



Formes interrogatives et négatives



Verbe être (to be)

PRESENT			PRETERIT		
forme négative	forme contractée	forme interrog.	forme négative	contractée	forme interrog.
I am not	I'm not	am I...?	I was not	I wasn't	was I..?
he is not	he's not/ he isn't	is he...?	he was not	he wasn't	was he..?
she is not	she's not/she isn't	is she..?	she was not	she wasn't	was she..?
it is not	it's no/it isn't	is it...?	it was not	it wasn't	was it..?
we are not	we're not/we aren't	are we..?	we were not	we weren't	were we..?
you are not	you're not/you aren't	are you..?	you were not	you weren't	were you..?
they are not	they're not/they aren't	are they...?	they were not	they weren't	were they...?



forme affirmative : **She is** a girl.

forme interrogative : **Is she** clever ? (on intervertit le sujet et le verbe)

forme négative : She is **not** very tall. (on ajoute la négation après le verbe)

Auxiliaire do

A l'exception de 'to be' **LES VERBES UTILISENT L'AUXILIAIRE DO POUR LES FORMES INTERROGATIVES ET NEGATIVES DU PRESENT SIMPLE ET DU PRETERIT.**

Sujet	I	he	she	it	we	you	they
Présent	do	does	does	does	do	do	do
Prétérit	did	did	did	did	did	did	did



Le verbe 'to walk' = Marcher

(à titre d'exemple, ce verbe représentant tous les autres verbes)



PRESENT		PRETERIT	
forme négative	forme interrogative	forme négative	forme interrogative
I do not walk	do I walk?	I did not walk	did I walk?
he (she, it) does not walk	does he (she, it) walk?	he (she, it) did not walk	did he (she, it) walk?
we do not walk	do we walk?	we did not walk	did we walk?
you do not walk	do you walk?	you did not walk	did you walk?
they do not walk	do they walk?	they did not walk	did they walk?



Betty enjoys working.



Does John enjoy working?



Bob does not enjoy working.

ENJOY perd le 's' car la marque de la troisième personne est portée par l'auxiliaire.

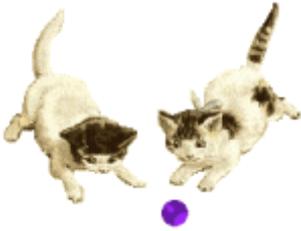
FORME INTERROGATIVE: on met l'auxiliaire do devant le sujet et l'infinitif du verbe (sans to) après le sujet

auxiliaire do + sujet + base verbale

FORME NEGATIVE: on met l'auxiliaire do suivi de not entre le sujet et l'infinitif (sans to) du verbe

sujet + auxiliaire do + not + base verbale





yesterday the cats play**ed** with a ball.

did they play with a ball?

they **did not** play with a ball.



played perd le 'ed', la marque du prétérit est portée par l'auxiliaire.

formes contractées

do not => don't

does not => doesn't

did not => didn't

Wh-questions

Lorsqu'une question est introduite par WHAT, WHERE, WHY... on procède de la même manière:

On intervertit le sujet et le verbe s'il s'agit du verbe être, on utilise do pour les autres verbes.



Children! Where **are** you?

Where **does** she spend her holiday?



What **does** it play?



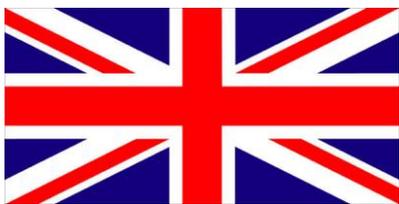
Why do they cry?



Who **was** the winner? The winner was the turtle.



When did they **leave**? They **left** at five o'clock.



SCHEMAS DE CONSTRUCTION DE PHRASES

VERBES ETRE : TO BE

AFFIRMATIVES :

SUJET + VERBE *I am, You are, He, She, It is, We are...*

INTERROGATIVES :

VERBE + SUJET *am I, are You, is He, She, It, are We... ?*

NEGATIVES :

SUJET + VERBE + NOT *I am not, You are not, She, He is not*



AUTRES VERBES : ex. Aimer = to like. PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVES :

SUJET + VERBE *I like, you like, she, he, it likeS*

INTERROGATIVES :

AUXILIAIRE DO + SUJET + VERBE

*Do I like, do You like, **does** He, She, It, like, do We like.... ?*

NEGATIVES :

SUJET + AUXILIAIRE DO + NOT + VERBE

*I **DO** not like, You do not like, She, He it **does** not like, we do not like.....*

AU PRETERIT, ON GARDE LE MEME SCHEMA DE CONSTRUCTION, MAIS :

DO DEVIENT DID, c'est L'AUXILIAIRE QUI PREND LE PASSE.