

Remédiation 1- Accord Sujet / Verbe

Le temps choisi est correct mais le verbe ou l'auxiliaire n'est pas accordé avec le sujet.

A) au présent simple:

1- forme affirmative:

3ème personne du singulier (he, she, it): V -s (terminaison -s) - is - has

→ exemple : A global city is a big city.

→ exemple : He wants a job in Oxford.

→ exemple : This city has a lot of foreign restaurants.

Attention: après un pronom relatif, le -S est obligatoire si l'antécédent (le véritable sujet du verbe) est à la 3ème personne du singulier :

→ exemple : He is like a soldier in the war **who protects** his friends.

3ème personne du pluriel (they): V-Ø (pas de terminaison) - are - have

→ exemple : Big cities have a lot of advantages.

→ exemple : My parents hate the countryside .

→ exemple : Foreign students are welcome to London.

2- forme négative :

3ème personne du singulier (he, she, it): doesn't + BV - isn't - doesn't have

→ exemple : She doesn't want to leave England.

→ exemple : Singapore isn't an interesting city.

→ exemple : London doesn't have good public transports.

3ème personne du pluriel (they): don't + BV - aren't - don't have

→ exemple : Those people don't have relations with immigrants.

→ exemple : The policemen aren't very present in Paris.

→ exemple : Tourists don't go to this dangerous neighbourhood.

B) au prétérit simple: seul BE est concerné

1- forme affirmative:

3ème personne du singulier (he, she, it): WAS

→ exemple : My mother was sent back to Europe.

3ème personne du pluriel (they): WERE

→ exemple : All immigrants were examined by doctors.

2- forme négative:

3ème personne du singulier (he, she, it): WASN'T

→ exemple : Slavery wasn't abolished in the Declaration of Independence.

3ème personne du pluriel (they): WEREN'T

→ exemple : Native Americans weren't always aggressive towards European settlers.

REMARQUE: le cas de HAVE à la forme négative:

pour dire "avoir", on peut utiliser HAVE seul, comme un verbe ordinaire ou HAVE GOT (qui est en réalité le verbe GET au present perfect mais signifie simplement "avoir")

au présent simple, il y a donc deux formes négatives possibles MAIS à ne pas mélanger:

- HAVE → DOESN'T / DON'T HAVE

- HAVE GOT → HASN'T / HAVEN'T GOT

au prétérit, une seule possibilité : DIDN'T HAVE (~~HADN'T GOT~~ n'existe pas)

ATTENTION:

Dans une **proposition relative**, le verbe se conjugue avec l'**antécédent** (voir Remédiation 10)
→ exemple :

1- à corriger :

- a. Sometimes people wants to express what they feel.
- b. Every human is free whatever he do.
- c. The countryside are relaxing.
- d. My apartment are uncomfortable.
- e. The globalization are beneficial.
- f. The white people has contact with black people.
- g. In the countryside we have not problems with violence.
- h. The countryside have got pros and cons.
- i. The city are better.
- j. Many people hasn't got a job.
- k. All the Germans was happy.
- l. A hero is a man who do a good deed.
- m. It depend on the century.
- n. The people is not equal.
- o. The goal of this association are the abolition of poverty.
- p. We needs to end poverty.
- q. I haven't money but I'm determined.
- r. The children not go to the school.
- s. We are a new organisation that save the children.
- t. This meeting were fabulous.
- u. In the reality the heroes no existed.
- v. A hero is a man who help the others.

CORRECTION

1- à corriger :

- a. Sometimes people **want** to express what they feel.
- b. Every human is free whatever he **does**.
- c. The countryside **is** relaxing.
- d. My apartment **is** uncomfortable.
- e. The globalization **is** beneficial.
- f. The white people **have** contact with black people.
- g. In the countryside we **don't have** problems with violence.
- h. The countryside **has got** pros and cons.
- i. The city **is** better.
- j. Many people **haven't got** a job.
- k. All the Germans **were** happy.
- l. A hero is a man who **does** a good deed.
- m. It depends on the century.
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- o. The goal of this association **is** the abolition of poverty.
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- q. I **haven't got** money but I'm determined.
- r. The children **don't go** to the school.
- s. We are a new organization that **saves** the children.
- t. This meeting **was** fabulous.
- u. In the reality the heroes **don't exist**.
- v. A hero is a man who **helps** the others.