

## **Fiches d'apprentissage à l'Anglais Niveau 3** 27=> 30

**27**    **Mots en H**

**28**    **Verbes réguliers (prétérit)**

**29**    **Question Tags**

**30**    **Verbes / Noms communs**      **Adjectifs / Adverbes**

## 27-1 Mots anglais commençant par H

AB 09/02/2023

En français, nous pouvons rencontrer des mots commençant par la lettre H.

Et cela peut nous poser des problèmes :

Doit-on prononcer le H et ne pas faire de liaison phonique, ou doit-on ignorer le H et faire la liaison ?

Un **H**aricot , un\_ **h**orrible fait divers

En anglais c'est la même chose : Soit le H se prononce, soit il ne se prononce pas

A **H**ouse, an\_ **h**our

Voici quelques mots anglais commençant par la lettre H.

Happy	Heart	Hug	Hill	Hollow
Hate	Head	Hamburger	Hotel	Hub
Have	Hospital	Hunter	Height	Heavy
Hell	History	However	Heaven	Healthy
Hello	Hair	Hype	Horror	Hipster
Help	Ham	Hammer	Health	Holly
High	Her	Host	Hater	Hoover
Home	Heat	human	Hurricane	Heard
Hope	Hear	Hole	Had	Hush
Hot	Hard	Helicopter	Hang	Hangover
House	Hour	Honey	Horrible	Haters
How	Huge	Him	Holy	Hidden
Hey	Hurt	Hunt	Hours	Helmet
Here	Hungry	Hook	Hacker	Hover
Hide	Hire	Hack	Half	Holidays
Horse	Hurry	Horny	Holiday	Happiness
Hit	Hight	Hero	Hockey	Howl
Hand	Hoe	Hood	Hence	Herb
Hat	Hall	Heal	Has	Halloween
Hurry up	Hold	His	Humble	Heck

Je vous propose :

1 \_ **de les trier** ; adjectif, nom, verbe, adverbe , etc ...

2 \_ **de choisir H ou pas H** ;

**Pour vous aider** vous pouvez mettre l'article indéfini **A/An** devant les noms

et mettre **les adjectifs en situation**.

**NB** : Si le H est muet écrivez-le h.

Si le H est prononcé, écrivez-le H.

*Exemple*

Adjectif		Nom		Verbe		Adverbe, etc	
A / An		A / An		To			
A	Happy <i>man</i>	An	hour	To	Hit		Hello

**Exercice page suivante =>**



## 28 Verbes Réguliers anglais au prétérit AB 09/02/2023

J'entends souvent râler sur les verbes irréguliers,

mais sachez que conjuguer les verbes réguliers au prétérit n'est pas forcément plus simple :

### Règles d'écriture :

Règle Générale : **BASE VERBALE + ED** To cook => cooked

#### Cas Particuliers

- Le verbe régulier qui se termine par un Y :

Si le verbe se termine par **CONSONNE + Y**, on remplace le Y par un I :

To apply => appl**ied**.

Si le verbe se termine par **VOYELLE + Y**, on ajoute simplement **-ed**,

To surv**ey** => surv**eyed** ; (comme dans le cas général).

- Le verbe long qui se termine par une consonne :

Si la dernière syllabe est **accentuée**, on **double la consonne et on ajoute -ed** :

To comp**el** => comp**elled**.

Si l'accentuation ne se fait pas sur la dernière syllabe :

To **listen** => **listen**ed****. (comme dans le cas général).

### Règles de prononciation:

*On ne prononce jamais ED comme il s'écrit.*

#### 1) Identifier le son final de la base verbale :

La prononciation change en fonction du son final du radical du verbe :

Par exemple,

'stay' se termine par le son /ei/ 'want' se termine par le son /t/ etc.

**Attention**, on parle bien du son final et non pas de la dernière lettre finale.

**On doit s'intéresser AU SON et non A LA LETTRE.**

Exemple : le verbe 'fix' se termine par le son /s/, car, phonétiquement, il s'écrit et se prononce /fiks/

On ne s'intéresse pas à sa dernière lettre, mais bien au dernier son qui est produit.

#### 2) Appliquer les règles suivantes :

Une fois qu'on a identifié le son final, il est plus facile de savoir comment le prononcer :

Il y a trois règles à respecter (en partant de la 1° à la 3°)

→ **Règle 1** : « **D** » **règle générale**, on le prononce comme s'il y avait un '**D**' à la fin.

Lived / liv'**D** , arrived / arriv'**D** , enjoyed / enjoy'**D** , played / play'**D**

C'est le cas le plus courant, cela fonctionne donc pour une majorité de verbes.

Si je ne peux pas prononcer « **D** », je tente la règle 2

→ **Règle 2** : « **T** » : si le verbe se termine par les sons /p/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /θ/, /tʃ/

stopped (/p/) / Stop'**T**, worked (son /k/) / Work'**T**,

washed (ʃ) / Wash'**T** watched (tʃ) / Watch'**T**,

Si je ne peux pas prononcer « **T** », je tente la règle 3

→ **Règle 3** : « **ID** » dans tous les autres cas, notamment après les sons /d/ et /t/.

decided / decid**ID**, started / start**ID**, wanted / want**ID**, needed / need**ID**

*Exercice page suivante =>*

To	Accept = accepted = accepter	Accept _ <b>ID</b>
To	Add = added = ajouter	.....
To	Agree = agreed = être d'accord	.....
To	Allow = allowed = autoriser	Allow _ <b>'D</b>
To	Answer = answered = répondre	.....
To	Ask = asked = demander	.....
To	Believe = believed = croire	.....
To	Book = booked = réserver	Book _ <b>'T</b>
To	Borrow = borrowed = emprunter	.....
To	Call = called = appeler	.....
To	Cancel = cancelled = annuler	.....
To	Check = checked = vérifier	.....
To	Cry = cried = pleurer	.....
To	Decide = decided = décider	.....
To	Deliver = delivered = livrer	.....
To	Earn = earned = gagner (de l'argent)	.....
To	Finish = finished = finir	.....
To	Follow = followed = suivre	Follow _ <b>'D</b>
To	Hate = hated = détester	.....
To	Hope = hoped = espérer	.....
To	Ignore = ignored = ignorer	.....
To	Involve = involved = impliquer	.....
To	Impress = impressed = impressionner	.....
To	Jump = jumped = sauter	.....
To	Look = looked = regarder	.....
To	Live = lived = vivre	.....
To	Love = loved = aimer	.....
To	Miss = missed = manquer	.....
To	Move = moved = déplacer, déménager	.....
To	Need = needed = avoir besoin de ...	.....
To	Open = opened = ouvrir	.....
To	Play = played = jouer	.....
To	Provide = provided = fournir	provid _ <b>ID</b>
To	Reach = reached = rejoindre	.....
To	Remain = remained = rester	.....
To	Remember = remembered = se souvenir	.....
To	Request = requested = demander	.....
To	Save = saved = sauver	.....
To	Scream = screamed = crier	.....
To	Start = started = débiter	.....
To	Survey = surveyed = inspecter	.....
To	Submit = submitted = soumettre	.....
To	Succeed = succeeded = réussir	.....
To	Travel = traveled = voyager	.....
To	Use = used = utiliser	.....
To	Walk = walked = marcher	.....
To	Want = wanted = vouloir	.....
To	Watch = watched = regarder	.....
To	Wash = washed = laver	.....
To	Work = worked = travailler	Work _ <b>'T</b>

## 29-1 Les Question -TAGS AB 09/02/2023

- \_ Les "tags" ou questions tags ne sont pas de vraies questions. (*Ou rarement*).
- \_ Ils correspondent au français, **n'est-ce pas**.
- \_ Les tags classiques sont le plus souvent une expression d'opinion, de possibilité, de probabilité.
- \_ Malgré la structure interrogative, les tags ne sont pas de vraies questions, mais plutôt des demandes de confirmation... (ou parfois de contradiction).

### Utiliser les tags

**Le Tag normal** : Les tags sont normalement formés sur le modèle

**Verbe + Pronom sujet .                    =>                    Am I ?**

- \_ Ils sont placés à la fin de la phrase ou de la proposition .
- \_ Ils répètent l' auxiliaire du verbe principal et le pronom correspondant au sujet du verbe principal :

The play is very interesting, isn't it?  
Those flowers have died very quickly, haven't they ?  
Nigel didn't go to Coat-Méal last week, did he ?

### Les tags classiques

- \_ Dans les tags classiques, il y a toujours une opposition entre l'affirmation et la négation.
- \_ Si le verbe principal est à l'affirmatif, le tag sera au négatif
- \_ Si le verbe principal est au négatif, le tag sera à l'affirmatif.

Rose is wearing a very expensive hat, isn't she?  
Nigel hasn't really spoken to the Queen, has he ?

**Les tags "vraies questions"**                    Parfois, on trouve des tags qui sont de vraies questions.

- \_ Quand le tag exprime une vraie interrogation, il n'y a pas d'opposition entre affirmation et négation.
- \_ Ces tags sont (*en principe*) utilisés dans des contextes affirmatifs.
- \_ Les deux verbes (verbe principal et verbe du tag), sont à l'affirmatif .

**Le locuteur pose vraiment une question** sur la véracité de la déclaration .

Veut dire                    You're reading a good book, are you?  
Soit: **Est-ce réellement un bon livre que vous lisez ?**  
Soit : **Il est bon le livre que vous lisez? (Franchement je ne le pense pas !).**

Veut dire :                    Gemma & Jason have passed their exams, have they ?  
**Gemma & Jason ont réussi leurs examens? (Ça m'étonne!).**

**NB 1** : ces "same-way tags", où tags "vraie-question" sont peu utilisés.

**NB 2** : Il est bon de savoir qu'ils existent, et à quoi ils servent, **mais de ne pas s'en servir**.

Pour vous aider à maîtriser le sujet, voici **quelques** règles essentielles à suivre :

**Formation et emploi des tags** Les tags sont placés à la fin d'une proposition ou d'une phrase.  
\_ Ils sont formés en répétant l' auxiliaire (be, have, do ou l' auxiliaire modal (can, must, might etc.)  
accompagnant le verbe principal, et suivis d'un pronom correspondant au sujet du verbe principal.  
\_ Il y a habituellement un opposition affirmatif / négatif entre le verbe principal et le tag.

Exemples

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. The Queen's over 80,                              | isn't she ?    |
| 2. Those books weren't very expensive,               | were they ?    |
| 3. You've remembered to thank everyone,              | haven't you ?  |
| 4. The refugees hadn't had anything to eat,          | had they ?     |
| 5. Nigel remembered to turn off the electricity,     | didn't he ?    |
| 6. The princess Diana didn't like journalists,       | did she ?      |
| 7. I can do this quite well,                         | can't I ?      |
| 8. You can't replace me at the meeting,              | can you?       |
| 9. We shouldn't expect any great results,            | should we ?    |
| 10. You really ought to learn how to do it,          | oughtn't you?  |
| 11. You couldn't help me with this problem,          | could you ?    |
| 12. The secretaries really <b>have to</b> work hard, | don't they ? * |

\* Attention: les tags qui suivent l' auxiliaire modal "**have to**" sont des formes de l'auxiliaire do, et non have, même quand le verbe principal est à l'affirmatif.

**Si le verbe principal n'utilise pas d'auxiliaire** ( au présent simple ou passé simple ), le tag sera une forme de l'auxiliaire do, tout comme aux formes interrogatives et négatives.

Exemples

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| 1. The Queen lives in Buckingham Palace, | doesn't she ?  |
| 2. Those shoes look very expensive,      | don't they ?   |
| 3. You remembered to thank everyone,     | didn't you ?   |
| 4. You went to university at Cambridge,  | didn't you?    |
| 5. This one seems rather interesting,    | doesn't it.    |
| 6. People who are lazy get fat,          | don't they ? * |

\* Attention: Le tag renvoie au verbe principal de la phrase, bien entendu; get et non are.

### Les tags après plusieurs auxiliaires

Si le verbe principal est précédé de plusieurs auxiliaires, le tag renvoie au premier auxiliaire utilisé.

Exemples

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. The President might have been in the White House,       | mightn't he ?   |
| 2. Gemma should have been listening more carefully,        | shouldn't she ? |
| 3. We could have lost all our money when the bank failed,  | couldn't we ?   |
| 4. Nigel ought to have been able to tell you how to do it, | oughtn't he?    |
| 5. Jason might have had to go to Paris,                    | mightn't he ?   |
| 6. They can't have wanted to stop before 4 p.m.,           | can they ?      |

**En cas de discours indirect** et structures similaires, le tag renvoie toujours au verbe principal de la phrase, et non au verbe de la proposition subordonnée .

Exemples

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Nigel said they were his friends,            | didn't he ?   |
| 2. It looks like there could be trouble,        | doesn't it ?  |
| 3. They didn't think I was very interested,     | did they ?    |
| 4. Rose thinks that you are very successful,    | doesn't she ? |
| 5. You were telling us how to make pudding,     | weren't you ? |
| 6. Gemma doesn't think he's going to leave her, | does she ?    |

## 29-3 Les Question -TAGS AB 09/02/2023

### Tag \_ Questions Quiz

<p>1. Nigel's still sleeping,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> is not he?  <input type="radio"/> isn't he?  <input type="radio"/> wasn't he?</p>	<p>2. You do go to school,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> do you?  <input type="radio"/> aren't you?  <input type="radio"/> don't you?</p>	<p>Gema is collecting stickers, .....?</p> <p>We often watch TV in the afternoon, .....?</p>
<p>3. Let's go for a walk,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> shall we?  <input type="radio"/> shan't we?  <input type="radio"/> will we?</p>	<p>4. We won't be late,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> won't we?  <input type="radio"/> will we?  <input type="radio"/> are we?</p>	<p>You have cleaned your bike, .....?</p> <p>Jason and Gemma don't like maths .....?</p>
<p>5. Nobody called,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> do they?  <input type="radio"/> didn't they?  <input type="radio"/> did they?</p>	<p>6. They will wash the car,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> will it?  <input type="radio"/> won't they?  <input type="radio"/> wouldn't they?</p>	<p>Nigel played handball yesterday.....?</p> <p>They are going home from school .....?</p>
<p>7. We must lock the doors,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> mustn't they?  <input type="radio"/> shouldn't we?  <input type="radio"/> mustn't we?</p>	<p>8. I'm right,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> amn't I?  <input type="radio"/> am not I?  <input type="radio"/> aren't I?</p>	<p>Rose didn't do her homework last Monday, .....?</p> <p>Nigel could have bought a new car, .....?</p>
<p>9. So you bought a car,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> did you?  <input type="radio"/> haven't you?  <input type="radio"/> weren't you ?</p>	<p>10. You wouldn't like to invite my Dad,</p> <p><input type="radio"/> did you?  <input type="radio"/> would you?  <input type="radio"/> won't you ?</p>	<p>Jason will come tonight ,.....?</p> <p>I'm clever, .....?</p>



### 30 Verbes / Noms communs

### Adjectifs / Adverbes

Armand

Voici un moyen rapide d'apprendre

\_ Plus de 100 noms et verbes facilement :

\_ Si vous connaissez le verbe => vous connaissez le nom qui s'y réfère

\_ Si vous connaissez le nom => Vous avez le verbe qui correspond

\_ Plus de 100 adverbes facilement :

\_ Si vous ajoutez **-LY** à l'adjectif, vous avez l'adverbe correspondant

	Verbs	Nouns	Adjectives	Adverbs
To	<b>act</b>	act, <i>action, activity</i>	<b>active</b>	actively
To	<b>anger</b>	anger	<b>angry</b>	angrily
To	<b>base</b>	base, <i>basis</i>	<b>basic</b>	basically
To	<b>bore</b>	bore, <i>boredom</i>	<b>bored, boring</b>	boringly
To	<b>breathe</b>	breath	<b>breathless</b>	breathlessly
To	<b>calm</b>	calm, <i>calmness</i>	<b>calm</b>	calmly
To	<b>care</b>	care	<b>careful, caring</b>	carefully, carelessly
To	<b>colour</b>	colour	<b>coloured</b>	<i>colourfully</i>
To	<b>comfort</b>	comfort	<b>comfortable</b>	comfortably
To	<b>condition</b>	condition	<b>conditional</b>	conditionally
To	<b>cool</b>	cool, <i>coolness</i>	<b>cool</b>	coolly
To	<b>dare</b>	dare	<b>daring</b>	daringly
To	<b>distance</b>	distance	<b>distant</b>	distantly
To	<b>doubt</b>	doubt	<b>doubtful</b>	doubtfully
To	<b>dream</b>	dream	<i>dreamless, dreamy</i>	dreamily
To	<b>dress</b>	dress	<i>dressed, dressy</i>	dressily
To	<b>drink</b>	drink, <i>drunkenness</i>	<i>drunk, drunken</i>	drunkenly
To	<b>ease</b>	ease, <i>easiness</i>	<b>easy</b>	easily
To	<b>effect</b>	effect, <i>effectiveness</i>	<b>effective</b>	effectively
To	<b>end</b>	end	<i>unending, endless</i>	endlessly
To	<b>excuse</b>	excuse	<b>excusable</b>	excusably
To	<b>experiment</b>	experiment	<b>experimental</b>	experimentally

To	<b>fashion</b>	fashion	<b>fashionable</b>	<i>fashionably</i>
To	<b>fear</b>	fear	<b>fearful, fearless, fearsome</b>	fearfully, fearlessly
To	<b>fish</b>	fish, fishing	<b>fishy</b>	fishily
To	<b>fit</b>	fit	<b>fitted</b>	fittingly
To	<b>force</b>	force	<b>forceful, forcible</b>	forcefully, forcibly
To	<b>harm</b>	harm, <i>harmfulness</i>	<b>harmful, harmless</b>	harmfully, harmlessly
To	<b>heat, overheat</b>	heat	<b>heated</b>	heatedly
To	<b>help</b>	help	<b>helpful, helpless</b>	helpfully, helplessly
To	<b>hope</b>	hope	<b>hopeful, hopeless</b>	hopefully, hopelessly
To	<b>hurry</b>	hurry	<b>hurried</b>	hurriedly
To	<b>hurt</b>	hurt	<b>hurtful</b>	hurtfully
To	<b>ice</b>	ice	<b>icy</b>	icily
To	<b>increase</b>	increase	<b>increased</b>	<i>increasingly</i>
To	<b>intend</b>	intent, <i>intention</i>	<i>intended, intentional,</i>	intentionally
To	<b>interest</b>	interest	interested, disinterested, uninterested, <b>interesting</b>	interestingly
To	<b>invite</b>	<i>invitation, invite</i>	<b>inviting</b>	invitingly
To	<b>laugh</b>	laugh	<b>laughable</b>	<i>laughably</i>
To	<b>light, lighten</b>	light	<b>light</b>	lightly
To	<b>love</b>	love	<b>lovable, lovely</b>	<i>lovingly</i>
To	<b>mark</b>	mark	<b>marked</b>	markedly
To	<b>match</b>	match	<b>matchless</b>	matchlessly
To	<b>mind</b>	mind, <i>mindlessness</i>	<b>mindless, mindful</b>	mindlessly
To	<b>mistake</b>	mistake	<b>mistaken</b>	mistakenly
To	<b>move</b>	move, <i>movement</i>	<i>movable, moving</i>	movingly
To	<b>murder</b>	murder	<b>murderous</b>	murderously
To	<b>name, rename</b>	name	<b>named, unnamed, nameless</b>	<i>namely</i>
To	<b>need</b>	need	<b>needy</b>	<i>needlessly</i>

To	<b>notice</b>	notice	<b>noticeable</b>	noticeably
To	<b>pain</b>	pain	<b>painful, painless</b>	painfully, painlessly
To	<b>part, impart</b>	part, <i>partition</i>	<b>partial, impartial</b>	partially, partly
To	<b>play, outplay</b>	play, <i>playfulness</i>	<b>playful, playable</b>	playfully
To	<b>point</b>	point, <i>pointlessness</i>	<b>pointed, pointless</b>	pointlessly, pointedly
To	<b>power, empower</b>	power	<b>powerful, powerless</b>	powerfully
To	<b>profit</b>	profit, <i>profitability</i>	<b>profitable</b>	profitably
To	<b>progress</b>	progress, <i>progression</i>	<b>progressive</b>	progressively
To	<b>question</b>	question	<b>questionable</b>	questionably
To	<b>race</b>	race	<b>racial</b>	racially
To	<b>reason</b>	reason	<b>reasonable</b>	reasonably
To	<b>regret</b>	regret	<b>regrettable, regretful</b>	regrettably, regretfully
To	<b>remark</b>	remark	<b>remarkable</b>	remarkably
To	<b>repair</b>	repair	<b>irreparable</b>	irreparably
To	<b>repeat</b>	repeat, <i>repetition</i>	<b>repeated, repetitive</b>	repeatedly, repetitively
To	<b>report</b>	report	<b>reported</b>	reportedly
To	<b>respect</b>	respect	<b>respectable, respectful, respectful</b>	respectably, respectfully, respectively
To	<b>rest</b>	rest	<b>restless, rested, restful</b>	restlessly
To	<b>right</b>	right, <i>rightness</i> ,	<b>righteous, rightful</b>	right, rightly, rightfully
To	<b>round</b>	round	<b>round, rounded</b>	roundly
To	<b>school</b>	school, <i>pre-school</i>	<b>scholastic</b>	scholastically
To	<b>search, research</b>	Search, research	<b>searchable</b>	searchingly
To	<b>sense, sensitize</b>	sense, <i>sensibility</i> , sensitivity, sensitiveness	<b>sensible, sensitive, sensory</b>	sensibly, sensitively
To	<b>shake</b>	shake, <i>shakiness</i>	<b>shaky</b>	shakily
To	<b>shape</b>	shape	<b>shapely, shaped</b>	shapelessly
To	<b>shock</b>	shock	<b>shocking, shockable</b>	shockingly

To	<b>silence</b>	silence	<b>silent</b>	silently
To	<b>single</b>	single	<b>singular</b>	singly
To	<b>sleep</b>	sleep, <i>sleepiness</i>	<i>asleep, sleepy</i>	sleepily
To	<b>speed</b>	speed, <i>speediness</i>	<b>speedy</b>	speedily
To	<b>spot</b>	spot	<b>spotted, spotty</b>	spotlessly
To	<b>stand, withstand</b>	stand, <i>standstill</i>	<i>standing, outstanding</i>	outstandingly
To	<b>strike</b>	strike	<b>striking</b>	strikingly
To	<b>structure</b>	structure, <i>structuralism</i>	<b>structural</b>	structurally
To	<b>study</b>	<i>student, study</i>	<b>studious</b>	studiously
To	<b>style</b>	style, <i>stylishness</i>	<b>stylish, stylistic</b>	stylishly, stylistically
To	<b>support</b>	support, <i>supportiveness</i>	<b>supportive, supporting</b>	supportively
To	<b>surprise</b>	surprise	<i>surprised, surprising</i>	surprisingly
To	<b>suspect</b>	suspect, <i>suspicion</i>	<i>suspected, suspicious</i>	suspiciously
To	<b>talk</b>	talk, <i>talks</i>	<b>talkative</b>	talkatively
To	<b>taste</b>	taste	<b>tasteful, tasty</b>	tastefully
To	<b>thank</b>	<b>thanks, thankfulness</b>	<b>thankful</b>	thankfully
To	<b>touch</b>	touch	<i>touched, touching, touchy</i>	touchingly, touchily
To	<b>trouble</b>	trouble	<i>troublesome, troubling</i>	troublingly
To	<b>trust, entrust</b>	trust, <i>trusteeship</i>	<i>trusting, trustworthy</i>	trustfully
To	<b>use</b>	Use <i>usage,</i>	<i>used, useful</i>	usefully
To	<b>waste</b>	Waste <i>wastage,</i>	<i>waste, wasteful</i>	wastefully
To	<b>watch</b>	watch, <i>watchfulness</i>	<b>watchful</b>	watchfully
To	<b>weigh, outweigh</b>	weight	<i>weighty, weightless</i>	weightlessly
To	<b>wonder</b>	wonder	<b>wonderful</b>	wonderfully
To	<b>worry</b>	worry	<i>worried, worrying, worrisome</i>	worryingly
To	<b>wrong</b>	wrong	<b>wrongful</b>	wrongly, wrongfully