



*Tutorat, aide à l'apprentissage et cours privés
Accompagnement professionnel et aide aux devoirs*

Plan pour le document “ Québécois Francophones, évitez ces erreurs en anglais ”

À travers nos 15 années d'expérience, les remarques les plus fréquentes observées par nos apprenants qui voulaient apprendre l'anglais furent...

**“Les erreurs les plus fréquentes que je fais sont...
J'aimerais savoir... Je cherche mes mots”**

Le E-doc qui suit va répondre en partie à ses questions, mais sachez que une formation complète vous permettra de répondre À TOUTES VOS QUESTIONS. Pour toute l'information vous permettant d'adhérer à un cours je vous invite au

<http://www.groupe-slc.com>

Les trois points de ce e-book sont :

- 1. Les verbes et leurs conjugaisons**
 - 2. Le vocabulaire – l’emploi juste des mots et la différence entre l’anglais et le français**
 - 3. Les subtilités des mots qui se ressemblent.**
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Nous avons regroupé dans un document de 13 pages des trucs vous permettent de mieux comprendre ces trois notions :

- 1. La matrice**
- 2. Les faux amis**
- 3. Le document “Practical English”**

La Matrice - The Matrix

Imaginez pouvoir conjuguer tous les verbes, à tous les temps en moins d'une heure.

La matrice est composée de 5 petites règles toutes simples qui vous permettent de conjuguer tous les verbes à tous les temps sans faire de fautes. Par la suite, il s'agit d'apprendre le sens des verbes puisque le sens n'est pas exactement le même qu'en français.

Les verbes en anglais ne se comportent pas comme en français. Il ne changent pas en ajoutant des suffixes mais bien en les convertissant en formes comparables à des personnalités.

Regardez ce qui suit :

Les verbes réguliers ont 4 personnalités

To look – infinitif et la conjugaison avec tous les auxiliaires.

Looks – présent simple à la 3^e personne du singulier.

Looking – la forme progressive.

Looked – le passé simple et le participe passé.

Regardez ce qui suit : Les verbes IRRÉGULIERS ont 4,5 ou 7 personnalités dans le cas du verbe ETRE.

To Give - infinitif et la conjugaison avec tous les auxiliaires.

Gives – présent 3^e personne du singulier.

Giving – la forme progressive au présent – passé et futur.

Gave – le passé simple et le participe passé.

Given – le participe passé.

Les 5 règles qui suivent vous aident à conjuguer tous les verbes à tous les temps sans faire de fautes. Par la suite, on vous apprend comment les employer et quel en est le sens.

Règle #1

L'ajout du "S" à la 3e personne du singulier . (He, She, who and I).

Tous les verbes au "simple present" demandent l'ajout d'un "S" à la fin du verbe.

(comme la 2e personne en français – **TU TRAVAILLES**, sauf qu'on le fait pour la 3e personne)

Exemples: 1. **He writes – she works – it belongs to me – it does not belong to me.**

2. **Everyone is invited – Everybody wants to be happy.**

3. **Plastics costs more than paper.** 4. **Does it mean I have to leave before 5 PM?**

Règle # 2

Les auxiliaires exigent que le verbe qui les suit soit à l'infinitif. 75% des conjugaisons se font à l'aide d'auxiliaires suivis du verbe à la forme infinitive.

Les principaux auxiliaires et modals (do – does – did – will – would – could – may – might – etc)

C'est ce qui explique que les verbes conjugués au passé simple changent à la forme infinitive puisque l'auxiliaire **DID** permet d'identifier le temps au passé.

Prenez l'exemple du verbe **Aller – TO GO.**

Au présent, on emploie la forme infinitive – **I go to work everyday.**

La forme négative se forme avec l'auxiliaire **DO** et la forme négative **NOT**

I DO NOT GO to work everyday.

What time DO you GO to work in the morning?

I went to the office this morning - le verbe est conjugué au passé.

– **I DID not GO to the office this morning.** Le verbe revient à la forme infinitive.

On observe la même chose lorsqu'on forme une question...

What time DID You GO to the office this morning James??

Pour les autres temps, on fait la même chose... On se sert des auxiliaires pour identifier le temps et le mode des verbes.

Exemples: *I **will** go to work tomorrow.*
*He **would** work here if...*
*I **didn't** start the meeting.*
*I **might** go to BNI tonight.*
*I **don't** know yet.*

*I **can** speak English very well – If I **could** help you, I **would** certainly get involved.*

Règle #3

Les verbes qui suivent l'auxiliaire **ETRE "to be"**, doivent se conjuguer à la forme progressive pour les verbes à la forme active.

Exemples: *I **was** walking – He **is** speaking – They **were** listening – I will **be** doing my homework...*

*They will not **be** attending the meeting – Have you **been** watching from the beginning?*

Règle #4

Lorsqu'on utilise la forme négative l'auxiliaire doit précéder le mot **"NOT"**

Exemples: *I do **NOT** - I will **NOT**, I cannot, I should **not**, etc.*

Règle #5

Les verbes au mode **"perfect"** se conjugue au participe passé lorsqu'ils suivent l'auxiliaire **"To HAVE"**

Exemples: *I **have** done – They **had** finished – You **have** finished – I could **have** done if... I could **have** been doing.*

Faites-en le test, vous verrez que ça marche à tous coups!!!

Les faux amis – Les mots qui semblent être pareils dans les deux langues mais...

FRANÇAIS	ENGLISH	SENTENCES
réel réellement	actual, actually	I am actually going to meet my idol.
actuel	present	Given the present situation, we cannot confirm...
actuellement	at the moment	I am studying English at the moment .
conseils	advice	<i>uncountable</i> . I gave her some advice .
conseil	a piece of advice	<i>countable</i> . I gave a piece of advice .
ancien, ex-	former	a former colleague. In Canada " ex " is used.
ancien, jadis	ancient	an ancient monument.
assister à	to attend	to attend a meeting, conference.
assister (aider)	to assist	to assist someone in doing something.
commander, diriger	to command	to command an army.
commander	to order	to order a meal.
complet	comprehensive	a comprehensive price-list.
compréhensif	understanding	an understanding friend.
exiger, réclamer	to demand	to demand a refund.
demander	to ask	to ask someone for something.
maîtriser	to control	control yourself!
contrôler	to check	to check passengers' tickets.
divertissement	entertainment	<i>uncountable</i>
entraînement - formation	training	<i>uncountable</i>

final(ement)	eventual(ly)	eventually he surrendered.
éventuel, possible éventuellement	possible, possibly	one possible result.
expérimenté	experienced	an experienced teacher.
expérience	experiment	a scientific experiment.
expérience	experience	experience of life.
ne tenir aucun compte de	to ignore	I choose to ignore your impertinence.
ignorer, ne pas connaître	not to know, to be unaware of	I know nothing about the matter.
ignorant [adj]	ignorant	ignorant of the rule. He is ignorant of the rule.
ignorant [nm,f]	ignoramus	What an ignoramus you are!
renseignements	information	<i>uncountable</i>
informations	news	<i>uncountable</i>
intéressant, captivant	interesting	an interesting book or person.
intéressant, avantageux	attractive, worthwhile	an attractive price or offer.
important	important	(quality) an important event, fact, question, meeting, decision; a VIP.
important	big, sizeable	(quantity) a big house, a sizeable turnover.
location	rent, hire	car hire , a hired -car.
occasion, circonstance	occasion	on the first occasion that it happened.
occasion, conjoncture favorable	opportunity, chance	to jump at the chance .

La liste complète est disponible au www.groupeslc.com

Practical English – La subtilité entre les mots

Voici une liste partielle des mots et expressions qui portent à confusion. On met en relief la subtile différence entre les deux.

About and On

- A book **about** Canada is used to talk about more general kinds of communications.
- A book **on** Canada. We use **on** to talk about more serious or academic concerns.

Above and Over and the opposite Below and Under.

- They both mean "Higher than". There are a few differences however.
- not directly **over** - We prefer **above** when one thing is higher with no possibility of being **over**. We own a little cottage **above** the lake.

Temperature and measurement:

The temperature is 20 **above** zero. The temperature is 20 **below** zero.

She is well **above** average intelligence. He is well **below** average intelligence.

Over and Under

- We prefer **over** and **under** when there is a suggestion of coverage or contact.
 - There is a cloud **over** the Southern region of Montreal today.
 - I put my coat **over** my shoulders before leaving.
 - The cat is sleeping **under** the bed.

Unusual expressions using "over"

You have stepped **over** the line so you are disqualified. The game is **over** (finished).

You should get **over** the loss of your friend (find closure)

Why are you climbing **over** the wall? (get to the other side)

The kids are **over** there - **over** here...

Across and through

- **Across** is preferred when getting to the other side of flat surfaces; suggestion of being ON something.
 - *I am swimming **across** the lake.*
 - *I am driving **across** the desert.*
- **Through** is used to talk about three dimensional places; suggestion of being IN a place.
 - *We drove **through** the city*
 - *We walk **through** the woods to get to their house.*

Evening and Night

- In a formal setting, people use **evening** to refer to the time of the day between 6 PM and midnight, but often TONIGHT can also be used for evening.

Difference: - **Good evening** is used to greet people when it is dark outside regardless of the time of day starting after 6 P.M.

- **Good night** is used to say GOOD BYE.
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All and Every

- **All** and **every** can both be used to talk about people or things in general, or about all the members of a group. There is little difference of meaning; every often suggests "without exception".
- **Every** is used with singular concepts.
- **All** is used with plural concepts.
 - *Every child needs care.*
 - *All the children in the world need care.*
- **All** and not **every** can be used with determiners (the, a)
 - *All the lights were out - All the people I know agree with this idea.*
 - *Every light was out - Every woman I know understands the meaning of motherhood.*

Allow, permit, let and leave

- Both **Allow** and **permit** have a similar meaning but certain structures suit one or the other.
 - *We don't allow/permit people to smoke in the building.*
 - *We don't permit/allow smoking in the hospital.*
 - *Smoking is not allowed/permitted in the hall.*
- The passive structure using **IT** prefers the usage of **Permit**.
 - *It is not permitted to smoke in the school.*

Let and leave

- **Let** is used meaning allow or permit is more often used in the following fashion.
 - *Let me introduce you to... Let me buy you a drink... Let me give you a piece of advice.*
 - *Let me think, let's go right now. Let's not panic here.*
- **Leave** is used to mean " let me be"
 - *Leave me alone, don't leave me here by myself, we will not leave you behind.*

Any and Every

- Both are used to talk in general about all the members of a class or group.
- **Any** looks at things one at a time, meaning "whichever one you choose", "this or that".
 - *Which newspaper would you like? - it doesn't matter anyone will do.*
- **Every** looks at things as a group, it is closer in meaning to **ALL**.
 - *On the newsstand there were magazines of every kind.*
 - *Anybody can become sick at some point in their life. Everybody will die some day.*

Beat and Win

- You can win a game, a race, a battle or an argument, and you can win a prize, or a sum of money. You can beat a person you are competing against.
 - *My wife usually wins when we play chess. My wife beats me at chess every time we play.*

Begin and Start

- The meaning is the same. However, there are social conventions that have developed over time that make one of those verbs seem more appropriate in certain settings.
 - *We usually start a race - We start working - We start the car in the morning*
 - *We start the washing machine, a machine, etc. A train starts a journey, etc.*
 - *We begin / start to laugh, to cry, to understand.*

Beside or Besides

- **Beside** means: next to or by.
- **Besides** (with an S) is used to add new information on what is already known.
 - *Besides literature, we also need to take biology this semester.*
 - *I don't like this town; besides it is far too expensive.*

Between and Among

- We say that somebody or something is *between* 2 things or people and *among* a group of people or things that we cannot see separately.
 - *She was sitting between Jimmy and Carla.*
 - *She was sitting among protestors outside the University.*
- **Difference:** We use **between** after difference.
 - *What is the difference between a Suburban and a city dweller?*

Bring and Take

- We **bring** someone that stays with us or to the place where we are.
 - *I bring my lunch to work everyday.*
 - *I brought my cousin to the party.*
- We **take** someone or something to the place where we are going but not staying.
 - *I took the report to John.*
 - *I took my friend home after she had had too much to drink.*

Broad and Wide

- **Wide** is used for the physical from one side of something to the other.
- **Broad**, despite meaning the same, is primarily used in such expressions as:
 - *Broad shoulders, broad agreement, broad-minded, broad daylight.*

City and Town

- Notwithstanding the legal or official status given by a state or province, most people consider a large and important **town** to be a **city**.
 - *Montreal is a **city** but Mount-Royal is a **town**.*

Close and shut

- **Close** and **shut** mean the same but cultural propensities lend specific meaning to each.
 - *We can close/shut our eyes, windows and shops or stores.*
 - *We close bank accounts, roads, letters and meetings.*
 - *but... we tell people to shut up.*

Say and tell

Both of these verbs refer to speech and message giving.

- **Meaning and use**
 - *"Turn right", I **said** == "Turn right", I **told** him*
 - *She **said** that it was my last chance == She **told** me that it was my last chance.*

BUT...

- *He **said**, " Good morning" == ~~He told~~ "Good morning"*
- *Mary **said**, "What a nice day" == ~~Mary told~~*
- *"What is your problem?" I **said** == "What is your problem?" ~~I told~~*
- Usually there is a personal pronouns following the verb **Tell**.
*She **told me** the good news. She **said** that she had good news for me.*
- **TELL** does not need the preposition **"TO"**
- **SAID** needs the preposition **"TO"**
 - *She **said to** the people that she had good news for me.*
 - *She **told** the people that she had good news for me.*

Exceptions

There are always exceptions to every rule...

Tell is used exclusively with such expressions as = tell the truth - tell a story - tell a lie.

Said is used exclusively with such words as = word - name - sentence - phrase.

Nous avons un document de 319 pages qui vous donnent des exercices pratiques et qui est inclus lorsque vous adhérez au cours

Pour les détails – www.groupepic.com