

THE ROYAL FAMILY IN ACTION

HOME STUDY 1

Look at the following pictures: What are the members of the royal family doing? Circle the correct answer (Regardez les images suivantes: qu'est-ce qu'ils font, les membres de la famille royale? Encerclez les réponses correctes)

<p>What is the Queen doing ?</p> 	<p>What is Prince William doing?</p> 	<p>What is Prince William doing?</p> 
<p>a) The Queen is playing football</p> <p>b) The Queen is drinking tea.</p> <p>c) The Queen is taking a bath.</p>	<p>a) He is playing volleyball.</p> <p>b) He is playing tennis.</p> <p>c) He is eating.</p>	<p>a) He is drinking milk.</p> <p>b) He is eating popcorn.</p> <p>c) He is playing handball.</p>
<p>What is Prince Phillip doing?</p> 	<p>What is Kate doing?</p> 	<p>What is Meghan doing?</p> 
<p>a) He is eating.</p> <p>b) He is speaking to the Queen.</p> <p>c) He is skating.</p>	<p>a) She is eating a cake.</p> <p>b) She is swimming (<i>elle nage</i>)</p> <p>c) She is smiling (<i>elle sourit</i>)</p>	<p>a) She is looking at the camera.</p> <p>b) She is sleeping;</p> <p>c) She is having breakfast</p>

Observation:

Pour parler des actions qui sont en train de se passer on utilise le présent, mais il ne s'agit pas du Present Simple, il s'agit d'un deuxième présent qui existe en anglais et qui s'appelle le **Present Continuous**.

On dit :

She reads every day (Elle lit tous les jours- une habitude)

She is reading now (Elle lit maintenant/ Elle est en train de lire- **une action qui se passe le moment ou on parle**)

En conclusion, en anglais il y a _____ présents, le Present Simple et le _____, qui sert à exprimer des actions qui sont en train de se passer, ou pour décrire des images.

Comment utilise-t-on le Present Continuous ?

She is eating a cake.

Sujet + le verbe BE (être) (conjugué au present simple) + V qui se termine en -ing

Indices : On utilise souvent le Present Continuous avec des mots comme : « now », « right now » (*maintenant*), at this moment (*en ce moment*) listen ! (*écoute*), look ! (*regarde*)

HOME STUDY 2. Complétez les phrases suivantes avec le verbe entre parenthèses conjugué au Present Continuous:

Right now ...

1 It is **raining** (rain) heavily and we can't go out to play in the garden.



2 Mr. Black _____ (type) a letter of complaint to the supplier.



3 Our neighbours _____ (travel) to the seaside by car.



4 My cousins _____ (fish) in the pond.



5 Jack _____ (smile) because he's very happy.



6 Molly _____ (feed) the animals in the park.



7 The children _____ (act) in a school play tonight.



8 Trevor _____ (sunbathe) at the beach in the Caribbean.



9 I _____ (fly) a kite with my dad in the garden.



10 We _____ (play) tag in the playground. We _____ (have) a great time.



11 Bobby _____ (write) his literature essay.



12 My sister _____ (help) in the garden and she _____ (water) flowers.



13 Ted and Liz _____ (take) their dog for a walk in the park.



14 We _____ (build) a sandcastle.



15 Alan _____ (ride) a scooter outside and he _____ (wear) a helmet.



16 They _____ (sit) and _____ (eat) ice cream.



17 Lucy and her little brother _____ (swim) in the pool.



18 Linda _____ (brush) her hair in the bathroom.



19 We _____ (skate) at the pond in the park.



20 Kevin and Pam _____ (ride) a pony.



21 Mr. Robson _____ (hurry) to catch the bus to work.



22 I _____ (visit) the zoo with my elder brother.



23 You _____ (not/eat) a sandwich, you _____ (eat) a hamburger.



24 The kids _____ (play) hide and seek in the backyard.



Corrigé de l'exercice:

1) is raining (*il pleut*) 2) is typing (*tape*) 3) are travelling (*voyagent*) 4) are fishing (*pêchent*) 5) is smiling (*sourit*) 6) is feeding (*nourrit*) 7) are acting (*font du théâtre, school play- pièce de théâtre à l'école*) 8) is sunbathing (*fait un bain de soleil*) 9) am flying (*je vole/ je fais voler*) 10) are playing (*nous jouons*) are having (*nous nous amusons*) (have a great time- *s'amuser*) 11) is writing (*écrit*) 12) is helping (*aide*) is watering (*arrose*) 13) are taking (*amènent*) 14) are building (*construisons*) 15) is riding (*fait du scooter*), is wearing (*porte*) 16) are sitting (*ils sont assis*) , (are) eating (*ils mangent*) 17) are swimming (*nagent*) 18) is brushing (*brosse*) 19) are skating (*font du patinage*) 20) are riding (*font du cheval*) 21) is hurrying (*se dépêche*) 22) am visiting (*je rends visite*) 23) aren't eating (*ne manges pas*), are eating (*tu manges*) 24) are playing (*jouent à cache-cache dans la cour*)

Comment conjugue-t-on un verbe au Present Continuous? Exemple : START (commencer)

I am starting

You are starting

He is starting

She is starting

It is starting

We are starting

You are starting

They are starting

I am not starting

You are not starting

He is not starting

She is not starting

It is not starting

We are not starting

You are not starting

They are not starting

Am I starting?

Are you starting ?

Is he starting ?

Is she starting ?

Is it starting ?

Are we starting ?

Are you starting ?

Are they starting ?

HOME STUDY 3 : Conjuguez le verbe EAT (manger) et le verbe SPEAK (parler) au Present Continuous

EAT -manger- Present Continuous

(+)

I am eating

[illegible]

(-)

I am not eating

[illegible]

(?)

Am I eating?

[illegible]

SPEAK -parler- Present Continuous

(+)

I am speaking

[illegible]

(-)

I am not speaking

[illegible]

(?)

Am I speaking?

[illegible]



Parfois, on doit choisir entre les deux Presents au niveau de l'utilisation. Si on a des doutes, on fait toujours attention aux indices. Exemple:

The Queen often visits this hospital. The Queen **is visiting** this hospital now.

I usually have tea in the morning. I **am having** tea at this moment.

OFTEN (souvent) et **USUALLY** (habituellement) (comme **always, sometimes, rarely, never, every day etc**) expriment **des habitudes**, des actions régulières, ce sont donc des indices pour le **Present Simple** :
The Queen visits, I have.

NOW (maintenant) **AT THIS MOMENT** (en ce moment) (comme **right now ! listen ! look ! etc**) expriment **une action qui se passe en ce moment, qui est en train de se passer**, ce sont donc des indices qu'il faut utiliser le **Present Continuous**.

YOUR TURN ! HOME STUDY 4. Regardez le modèle suivant : En suivant le modèle, conjuguez ensuite le verbe **WAIT** (attendre) sur une feuille, dans votre cahier ou sur l'ordinateur.

LISTEN (écouter)- Present Simple

(+)	(-)	(?)
I listen	I don't listen	Do I listen?
You listen	You don't listen	Do you listen?
He listens	He doesn't listen	Does he listen?
She listens	She doesn't listen	Does she listen?
It listens	It doesn't listen	Does it listen?
We listen	We don't listen	Do we listen?
You listen	You don't listen	Do you listen?
They listen	They don't listen	Do they listen?

LISTEN (écouter)- Present Continuous

(+)	(-)	(?)
I am listening	I am not listening	Am I listening?
You are listening	You are not listening	Are you listening?
He is listening	He is not listening	Is he listening?
She is listening	She is not listening	Is she listening?
It is listening	It is not listening	Is it listening?
We are listening	We are not listening	Are we listening?
You are listening	You are not listening	Are you listening?
They are listening	They are not listening	Are they listening?

HOME STUDY 5: Find the clues and circle the correct answer. (Surlignez les indices et entourez la bonne réponse) Exemple : He sometimes **watches**/ **is watching** TV. They eat/ **are eating** now.

- We listen to music* / **are listening** to music every day.
- They **play videogames**/ **are playing** videogames right now.
- Mary always **brushes her teeth**/ **is brushing** her teeth.
- The Queen **never drinks**/ **is drinking** coffee.
- The Royal Family **has**/ **is having dinner** at this moment.
- Listen! They **sing**/ **are singing** a song!
- I often **cook**/ **am cooking**.
- Look! Her Majesty **speaks**/ **is speaking** on TV.