

## Remédiation 2 – Déterminant/Nombre

### 1. les Articles (**the, a** ou article **Ø**) et Nombre (singulier **Ø** ou pluriel **-s**)

→ 6 combinaisons possibles :

**Ø – Ø** : du, de la (le, la).

→ exemples : **Ø Crime** Ø is rife in this city.

It is forbidden to chew Ø gum Ø in Singapore.

**Ø – s** : des (les).

→ exemples : In London there are Ø modern public transports.

Ø People are more open.

**a – Ø** : un, une.

→ exemples : I live in a big house Ø.

A global city is an economic center Ø.

Remarque 1 : en vert, des adjectifs qui se placent entre le déterminant et le nom.

**a – s** : IMPOSSIBLE !!!

Remarque 2 : « people » ne prend pas de –s mais c'est toujours un

**the – Ø** : le, la.

→ exemples : I prefer to live in the countryside Ø.

The mayor Ø of London is against restrictions on foreign students.

**the – s** : les.

→ exemples : The global cities in Europe are numerous.

The people in my village have a lot of racial prejudice.

**Remarque:** ne pas confondre le –s du pluriel et le 's du génitif

→ exemple :

**Remarque:** a devient an devant un son voyelle (y compris un H muet) mais reste a devant un H prononcé, un « u » qui se prononce /you/.

→ exemple : a hospital / an honest man

→ exemple : a utopic city / an uncomfortable house

**Remarque:** “un autre” se dit another en un seul mot.

**Remarque:** a et one : « one » sert à insister sur le côté unique.

→ exemple : (dans un récit au passé) Un jour = one day

**Remarque:** the est obligatoire en présence de of

→ exemple : the election of Barack Obama / the increase of petrol consumption

**Remarque:** the est obligatoire devant United States/US(A), United Kingdom/UK, Mais Ø devant les autres noms de pays, d'états ou de continents: America, California, Europe, France, ...

**Remarque:** la structure “one of the ...” exige un pluriel.

→ exemple : New York one of the largest cities in the world.

Remarque : Ø World War Two mais **the** Second World War.

Remarque : **the** est obligatoire devant les décennies (les années 50, ...) et on n'oublie pas le **-S** !!!  
→ exemple : during **the** 1950s...

Remarque : certains noms fréquents ont un pluriel irrégulier :

man → men

woman → women /wɪmɪn/

child → children

life → lives

wife → wives

Remarque : certains noms fréquents ne prennent jamais de **-S** et sont toujours au singulier (indénombrables) :

Homework → English homework **is** always easy.

Information → This information **is** very important.

Prejudice → There **is** a lot of prejudice against men with long hair.

Remarque : certains noms fréquents prennent toujours un **-S** MAIS sont toujours au singulier (indénombrables) :

News → This **is** excellent news!

Remarque : certains noms au singulier en français se traduisent par un nom pluriel en anglais:  
wages (un salaire)

Remarque : people (les gens) ne prend pas de **-S** mais est pluriel.

→ The people in my village **are** friendly.

Remarque : **singulier distributif** en français / **pluriel** en anglais

Lorsqu'on décrit un élément commun à plusieurs « possesseurs », le français privilégie le singulier distributif là où l'anglais utilise systématiquement le pluriel:

→ exemple : Les gens sont heureux parce qu'ils ont tous **une** belle maison.  
(une seule maison par personne/foyer, donc singulier distributif)

The people are happy because they all have Ø beautiful houses.  
(plusieurs personnes donc plusieurs maisons donc pluriel)

si *house* est au singulier, cela signifie qu'il y a une seule maison pour toutes les personnes :  
The people are happy because they have **a** beautiful houseØ.

→ exemple : Les habitants peuvent faire pousser des fruits et légumes dans leur jardin.  
(un seul jardin par habitant/foyer, donc singulier distributif)

logiquement, on aura:

The inhabitants can grow fruit and vegetables in their gardens.  
(plusieurs habitants donc plusieurs jardins donc pluriel)

le singulier *garden* est peu probable... à moins qu'i ne s'agisse d'un jardin communal...

## **2. les démonstratifs : THIS/THAT, THESE/THOSE**

singulier: THIS      }      idée de proximité (spatiale, temporelle, affective, ...)  
pluriel: THESE      }

singulier: THAT      }      idée d'éloignement (spatial, temporel, affectif, ...)  
pluriel: THOSE      }

→ exemples :

à cette époque : at THAT time / in THOSE days

pendant cette période : during THAT period / during THOSE years

c'est pourquoi: THAT's why.

C'est vrai !: THAT's right !

**Remarque** : THAT est en général beaucoup plus employé que THIS ; si l'on hésite, mieux vaut choisir THAT.

1- à corriger :

- a. In city we have the bus.
- b. This type of transport are fast.
- c. In a countryside we don't have a lot of jobs.
- d. The cities are bad for health and countryside is better.
- e. You can go shopping once for week.
- f. I think it is good measure for environment.
- g. I can go to the shopping centre with my friend.
- h. In the city you have a world-famous monuments.
- i. The life in a countryside is calm.
- j. All people can become a hero.
- k. All of this people are heroes.
- l. These are characters who have secret identity.
- m. The children love this heroes.
- n. It's why there are a lot of problems.
- o. He saved a lot of lifes.
- p. They are happy with their family and their life.
- q. I am student at Jefferson High School.
- r. There are too many children who have difficult life.
- s. I would like to help this children.
- t. Subscribe to our newsletter to get more informations.
- u. For a kids a hero is like Superman.
- v. Because he is a soldiers.
- w. I don't like when there are too many peoples.
- x. An other advantages of the countryside.
- y. When we are a kid.
- z. There is a other advantage in the countryside.
- aa. This is the reason for why I prefer the countryside.

## CORRECTION

1- à corriger :

- a. In **the** city we have the bus.
- b. **These** types of transport are fast.
- c. In **the** countryside we don't have a lot of jobs.
- d. The cities are bad for health and **the** countryside is better.
- e. You can go shopping once **a** week.
- f. I think it is **a** good measure for **the** environment.
- g. I can go to the shopping centre with my friends.
- h. In the city you have **Ø** world-famous monuments.
- i. **Ø** life in **the** countryside is calm.
- j. All people can become **Ø** heroes.
- k. All of **these** people are heroes.
- l. These are characters who have secret **identities**.
- m. The children love **these** heroes.
- n. **That's** why there are a lot of problems.
- o. He saved a lot of **lives**.
- p. They are happy with their **families** and their **lives**.
- q. I am **a** student at Jefferson High School.
- r. There are too many children who have difficult **lives**.
- s. I would like to help **these** children.
- t. Subscribe to our newsletter to get more information **Ø**.
- u. For **Ø** kids a hero is like Superman.
- v. Because he is a soldier **Ø**.
- w. I don't like when there are too many **people**.
- x. Another advantage**Ø** of the countryside.
- y. When we are **kids**
- z. There is **another** advantage in the **countryside**.
- aa. **That's** why I prefer the countryside.