

ENGLISH TENSES & ASPECTS

TEMPS & ASPECT	EMPLOI	FORME AFFIRMATIVE	FORME NEGATIVE	FORME INTERROGATIVE
Present simple	habitudes, vérités générales	you play tennis she plays football	you don't play tennis she doesn't play football	Do you play tennis? Does she play football ?
Present Be+V-ing	Actions en cours, Futur proche (action prévue)	It is raining you are reading I'm leaving tomorrow	It isn't raining you aren't reading I'm not leaving tomorrow	Is it raining? Are you reading? Am I leaving...?
Preterit simple	Actions terminées	You played tennis yesterday	You didn't play tennis yesterday	Did you play tennis yesterday?
Preterit Be+V-ing	Action en cours dans le passé liée à une autre action passée	I was reading when she arrived They were having a bath when the phone rang.	I wasn't reading when... They weren't having a bath...	Was I reading...? Were they having a bath...?
Present perfect simple Have + part. passé	Action passée avec résultat/bilan dans le présent	I have lost my keys (I can't go home). She has worked hard	I haven't lost my keys She hasn't worked hard	Have I lost my keys? Has she worked hard?
Present perfect Be+V-ing Have + been +V-ing	Action passée qui se continue dans le présent	You have been living in Paris for 10 years	you haven't been living ...	Have you been living in ... ? (How long have you been living in Paris?)
Past perfect simple HAD +P.Passé	Action passée dans le passé	You had worked	You had not worked	Had you worked ?
Past perfect be+ V-ing HAD+ been +V-ing	Action en cours dans le passé	He had been washing the car when I arrived	He hadn't been washing the car when...	Had he been washing the car...?
Futur simple Will + Base verbale	Prédictions, intentions	I will do the washing-up They 'll go to England next year	I will not do the washing-up They won't go to England	Will I do the washing up? Will they go to England?
Futur Be going to V	Action prévue à l'avance	We are going to buy a house	We are not going to buy a house	Are we going to buy a house?

CAN, MAY, MUST, MIGHT, COULD, WOULD, SHOULD, WILL sont des AUXILIAIRES MODAUX qui sont directement suivis d'un infinitif sans To (=Base verbale). La forme reste la même à toutes les personnes (pas de S à la 3e pers. du sing.). Les modaux n'ont pas d'infinitif et expriment l'opinion du locuteur.

Puisqu'ils sont auxiliaires, on n'emploie pas DO pour former les questions ou les négations : *Can you come with me ?*

Be able to et **be allowed to** remplacent CAN dans le passé ou le futur.

HAVE TO remplace MUST aux autres temps que le présent, mais il peut également être utilisé au présent : *I have to do it !*