annuel(lement)
April fool	Poisson d'Avril
A leap year	Une année bissextile
New year	Nouvel an
I wish you a happy new year	Je vous souhaite une heureuse année
A century	Un siècle
A decade	Une décennie

### Exercise: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Il y a sept jours dans une semaine.
2. Le dimanche est le premier jour de la semaine.
3. Le samedi est le dernier jour de la semaine.
4. Le lundi vient après le dimanche.
5. Le lundi précède le mardi.
6. Mercredi se situe entre mardi et jeudi.
7. Vendredi vient avant samedi.
8. Il viendra mardi.
9. Lundi dernier, c'était mon anniversaire.
10. Il y a douze mois dans une année.
11. Janvier est le premier mois de l'année.
12. Décembre est le dernier mois de l'année.
13. Février compte 29 jours chaque année bissextile.

14. L'année prochaine sera une année bissextile.
15. Le président est décédé le lendemain de son élection.
16. Il fait beau temps au mois de juillet.
17. Il a été arrêté vendredi dernier.
18. J'irai à Dubaï en avril.
19. Nous travaillons du lundi au vendredi.
20. Je n'ai pas reçu mon salaire du mois dernier

**Home work: Translate the following sentences into adept English**

1. En février, nous célébrons la fête des amoureux.
2. Le mois passé, j'ai visité Paris pour la première fois.
3. Mon anniversaire est à la fin du mois d'août.
4. Nous avons l'habitude de boire du café quotidiennement.
5. Les fleurs éclosent généralement au printemps.
6. Poisson d'Avril est une tradition amusante en France.
7. 2024 est une année bissextile.
8. Je te souhaite un joyeux nouvel an!
9. Un siècle équivaut à cent ans.
10. Dès la troisième décennie du 21e siècle, ChatGPT transformera notre utilisation de la technologie."

## **READING THE TIME AND THE DATE**

What time is it? - Quelle heure est-il?

It is noon. - Il est midi.

It is half past 12. - Il est midi trente.

It is twenty-five minutes to one. - Il est une heure moins vingt-cinq.

It is 2 o'clock. - Il est deux heures.

It is midnight. - Il est minuit.

It is 1:00 p.m. - Il est treize heures.

It is 4:00. - Il est quatre heures.

It is 4:00 p.m. - Il est seize heures.

What is today's date? - Quelle est la date d'aujourd'hui?

Today is December 2, 1990. - Nous sommes aujourd'hui le 2 Décembre 1990.

When did the accident happen? - A quelle date l'accident s'est-il produit?

I will go on the 15th of December 1991. - J'irai au Bénin le 15 Décembre 1991.

### **Time Expressions:**

It is exactly 4 o'clock. - Il est quatre heures juste/pile.

My watch is 3 minutes late. - Ma montre est en retard de 3 minutes.

At six o'clock. - À six heures.

The hands of a watch. - Les aiguilles d'une montre.

The frame. - Le cadre.

The dial. - Le cadran.

Come on time. - Venez à l'heure.

It's high time we left. - Il est grand temps que nous partions.

In an anticlockwise direction. - En sens inverse des aiguilles de l'horloge.

To wind a watch. - Remonter une montre.

### **Time-related Sayings**

The 16th century. - Le 16ème siècle.

In January. - En Janvier.

The third millennium. - Le troisième millénaire.

Time is money. - Time should be used efficiently and productively.

A stitch in time saves nine. - Addressing a problem early prevents it from becoming bigger

Time and tide wait for no man. - Opportunities and circumstances won't wait for anyone.

Time flies when you're having fun. - Time seems to pass quickly when you're enjoying yourself.

In the nick of time. - Just in time, at the last possible moment.

Time will tell. - The outcome will become clear with time.

Make up for lost time. - Work quickly to compensate for time that was wasted

## EXERCISE

Use appropriate time-related expression from the list below to fill in the blank space in each sentence.

The construction of the Great Wall of China began in \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is often a month of new resolutions and fresh starts.

The advancement of technology in the \_\_\_\_\_ has shaped our modern world.

When working on a project, remember that \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ by addressing the issue when it's small rather than waiting for it to worsen.

We must seize opportunities promptly as \_\_\_\_\_.

During our vacation, \_\_\_\_\_ as we were exploring new places.

We finished the puzzle just \_\_\_\_\_, right before the timer went off.

The true impact of the decision will become evident with time. \_\_\_\_\_.

After falling behind, he had to \_\_\_\_\_ by working extra hours to catch up.

## Answers

### List of Expressions:

The 16th century.

In January.

The third millennium.

Time is money.

A stitch in time saves nine.

Time and tide wait for no man.

Time flies when you're having fun.

In the nick of time.

Time will tell.

Make up for lost t

**Answer the following questions in adept English**

When do you usually wake up in the morning?

What time do you usually go to school?

When do you usually go to sleep at night?

When does your husband usually come back from work?

At what time does your sister go to the market?

**LESSON SIX-COMMON MISTAKES : Les fautes les plus communes que font les Francophones**

Incorrect	Correct	French
I am not agreed with you.	I don't agree with you.	Je ne suis pas d'accord avec vous.
I have thirsty.	I am thirsty.	J'ai soif.
I have 20 years.	I am 20 years old.	J'ai 20 ans.
Say him to come.	Tell him to come.	Dis-lui de venir.
I stay near to Caprice.	I stay near Caprice.	J'habite près de Caprice.
Ask to him.	Ask him.	Demande-lui.
This is different to that.	This is different from that.	Ceci est différent de cela.
I have afraid.	I am afraid.	J'ai peur.
Tell that to him.	Tell him that.	Dis-lui cela.



Incorrect	Correct	French
To come in Ghana.	To come to Ghana.	Venir au Ghana.
To go in Burkina Faso.	To go to Burkina Faso.	Aller au Burkina Faso.
To arrive in the border.	To arrive at the border.	Arriver à la frontière.
To arrive at Accra.	To arrive in Accra.	Arriver à Accra.
Remember me to take the book.	Remind me to take the book.	Rappelle-moi de prendre le livre.
He ordered to him to do it.	He ordered him to do it.	Il lui a ordonné de le faire.
The two first boys.	The first two boys.	Les deux premiers garçons.
Wait me.	Wait for me.	Attendez-moi.
Explain me this lesson.	Explain this lesson to me.	Explique-moi cette leçon.
How did you arrive to do it?	How did you manage to do it?	Comment es-tu arrivé à le faire?
Don't keep long.	Don't stay long.	Il ne faut pas tarder.
When you will go to Benin?	When will you go to Benin?	Quand irez-vous au Bénin?

Incorrect	Correct	French
When I will go to Benin, I shall visit Porto Novo.	When I go to Benin, I shall visit Porto Novo.	Quand j'irai au Bénin, je visiterai Porto Novo.
Why are you looking me?	Why are you looking at me?	Pourquoi me regardes-tu?
It is for me.	It is mine.	C'est le mien / C'est à moi.
As soon as he will come...	As soon as he comes...	Dès qu'il viendra...
To listen music	To listen to music.	Écouter de la musique.
To pray God.	To pray to God.	Prier Dieu.
To teach English to somebody.	To teach somebody English.	Enseigner l'anglais à quelqu'un.
To eat in a bowl.	To eat from a bowl.	Manger dans un bol.
He fell from the stairs.	He fell down from the stairs.	Il est tombé des escaliers.
I heard it in the radio.	I heard it on the radio...	Je l'ai entendu à la radio...
I am going to pass an exam.	I am going to sit/take an exam.	Je vais passer un examen.
He considers me his best friend.	He considers me to be his best friend.	Il me considère comme son meilleur ami.
He has gone to the hospital.	He has gone to hospital.	Il est allé à l'hôpital.
Do you understand/speak very well English?	Do you understand/speak English very well?	Comprenez/parlez-vous très bien l'anglais?
When he will come we shall go.	When he comes we shall go.	Nous partirons quand il viendra.
He speaks very well English.	He speaks English very well.	Il parle très bien l'anglais.
I don't have the choice.	I have no choice.	Je n'ai pas le choix.
He has not money.	He has no money.	Il n'a pas d'argent.

Incorrect	Correct	French
Pope John two.	Pope John the second.	Pape Jean II.
He is taller than me.	He is taller than I.	Il est plus grand que moi.
You have not right.	You do not have the right.	Vous n'avez pas raison.
He has wrong.	He is wrong.	Il a tort.
To knock the door	To knock at the door.	Frapper à la porte.
To enter in the room	To enter the room.	Entrer dans la chambre.
They are many than you are.	They are more numerous than you are.	Ils sont plus nombreux que vous.
I learn hardly.	I learn diligently.	J'apprends avec diligence.
It is for somebody.	It is somebody's.	C'est à quelqu'un.
Though she is rich but she is not happy.	Though she is rich, she is not happy.	Bien qu'elle soit riche, elle n'est pas heureuse.
They came here some few days ago.	They came here a few days ago.	Ils sont venus ici il y a quelques jours.
I have no money with me.	I have no money on me.	Je n'ai pas d'argent sur moi.
I am going to the market.	I am going to market.	Je vais au marché.
He is a friend of me.	He is a friend of mine.	Il est mon ami.
She is a friend of John.	She is a friend of John's.	Elle est l'amie de Jean.
If I had money I will...	If I had money I would...	Si j'avais de l'argent, je... (Cond. Présent)
If I were you I will...	If I were you I would...	Si j'étais à ta place, je... (Cond. Présent)

Incorrect	Correct	French
I wish I can go there.	I wish I could go there.	Je voudrais y aller.
The door is opened.	The door is open.	La porte est ouverte.
My father dead last year.	My father died last year.	Mon père est décédé l'an passé.
There are three persons in the room.	There are three people in the room.	Il y a trois personnes dans la chambre.
I wish you a good recovery.	I wish you a speedy recovery.	Je vous souhaite un prompt rétablissement.
I don't make attention.	I don't pay attention.	Je ne fais pas attention.
Did you tell to him?	Did you tell him?	Lui as-tu dit ?
Can you learn me English?	Can you teach me English?	Pouvez-vous m'apprendre / enseigner l'anglais ?
Please explain me this word.	Please explain this word to me.	Expliquez-moi ce mot s'il vous plaît.

Incorrect	Correct	French
I remark that...	I notice that...	Je remarque que...
I don't see the (black)board.	I can't see the (black)board.	Je ne peux pas voir le tableau (noir)...
I am Ivorian	I am an Ivorian.	Je suis Ivoirien(ne).
He is waiting under the rain/sun/shade.	He is waiting in the rain/sun/shade.	Il attend sous la pluie/au soleil/à l'ombre.
When I had 20 years I...	When I was 20 years old I...	Quand j'avais 20 ans je...
He is my friend Ghanaian.	He is my Ghanaian friend.	Il est mon ami ghanéen.
Today is my birthday.	Today is my anniversary.	Aujourd'hui est mon anniversaire.
Today is my anniversary.	There are a lot of...	Aujourd'hui est mon anniversaire.
There are a lot of...	There are a lot of changes...	Il y a beaucoup de changements...
What is the explication of this word?	What is the explanation of this word?	Quelle est l'explication de ce mot ?
I don't know what are you saying.	I don't know what you are saying.	Je ne sais pas ce que vous dites.
Why you are laughing at me?	Why are you laughing at me?	Pourquoi te

### Exercise : Correct the mistakes

1. Don't afraid me.....
2. You can't afraid me.....
3. I am not afraid to you.....
4. Come back in two days.....
5. Me too/ I too.....
6. Can I have my balance? .....
7. Can you alight me at my place? .....
8. I would like to drop down here.....
9. I am going at home.....
10. I am going to repair my phone.....
11. He came yesterday back.....
12. I wish he can speak English .....
13. My big brother speaks very well English.....
14. We no finish.....
15. I search Mr. George.....
16. It is for me.....
17. Small small.....
18. I am looking TV .....
19. He is looking the girl.....
20. Why are you laughing me.....
21. Who are you talking to? .....

22. My anniversary is tomorrow.....
23. I am Guinean.....
24. You will marry me? .....
25. You love me? .....
26. I don't have nothing against you.....
27. Sir me.....
28. It is me.....
29. What is the signification of this word.....
30. The man has fallen.....
31. He will assist the meeting.....
32. I am down/ I am up.....
33. I am going down /up.....
34. I am on the first.....
35. The first minister.....
36. Try and come.....
37. Go eat.....
38. I was born on 2 January ,1990.....
39. I remark that.....
40. Say him to go home.....
41. Let me alone.....
42. Leave me go.....
43. I am going at office.....
44. Are you finished/ I am finished.....
45. Who is knocking the door? .....
46. Please borrow me your pen.....
47. I have not money on me. ....
48. Wait me in the car.....
49. My best friend is died.....
50. When you will visit me? .....
51. Why you are sad? .....
52. I listen music everyday.....
53. Talk me! .....
54. Wait me in the car.....
55. Wait for me under the shade of the tree. ....
56. Please, teacher explain me this lesson.....
57. You have masked me. ....
58. Can you learn me to drive? .....
59. Can you learn me English? .....
60. Don't keep long.....
61. I prefer pizza than rice. ....
62. Remember me to give you money.....
63. I am coming (when you are going) .....
64. I am agree with you/ I am not agree with you.....
65. My father died when I had 9 years.....
66. He is taller than me. ....
67. I wish you good travel. ....
68. I always pray God to help me. ....

69. Have you finished to cook. ....
70. I eat before to go to school.....
71. As soon as I will finish we shall go.....
72. When I will go to Conakry I will call you.....
73. You miss me! .....
74. If I had money, I will buy this dress.....
75. He can't do nothing for you.....
76. I am agreed with you.....
77. I have thirsty.....
78. Say him to come.....
79. I stay near to T-juncttion.....
80. Ask to your teacher.....
81. I have afraid of dogs.....
82. You have lucky.....
83. I tell that to him.....
84. I am going in Ghana .....
85. We have arrived in the border.....
86. I ordered to him to do it.....
87. They selected the two first boys.....
88. To eat in a bowl.....
89. I heard it in the radio.....
90. I am going to pass an exam.....
91. I don't have the choice.....
92. He has not money.....
93. You have not right.....
94. I came some few days ago.....
95. I am Guinean .....
96. I wish you a good recovery .....
97. It is for somebody.....
98. To enter in the room .....
99. There are a lot of changement in Ghana now
100. I have not the possibility .....

VERBS:

We have two groups of verbs in English .

- A. Regular verbs and
- B. irregular verbs (unlike 3 groups in French)

A. REGULAR VERB : A verb is said to be regular when the simple past and past participle are the same and end in 'ed' and is formed by adding 'ed' / 'd' to the base form

Examples

Infinitive (with 'to')	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation (in French)
to add	added	added	adding	Ajouter
to ask	asked	asked	asking	Demander
to bake	baked	baked	baking	cuire (au four)
to call	called	called	calling	Appeler
to change	changed	changed	changing	Changer
to clean	cleaned	cleaned	cleaning	Nettoyer
to close	closed	closed	closing	Fermer
to dance	danced	danced	dancing	Danser
to decide	decided	decided	deciding	Décider
to explain	explained	explained	explaining	Expliquer
to fill	filled	filled	filling	Remplir
to help	helped	helped	helping	Aider
to hope	hoped	hoped	hoping	Espérer
to jump	jumped	jumped	jumping	Sauter
to kiss	kissed	kissed	kissing	Embrasser
to laugh	laughed	laughed	laughing	Rire
to like	liked	liked	liking	Aimer
to listen	listened	listened	listening	Ecouter
to live	lived	lived	living	Vivre
to love	loved	loved	loving	Aimer
to move	moved	moved	moving	Bouger
to need	needed	needed	needing	avoir besoin de
to open	opened	opened	opening	Ouvrir
to paint	painted	painted	painting	Peindre
to play	played	played	playing	Jouer
to rain	rained	rained	raining	Pleuvoir
to reach	reached	reached	reaching	Atteindre
to receive	received	received	receiving	Recevoir
to shout	shouted	shouted	shouting	Crier
to smile	smiled	smiled	smiling	Sourire
to talk	talked	talked	talking	Parler
to taste	tasted	tasted	tasting	Goûter
to travel	traveled	traveled	traveling	Voyager

Infinitive (with 'to')	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation (in French)
to want	wanted	wanted	wanting	Vouloir
to wash	washed	washed	washing	Laver
to watch	watched	watched	watching	Regarder
to work	worked	worked	working	Travailler
to yell	yelled	yelled	yelling	crier haut et fort

### Pronunciation of 'ed' at the end of regular verbs

If the base verb ends in a voiceless consonant sound (such as "p", "k", "f", "s", etc.), the "ed" ending is pronounced as /t/. For example, the past tense of "walk" is pronounced as "walked" /wɔkt/.

If the base verb ends in a voiced consonant sound (such as "b", "g", "v", "z", etc.) or a vowel sound, the "ed" ending is pronounced as /d/. For example, the past tense of "love" is pronounced as "loved" /lʌvd/.

If the base verb ends in an "id" sound (such as /t/, /d/), the "ed" ending is pronounced as /ɪd/. For example, the past tense of "need" is pronounced as "needed" /ni:ɪd/.

### Exercise

Try forming sentences : to work, to smile, To watch TV, to clean my room etc

1. I work everyday. (Je travaille tous les jours.)
2. I am working now. (Je suis en train de travailler maintenant.)
3. I worked yesterday. (J'ai travaillé hier.)
4. I will work tomorrow. (Je travaillerai demain.)
5. I have worked already. (J'ai déjà travaillé.)

## IRREGULAR VERBS

Irregular verbs do not follow the "-ed" pattern. They must be memorized individually, and grouping them by similarity can help.



NO	INFINITIVE	SIMPLE PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE	PRESENT PARTICIPLE	MEANING IN FRENCH
1.	To speak	Spoke	spoken	speaking	parler
2	To break	broke	broken	breaking	briser
3	To steal	Stole	stolen	stealing	voler
4	To arise	arose	arisen	arising	S'élever
5	To awake	Awoke	Awoken	Awaking	S'éveiller
6	To write	Wrote	Written	writing	Ecrire
7	To drive	drove	driven	Driving	Conduire
8	To choose	chose	chosen	choosing	Choisir
9	To freeze	froze	frozen	Freezing	Geler
10	To rise	rose	risen	rising	Se lever
11	To ride	rode	ridden	riding	Aller à cheval
12	To wake	woke	woken	Waking	S'éveiller/se réveiller
13	To weave	wove	woven	weaving	Tisser
14	To begin	began	begun	Beginning	Commencer
15	To drink	drank	drunk	Drinking	boire
16	To ring	rang	rung	Ringing	Sonner
17	To run	ran	Run	Running	Courir
18	To sink	sank	sung	Sinking	Sombrer
19	To shrink	shrank	shrunk	Shrinking	Se rétrécir
20	To sing	sang	Sung	Singing	Chanter
<b>END OF TEST 1</b>					
21	To swim	swam	swum	Swimming	Nager
22	To spring	sprang	sprung	Springing	Jaillir
23	To stink	stank	stunk	Stinking	Puer
24	To cling	clung	Clung	Clinging	S'accrocher
25	To dig	dug	Dug	Digging	Creuser
26	To fling	flung	flung	Flinging	Lancer
27	To sling	slung	slung	Slinging	Lancer
28	To spin	spun	spun	Spinning	Filer
29	To stick	stuck	stuck	Sticking	Coller
30	To sting	Stung	Stung	stinging	Piquer
31	To strike	struck	struck	Striking	Frapper
32	To swing	swung	swung	Swinging	Se balancer
33	To wring	wrung	wrung	Wringing	Tondre
34	To bear	bore	Born (e)	Bearing	Supporter/porter
35	To tear	tore	torn	Tearing	Déchirer
36	To swear	swore	sworn	Swearing	Jurer
37	To wear	wore	worn	Wearing	Porter
38	To shear	sheared	sheared	Shearing	Tondre
39	To come	came	come	Coming	Venir
40	To forgive	forgave	forgiven	Forgiving	Pardonner
<b>END OF TEST 2</b>					
41	To forbid	forbade	forbidden	Forbidding	Interdire
42	To give	gave	given	Giving	Donner
43	To make	made	made	Making	Faire

44	To pay	paid	paid	Paying	Payer
45	To lay	laid	laid	Laying	Poser
46	To bid	bade	bidden	Biding	Ordonner
47	To become	became	become	Becoming	Devenir
48	To be	Was/were	been	Being	Etre
49	To beat	beat	beaten	Beating	Battre
50	To bite	bit	bitten	Biting	Mordre
51	To do	did	done	Doing	Faire
52	To fall	fell	fallen	Falling	Tomber
53	To forget	forgot	Forgotten	Forgetting	Oublier
54	To get	got	gotten	Getting	Obtenir
55	To go	went	gone	Going	Aller/partir
56	To mistake	mistook	mistaken	Mistaking	Se méprendre
57	To shake	shook	shaken	Shaking	Secouer
58	To strew	strewed	strewn	Strewing	Joncher
59	To swell	swelled	swollen	Swelling	Enfler
60	To withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	Withdraw	(se) retirer

### END OF TEST 3

#### Consolidation of Lower beginner level

61	To undertake	undertook	undertaken	Undertaking	Entreprendre
62	To take	took	taken	Taking	Prendre
63	To burn	burnt	Burnt	Burning	Bruler
64	To eat	ate	eaten	Eating	Manger
65	To fly	flew	flown	Flying	Voler
66	To blow	blew	blown	Blowing	Souffler
67	To throw	threw	thrown	Throwing	Jeter
68	To grow	grew	grown	Growing	Grandir/pousser
69	To know	knew	known	Knowing	Savoir/connaitre
70	To show	showed	shown	Showing	Montrer
71	To sow	sew	sewn	Sowing	Semer
72	To sew	sewed	sewn	Sewing	Coudre
73	To bend	bent	bent	Bending	Courber
74	To bleed	bled	bled	Bleeding	Saigner
75	To breed	bred	bred	Breeding	Elever
76	To creep	crept	crept	Creeping	Ramper
77	To dwell	dwelt	dwelt	Dwelling	Demeurer
78	To feed	fed	fed	feeding	Nourrir
79	To feel	felt	felt	Feeling	Se sentir
80	To flee	Fled	Fled	Fleeing	Fuir

### END OF TEST 4

81	To keep	kept	kept	Keeping	Garder
82	To kneel	knelt	knelt	Kneeling	S'agenouiller
83	To lead	led	led	Leading	Conduire/diriger
84	To rend	rent	rent	Rending	Déchirer
85	To meet	met	met	Meeting	Rencontrer
86	To send	sent	sent	Sending	Envoyer
87	To smell	smelt	smelt	Smelling	Sentir
88	To speed	sped	sped	Speeding	Se hâter
89	To spell	spelt	spelt	Spelling	épeler
90	To spend	spent	spent	Spending	Dépenser

91	To lend	lent	lent	Lending	Prêter
92	To hear	heard	heard	Hearing	Entendre
93	To hold	held	held	Holding	Tenir
94	To build	built	built	building	Bâtir
95	To catch	caught	Caught	Catching	Attraper
96	Can	Could	could	-	Pouvoir
97	May	Might	might		Pouvoir
98	To say	said	said	Saying	Dire
99	To have	had	had	Having	Avoir
100	To buy	bought	bought	Buying	Acheter

**END OF TEST 5**

101	To fell	felled	felled	Felling	Abattre
102	To fall	fell	fallen	Falling	Tomber
103	To feel	felt	felt	Feeling	(se) sentir
104	To fly	flew	flown	Flying	Voler
105	To lie	lay	lain		S'allonger
106	To lie	lied	lied	Lying	Mentir
107	To lay	laid	laid	Laying	Poser
108	To see	saw	seen	Seeing	Voir
109	To saw	sawed	sawn	Sawing	Scier
110	To sow	sowed	sown	Sowing	Semer
111	To sew	sewed	sewn	sewing	Coudre
112	To sink	sank	sunk	Sinking	Somber/couler
113	To think	thought	thought	Thinking	Penser
114	To thank	thanked	thanked	Thanking	remercier

**END OF TEST 6**

**Consolidation of Upper Beginner level**

American and British English have intriguing differences in irregular verbs, with both variations being correct in their dialects. The "get" verb's past participle, "gotten," is notable in American English but rarely used in British English. Some verbs irregular in one dialect are regular in the other, highlighting English's diversity. Examples:

- 'Wake' can be regular in American but not British English.
- 'Dive' is irregular in American but regular in British English.
- 'Get' in American often uses 'gotten,' while British uses 'got.'
- 'Wet, quit, fit' are regular in British, irregular in American English.
- 'Learn, lean, smell, burn, dream, spill, spoil' are regular in American, often '-t' added in British.

Irregular verbs can also fall into three groups:

1. All forms the same, e.g., 'hit, hit, hit.'

bet, burst, cast, cut, fit, hit, hurt, knit, let, put, quit, rid, set, shut, split, spread, thrust, upset, wed, wet

2. Two forms match, e.g., 'buy, bought, bought.'

buy, catch, fight, teach, seek, bring, think, have, hear, lend, keep, make, meet, pay, say, sell, send, tell, think, understand

3. All forms differ, e.g., 'choose, chose, chosen.'

Choose, Drive, Eat, Fall, Forget, Forgive, Give, Go, Know, Ride, Rise, See, Shake, Take, Break, Speak, Steal, Wake, Write, Begin

**Exercise:** Give the infinitive form, simple past, past participle and meaning in french of 10 Irregular verbs under each of the categories above

## THE TENSES-LES TEMPS

In English, there are three main tenses, namely:

### Present Tense:

1. Simple Present
2. Present Continuous
3. Present Perfect
4. Present Perfect Continuous

### Past Tense:

1. Simple Past
2. Past Continuous
3. Past Perfect
4. Past Perfect Continuous

### Future Tense:

1. Simple Future
2. Future Continuous
3. Future Perfect
4. Future Perfect Continuous

## SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE - LE PRÉSENT SIMPLE

**Formation:** The Simple Present Tense is formed as follows:

Subject+ the base form of the verb (infinitive without "to").

I/you/we/they come

He/she/it comes

For "I," "you," "we," and "they," use just the base form of the verb (infinitive without "to").

For "he," "she," and "it," add "s" to the base form of the verb

He/she/it comes

He/she/it likes rice

N.B add "es" to the base form of the Verbs ending in -s, -sh, -ch, -x, -o, or -z

He watches TV every evening. ( base form: watch)

She goes to school. (base form: go).

For Verbs ending in a consonant + y, you usually change the "y" to "ies."

The cat cries at night. (base form: cry)

He flies to different countries. (base form: fly)

If the verb ends in a vowel followed by "y," you simply add "s."

She enjoys reading books. (base form: enjoy)

He plays soccer on weekends. (base form: play)

**Usage:** The Simple Present Tense is used in the following cases:

**To express habitual action**

She goes to the gym every morning.

The teacher always arrives on time for class.

He reads books every day.

They come here annually

**Common adverbs used with simple present :** often (souvent), always (toujours), usually (habituellement), generally (généralement), regularly (régulièrement), frequently (fréquemment), sometimes (parfois), occasionally (occasionnellement), seldom (rarement), rarely (rarement), never (jamais), daily (quotidiennement), weekly (chaque semaine / hebdomadairement), yearly (chaque année / annuellement), annually (annuellement), monthly (chaque mois / mensuellement), hourly (chaque heure / à l'heure), constantly (constamment), consistently (de manière constante)

**To express general facts/truths. Thus something that is universally true**

The sun rises in the east

Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.

Goats have four legs

Last year my father told me that the earth goes round the sun

**To indicate schedules, timetables, and fixed arrangements.**

The train departs at 7 AM. (Schedule)

The conference starts tomorrow. (Fixed arrangement)

In proverbs

"A good name is better than riches."

"Un bon nom vaut mieux que des richesses."

"He who laughs last laughs best."

"Celui qui rit le dernier rit le mieux."

"Silence means consent."

"Le silence vaut consentement."

"Make hay while the sun shines."

"Il faut battre le fer pendant qu'il est chaud."  
"Charity begins at home."  
"La charité bien ordonnée commence par soi-même."  
"All that glitters is not gold."  
"Tout ce qui brille n'est pas or."

**In narration, when recounting events or summary report, or commentary .**

The ball goes to Mbape, He passes it to Kudus, He moves forward. He shoots.....

Summary of simple present

Positive: Subject + base form of the verb

Negative: Subject + do/does + not + base form of the verb

Question: Do/Does + subject + base form of the verb?

**For example, using the verb "work":**

Positive: I work. He/She/It works. We/You/They work.

Negative: I do not work. He/She/It does not work. We/You/They do not work.

Question: Do I work? Does he/she/it work? Do we/you/they work?

**Exercise: Complete the Sentences with the Correct Form of the Verb**

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) the piano every evening.
2. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to rise) in the east.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (not to usually eat) breakfast at 7 AM.
4. The Earth \_\_\_\_\_ (to orbit) around the sun.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ ( not to read) books before bedtime.
6. Cats \_\_\_\_\_ ( not to chase) mice for fun.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) movies on weekends.
8. He \_\_\_\_\_ (never wear) a hat.
9. The train \_\_\_\_\_ (to arrive) at the station at 9 AM.
10. People \_\_\_\_\_ (to use) computers for work and entertainm

Present continuous

The Present Continuous tense, also known as the Present Progressive tense, is used to describe actions that are happening at the moment of speaking or are ongoing in the present. It's formed using the present tense of the auxiliary verb "to be" (am, is, are) followed by the base form of the main verb + "-ing" ending.

**Formation:**

- Positive: Subject + am/is/are + verb + -ing
- Negative: Subject + am not/isn't/aren't + verb + -ing

- Question: Am/Is/Are + subject + verb + -ing?

### Examples:

#### 1. Positive:

- I am **reading** a book right now.
- She is **listening** to music at the moment.

#### 2. Negative:

- They aren't **working** on the project today.
- He isn't **watching** TV at this time.

#### 3. Question:

- Are you **eating** lunch now?
- Is she **studying** for the exam tonight?

### Usage:

1. **Actions in Progress:** The Present Continuous is used to talk about actions that are happening right now or around the current time.

- We are learning adept English .
- They **are playing** soccer in the park.
- Africans are now acknowledging their mistakes

2. **Future Plans:** The Present Continuous can be used to talk about planned future events.

- We **are meeting** for lunch tomorrow.
- The conference **is taking place** next month.
- 

3. **Temporary Situations:** It's used to describe temporary actions or situations that may change.

- I **am staying** with my friend this week.
- He **is working** on a new project for the company.

4. **Habitual behaviour /Annoyance or Emphasis:** It can be used to express annoyance or to emphasize a particular action.

- She **is always interrupting** me during meetings.
- He **is constantly checking** his phone.
- The minister is always complaining about his job
- Mr.Diallo is always beating his wife



## Continuous Form Spelling:

We create the continuous form by adding "ing" to the base form of the verb. Normally, we just add "ing." However, there are exceptions where we might double or drop a letter:

- **Basic Rule:** Add "ing" to the base verb form: work → working; play → playing; be → being.
- **Exception 1:** If the base verb form ends in consonant + stressed vowel + consonant, double the last letter: stop → stopping; run → running; begin → beginning.
- **Exception 2:** If the verb ends in "ie," change "ie" to "y" and add "ing": lie → lying, die → dying.
- **Exception 3:** If the verb ends in vowel + consonant + "e," drop the "e" and add "ing": come → coming, mistake → mistaking.

## Usage Restrictions: Non-Continuous/Stative Verbs:

Certain verbs don't typically use continuous tenses due to their stative nature:

- **Feelings:** Hate, Like, Love, Prefer, Want, Wish.
  - Incorrect: I'm wanting a Coffee.
  - Correct: I want a Coffee.
- **Senses:** Appear, Hear, See, Smell, Sound, Taste, Seem, Feel.
  - Incorrect: It is seeming wrong.
  - Correct: It seems wrong.
  - Incorrect: I am seeing someone at a distance.
  - Correct: I can see someone at a distance.
- **Communication:** Agree, Deny, Disagree, Mean, Promise, Satisfy, Surprise.
  - Incorrect: I'm promising to help you.
  - Correct: I promise to help you.
- **Thinking:** Believe, Imagine, Know, Realize, Remember, Understand.
  - Incorrect: I am believing in God.
  - Correct: I believe in God.

**Other State Verbs:** Be, Belong, Concern, Depend, Involve, Matter, Need, Own, Possess, and more.

NB: The continuous form is formed by adding "ing" to the base verb. There are exceptions, such as doubling the last letter or dropping the "e." Also stative verbs, related to feelings, senses, communication, and thinking, don't usually take continuous tenses.

**Exercise: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Form of the Verb in Present Continuous Tense:**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) a book right now.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to cook) dinner for the family.
3. The coffee \_\_\_\_\_ (to **taste**) bitter this morning.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) soccer in the park.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**not to think**) about our vacation plans..
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to study) for our exams this week.
7. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (to sleep) on the couch.
8. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ ( to **smell**) wonderful in the garden.
9. Look! The man \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to open the door of your car.
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ (**to know**) the answer to the question
11. The children (to swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool?
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to **seem**) upset about something
13. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (to travel) to Europe next month.
14. The birds \_\_\_\_\_ (to sing) outside my window
15. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very quiet during the meeting.

**Present Perfect**

**Formation:**

- Positive: Subject + have/has + past participle
- Negative: Subject + haven't/hasn't + past participle
- Question: Have/Has + subject + past participle?

**Examples:**

1. Positive:

- She **has finished** her homework.
- They **have visited** Paris several times.

## 2. Negative:

- He **hasn't eaten** lunch yet.
- We **haven't seen** that movie.

## 3. Question:

- Have you **traveled** to Europe before?
- Has he **read** this book?

## Usage

1. She has eaten. (Elle a mangé.)

Past action but unspecified time.

2. She has gone to the market. (Elle est allée au marché.)

Past action with present relevance.

3. She has lived in Morocco for 3 years. (Elle vit au Maroc depuis 3 ans.)

Started in the past and still ongoing.

NB: Use 'Since' with Specific starting point (e.g., "since 2019").

Use 'For' with Duration (e.g., "for 3 years").

## Exercise: Fill in the Blanks with "since" or "for"

1. Tom and I have known each other ..... six months.
2. It's been raining ..... I got up this morning.
3. Randy's father has been a policeman..... twenty years.
4. I've been very busy ..... I came back from Holiday.
5. Have you been studying English ..... a long time?
6. I've booked a table ..... 9 o'clock.
7. .... Christmas, the weather has been quite mild.
8. Janet has been on vacation..... three days.
9. That's a very old car. I've had it..... ages.
10. England have not won the World Cup in Football..... 1966.

1. **for** 2. **since** 3. **for** 4. **since** 5. **for** 6. **for** 7. **Since** 8. **for** 9. **for** 10. **since**

## PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

The Present Perfect Continuous tense expresses ongoing actions that started in the past and continue into the present. It highlights duration and is formed with "have/has" + "been" + base verb + "-ing." Examples:

### Formation:

- Positive: Subject + have/has + been + verb + -ing

- Negative: Subject + haven't/hasn't + been + verb + -ing
- Question: Have/Has + subject + been + verb + -ing?

### Examples:

#### 1. Positive:

- They **have been studying** for hours.
- She **has been working** at the company since last year.

#### 2. Negative:

- He **hasn't been exercising** regularly.
- We **haven't been watching** TV all day.

#### 3. Question:

- Have you **been reading** that book lately?
- Has she **been practicing** her guitar skills?

### Usage:

#### Ongoing Actions:

Describes actions that started in the past and are continuing up to the present.

She has been studying for her exams all morning.

I have been learning English for 3 months

#### Temporary Situations:

Expresses temporary actions or situations that may change.

He has been living in the city while searching for a new job.

### Present Perfect Continuous and Present Perfect: Usage

Both tenses express actions started in the past and ongoing into the present. Use Present Perfect Continuous for temporary actions, Present Perfect for permanent situations.

### Examples:

#### • Present Perfect Continuous (Temporary):

- That man's been standing on the corner all day.
- I haven't been working very well recently.
- She has been living in Sally's flat for ten days.

#### • Present Perfect (Permanent):

- For 900 years, the castle has stood on the hill above the village.

- He hasn't worked for years.
- My parents have lived in Bristol all their lives.

In short, choose Present Perfect Continuous for temporary actions and Present Perfect for long-lasting or permanent situations.

Verb Usage in Progressive Forms: Certain verbs are not used in Progressive forms.

Correct: "I have known her for two years." Je la connais depuis deux ans.

Incorrect: "I have been knowing her for two years."

Correct: "She has had a cold since Monday."

Incorrect: "She has been having a cold since Monday."

Present Perfect /Present Perfect Continuous with duration

The use of 'since' or 'for' with the Present Perfect/ Present Perfect Continuous in English implies simple present with "depuis" in French.

He has been running...= Il court depuis.....

He has been running for two hours= Il court depuis deux heures

She has been learning English since January .="= Elle apprend l'anglais depuis janvier.

She has lived in Ghana for three years.= Elle vit au Ghana depuis trois ans.(permanent)

She has been living in Ghana for three years. Elle vit au Ghana depuis trois ans.(temporal)

She lived in Ghana for three years.= Elle a vécu au Ghana pendant trois ans( a specified duration in the past past)

This distinction helps us accurately convey the duration of actions in English

## Exercise 2: Present Perfect Continuous Practice

Rewrite the following sentences using the Present Perfect Continuous tense based on the given context.

1. Eg:Carlos is out of breath. (He / run) **He has been running**
2. You see a little boy. His eyes are red and watery. (you / cry?)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Jane is very tired. (she / work / hard)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Kevin is studying. He began studying three hours ago. (He / study)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Bob has a black eye, and Bill has a cut lip. (Bob and Bill / fight)  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. You have just arrived to meet your friend, who is waiting for you. (You / wait / long?) \_\_\_\_\_
7. George has just come back from the beach. He is very red. (he / lie / in the sun) \_\_\_\_\_
8. Janet is hot and tired. (she / play / tennis) \_\_\_\_\_
9. Mark smokes. He started smoking five years ago. (He / smoke) \_\_\_\_\_
10. Your friend comes in. Her face and hands are very dirty. (What / you / do?) \_\_\_\_\_

## SIMPLE PAST

The Simple Past tense is used to describe actions that happened and were completed in the past or during a specified period in the past.

### Formation

- For regular verbs: subject + Base verb + "-ed" (eg : worked, talked)
- For irregular verbs: Subject + Simple past form (preterit du verbe)(eg: ate, went)

**Positive Form:** Subject + Simple past form

- I ate rice yesterday.
- She danced at the party.
- We visited the museum.

**Negative Form:** Subject + Did not (didn't) + infinitive without to (Base Verb)

- I didn't eat rice yesterday.
- She didn't dance at the party.
- They didn't visit the museum.

**Interrogative Form:** Did + Subject + infinitive without to (Base Verb)

Did I eat rice yesterday?

Did she dance at the party?

Did they visit the museum?

Indicate time with adverbs: yesterday, last night, recently, ago, etc

## Usage:

- Completed Actions:** The Simple Past tense is used for actions that happened and were finished in the past.
  - They **visited** Paris last summer. Elles ont visité Paris l'été dernier.
  - I ate rice yesterday • J'ai mangé du riz hier.
- Duration in the Past:** It can show actions that took place over a specified period in the past.
  - She **lived** in London for two years. Elle a vécu à Londres pendant deux ans.
  - He worked at MTN for 3 years • Il a travaillé chez MTN pendant 3 ans
- Sequence of Events:** It's used to describe events in the order they occurred.
  - First, she **woke** up. Then, she **brushed** her teeth. After that took my bath . and went to market. I bought ingredients. I cooke rice. I ate with my Friend . In the evening ....
- Past Habits:** The Simple Past can describe habitual actions that were done regularly in the past.
  - He **played** soccer every weekend. (Il jouait au football chaque week-end.)
- Stories and Narratives:** The Simple Past is commonly used in storytelling.
  - Once upon a time, there **was** a brave knight. Il était une fois, il y avait un courageux chevalier.

- Ago + Simple Past:** "She completed her marathon training six months ago."
- High Time + Simple Past:** "It was high time he submitted his assignment."
- Wish + Simple Past:** "I wish I had attended that concert last night."
- Past Emphatic:** "He did finish the project on time, despite all the challenges."

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate forms of the verbs given in parentheses. Choose between the Simple Past tense, Present Perfect tense, and Future tense.

Luri ---1--- (to be) a teacher for 11 years. He ---2--- (to marry) his present wife 22 years ago. At first, he ---3--- (to teach) in Walembelle, but 6 years ago, he moved to Funsu and ---4--- (to begin) teaching in a different school. Now, he ----5--- (to teach) Economics at Funsu Senior High School and ----6--- (to be) at Funsu SHS for 7 years. If he ----7--- (to ask) for a transfer, he would easily get it. It is high time he ---8--- (to apply) for his transfer. After he ---9--- (to write) the request, he handed it over to the principal. At last, Luri ---10--- (to go) on a transfer early next year. Woro! He had better -----11--- (to go) than ever

- has been
- married
- taught

4. began
5. teaches
6. has been
7. were asked
8. applied
9. writes
10. will go
11. go

Write 10 questions. A friend has just come back from vacation and you are asking about it?

- 1- Where / go?.....
- 2- Travel by plane? .....
- 3- Food / good? .....
- 4- How long / stay there? .....
- 5- Stay in a hotel? .....
- 6- Go / alone? .....
- 7- How / travel? .....
- 8- The weather / nice? .....
- 9- What / do in the evenings? .....
- 10- Meet any interesting people? .....

#### PAST CONTINUOUS

- The past continuous tense, also called the past progressive tense, portrays actions that were ongoing in the past. It indicates actions happening over a duration, not completed actions.
- **Formulation:** Create the past continuous tense using the past tense of "to be" (was/were) and the main verb's present participle form (verb + -ing).

- Positive: Subject + was/were + verb-ing (e.g., She was playing.)
- Negative: Subject + was/were + not + verb-ing (e.g., They were not studying.)
- Question: Was/Were + subject + verb-ing? (e.g., Were you sleeping?)

#### Usage:

1. **Ongoing Action in the Past:** The past continuous is used to describe actions that were happening at a specific time in the past.

She was reading a book at 3 PM yesterday.  
I was staying with my friend last month.



**Interrupted Actions:** Past continuous tense is used to portray actions that were ongoing but got interrupted by another action. The interrupting action is in simple past, while the ongoing action is in past continuous

I was studying when the phone rang.

I was sleeping when you called me

**Simultaneous / Parallel Actions: Past Continuous + Past Continuous:**

While he was cooking, she was watching TV.

Mr. Diallo was singing while his wife was dancing

**Exercise1: Here is a list of some things that Ann did yesterday (and the times at which she did them):**

- a. 8.45-9.15 had breakfast
- b. 9.15-10.00 read the newspaper
- c. 10.00-11.00 cleaned her apartment
- d. 11.00-12.00 dusted the room
- e. 12.45-1.30 had lunch
- f. 2.30-3.30 washed her clothes
- g. 4.30-6.00 watched TV
- h. 6.30-8.00 cooked dinner
- i. 8.15-9.00 ate dinner
- j. 9.00-10.00 revised her lessons.

**Now write sentences saying what she was doing at these times:**

- a. At 9.00 she was having breakfast (À 9h00, elle prenait le petit-déjeuner.)
- b. At 9.30 .....
- c. At 10.30 .....
- d. At 11.45 .....
- e. At 1.00 .....
- f. At 2.45 .....
- g. At 5.00 .....
- h. At 7.00 .....
- i. At 8.30 .....
- j. At 9.30 .....

A group of people were staying in a hotel. One evening, the fire alarm went off. Use the words in parentheses to make sentences saying what each person was doing at the time. Example: (Safiatou / take / a bath)

*Safiatou was taking a bath (when the fire alarm went off)*

- 1. (Fatou / write / a letter in her room)
- 2. (George / get / ready to go out)
- 3. (Carol and Denis / have / dinner)

4. (Tom / make / a phone call)
5. (The receptionist / visit / the toilet)
6. (The Manager / show / some rooms to the visitors)
7. (John / go out of the hotel)
8. (Saran / carry / her luggage)
9. (Susan / talk to the Director)
10. (We / look at them)

**Make sentences from the words in brackets. Put the verbs into the correct form: Simple past or Past Continuous.**

**Example (He / cook / dinner when the power / go out)**

**He was cooking dinner when the power went out. Cooking was ongoing for some time and the power went off suddenly to interrupt it**

1. (I / fall / asleep when I / watch / TV) .....
2. (The phone / ring / while I / take a shower) the phone.....
3. (It / begin / to rain while I / walk / home).....
4. (we / see / an accident while we / wait /for the bus) While.....
5. (We / took / a picture / while we / go home).....
6. (I / wonder /if you / can / help me) .....
7. (Jack / arrive / while the children / have / their bath.) .....
8. (When the fire / start / I / watch TV?). .....
9. (As soon as / she / arrive / her husband / slap / her). .....
10. (It is high time / you / do your homework). .....

**Exercise4: Put the verb into the correct form: Past continuous or simple past.**

Example: While Tom was cooking (cook) dinner, the phone rang (ring).

- 1- George..... (fall) off the ladder while he .....( paint) the ceiling.
- 2- Last night, I ..... (read) in the bed when suddenly I  
.....(hear) a scream.
- 3- ..... (you / watch) TV when I called you?
- 4- Ann ..... (wait) for me when I .....( arrive).
- 5- I ..... (not / drive) very fast when the accident ..... (happen).
- 6- I ..... (break) a plate last night. I ..... (wash) the  
dishes when it .....(slip) out of my hand.
- 7- Tom ..... (take) a picture of me while I .....(not / look).
- 8- We ..... (not / go) out because it .....(rain).

9- What ..... (you / do )at this time yesterday?

10- I ..... (see) carol at the party. She ..... (wear) a new dress.

### Translate the following text into adept english

J'attendais ma petite amie quand ma mère est arrivée. Elle était habillée élégamment dans une belle robe et des lunettes de soleil noires. Elle s'est assise au bord de ma table et a critiqué tout ce que je faisais. Soudain, son téléphone a sonné - c'était son ami d'enfance, et ils ont parlé pendant deux heures. Après son départ, elle a oublié une valise sous ma table. Quand je l'ai ouverte, j'ai trouvé une chatte à l'intérieur. J'ai pris ma voiture et je l'ai cherchée. Finalement, je l'ai trouvée en train d'attendre près de mon école

Answer: I was waiting for my girlfriend when my mother arrived. She was dressed elegantly in a beautiful dress and black sunglasses. She sat at the edge of my table and criticized everything I was doing. Suddenly, her phone rang - it was her childhood friend, and they talked for two hours. After she left, she forgot a suitcase under my table. When I opened it, I found a cat inside. I took my car and searched for her. Eventually, I found her waiting near my school.

### Past Perfect Tense

**Formation:** Subject + had + past participle of the main verb

#### Examples:

1. She had already paid her fees before starting her course.
2. The match had started before I reached the stadium.
3. She had started learning English before coming to Ghana.

**Usage:** The past perfect tense is employed to express an action completed before another past action, establishing the sequence of events. Signal words like "before," "after," "when," and "already" often indicate its use.

### Combining Past Perfect with simple past Tenses:

- **Before + Simple Past + Past Perfect:** Expressing an action that happened first. e.g., Before the police arrived, the thief had fled.
- **When + Simple Past + Past Perfect:** Indicating an action that happened before a specific point in time. e.g., When I got home, my sister had already cooked rice.
- **After + Past Perfect + Simple Past:** Showing an action that took place after another action. e.g., After she had collected her certificate, she left for her country.

**Exercise: Complete these sentences using the verbs in parentheses. You went back to your hometown after many years, and you found that many things were different.**

1. Most of my friends were no longer there. They \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer here. He \_\_\_\_\_ away.
3. The local movie theatre was no longer open. It \_\_\_\_\_ down.
4. Mr. Johnson was no longer alive. He \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I didn't recognize Mrs. Jackson. She \_\_\_\_\_ a lot.
6. Bill no longer had his blue car. He \_\_\_\_\_ it.

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Past Perfect Continuous tense shows ongoing actions before a past point, highlighting duration and completion before another event.

**Formation:** The Past Perfect Continuous tense is formed using the auxiliary verb "had been" followed by the present participle form (-ing form) of the main verb.

- Positive: Subject + had been + present participle + rest of the sentence
- Negative: Subject + had not been (hadn't been) + present participle + rest of the sentence
- Question: Had + subject + been + present participle + rest of the sentence?

### Examples:

1. Positive: She had been studying for two hours before the power went out.
2. Negative: They hadn't been working on the project when I called them.
3. Question: Had you been waiting for a long time before the bus arrived?

**Usage:** The Past Perfect Continuous tense is employed when we want to express an action that was ongoing in the past and was interrupted by another past action. It helps establish the background for the main past event.

1. At 6 PM, he started feeling tired. He had been working since 8 AM.
2. She began to understand. She had been listening carefully.
3. They stopped playing because it started raining. They had been playing for hours.
4. Ken **had been smoking** for 30 years when he finally gave it up.

5. I was very tired when I arrived home yesterday. **I'd been working hard all day**

Compare these sentences:

**When** I looked out the window, it had been raining. (= it wasn't raining when I looked out; it had stopped.)

**When** I looked out the window, it was raining. (=rain was falling at the time I looked out.)

The Past Perfect Continuous tense portrays actions ongoing before a past point, stressing duration and completion. Recognizing signal words (for, since, all day, before, etc.) and practicing the structure enables clear communication of past event timelines in writing and speech.

### Simple Future Tense

#### formation

- For most subjects you/he/she/it/they + "will" + base verb.
- For the first person (I and We), "shall" can be used instead of "will."

#### Examples

1. I will finish my assignment tomorrow.
2. She will travel to Paris next week.
3. They will attend the conference.
4. We shall meet at the café at 3 PM

#### "Will" and "Shall":

- **"Will":**

Also used for general predictions, promises, determination, and offers.

- He will become a doctor.
- I will marry him.
- I will win this election.

- **"Shall":**

- Often used to make suggestions, express determination, or in formal invitations.
- Examples: I shall visit the museum. Shall we go for a walk?

#### Note:

- "Shall" is used mainly with the first person (I and We) to indicate future actions
- "Will" is more commonly used and widely accepted in modern English.

- "Shall" is less common and often reserved for formal or specific contexts of legal obligation.
- The president (He) shall appoint the prime minister.
- The independent Electoral commissioner shall organize the second round of elections
- No speaking of French in class. Offenders shall pay a fine of £1

Rewrite the following sentences using the simple future tense

Example: Original: She goes to the gym every day. Rewritten: She will go to the gym every day.

1. I read my Adept English book in the evening.
2. They visit their grandparents on weekends.
3. We eat dinner at 7 PM.
4. He watches a movie on Fridays.
5. She completes her homework after school.
6. Artificial Intelligence cannot replace human intelligence

### **Future Continuous Tense Formation:**

Formation: The Future Continuous tense is constructed by using the simple future tense of "to be" (will/shall + be) + the base form of the main verb + "-ing."

#### **Examples:**

1. Maria will be attending Harvard
2. Don't call me after 11 pm. I will be sleeping at that time
3. I will be studying tomorrow evening.
4. They will be working on the project all day.
5. She will be traveling to Paris next month.

**Usage:** The Future Continuous tense is used when:

- Describing actions that will be happening at a particular moment in the future.
- Expressing actions that are expected to be ongoing over a period in the future.
- Indicating future plans or arrangements.

### Exercise: Future Continuous Tense

Complete the sentences or ask questions using the future continuous tense (will be – ing).

1. I'm going to watch television from 9 until 10 o'clock this evening. So at 9:30, I .....
2. You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening. (You / use / your friend's bicycle this evening?) .....
3. Tomorrow afternoon I'm going to play tennis from 3:00 to 4:30. So at 4:00 tomorrow, I .....
4. You want your friend to give John a message this afternoon. (You / see / John this afternoon?) .....
5. Jim is going to study from 7:00 until 10:00 this evening. So at 8:30 this evening, he .....
6. You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening. (You / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?) .....
7. We are going to clean the apartment tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock. So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning .....

### Future Perfect Tense

**Formation** Subject + will have + past participle of the main verb

1. By tomorrow, she will have finished her project.
2. By the end of this month, he will have studied English for 6 months
3. They will have traveled to five different countries by the end of the year.
4. I will have completed my assignment before the deadline.
5. Next year by this time the putschists will have ruled for 3 years.
6. By the end of this month we will have learnt a lot of things.

- **Usage:** Use "will have" + past participle.

Expresses completion of an action before a specific future time.  
Signal words like "by," "before," and "by the time" are often used

### Formation : Future Perfect Continuous Tense

Subject + will + have been + present participle (base verb + -ing)

### Examples:

1. Next year by this time, they will have been working together for 10 years
2. The Wanderlust will have been traveling for two weeks by the time they reach their destination.
3. She will have been studying English for a year when she takes the Adept's exam.
4. By the end of this month, he will have been studying English for 6 months
5. Next year by this time the putschist will have been ruling for 3 years

The Future Perfect Continuous tense is employed to express actions that will be ongoing and in progress up to a certain point in the future. This tense emphasizes the duration of the action leading up to another future event

### Conditional tenses (IF CLAUSES)

The conjunction "if" is used for conditional sentences that express various conditions. Different conditional sentence types exist.

**Zero Conditional:** Used for general truths, facts, and scientific laws that are always true.

Structure: If + Present Simple + Present Simple

If your father is a king, you are a prince

If you mix blue and yellow, you get green.

If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

**First Conditional:** Used for real and possible future situations, when the condition is likely to be fulfilled.

Structure: If + Present Simple + Simple future

If she comes, we shall go

If he studies hard, she will pass the exam.

If it rains, I will stay indoors.



**Second Conditional:** Used for hypothetical or unlikely situations and their potential outcomes.

Structure: If + Past Simple+ Conditional present

If she came we would go

If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.

If I were a king I would ride a horse.

If she were my wife, I would buy her a car

**Third Conditional:** Used to talk about unreal past situations and the consequences that didn't happen (regret).

Structure: If + Past Perfect, would + Have + Past Participle

If she had come, we would have gone

If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.

If you had come earlier, you wouldn't have missed the bus

**Mixed Conditional:** Combines elements of different conditional tenses to express complex ideas.

If I had met you earlier (past), I would be a different person now (present).

**Imperative:** "If she refuses to go, force her."

**Present Real Conditional:** "If she has studied at Adepts Institute, then she has been to Ghana."

**Zero Conditional:** "If your husband is beating you, call the police."

Translate into Adept English

1. Je mange le petit-déjeuner tous les jours. (Simple Present)
2. Ils regardent un film en ce moment. (Present Continuous)
3. Elle a déjà visité Paris. (Present Perfect)
4. Nous sommes ici depuis trois mois (Present Perfect)
5. Elle malade depuis lundi (Present Perfect)
6. Nous étudions depuis deux heures. (Present Perfect Continuous)

7. Il a joué au football hier. (Simple Past)
8. Ils lisaient des livres quand je suis arrivé(e). (Past Continuous)
9. Elle avait fini son travail avant la réunion. (Past Perfect)
10. Nous visiterons le musée demain. (Simple Future)
11. Il étudiera toute la nuit pour l'examen. (Future Continuous)
12. D'ici l'année prochaine, j'aurai obtenu mon diplôme. (Future Perfect)
13. Si j'avais plus de temps, je voyagerais. (Second Conditional)
14. Elle ira si tu l'invitais. (First Conditional)
15. S'il avait su, il serait venu. (Third Conditional)
16. Si vous chauffez l'eau à 100°C, elle bout.
17. Qui a dit cela ?
18. Il court depuis
19. L'as-tu vu ?
20. Si j'avais eu de l'argent, j'aurais acheté une voiture

### TENSES: Fill in the Correct Verb Form

1. John is good at languages. He (to speak) \_\_\_\_\_ four languages.
2. Look! The man (to try) \_\_\_\_\_ to open the door of your car.
3. (To complete) There is no possibility of \_\_\_\_\_ the work.
4. (To go) If he had seen him, Kofi \_\_\_\_\_ home.
5. (To arrest) The thief has \_\_\_\_\_ at the graveyard.
6. (To cry) The book she was reading made her .....
7. (To sell) Last year I \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of books to students.
8. (To be) Either you or I \_\_\_\_\_ here.
9. (To have) Either Kofi or his sisters \_\_\_\_\_ the book you want.
10. Your book has (to throw)..... into the garbage can.
11. Had I (to know)..... is always at last.
12. After (to write)..... the letter he sent it to his wife.
13. The thief (to flee) ..... before the police arrived.
14. Mr. Sidibe (to eat)..... 'banku' when he was in Ghana.
15. We (to wait)..... for the bus when we saw the accident.
16. If he (to know)..... the correct answer he would have chosen it.
17. (To be) \_\_\_\_\_ a foreigner his promotion was not granted.
18. Sue and Alan (to be)..... married since July.
19. If she (to come) \_\_\_\_\_ we shall go.
20. It is high time you (to learn) ..... English.
21. If she (to come)\_\_\_\_\_ early she wouldn't have missed the bus.

22. If I (to have) \_\_\_\_\_ a VISA I would have been in London.
23. Kofi (to visit) ..... his parents last week but he didn't.
24. If she (to be) ..... my wife I would divorce her.
25. The appointment letters (to write) ..... by the secretary while the CEO was interviewing the applicants.

## How to Ask Questions in English (Comment Poser des Questions en Anglais)

### 1. Question Words (Mots de Question):

- **What (Quoi):** Utilisé pour des demandes générales.
  - *Example (Exemple):* What time is it? (Quelle heure est-il ?)
- **Which (Lequel/laquelle):** Utilisé lors de la sélection parmi un ensemble limité d'options.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Which soup do you want? (Quelle soupe désires-tu ?)
- **Why (Pourquoi):** Utilisé pour enquêter sur les raisons.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Why are you crying? (Pourquoi pleures-tu ?)
- **When (Quand):** Utilisé pour demander l'heure ou le timing.
  - *Example (Exemple):* When will you get married? (Quand te marieras-tu ?)
- **Who (Qui):** Utilisé pour demander l'identité d'une personne.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Who is the president of your country? (Qui est le président de ton pays ?)
- **Whose (À qui appartient):** Utilisé pour demander la propriété.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Whose pen is this? (À qui appartient ce stylo ?)
- **Whom (À qui):** Utilisé pour des questions formelles sur les personnes.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Whom did you give my car to? (À qui as-tu donné ma voiture ?)
- **How (Comment):** Utilisé pour enquêter sur la manière ou la méthode.
  - *Example (Exemple):* How did you do it? (Comment as-tu fait cela ?)
- **Where (Où):** Utilisé pour demander la localisation.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Where is the administration? (Où se trouve l'administration ?)
- **Can (Pouvez-vous):** Utilisé pour des questions impliquant des capacités.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Can you do it? (Pouvez-vous le faire ?)
- **To have (Avoir):** Utilisé pour demander la possession.
  - *Example (Exemple):* Has he/she a lot of money? (A-t-il/elle beaucoup d'argent ?)
- **To have (Avoir):** Utilisé pour demander au present perfect.

- *Example (Exemple):* Has he/she come? (Est-ce qu'il/elle est venu(e) ?)

- **May (Puis-je):** Utilisé pour demander la permission.

- *Example (Exemple):* May I go out to answer nature's call? (Puis-je sortir pour répondre à un besoin naturel ?)

- **Must (Doit-il/elle):** Utilisé pour des questions sur la nécessité ou l'obligation.

- *Example (Exemple):* Must he come in person? (Doit-il venir en personne ?)

- **Will (Iras-tu):** Utilisé pour des questions au futur.

- *Example (Exemple):* Will you attend the meeting? (Iras-tu à la réunion ?)

- **Shall (Devrions-nous):** Utilisé pour des questions au futur, souvent avec "I" ou "we".

- *Example (Exemple):* Shall we go there tomorrow? (Devrions-nous y aller demain ?)

### Using "Do"/ Inversion with Auxiliary Verbs: for Questions:

1. For present questions, employ "do" (or "does" for third person singular) and for past questions "did". This aids in forming yes/no questions and seeking information effectively. Inversion involves rearranging the sentence with the auxiliary verb before the subject, a technique commonly used for questioning across various tenses.

### Present Simple:

- Positive Statement: He (does) speaks English.
- Question: Does he speak English?

- Positive Statement: She can carry it.
- Question: Can she carry it?

### Past Simple:

- Positive Statement: They(did) visited the museum.
- Question: Did they visit the museum?

### Present Continuous:

- Positive Statement: They are playing soccer.
- Question: Are they playing soccer?

## Present Perfect:

- Positive Statement: I have finished my work.
- Question: Have I finished my work?
- 

**Practice Exercise:** Rewrite the following statements as questions using either "do" or inversion where appropriate:

1. She eats breakfast every morning.
2. They are studying for the exam.
3. He has visited London before.
4. I will attend the conference.
5. We played soccer yesterday.
6. The cat is sleeping on the couch.
7. They had finished their homework.
8. You were talking to Sarah.
9. He can swim in the pool.
10. She cooked dinner for the family.

## QUESTIONS A LA FORME NÉGATIVE CONTRACTE

Full Form	Contracted Form	Example in English	French Translation
(Will not)	Won't you	Won't you join us for dinner?	Ne te joindrais-tu pas à nous pour le dîner ?
(Shall not)	Shan't we	Shan't we start the movie now?	Ne devrions-nous pas commencer le film maintenant ?
(Must not)	Mustn't he	Mustn't he forget his passport?	N'est-il pas censé ne pas oublier son passeport ?
(Is not)	Isn't he	Isn't he a talented musician?	N'est-il pas un musicien talentueux ?
(Are not)	Aren't we	Aren't we going to the party?	N'allons-nous pas à la fête ?
(Was not)	Wasn't he	Wasn't he at the conference?	N'était-il pas à la conférence ?

Full Form	Contracted Form	Example in English	French Translation
(Were not)	Weren't you	Weren't you interested in the topic?	N'y étais-tu pas intéressé(e) par le sujet ?
(Has not)	Hasn't he	Hasn't he finished his project?	N'a-t-il pas terminé son projet ?
(Have not)	Haven't they	Haven't they visited this museum?	N'ont-ils pas visité ce musée ?
(Does not)	Doesn't he	Doesn't he enjoy playing chess?	N'est-ce pas qu'il aime jouer aux échecs ?
(Do not)	Don't you	Don't you agree with the proposal?	N'es-tu pas d'accord avec la proposition ?
(Did not)	Didn't you	Didn't you attend the seminar?	N'as-tu pas assisté au séminaire ?

### Exercise

1. N'est-il pas riche ?
2. Ne voudrais-tu pas payer mon argent ?
3. Ne devrions-nous pas attendre jusqu'au mariage ?
4. N'est-il pas censé nous appeler ?
5. N'est-il pas ton professeur ?
6. Ne sommes-nous pas des étudiants à ADEPTS ?
7. N'était-il pas là avec nous ?
8. N'étais-tu pas membre de l'équipe ?
9. Ne t'a-t-il pas dit ?
10. N'ont-ils pas fait ça ?
11. Ne connais-tu pas M.Walker ?
12. Ne lui as-tu pas parlé ?

### Home work

Translate into adept English

1. Qui connaît mon prénom ?
2. À qui appartient ce livre ?
3. Devrions-nous partir maintenant ?
4. Ton professeur vient-il du Ghana ?
5. M'aimes-tu ?
6. Voudrais-tu m'épouser ?
7. Que veux-tu ?
8. À qui as-tu donné mon livre ?
9. Qui est là ?
10. Mange-t-elle de la viande ?
11. Est-elle mariée ?

12. A-t-elle beaucoup d'argent ?
13. Comment es-tu venu au Ghana ?
14. Peut-elle le faire ?
15. Parles-tu bien l'anglais ?
16. A-t-elle pu le faire hier ?
17. Nous avons dû les payer hier ?
18. Nous avons dû les payer hier ?
19. M'aimes-tu ?
20. Voudrais-tu m'épouser ?

## Dialogue

**A cafe in Accra, Ghana. A businesswoman named Amina and a diplomat named Ridwan meet for the first time.**

Amina: (smiling warmly) Good morning. Is this seat already taken?

Ridwan: (polite tone) Good morning. No, it's not taken. Please, feel free to sit down.

Amina: Thank you. My name is Amina. I'm from Guinea.

Ridwan: Nice to meet you, Amina. I'm Ridwan, a diplomat from Niger. What brings you to Accra?

Amina: I'm here in Accra to learn English and connect with people for my business. Accra seems like a great place to improve my English and build business relationships.

Ridwan: Absolutely, Accra has become a major hub for business and diplomacy in West Africa. Can you tell me what industry your business is involved in?

Amina: I manage a tech startup that focuses on renewable energy solutions. We're actively exploring potential partnerships and investment prospects.

Ridwan: (impressed) That's really impressive. Renewable energy is crucial for sustainable development. As for me, I work at the Nigerien Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dealing with diplomatic matters.

Amina: Diplomatic work must offer interesting experiences – traveling, engaging with a variety of people, and representing one's country.

Ridwan: You're absolutely correct. Diplomatic work comes with its own challenges and rewards. Building international relationships and working together for common goals is truly fulfilling.

Amina: Are you attending any conferences while you're here?

Ridwan: Yes, I am. I'm attending a regional summit that focuses on economic cooperation. Working together among West African nations is crucial for our development.

Amina: Agreed. Cooperation among West African countries is vital for the economic advancement of our region.

Ridwan: Absolutely. We're all working to create a better future for our own countries and for all of Africa.

Amina: (with a friendly smile) It's great to meet someone who believes in similar things. I hope we can stay in touch and work together in the future.

Ridwan: I feel the same way, Amina. Let's swap contact information. Building a network among West Africans is important for both of us to succeed.

Amina: That sounds great. Here's my business card. I'm excited to keep in touch, Ridwan.

Ridwan: (appreciatively) Thanks, Amina. Have a safe trip and successful business meetings during your stay in Accra..

Amina: Likewise, Ridwan. May your summit and diplomatic responsibilities be fruitful.

### Words and expressions

- Businesswoman ('bɪznɪs wʊmən): A woman engaged in business activities. (femme d'affaires)
- Diplomat ('dɪplə mət): A person representing a country's government in dealings with other nations. (diplomate)
- Industry ('ɪndəstri): A specific branch of business or economic activity. (industrie)
- Renewable (rɪ'nu:əbl): Capable of being replaced naturally or by human action. (renouvelable)
- Energy ('ɛnərdʒi): Power derived from sources like sunlight or wind. (énergie)
- Challenges ('tʃæləndʒɪz): Difficulties or obstacles. (défis)
- Rewards (rɪ'wɔrdz): Positive outcomes or benefits. (récompenses)
- International (,ɪntər'næʃənl): Involving multiple countries. (international)
- Collaboration (kə,læbə'reɪʃən): Working together on a shared project or goal. (collaboration)
- Conferences ('kɒnfərənsɪz): Formal meetings for discussion or exchange of information. (conférences)



- Summit ('sʌmɪt): A high-level meeting or gathering. (sommet)
- Economic (,i:kə'nɒmɪk): Related to the economy or finances. (économique)
- Cooperation (koo,ɑ:pə'reɪʃən): Working together for mutual benefit.
- Business card ('bɪznɪs kɑrd): A small card with contact information for a person or business. (carte de visite professionnelle)
- Excited (ɪk'saɪtɪd): Eager or enthusiastic. (enthousiaste)
- Stay in touch (steɪ ɪn tʌtʃ): Maintain communication. (rester en contact)
- Safe trip (seɪf trɪp): Wishing someone a safe journey. (bon voyage)
- Fruitful ('fru:tfʊl): Producing positive and valuable outcomes. (fructueux)

## punctuation marks

Punctuation Mark	English Name	French Name
.	Period/Full stop	Point
,	Comma	Virgule
!	Exclamation	Point d'exclamation
?	Question Mark	Point d'interrogation
:	Colon	Deux-points
;	Semicolon	Point-virgule
-	Hyphen	Trait d'union
—	Dash	Tiret
'	Apostrophe	Apostrophe
"	Quotation Mark	Guillemet (double)
'	Single Quotation Mark	Guillemet (simple)
(...)	Parentheses	Parenthèses
[...]	Brackets	Crochets
{...}	Braces	Accolades

## Articles - Les Articles

In English, like in French, there are two main articles:

### Definite Article and Indefinite Article

**Indefinite Article** : *a / an* (un, une - article indéfini)

The indefinite article is used with non-specific nouns. "A" is used before words that start with consonant sounds, and "An" is used before words that start with vowel sounds in English. For example:

- A house (une maison)
- An hour (une heure)
- An honest man (un homme honnête)
- A humble man (un homme humble)
- A uniform (un uniforme)
- An umbrella (un parapluie)
- A university (une université)
- An orange (une orange)
- An apple (une pomme)
- A table (une table)
- An heir (un héritier)

Remember to choose "A" or "An" based on the sound of the following word.

### Omission of Indefinite Article in French ("a" or "an")

#### a) Professions and Roles:

- English: "She is a doctor."
- French: "Elle est médecin."

#### b) After Prepositions:

- English: "He arrived at the exams hall without a pen."
- French: "Il est arrivé à l'école sans déjeuner."

#### c) In Comparisons:

- English: "I used a stick as a tool."

- French: "J'ai utilisé bâton comme outil."

#### d) After "What" Expressions:

- English: "What a surprise!"
- French: "Quelle surprise !"

#### e) Nationalities:

- English: "She is an Italian."
- French: "Elle est italienne."

### Definite Article : *the* (le, la, les - article défini)

The definite article is used less in English compared to French. It's applied in English for scenarios similar to French when referring to:

#### 1. Unique Items:

- **The sun** rises every morning. (Le soleil se lève tous les matins.)
- **The moon** shines brightly at night. (La lune brille intensément la nuit.)
- **The earth** supports life.

#### 2. Rivers and Rivers:

- **The Nile** is the longest river in the world. (Le Nil est le plus long fleuve du monde.)
- **The Thames** flows through London. (La Tamise traverse Londres.)
- **The Volta** is a significant African river.
- **The Niger River** is important for the region.

#### 3. Oceans and Seas:

- **The Pacific Ocean** is vast and deep. (L'océan Pacifique est vaste et profond.)

- **The Mediterranean Sea** is known for its beauty. (La mer Méditerranée est connue pour sa beauté.)

#### 4. Personified Animals in Stories:

- **The clever fox** outsmarted the other animals. (Le renard rusé a berné les autres animaux.)
- **The wise owl** provided guidance to the young creatures. (Le hibou sage a prodigué des conseils aux jeunes créatures.)
- **The lion** is the king of animals.

#### 5. Generalizations:

- **The rich** often lead luxurious lives.
- **The poor** struggle to make ends meet.
- **The sick** need proper medical care.

#### 6. Nationalities Ending in "sh," "ch," and "ese":

- **The British** are known for their tea-drinking tradition. (Les Britanniques sont connus pour leur tradition de boire du thé.)
- **The Chinese** New Year is celebrated worldwide. (Le Nouvel An chinois est célébré dans le monde entier.)
- **The Japanese** have a rich cultural heritage. (Les Japonais ont un riche patrimoine culturel.)

#### 7. Nationalities with (ese) Exceptions: Togolese:

- **Togolese** are known for their warm hospitality. (Les Togolais sont connus pour leur chaleureuse hospitalité.)

Ghanaians, Togolese, Nigériens, Russiens, les Français, les Gabonaises, les Britanniques, les Chinois, nous sommes tous frères et sœurs.

#### 8. Deserts:

- **The Sahara Desert** is the largest hot desert in the world
- **The Kalahari Desert** is in southern Africa.

#### 9. Federations and Unions:

- **The European Union** promotes cooperation among member states.
- **The USA** is a major global player.

- **Life is beautiful** in the UK.

### 10. Countries Named After Rivers or Coasts:

- **The Ivory Coast** is known for its cocoa production. (La Côte d'Ivoire est connue pour sa production de cacao.)
- **The Gambia** has a rich history. (La Gambie a une histoire riche.)

### 11. Specific Singular Nouns Known to Both Speaker and Listener:

- **Mr. Dallo** has two children. A boy and a girl. **The boy** is ten years old and **the girl** is five years old. –

This is **the man** who came here yesterday.

13. **Plural Nouns in General or Specific Contexts:** - **The dogs** are barking loudly. (Les chiens aboient bruyamment.) - **The books** on the shelf are well-organized. (Les livres sur l'étagère sont bien organisés.)

- **"The"** is used when referring to a specific **musical instrument** or a particular **activity**, like "to play the guitar." I enjoy playing **the guitar** in my free time.
- NB: **The"** is used before places like **the cinema, the university, and the hospital**, where people commonly go for specific purposes. I am going to the cinema
- For general activities or purposes, no article is used. For example, "to go to market," "to go to hospital," and "to go to school."
- 

### Example:

- **He has gone to School (to study)**
- My wife has gone to **market** (to buy).
- When you are sick , you go to hospital (for treatment).
- I'm going to **the hospital to visit someone**

NB: In the cases, "School", "market" and "hospital" are used in a general sense to represent common activities, and using "the" is not necessary.

TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH

1. L'homme est méchant.

2. L'amour est aveugle.
3. Le fleuve Niger se trouve en Afrique.
4. La Gambie est un beau pays.
5. J'adore jouer de la guitare.
6. La vie est belle au Ghana.
7. Les lions sont considérés comme les rois des animaux.
8. Les Ghanéens et les Togolais sont comme des frères et sœurs.
9. Les États-Unis doivent collaborer avec la Russie.
10. La paix et la guerre sont deux choses différentes.
11. L'homme qui est venu ici hier est mon patron.
12. La vie est comme un voyage, et la mort est l'arrêt final

Fill the blank spaces with a, an, the, or no article:

1. I saw \_\_\_ elephant at \_\_\_ zoo yesterday.
2. She is studying to become \_\_\_ doctor.
3. Can you pass me \_\_\_ salt, please?
4. He is reading \_\_\_ book about space exploration.
5. They live in \_\_\_ apartment near \_\_\_ park.
6. \_\_\_ sun rises in \_\_\_ east and sets in \_\_\_ west.
7. My brother wants to be \_\_\_ astronaut when he grows up.
8. She plays \_\_\_ piano beautifully.
9. I have \_\_\_ idea where \_\_\_ keys are.
10. \_\_\_ moon looks beautiful tonight.

Transitive verbs need a direct object to complete their meaning. They show actions done to something or someone. Without a direct object, their meaning is incomplete.

- She ate (transitive) an apple (direct object).
- They built (transitive) a house (direct object).
- He wrote (transitive) a letter (direct object)

Intransitive verbs don't need a direct object to complete their meaning. They express actions that are complete on their own and don't require an object.

- She laughed. (No direct object)
- The bird sang. (No direct object)
- He runs **every morning**. (No direct object)

## ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE:

### Active Voice:

- In the active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action.
- It's straightforward and direct.
- The focus is on the doer of the action.

### Examples:

- **She** (subject) **baked** (verb) **a delicious cake** (object).
- **They** (subject) **are building** (verb) **a new bridge** (object).
- 

### Passive Voice:

- In the passive voice, the subject of the sentence receives the action.
- It emphasizes the action itself rather than the doer.
- The structure includes a form of "to be" verb and the past participle of the main verb.

### Examples:

- **The delicious cake** (object) **was baked** (verb) **by her** (agent, optional).
- **A new bridge** (object) **is being built** (verb) **by them** (agent, optional).

### Key Differences:

- In active voice, the subject acts.
- In passive voice, the subject is acted upon.
- Active voice is often more direct and engaging.
- Passive voice is useful when the doer is unknown or less important.

On parle chinois ici (Chinese is spoken here)

Write four sentences in the active and passive voices.

## Singular and Plural Nouns:

### A. Forming Plural Nouns:

#### 1. Add "s" to singular nouns:

- Circle → circles
- Lamb → lambs
- Tutor → tutors
- Book → books
- Job → jobs

#### 2. Add "es" to specific endings (ch, sh, s, ss, o, x, z):

- Box → boxes
- Watch → watches
- Bush → bushes
- Dish → dishes
- City → cities
- Tomato → tomatoes
- Hero → heroes
- Fox → foxes
- Quiz → quizzes
- Exceptions (e.g., piano → pianos, photo → photos, studio → studios)

#### 3. Change "y" to "ies" (consonant + "y"):

- Baby → babies
- City → cities
- University → universities

#### 4. Add "s" (vowel + "y"):

- Day → days
- Trolley → trolleys
- Toy → toys
- Key → keys

#### 5. Change "f" or "fe" to "ves":

- Leaf → leaves
- Knife → knives
- Life → lives
- Safe → safes
- Exceptions (e.g., chief → chiefs, roof → roofs)

#### 6. Changing "um" to "a" and "is" to "es":



- Medium → media
- Datum → data
- Crisis → crises
- Analysis → analyses

**7. Changing Spelling:**

- Man → men
- Woman → women
- Tooth → teeth
- Goose → geese
- Phenomenon → phenomena
- Symposium → symposia

**8. Plural of Compound Nouns:**

- Brother-in-law → brothers-in-law
- Mouse-trap → mouse-traps
- Bye-law → bye-laws
- Man of war → men of war
- Passer-by → passers-by
- Furniture → pieces of furniture
- Advice → pieces of advice
- Information → pieces of information

**9. with No Plural:**

- Measles (no plural)
- Pincers (no plural)
- Pliers (no plural)
- Shears (no plural)
- Spectacles (no plural)
- Thanks (no plural)
- Tidings (no plural)
- Bellows (no plural)
- Trousers (no plural)
- Billiards (no plural)

**B. Special Cases:**

**1. Singular Verbs with Plural Nouns:**

- The news is bad.
- Mathematics is challenging.

**2. Plural Verbs with Singular Nouns:**

- My pants are torn.
- Her glasses were misplaced.

### C. Group Terms and Collective Nouns:

- A loaf of bread → loaves of bread
- A tribe of natives
- A pack of wolves

### D. Unique Nouns:

- Names and titles are singular: "Faces is the name of the new restaurant downtown."

#### EXERCISE :

state the plural of: piano, echo, box, loaf, man-of-war, police-constable, step child, housewife

sGive the singular of : hoofs, cities, pence, feet, fish mice, phenomena, data , media

#### EXERCISE

CHANGE ALL SINGULAR NOUNS INTO PLURAL AND ALL VERBS INTO SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1. The rabbit runs from the dog.
2. The child runs to the table.
3. The girl wears a blue dress.
4. He has a sharp knife.
5. The lady prefers the rope.
6. The woman catches the goose.
7. The old woman sits on that seat.
8. Her foot is badly cut.
9. The sheep runs in the valley.
10. She takes his pencil.

### "When" (Quand) and "As Soon As" (Dès que)

Using "When" to talk about future actions in relation to other events:

#### English:

- When + simple present + simple future
- Example: When I finish work, I will go to the gym.

#### French:

- Quand + futur simple, futur simple

- Example: Quand j'aurai fini le travail, j'irai à la salle de sport.

### Using "As Soon As" to talk about future actions in relation to other events:

#### English:

- As soon as + simple present + simple future
- Example: As soon as she arrives, we shall start.

#### French:

- Dès que + futur simple, futur simple
- Example: Dès qu'elle arrivera, nous commençons

### Expression Differences: French 'Avoir' vs. English

French expressions using 'avoir' capture emotions, sensations, and states. These often align with 'to be' or other verbs in English.

1. **J'ai chaud:** I am feeling hot.
2. **J'ai froid:** I am feeling cold.
3. **J'ai peur:** I am afraid.
4. **J'ai honte:** I am ashamed.
5. **J'ai sommeil:** I am feeling sleepy.
6. **J'ai faim:** I am (feeling) hungry.
7. **J'ai soif:** I am (feeling) thirsty.
8. **J'ai de la chance:** I am lucky.
9. **Tu as de la patience:** You are patient
10. **Avoir mal:** To be in pain.
11. **Avoir raison:** To be right.
12. **Avoir tort:** To be wrong.
13. **Avoir de la peine:** To be sad.
14. **Avoir de la joie:** To be joyful.
15. **Avoir de la colère:** To be angry
16. **J'ai envie de...:** I feel like...
17. **J'ai besoin de...:** I need...
18. **Avoir l'air:** To seem/look.
19. **Avoir lieu:** To take place.
20. **J'ai du plaisir à...:** I enjoy.
21. **J'en ai marre de toi:** I am fed up with you.

### Primary Auxiliaries: To Be, To Have, To Do

#### 1. To Be:

- Used to form continuous tenses:

- Present Continuous: I am reading.
- Past Continuous: I was reading
- Future continuous: I will be reading

- Used to form passive voice:

- Present Passive: "The book is being read."
- Past Passive: "The cake was eaten."

- Used in descriptions and states:

- "She is a doctor."

- Used for expressing temporary conditions:

- "He is feeling tired."

Used with the infinitive to convey obligation or command

You are to pay a fine of GHC 10.

The new students are to see me.

These sentences effectively express that there is an obligation or command for the subjects to perform the actions specified. Well done!

## 2. To Have:

- Used to form perfect tenses:

- Present Perfect: "She has visited Paris."
- Past Perfect: "They had already left."

- Used in perfect continuous tenses:

- Present Perfect Continuous: "We have been studying."

- Used as a main verb for possession:

- "He has a new car."

Used with the infinitive to convey obligation or necessity

You have to learn hard.

He has to do it again

## 3. To Do:

- Used as an auxiliary to form questions and negatives in simple tenses:

- Question: "Do you like ice cream?"
- Negative: "I do not agree."

- Used for emphasis in emphatic statements:

- "I do believe you."
- I do eat rice / yes I do

- Used with main verbs to ask for clarification:

- "What do you mean?"

Used to substitute a verb used already

My wife paid a lot of money as I did.

## Modal Auxiliaries: Can, Could, Will, Would, Shall, Should, May, Might, Must

Modal auxiliaries are auxiliary verbs that modify the meaning of the main verb in a sentence. They express possibility, necessity, permission, ability, and other shades of meaning. Here's a concise lesson on how to use these modal auxiliaries:

### 1. **Can:**

- Expresses ability or possibility.
- Example: "She can swim."

### 2. **Could:**

- Indicates past ability, polite requests, or conditional possibilities.
- Example: "He could run fast."

### 3. **Will:**

- Shows future intention, willingness, or certainty.
- Example: "I will help you."

### 4. **Would:**

- Used in polite requests, conditional sentences, and expressing habits in the past.
- Example: "Would you like some tea?"

### 5. **Shall:**

- Typically used in questions to suggest an offer, suggestion, or future action.
- Example: "Shall we go?"

### 6. **Should:**

- Indicates obligation, advice, or expected behavior.
- Example: "You should study for the exam."

### 7. **May:**

- Expresses permission, possibility, or uncertainty.
- Example: "May I come in?"

### 8. **Might:**

- Similar to "may," used to express a slight possibility or permission.
- Example: "It might rain."

### 9. **Must:**

- Denotes necessity, strong obligation, or a conclusion.
- Example: "You must finish your homework."

## Usage Notes:

- Modal verbs are always followed by the base form of the main verb.
- They don't take "s" in the third person singular.
- Negative forms are created by adding "not" after the modal verb.

- Questions are formed by inverting the modal verb and the subject.

### Defective verbs: can and must

Tense	Can=to be able to	(Pouvoir)	Must = to have to	(Devoir)
Present	I can do it.	Je peux le faire.	I must do it.	Je dois le faire.
Third person singular (no 's')	She can do it.	Elle peut le faire.	She must do it.	Elle doit le faire.
Simple Past	I could do it.	Je pourrais le faire.	I had to do it but I didn't.	J'ai dû le faire mais je ne l'ai pas fait.
Simple past(use of equiv)	I was able to do it yesterday.	J'ai pu le faire hier.	I had to do it yesterday.	J'ai dû le faire hier.
Simple past negation (use of equiv)	I was not able to do it yesterday. (formal)	Je n'ai pas pu le faire hier.	I did not have to do it yesterday.	Je n'ai pas dû le faire hier.
Simple past negation	I couldn't do it yesterday.	Je n'ai pas pu le faire hier.	I didn't have to do it yesterday.	Je n'ai pas dû le faire hier.
Present Perfect	I have been able to do it.	J'ai pu le faire.	I have had to do it.	J'ai dû le faire.
Future	I will be able to do it.	Je pourrai le faire.	I will have to do it.	Je devrai le faire.
Conditional	I would be able to do it.	Je pourrais le faire.	I would have to do it.	Je devrais le faire.

Certain verbs can function as either ordinary verbs or defective verbs:

#### 1. Dare (oser):

- Ordinary: "He did not dare to speak." ("Il n'osa pas parler.")
- Defective (archaic/formal): "He dared not to speak." ("Il n'osa point parler.")

#### 2. Need (avoir besoin de):

- Ordinary: "Did you need to do that?" ("Avez-vous besoin de faire cela ?")
- Defective (archaic): "Need you do that?" ("Avez-vous besoin de faire cela ?")

#### 3. Know (savoir/connaitre):

- Ordinary: "You don't know." ("Tu ne sais pas.")
- Defective (archaic/poetic): "You know not." ("Tu ne sais point.")

### Using 'May' and 'Might'

'May' ('Il se peut'/'Pourrait') :

- Usage : 'May' est utilisé pour exprimer la possibilité, la permission ou une manière plus formelle de demander la permission

- **Examples:**

1. "She may arrive late." (Possibility) French: "Elle pourrait arriver en retard."
2. "It may rain." (Possibility of rain) French: "Il se peut qu'il pleuve."
3. "The teacher may not come." (Possibility that the teacher won't come) French: "Il se peut que le professeur ne vienne pas."
4. "You may use the computer." (Permission) French: "Vous pouvez utiliser l'ordinateur."
5. "May I leave the room?" (Formal request for permission) French: "Puis-je quitter la pièce ?"

### 'Might' ('Pourrait') :

- Usage : 'Might' exprime également la possibilité, mais il indique souvent une probabilité plus faible ou une situation plus hypothétique que 'may'. Il peut également être utilisé dans le discours rapporté.

- **Examples:**

1. "It might rain." (Possibility with lower probability) French: "Il se pourrait qu'il pleuve."
2. "He said he might come to the party." (Reported speech) French: "Il a dit qu'il pourrait venir à la fête."

### Translate the following sentences into adept English

1. J'ai chaud.
2. Tu as tort.
3. Je n'ai pas peur des chiens.
4. Puis-je venir ?
5. Il se peut qu'il soit mort.
6. Il se pourrait que le professeur ne vienne pas.
7. Tu aurais dû me le dire.
8. Il a dû manger tout le couscous.
9. Je pourrais y aller seul(e).
10. J'ai besoin de votre aide.
11. Je n'ai pas besoin de votre aide. Je peux le faire seul(e).
12. Nous aurions pu le faire.
13. J'en ai assez de vos plaintes.
14. Tu n'as pas besoin de faire ça.
15. Tu n'oses pas me parler ainsi.
16. Nous avons pu le faire hier.
17. Nous pourrions le refaire.

18. Osez-vous explorer cette mystérieuse forêt ?
19. Nous devons terminer ce projet rapidement.
20. Elle a dit qu'elle pourrait assister à la réunion.

### Use of 'SINCE' and 'FOR'

"since" :

1. Point de départ d'une action (depuis) : 'Since' est utilisé pour indiquer le début d'une action ou d'un événement. Par exemple, "I have been working here since Monday" (Je travaille ici depuis lundi) signifie que l'action de travailler a commencé lundi.
2. Raison d'une action (puisque) : 'Since' peut également indiquer la raison d'une action. Par exemple, "Since the store is closed, we can't buy groceries" (Puisque le magasin est fermé, nous ne pouvons pas acheter d'épicerie) montre que la raison pour laquelle nous ne pouvons pas acheter d'épicerie est que le magasin est fermé.

"for" :

1. Durée d'une action (depuis) : 'For' est utilisé pour exprimer la durée d'une action ou d'un événement. Par exemple, "She has been studying French for two years" (Elle étudie le français depuis deux ans) signifie que l'action d'étudier le français dure depuis deux ans.
2. Durée d'actions passées (pendant) : 'For' peut également exprimer la durée d'actions passées. Par exemple, "I lived in Morocco for 10 years" (J'ai vécu au Maroc pendant 10 ans) indique que l'action de vivre au Maroc a duré 10 ans.
3. Durée d'actions futures (pour) : 'For' peut même indiquer la durée d'actions futures. Par exemple, "I will be on vacation for a week" (Je serai en vacances pendant une semaine) suggère que les vacances dureront une semaine.

Exercise fill in with either "since" or "for":

1. Maria has been learning Italian \_\_\_\_\_ two months now.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is so nice, let's go for a walk.
3. They have been friends \_\_\_\_\_ elementary school.
4. I've been waiting at the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ 20 minutes.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ he loves to read, he spends hours in the library.



6. We lived in London \_\_\_\_\_ three years before moving to Paris.
7. She's been a vegetarian \_\_\_\_\_ she was a teenager.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ I have some free time, I'll help you with your project.
9. I visited Japan \_\_\_\_\_ a month last summer.
10. We won't have class \_\_\_\_\_ the next two weeks due to the holidays.

**"Est-ce que"** is a common French phrase for forming questions. Placed at a sentence's start, it changes statements into questions. Its English translation depends on the context:

- "Est-ce qu'ils sont là?" (Are they there?) - Uses "être" auxiliary verb (to be).
- "Est-ce qu'il mange de la viande?" (Does he eat meat?) - Employs main verb "mange" (eats) with auxiliary "do."
- "Est-ce qu'il a beaucoup d'argent?" (Has he a lot of money?) Here, "avoir" (to have) is the verb for possession (British English). In American English, "Does he have a lot of money?" is preferred.

### **"N'EST-CE PAS" – Question tags**

Les 'question tags' sont créées en utilisant un auxiliaire, un modal ou "to do" (lorsqu'aucun auxiliaire n'existe). Utilisez une forme contractée, ajoutez un pronom, et terminez par un point d'interrogation.

#### **Positive Statement + Negative Tag:**

1. She is beautiful, isn't she? (Elle est belle, n'est-ce pas ?)
2. You are late, aren't you? (Tu es en retard, n'est-ce pas ?)
3. I am a student, aren't I? (Je suis étudiant, n'est-ce pas ?)
4. They must go, mustn't they? (Ils doivent partir, n'est-ce pas ?)
5. "Titanic was huge, wasn't she?" ("Le Titanic était énorme, n'est-ce pas ?")
6. Everybody likes rice, don't they? (Tout le monde aime le riz, n'est-ce pas ?)
7. Let's go, shall we? (Allons-y, d'accord ?)
8. If we had traveled, we'd have been dead men, wouldn't we? (Si nous avions voyagé, nous aurions été des hommes morts, n'est-ce pas ?)
9. He put his dog in the boot of his car, didn't he? (Il a mis son chien dans le coffre de sa voiture, n'est-ce pas ?)

#### **Negative Statement + Positive Tag:**

1. It is not raining, is it? (Il ne pleut pas, n'est-ce pas ?)

2. He didn't come yesterday, did he? (Il n'est pas venu hier, n'est-ce pas ?)
3. She is not beautiful, is she? (Elle n'est pas belle, n'est-ce pas ?)
4. You are not tired, are you? (Tu n'es pas fatigué, n'est-ce pas ?)
5. Nobody knows tomorrow, do they? (Personne ne sait ce que demain nous réserve, n'est-ce pas ?)
6. Nothing matters now, does it? (Rien n'a d'importance maintenant, n'est-ce pas ?)

### Exercise: Question Tags Challenge

Fill in the blanks with the correct question tags for each sentence.

1. She's coming to the party, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. They haven't finished their homework yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. You'd like some tea, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. He's a talented musician, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. We won't be late, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. She can speak French fluently, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Let's go for a walk, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. You've seen that movie before, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Everybody likes milk \_\_\_\_\_?
10. Nobody is perfect \_\_\_\_\_?

### Arriver à faire une chose (To manage to do something):

1. "How did you manage to pay your rent?" (Comment es tu arrivé à payer ton loyer?)
2. "He managed to solve the problem all by himself." (Il est arrivé à résoudre Le problème tout seul.)
3. "With patience, she managed to learn a new language." (Avec patience, elle est arrivée à apprendre une nouvelle langue.)
4. "By working hard, he managed to achieve his weight loss goal." (En travaillant dur, il est arrivé à atteindre son objectif de perte de poids.)
5. "Despite the obstacles, he managed to build his own business." (Malgré les obstacles, il est arrivé à construire sa propre entreprise.)

### Ne pas arriver à faire une chose (To have difficulty in doing something):

6. "I have difficulty in paying her rent." (Je n'arrive pas à payer son loyer.)
7. "He has difficulty in making ends meet." (Il n'arrive pas à joindre les deux bouts.)

8. "She has difficulty in speaking English fluently." (Elle n'arrive pas à parler anglais couramment.)
9. "She has difficulty in buying her kids stationery." (Elle n'arrive pas à acheter des fournitures scolaires pour ses enfants.)

**Se débrouiller (To try, to do well/ to do quite well):**

10. "She is doing well at school." (Elle se débrouille bien à l'école.)
11. "She is quite good at English." (Elle se débrouille pas mal en anglais.)
12. "Even though he's a beginner, he is doing quite well in the kitchen." (Même s'il est débutant, il se débrouille pas mal en cuisine.)

Pronouns

Person	Subject (Sujet)	Object (Complément d'objet)	Possessive Adjective (Adjectif Possessif)	Possessive Pronoun (Pronom Possessif)	Reflexive Pronoun (Pronom Réfléchi)	Emphatic Pronoun (Pronom Emphatique)
1st person singular	I (Je)	me (me, moi)	my (mon, ma, mes)	mine (le mien, la mienne, les miens, les miennes)	myself (moi-même)	I myself (moi-même)
2nd person singular	you (Tu/Vous)	you (te, vous)	your (ton, ta, tes, votre, vos)	yours (le tien, la tienne, les tiens, les tiennes, le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres)	yourself (toi-même, vous-même)	you yourself (toi-même, vous-même)
3rd person masc. singular	he (Il)	him (le, lui)	his (son, sa, ses)	his (le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes)	himself (lui-même)	he himself (lui-même)
3rd person fem. singular	she (Elle)	her (la, lui)	her (son, sa, ses)	hers (le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes)	herself (elle-même)	she herself (elle-même)

3rd person (animal/things)	it (Il/Elle)	it (le, la)	its (son, sa, ses)	its (le sien, la sienne, les siens, les siennes)	itself (lui-même, elle-même)	it itself (lui-même, elle-même)
1st person plural	we (Nous)	us (nous)	our (notre, nos)	ours (le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres)	ourselves (nous-mêmes)	we ourselves (nous-mêmes)
2nd person plural	you (Tu/Vous)	you (vous)	your (votre, vos)	yours (le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres)	yourselves (vous-mêmes)	you yourselves (vous-mêmes)
3rd person plural	they (Ils/Elles)	them (les, leur)	their (leur, leurs)	theirs (le leur, la leur, les leurs)	themselves (eux-mêmes)	they themselves (eux-mêmes, elles-mêmes)

Pronouns are words that replace nouns, reducing repetition in sentences. They include personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns, possessive pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, interrogative pronouns, indefinite pronouns, and relative pronouns.

### 1. Personal Pronouns

- **Subject Pronouns:** These pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) replace nouns as the subjects of verbs.
  - Example: "Lisa likes cats. She has four cats."
- **Object Pronouns:** These pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) replace nouns as the objects of verbs.
  - Example: "I'm doing my homework. Dad is helping me."

### 2. Reflexive Pronouns

- Reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves) refer to the subject of the verb and show that the subject is also the object.
  - Example: "My brother built this computer himself."

### 3. Possessive Pronouns

- Possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs) indicate ownership.
  - Example: "This book is mine."

### 4. Demonstrative Pronouns

- Demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those) point out specific things.
  - Example: "This is my desk. Those are goats."

### 5. Interrogative Pronouns

- Interrogative pronouns (who, whose, what, which, whom) are used to ask questions.
  - Example: "Who used all my paper?"

### 6. Indefinite Pronouns

- Indefinite pronouns (everybody, anybody, someone, etc.) don't refer directly to any specific word and often express quantity.

- Example: "Everybody is welcome at the meeting."

## 7. Relative Pronouns

- Relative pronouns (who, which, that) connect relative clauses to independent clauses, providing additional information.

- Example: "The woman who called earlier didn't leave a message"

Exercise: put in the correct pronoun

- 1- The hippopotamus is a bad tempered animal. .... Attacks people when ..... Approach .....
- 2- The crocodile doesn't eat ..... victims immediately. ....drags ..... into deep waters where ..... stores ..... bodies until .....become rotten.
- 3- The pen that ..... are using is ..... And the one that ..... am using is .....
- 4- My parents are God-fearing. .... sent ..... to Sunday School as soon as ..... was ten years.
- 5- She ..... gave ..... her number but I didn't call .....

## Using "to Say" and "to Tell" in English

Understanding the difference between "say" and "tell" can be challenging for non-native English speakers. Let's clarify their usage with concise examples:

### 1. "to Say" (Dire)

- "Don't say that." (Ne dis pas cela.)
- "What is he saying?" (Qu'est-ce qu'il dit?)
- "Say it aloud." (Dites-le à haute voix.)
- "Say what you like." (Dites ce que vous voulez.)

In most cases, "say" is used as a transitive or intransitive verb to express speech or statements.

### 2. "Tell" (Raconter ou Dire à quelqu'un)

- "Tell me your name." (Dites-moi votre nom.)

- "He told me his name." (Il m'a dit son nom.)
- "Don't tell him about it." (Ne le lui dis pas.)
- "Tell me the truth." (Dites-moi la vérité.)
- "Tell him to come." (Dites-lui de venir.)
- "Tell me about it." (Dites-le moi.)
- "Who told you that?" (Qui t'a dit cela?)

"Tell" is commonly a transitive verb, requiring an object to convey information or give instructions.

### **"Without," "Before," and "After" + "Verbs+ ing"**

When "without," "before," or "after" is followed immediately by a verb, use the gerund form (ending in "-ing"):

- Example: "He left without saying goodbye."
- Example: "Before going to work, she had breakfast."
- Example: "After finishing his homework, he played outside."

Certain verbs in English are typically followed by gerunds (verbs in the -ing form). Here's a concise list of some of these verbs

English Verb	French Translation	Example Sentence in English	Example Sentence in French
Start / Begin	Commencer	She started dancing at the party.	Elle a commencé à danser à la fête.
Continue	Continuer	They continued working late into the night.	Ils ont continué à travailler tard dans la nuit.
Cease	Cesser	He ceased complaining about the weather.	Il a cessé de se plaindre du temps.
Delay	Retarder	I delayed making a decision until I had more information.	J'ai retardé ma décision jusqu'à ce que j'aie plus d'informations.

English Verb	French Translation	Example Sentence in English	Example Sentence in French
Defer	Reporter	She deferred going to college for a year to travel.	Elle a reporté son entrée à l'université d'un an pour voyager.
Finish	Terminer	He finished reading the book in one sitting.	Il a terminé de lire le livre en une seule séance.
Stop	Arrêter	They stopped talking when the teacher entered the classroom.	Ils ont arrêté de parler lorsque le professeur est entré dans la salle de classe.
Admit	Admettre	She admitted making a mistake in her report.	Elle a admis avoir fait une erreur dans son rapport.
Anticipate	Anticiper	We anticipate facing challenges in the project.	Nous anticipons rencontrer des défis dans le projet.
Avoid	Éviter	He avoids eating sugary snacks for better health.	Il évite de manger des collations sucrées pour sa santé.
Consider	Considérer	She considered going abroad for higher studies.	Elle a considéré partir à l'étranger pour des études supérieures.
Fancy	Aimer	He fancied trying a new restaurant for dinner.	Il avait envie d'essayer un nouveau restaurant pour le dîner.
Forgive	Pardonner	They forgave him for his honest apology.	Ils lui ont pardonné pour ses excuses sincères.
Imagine	Imaginer	He imagined traveling the world one day.	Il s'est imaginé parcourant le monde un jour.
Involve	Impliquer	The project involves working with diverse teams.	Le projet implique de travailler avec des équipes diverses.
Keep	Continuer à	She kept talking even after everyone left the room.	Elle a continué à parler même après le départ de tout le monde de la pièce.
Laugh	Rire	They laughed at the funny movie all evening.	Ils ont ri devant le film comique toute la soirée.
Deny	Nier	He denied knowing anything about the missing keys.	Il a nié savoir quoi que ce soit sur les clés disparues.
Detest	Détester	She detests cleaning the house.	Elle déteste nettoyer la maison.
Dislike	Ne pas aimer	He dislikes eating vegetables.	Il n'aime pas manger de légumes.
Like	Aimer	She likes swimming in the ocean.	Elle aime nager dans l'océan.
Dread	Redouter	They dread going to the dentist.	Ils redoutent d'aller chez le dentiste.
Object to	S'opposer à	She objects to smoking in the house.	Elle s'oppose à fumer dans la maison.
Miss	Manquer	I miss spending time with my friends.	Mes amis me manquent.
Prevent	Empêcher	Regular exercise can prevent gaining weight.	L'exercice régulier peut empêcher de prendre du poids.
Propose	Proposer	He proposed going on a hiking trip.	Il a proposé de partir en randonnée.

English Verb	French Translation	Example Sentence in English	Example Sentence in French
Recollect	Se rappeler	She recollected meeting him at the conference.	Elle s'est rappelée l'avoir rencontré à la conférence.
Remember	Se souvenir de		

### Verbes + l'infinitif sans "to"

En anglais, certains verbes sont suivis de l'infinitif sans "to" entre eux et le verbe suivant. En voici quelques exemples :

#### Verbs of Perception (See and Hear):

1. "She saw him dance gracefully."
  - "Elle l'a vu danser avec grâce."
2. "He heard her sing beautifully."
  - "Il l'a entendue chanter magnifiquement."

#### Make and Let (Causative Verbs):

1. "She made him cook dinner."
  - "Elle l'a fait cuisiner le dîner."
2. "He let her drive his car."
  - "Il l'a laissée conduire sa voiture."

Utilisation de "Ever," "Never," "Either... Or," et "Neither... Nor" en anglais

Ever / Never (Jamais / Jamais) :

- Ever est utilisé dans les questions pour demander si quelque chose s'est déjà produit à un moment donné. Exemple : Have you ever visited Australia? (As-tu déjà visité l'Australie ?)
- Never est utilisé pour indiquer que quelque chose ne s'est jamais produit à aucun moment. Exemple : She has never eaten sushi. (Elle n'a jamais mangé de sushi.)



Either... Or (Soit... Soit) :

- Either... Or est une construction utilisée pour présenter un choix entre deux alternatives. Exemple : You can either watch a movie or read a book tonight. (Tu peux soit regarder un film, soit lire un livre ce soir.)

Neither... Nor (Ni... Ni) :

- Neither... Nor est utilisé pour indiquer que aucune des options mentionnées n'est vraie. Exemple : Neither John nor Jane can speak French fluently. (Ni John ni Jane ne parlent couramment le français.)

### **Exercise: Translate into adept English**

1. Il est boulanger.
2. Elle veut devenir opticienne.
3. Il est allemand.
4. Quel joli collier !
5. J'ai utilisé une pierre comme un marteau.
6. Il aime porter des boucles d'oreilles.
7. Dis à ton frère de l'acheter pour toi.
8. Les oranges et les mangues ne sont pas chères au Maroc.
9. Il aime se battre.
10. Avant de partir, tu dois payer pour ta nourriture.
11. Soit tu gagnes, soit elle gagne.
12. Ni lui ni elle ne connaît mon nom.
13. Rappelle-moi si j'oublie de te donner de l'argent.
14. Oses-tu parler à mon père de cette manière ?
15. As-tu déjà été à Casablanca ?
16. Je n'ai vu ni Diallo ni Soumah.
17. Je ne me souviens plus du mot de passe WIFI.
18. Il n'a jamais été à la campagne.
19. Que dit-il ?
20. Elle m'a fait pleurer.

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### **Using "How Often," "How Tall," "How High," "How Large," and "How Long"**

1. How Often (Combien de fois) - Indicates frequency or repetition:

- Example: How often do you exercise during the week? (À quelle fréquence faites-vous de l'exercice pendant la semaine ?)

2. How Tall (Combien mesure) - Refers to a person's height:

- Example: How tall is your younger brother? - What's his height? (Combien mesure ton petit frère ? - Quelle est sa taille ?)

3. How High (Quelle est la hauteur) - Describes the height of objects:

- Example: How high is the tree in your backyard? (Quelle est la hauteur de l'arbre dans votre jardin ?)

4. How Large (Quelle est la taille/grande taille) - Pertains to the size of objects:

- Example: How large is the swimming pool at the community center? (Quelle est la taille de la piscine au centre communautaire ?)

5. How Long (Quelle est la longueur) - Relates to the length of objects:

- Example: How long is the hiking trail in the national park? (Quelle est la longueur du sentier de randonnée dans le parc national ?)

## Translate into adept English

1. Diallo est plus grand que son père.
2. La femme la plus belle du monde est ma femme.
3. Lequel des trois garçons est le plus intelligent ?
4. Quelle est ta taille ?
5. Combien de stylos as-tu ?
6. Combien de sœurs a-t-il ?
7. À quelle fréquence vient-elle à l'école ?
8. Quelle est la longueur de ta salle de classe ?
9. Quelle est la hauteur du poteau ?
10. Le français est plus difficile que l'anglais

## The Use of "Nobody," "Anybody," "Somebody," "Everybody," and Translations of "Whoever," "Whatever," "Whichever," "Wherever," "However," and "Whenever" in English and French

### 1. Nobody (Personne / Nul):

- Nobody was at the party last night.  
• French: Personne n'était à la fête hier soir.
- Nobody wants to eat spinach.  
• French: Personne ne veut manger des épinards.

### 2. Anybody (N'importe qui):

- Ask anybody for directions.  
• French: Demandez à n'importe qui pour des indications.
- Anybody can participate in the competition.  
• French: N'importe qui peut participer à la compétition.

### 3. Somebody (Quelqu'un / On):

- Somebody left their umbrella in the office.  
• French: Quelqu'un a laissé son parapluie au bureau.
- Somebody should do something about this problem.  
• French: Quelqu'un devrait faire quelque chose à propos de ce problème.

### 4. Everybody (Tout le monde):

- Everybody enjoyed the concert.  
• French: Tout le monde a apprécié le concert.
- Everybody in the class passed the test.  
• French: Tout le monde dans la classe a réussi l'examen.

## Translations of Question Words:

5. Whoever (Qui que):

- Whoever you meet, be polite.
  - French: Qui que tu rencontres, sois poli.
- Whoever wins the game gets a prize.
  - French: Qui que gagne le jeu reçoit un prix.

6. Whatever (Quoique):

- Whatever the weather, we're going hiking.
  - French: Quoique le temps, nous allons faire de la randonnée.
- Whatever you decide, I'll support you.
  - French: Quoique tu décides, je te soutiendrai.

7. Whichever (N'importe quel/le):

- Whichever book you choose, it's a good read.
  - French: Peu importe le livre que tu choisis, c'est une bonne lecture.
- Whichever route you take, you'll reach the destination.
  - French: Peu importe l'itinéraire que tu prends, tu atteindras la destination.

8. Wherever (N'importe où):

- Wherever you go, there's beauty to be found.
  - French: Où que tu ailles, il y a de la beauté à découvrir.
- Wherever we travel, we take photographs.
  - French: Où que nous voyagions, nous prenons des photographies.

9. However (Aussi... que / N'importe comment):

- However hard you work, success is not guaranteed.
  - French: Aussi dur que tu travailles, le succès n'est pas garanti.
- However you choose to style your hair, it looks great.
  - French: Peu importe comment tu choisis de coiffer tes cheveux, ça a l'air super.

10. Whenever (N'importe quand):

- Whenever you have a question, feel free to ask.
  - French: N'importe quand tu as une question, n'hésite pas à demander.
- Whenever she visits, she brings gifts for the kids.
  - French: Chaque fois qu'elle rend visite, elle apporte des cadeaux pour les enfants

## Preposition

Prepositions are crucial in English, indicating relationships between nouns and the sentence. They're short words like "in," "on," and "at." We'll look at two types: time and place preposition

**1. Prepositions of Time:** a) **On:** We use "on" with specific days, parts of days, dates, and special days. - Example: I will see you on Friday. / She was born on Valentine's Day.

b) **In:** "In" is used with months, years, seasons, periods of time during the day, and more. - Example: We are going to visit them in May. / John became famous in the 80s.

c) **At:** "At" is used with clock times, specific times of the day, festivals, and specific points in time. - Example: My last train leaves at 10:30. / He is unavailable at present.

**2. Prepositions of Place:** a) **At:** We use "at" for specific places, points in space, public places, and events. - Example: I had a cup of coffee at Helen's house. / There's a man at the door.

b) **On:** "On" is used with surfaces. - Example: The letter is on the desk. / The toy department is on the first floor.

c) **In:** "In" is used with geographical areas, cities, towns, larger areas, containers, and liquids. - Example: They are having a picnic in the park. / I've left my bag in the office.

Here are some prepositional verbs to learn by heart.

1. **To be angry with somebody (Être en colère contre quelqu'un):**

- Example: She is angry with her brother for breaking her toy. (Elle est en colère contre son frère pour avoir cassé son jouet.)

2. **To be angry at something (Être en colère contre quelque chose):**

- Example: He is angry at the bad weather for canceling his plans. (Il est en colère contre le mauvais temps d'avoir annulé ses projets.)

3. **To think of somebody (Penser à quelqu'un):**

- Example: I often think of my grandmother. (Je pense souvent à ma grand-mère.)

4. **To think about something/somebody (Penser à quelque chose/quelqu'un):**

- Example: She is thinking about her upcoming exams. (Elle réfléchit à ses examens à venir.)

5. **To congratulate somebody on something (Féliciter quelqu'un pour quelque chose):**

- Example: We congratulated him on his promotion at work. (Nous l'avons félicité pour sa promotion au travail.)

6. **To be grateful to somebody for something (Être reconnaissant envers quelqu'un de quelque chose):**

- Example: I am grateful to my friend for helping me move. (Je suis reconnaissant envers mon ami de m'avoir aidé à déménager.)

7. **To be at the brink of (Être au bord de):**

- Example: The company was at the brink of bankruptcy before the turnaround. (L'entreprise était au bord de la faillite avant le redressement.)

8. **To be on the verge of (Être sur le point de):**

- Example: She was on the verge of tears after the sad news. (Elle était sur le point de pleurer après la triste nouvelle.)

9. **To be interested in somebody/something (S'intéresser à quelqu'un/quelque chose):**

- Example: He is interested in learning about different cultures. (Il s'intéresse à la découverte de différentes cultures.)

10. **To insist on... (Insister sur...):**

- Example: She insisted on going to the concert despite the rain. (Elle a insisté pour aller au concert malgré la pluie.)

11. **To persist in... (Persister dans...):**

- Example: He persisted in his efforts to find a solution. (Il a persisté dans ses efforts pour trouver une solution.)

12. **To conform to (Se conformer à):**

- Example: The product must conform to safety standards. (Le produit doit se conformer aux normes de sécurité.)

13. **To comply with (Se conformer à):**

- Example: The company must comply with environmental regulations. (L'entreprise doit se conformer aux réglementations environnementales.)

14. **To take pride in (Être fier de):**

- Example: She takes pride in her artistic achievements. (Elle est fière de ses réalisations artistiques.)

15. **To be poor in (Être faible en):**

- Example: He is poor in math but excels in literature. (Il est faible en mathématiques mais excelle en littérature.)

16. **To be good at (Être doué en):**

- Example: She is good at playing the guitar. (Elle est douée pour jouer de la guitare.)

17. **To be clever at (Être intelligent en):**

- Example: He is clever at solving puzzles. (Il est intelligent pour résoudre des énigmes.)

18. **To agree with somebody/something (Être d'accord avec quelqu'un/quelque chose):**

- Example: I agree with your proposal for the project. (Je suis d'accord avec ta proposition pour le projet.)

19. **To disagree with somebody (Être en désaccord avec quelqu'un):**

- Example: She disagrees with her colleague on the budget allocation. (Elle est en désaccord avec son collègue sur l'allocation budgétaire.)

20. **Are you worried about something?** (Êtes-vous inquiet à propos de quelque chose ?)

21. **She is used to waking up early.** (Elle a l'habitude de se lever tôt.)

22. **He will have to think of a way of doing it.** (Il devra réfléchir à une manière de le faire.)

23. **I've been thinking about you recently.** (J'ai pensé à toi récemment.)

24. **Fofano will take care of you, never worry.** (Fofano prendra soin de toi, ne t'inquiète jamais.)

25. **The thief was accused of taking the bike.** (Le voleur a été accusé d'avoir pris le vélo.)

26. **Is Fatou accustomed to buying food here?** (Fatou a-t-elle l'habitude d'acheter de la nourriture ici ?)

27. **Mr. Bah is addicted to Sprite.** (M. Bah est accro au Sprite.)

28. **I'm afraid of spiders.** (J'ai peur des araignées.)

29. **Sorry, I don't agree with you.** (Désolé, je ne suis pas d'accord avec toi.)

30. **We agree on most subjects but not politics.** (Nous sommes d'accord sur la plupart des sujets, sauf la politique.)

31. **I was disappointed with the film.** (J'ai été déçu par le film.)

32. **Traore was dreaming of lying on a beach.** (Traoré rêvait de se coucher sur une plage.)

33. **Guinea is different from Senegal.** (La Guinée est différente du Sénégal.)

34. **I dreamt about you last night.** (J'ai rêvé de toi la nuit dernière.)

35. **I may go. It depends on the weather.** (Je pourrais y aller. Cela dépendra du temps.)

36. **Rima is excited about moving to Kindia.** (Rima est enthousiaste à l'idée de déménager à Kindia.)

37. **Is Ramata familiar with Guinean food?** (Ramata est-elle familière avec la cuisine guinéenne ?)

38. **That name is familiar to me.** (Ce nom m'est familier.)

39. **My region is famous for its products.** (Ma région est célèbre pour ses produits.)

40. **Linda is fed up with this awful weather.** (Linda en a marre de ce temps épouvantable.)
41. **I'm fond of my nephews and nieces.** (J'aime beaucoup mes neveux et nièces.)
42. **He's really good at Languages.** (Il est vraiment doué en langues.)
43. **I'm grateful to you for your help.** (Je vous suis reconnaissant pour votre aide.)
44. **Pollution is very harmful to the environment.** (La pollution est très nocive pour l'environnement.)
45. **Asmaou heard about what happened in the news.** (Asmaou a entendu parler de ce qui s'est passé aux informations.)
46. **It is so nice to hear from you again.** (C'est tellement agréable d'avoir de vos nouvelles à nouveau.)
47. **Have Mr. Diallo heard of a city called Conakry?** (M. Diallo a-t-il entendu parler d'une ville appelée Conakry ?)
48. **Are you hooked on any TV series?** (Es-tu accro à une série télévisée ?)
49. **There has been an increase in unemployment.** (Il y a eu une augmentation du chômage.)
50. **She insisted on paying for the meal.** (Elle a insisté pour payer le repas.)
51. **Are you interested in meeting now?** (Es-tu intéressé à te rencontrer maintenant ?)
52. **I'm involved in a few organizations.** (Je suis impliqué dans quelques organisations.)
53. **You shouldn't be jealous of others.** (Tu ne devrais pas être jaloux des autres.)
54. **Sakho hasn't been very kind to me lately.** (Sakho n'a pas été très gentil avec moi ces derniers temps.)
55. **I'm keen on reading and traveling.** (J'adore la lecture et les voyages.)
56. **Please, stop laughing at me.** (S'il te plaît, arrête de te moquer de moi.)
57. **What are you looking at?** (À quoi tu regardes ?)
58. **He's been married to her for years.** (Il est marié avec elle depuis des années.)
59. **Mr. Toure is very pleased with my level in English.** (M. Touré est très satisfait de mon niveau en anglais.)
60. **I always try to be polite to people.** (J'essaie toujours d'être poli envers les gens.)



61. **Labe is popular among tourists.** (Labe est populaire parmi les touristes.)
62. **She is extremely proud of you.** (Elle est extrêmement fière de toi.)
63. **Who's responsible for what happened?** (Qui est responsable de ce qui s'est passé ?)
64. **I'm sick of asking you to clean your room.** (J'en ai marre de te demander de ranger ta chambre.)
65. **Do you spend money on expensive clothes?** (Dépenses-tu de l'argent pour des vêtements chers ?)
66. **Will Fatou succeed in passing her driving test?** (Fatou réussira-t-elle à obtenir son permis de conduire ?)
67. **Horror films are not suitable for children.** (Les films d'horreur ne conviennent pas aux enfants.)
68. **Are you allergic to anything?** (Es-tu allergique à quelque chose ?)
69. **Lama is very angry with you.** (Lama est très en colère contre toi.)
70. **I feel anxious about the interview.** (Je me sens anxieux à propos de l'entretien.)
71. **I applied to the company for a job.** (J'ai postulé à l'entreprise pour un emploi.)
72. **I don't approve of smoking near children.** (Je ne suis pas favorable au tabagisme près des enfants.)
73. **I arrived at the airport an hour ago.** (Je suis arrivé à l'aéroport il y a une heure.)
74. **When did you arrive in Conakry?** (Quand es-tu arrivé à Conakry ?)
75. **I'm ashamed of what I did last night.** (J'ai honte de ce que j'ai fait hier soir.)
76. **The files are attached to the email.** (Les fichiers sont attachés à l'e-mail.)
77. **I wasn't aware of the problem.** (Je n'étais pas au courant du problème.)
78. **Bouba is really bad at singing.** (Bouba est vraiment mauvais en chant.)
79. **This film is based on a book.** (Ce film est basé sur un livre.)
80. **That doesn't belong to you. It is mine.** (Ça ne t'appartient pas. C'est à moi.)
81. **We belong with each other. It's true love.** (Nous sommes faits l'un pour l'autre. C'est le véritable amour.)

82. **She blamed me for what happened.** (Elle m'a accusé de ce qui s'est passé.)
83. **I'm bored with my job. I need a change.** (J'en ai marre de mon travail. J'ai besoin de changement.)
84. **Mountaga has been very busy with his work.** (Mountaga a été très occupé avec son travail.)
85. **Are you confident of passing the exam?** (Es-tu confiant dans le fait de réussir l'examen ?)
86. **Do you have confidence in passing the exam?** (As-tu confiance en ta réussite à l'examen ?)
87. **I'm trying to concentrate on my work.** (J'essaie de me concentrer sur mon travail.)
88. **I congratulated her on passing the exam.** (Je l'ai félicitée pour avoir réussi l'examen.)
89. **The exam consists of speaking and writing.** (L'examen se compose de l'oral et de l'écrit.)
90. **You can count on me if you need help.** (Tu peux compter sur moi si tu as besoin d'aide.)
91. **I'd love to go to the party so count me in.** (J'adorerais aller à la fête, compte sur moi.)
92. **I can't go to the party so count me out.** (Je ne peux pas aller à la fête, compte-moi dehors.)
93. **Some people are very cruel to animals.** (Certaines personnes sont très cruelles envers les animaux.)
94. **Hurry! We're in danger of missing the bus.** (Dépêche-toi ! Nous risquons de rater le bus.)

## **EXERCISE: Choose the correct preposition from the brackets**

### **Exercise 1**

1. The lady's friend dissuaded her (for, from) making up her mind to get rid (to, of) her lazy husband.
2. The men suspected of being associated (by, with) the crime were surprised (for, at) the accusation.
3. The coach congratulated the players (for, on) their victory and said that he was indebted (by, to) them.
4. You must guard (about, against) the temptation to elope (to, with) a loved one.

5. The decision that emanated (by, from) the meeting resulted (on, in) the dismissal of the manager.

### **Exercise 2**

1. The mayor was surprised (to, for, at) residents who still dispose (for, to, by) their refuse improperly.
2. Just abide (for, to, by) the instructions given and compliance (to, about, with) the will mean success.
3. If you can no longer put (on, up, in) with your roommate, then plead (all, with, for) him to leave.
4. We appeal (for, to, by) all tenants to be observant (for, with, of) all tenants to be observant (for, with, of) all safety regulations.
5. We don't concur (about, with, from) people alluding (by, to) the mistakes of others.

### **Exercise 3**

1. Your conduct can be likened (for, to) that of your father who is always averse (for, to) other people's opinion.
2. We infer (about, from) your arguments that people must guard (against, from) this deadly disease.
3. Our young men must be dissuaded (on, from) the temptation elope (by, with) their lovers.
4. As student, we must be mindful (about, of) our future responsibilities and be anxious (about, for) our studies.
5. We wish to congratulate all students (on, for) their performance and advise them to harmonize it (to, with) their conduct.

### **Exercise 4**

1. If you were not associated (to, with) the crime, the judge would not find you guilty (for, of) the offence.
2. Don't be burdened (about, with) too much work. It might result (in, to) your ill-health.
3. Many benefits can be derived (from, to) your efforts if you get rid (with, of) your bad habits.
4. If your parents are prejudiced (to, against) your choice of partner, then they will disapprove (for, of) him
5. Ama's ambitions differ (about, from) those of Awo, that is why they are not fond (to, of) each other.

### **Exercise 5**

1. The villages pleaded (to, with) the chief to pardon the lady who was disrespectful (for, to) him

2. When the head of the family died (from, of) heart attack care for his family devolved (to, on) his eldest son
3. Students interdicted (from, about) the class we're all happy (for, with) the punishment
4. Contrary (against, to) our expectations the teacher was not surprised (for, at) our poor performance
5. The driver was involved (by, in) the accident because he was not conversant (to with) the road.

### Exercise 6

1. The lawyer was conscious (for, of) his client's lie but encouraged him to co-operate (to, with) him.
2. If you meddle (with, in) matters that don't concern you, must not dissociate yourself (to, from) the consequences.
3. When the workers rejoiced (on, over) their new salaries, the union Leaders boasted (about, of) their success.
4. Many people fumed (for, at) the coach when his team was eliminated (in, from) the competition.
5. You must be careful (of, about) people who cannot often conform (by, to) accepted standards

### Exercise 7

1. If indeed the students were anxious (for, from) their studies, they would shy away (to, from) excessive leisure
2. Ever since Jane began to diet (over, on) vegetables, his parents regularly treated her (for, to) lettuce
3. Miss Lolo has been cold (to, for) her suitor who also has become indifferent (to, for) her.
4. Should we deduce (at, from) your attitude that you diverted funds (against, from) that account?
5. You must be content (for, with) yourself because your superior officers acknowledge that you conform (with, to) their standard

### Exercise 8

1. The decisions that emanated (in, from) the meeting contrary (for, to) all expectations
2. There's no need to annoyed (about, with) people who boast (of, for) their personal achievements
3. If you involve yourself (to, in) matters which don't concern you, you should not complain (of, on) the consequences.
4. The committee chairperson appealed (with, to) all members to confer (about, with) one another on the issues before the next meeting.
5. Because the young man's behavior was incompatible (with, against) his wife's, their marriage was on the brink (for, of) divorce.

### Exercise 9

1. Children should be patient (for, with) their parents who may rely (to, on) them for help
2. The tenant appealed (for, to) the landlord to compensate him (about, for) the damaged property.
3. The thief diverted the attention of the police (at, from) his mislead by toying (at, with) their papers.
4. The boys drunk (in, from) the glasses and expressed their gratitude (to, for) the housewife who served them.
5. The players complied (to, with) the advice of the coach and their effort resulted (to, in) victory.

### Exercise 10

1. The boy is fond (for, of) playing football despite attempts to dissuade him (against, from) it.
2. Are you very conversant (to, with) the buttons of the machine so as to distinguish them (to, from) one another?
3. I am alluding (at, to) your statement that your parents are no longer catering (by, for) your needs.
4. The coach congratulated the players (for, on) their victory and treated them (to, with) a party
5. Many students prefer leisure (for, to) hard work and this accounts (against, for) their poor performance in exams.

### Exercise 11

1. Concentrate (for, on) what you are doing and do not be distracted (on, by) the noise around you.
2. Are you surprised (for, at) the students who made away (from, with) the school books?
3. Both families approved (by, of) the marriage and the benefits to be derived (to, from) it.
4. We infer (to, from) your arguments that you will take advantage (for, of) the new courses proposed.
5. Remember to be anxious (about, against) the challenges and put up (to, with) them.

### Exercise 12

1. The teachers advised the students to beware (on, with, of) attitudes that prevent them (from, for, against)
2. Students must persist (in, on, for) their studies in order to pass their exams (with, by, on) the necessity to have confidence (in, about, with) their capabilities.
3. We wish to remind students (about, of, on) the arrears of school fees.

