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#MyArabicJourney

جسم ج. الجسم

Bodies / Body

رأس ج. رؤوس

heads / head

عنق ج. أعناق

necks / neck

كتف ج. الكتف

shoulders/ shoulder

صدر ج. صدور

chests / chest

إبط ج. أياط

armpits / armpit

ظهر ج. ظهور

backs / back

بطن ج. بطون

stomachs / stomach

خصر ج. خصور

waists / waist

يد ج. أيدي

hands / hand

مرفق ج. مرفقات

elbows / elbow

رجل ج. أرجل

legs / leg

فخذ ج. الفخذ

thighs / thigh

Unit 41

Wish

A

You can say 'I wish you luck / every success / a happy birthday' etc. :

- ☐ I wish you every success in the future.
- ☐ I saw Tim before the exam and he wished me luck.

We say 'wish somebody *something*' (luck / a happy birthday etc.). But you cannot 'wish that something *happens*'. We use *hope* in this situation. For example:

- ☐ I hope you get this letter before you go away. (not I wish you get)

Compare I wish and I hope:

- ☐ I wish you a pleasant stay here.
- ☐ I hope you have a pleasant stay here. (not I wish you have)

B

We also use wish to say that we regret something, that something is not as we would like it. When we use wish in this way, we use the *past* (knew/lived etc.), but the meaning is *present*:

- ☐ I wish I knew what to do about the problem. (I don't know and I regret this)
- ☐ I wish you didn't have to go so soon. (you have to go)
- ☐ Do you wish you lived near the sea? (you don't live near the sea)
- ☐ Jack's going on a trip to Mexico soon. I wish I was going too. (I'm not going)

To say that we regret something in the past, we use *wish + had ...* (had known / had said) etc. :

- ☐ I wish I'd known about the party. I would have gone if I'd known. (I didn't know)
- ☐ It was a stupid thing to say. I wish I hadn't said it. (I said it)

For more examples, see Units 39 and 40.

C

I wish I could (do something) = I regret that I cannot do it:

- ☐ I'm sorry I have to go. I wish I could stay longer. (but I can't)
- ☐ I've met that man before. I wish I could remember his name. (but I can't)

I wish I could have (done something) = I regret that I could not do it:

- ☐ I hear the party was great. I wish I could have gone. (but I couldn't go)

D

You can say 'I wish (somebody) would (do something)'. For example:

I wish it would stop raining.



It's been raining all day. Jill doesn't like it. She says:
I wish it would stop raining.

Jill would like the rain to stop, but this will probably not happen.

We use I wish ... would when we would like something to happen or change. Usually, the speaker doesn't expect this to happen.

We often use I wish ... would to complain about a situation:

- ☐ The phone has been ringing for five minutes. I wish somebody would answer it.
- ☐ I wish you would do something instead of just sitting and doing nothing.

You can use I wish ... wouldn't ... to complain about things that people do repeatedly:

- ☐ I wish you wouldn't keep interrupting me.

We use I wish ... would ... for actions and changes, not situations. Compare:

- ☐ I wish Sarah would come. (so I want her to come)
- but* I wish Sarah was (or were) here now. (not I wish Sarah would be)
- ☐ I wish somebody would buy me a car.
- but* I wish I had a car. (not I wish I would have)

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I wish I knew → Unit 39

I wish I was / I wish I were → Unit 39C

I wish I had known → Unit 40

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NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

HAVE TO

- Complete these sixteen sentences to score your knowledge of **HAVE TO**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I ... get up very early every morning at six o'clock.
a) have to
b) has to
c) have | 9. In England, people ... on the left side of the road.
a) have to drive
b) has to drive
c) have to drives |
| 2. John and Cindy ... go to work every day.
a) has to
b) have
c) have to | 10. I ... take my car in to the garage to get it fixed.
a) have
b) has to
c) have to |
| 3. We ... study for our next grammar test.
a) will have
b) have to
c) has to | 11. Why ... children ... go to school? Why can't they stay at home?
a) does / have to
b) do / have to
c) are / have to |
| 4. ... your brother ... go to a job interview tomorrow?
a) Do / has to
b) Is / have to
c) Does / have to | 12. What ... you ... do after our class finishes at three o'clock?
a) do / has to
b) are / have to
c) do / have to |
| 5. When ... you ... arrive at work every morning?
a) do / have to
b) are / have to
c) do / has to | 13. My father ... a tie at work, but he doesn't like it.
a) have to wear
b) has to wear
c) has to wearing |
| 6. You ... attend the meeting if you are sick.
a) not have to
b) don't have to
c) doesn't have to | 14. I ... a new car, so I don't ... take a bus to work anymore!
a) have to / have
b) have / have
c) have / have to |
| 7. Do we really ... wash all of those dishes in the kitchen?
a) has to
b) have to
c) have | 15. I ... leave soon because I ... an appointment to see my dentist.
a) have to / have
b) have to / have to
c) have / have |
| 8. Why ... Sarah have to ... a phone call?
a) does / making
b) is / made
c) does / make | 16. You ... tell me your secret if you don't want to.
a) don't have to
b) not have to
c) are not have to |

15 – 16 = Excellent	13 – 14 = Good	12 or Less = Study More!
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Might reste might."I might be late," she said.She said that she might be late. --> He said that he often went there. 2. May devient might."I may buy a bike," he said.He said that he might buy a bike. "I am happy." He said (that) he was happy. 2. error messageBox Affichages : 8200 On emploie le discours indirect lorsqu'on rapporte les paroles ou les pensées de quelqu'un sans les citer directement. Après un verbe au prétérit comme "said", "told", "thought", "knew", les temps se transforment généralement de la même manière en anglais et en français. Discours DirectDiscours Indirect 1. Les réponses courtes Quand on rapporte une réponse courte, on reprend l'auxiliaire."Do you know Jane's brother?", "she asked. He said (that) he had forgotten. 6. Yes, I can!- Cours d'anglais 10 : les subordonnées en that et what- Cours d'anglais 11 : les subordonnées relatives- Cours d'anglais 12 : les subordonnées de condition, de temps, d'opposition et autres- Cours d'anglais 13 : comprendre à quoi servent les modaux- Cours d'anglais 14 : les modaux et l'expression de la probabilité- Cours d'anglais 15 : les verbes prépositionnels ou à particules adverbiales- Cours d'anglais 16 : l'hypothèse et l'irréel- Cours d'anglais 17 : les énoncés affirmatifs, négatifs et interrogatifs- Cours d'anglais 18 : poser des questions en anglais- Cours d'anglais 19 : les réponses courtes et les question tags- Cours d'anglais 20 : base verbale et "faire faire"- Cours d'anglais 21 : ne plus se tromper entre gérondif et infinitif- Cours d'anglais 22 : maîtriser le passif- Cours d'anglais 23 : le style indirect- Cours d'anglais 24 : savoir choisir entre a, the ou Ø- Cours d'anglais 25 : comprendre la différence entre dénombrable et indénombrable- Cours d'anglais 26 : few, little, a lot of, many, much et autres quantifieurs- Cours d'anglais 27 : la mise en relation des noms avec of, le génitif ou les noms composés- Cours d'anglais 28 : les mots dérivés- Cours d'anglais 29 : place et formation de l'adjectif- Cours d'anglais 30 : exprimer la comparaison- Cours d'anglais 31 : les pronoms personnels, possessifs, réciproques et réfléchis- Cours d'anglais 32 : comment traduire "il y a"?- Cours d'anglais 33 : quelques confusions fréquentes à éviter l'm mad at her.b. I don't know where to go.c. She has never been abroad.d. They will spend their holiday in Spain.e. I shouldn't come so often. "I have three dogs." She said (that) she had three dogs. 4. Exercices Pratiques Le Discours direct et indirect / Direct and indirect speech niveau 1 Le Discours direct et indirect / Direct and indirect speech niveau 2 Le Discours direct et indirect / Direct and indirect speech niveau 3 Pour utiliser le style indirect en anglais, il suffit de maîtriser les différentes formes verbales et de ne pas oublier de modifier les pronoms, les repères spatio-temporels ou l'ordre des mots lorsque cela est nécessaire, comme le rappelle Gaëlle Jolly, auteur du guide "Anglais au lycée : faites la différence", publié aux Editions de l'Etudiant (extraits). Remarque : - Les verbes gardent la même forme (simple ou progressive). - On dit: "He told me that"... Les marqueurs spatio-temporels les plus souvent utilisés Now devient then.Yesterday devient the day before Last week devient the week before Une durée suivie de ago devient une durée suivie de before.Tomorrow devient the following day.This devient that.These devient those.Here devient there. 3. À quoi sert le style indirect ? "I forgot". (discours indirect)Elle a dit qu'elle aimait la voiture. Le sujet précède toujours le verbe. Il n'y a pas de do/did. She asked me who the others were. "Why does Mary refuse to talk to her?" She asked...e. "Yes, I do." John answered.She asked him if he knew Jane's brother and he answered that he did. She said that she had been waiting for hours. Il faut aussi supprimer le point d'interrogation."Do you speak English?," she asked him.She asked him if he spoke English. "Don't talk to me this way!" She ordered me...d. Could you tell me what time it is? (et non what time is it?)Pouvez-vous me dire l'heure (qu'il est)? Quelques verbes introducteurs Assurez-vous de connaître les verbes suivants pour ne pas toujours utiliser les mêmes en expression écrite lorsque l'on vous demande d'imaginer un dialogue. Voir les corrigés. Les modaux qui changent au style indirect Will devient would."I will come," he said.He said that he would come. John said that he was watching TV. Les adjectifs et les pronoms possessifs "It's not my fault," he said.He said that it was not his fault. Il faut également être capable de modifier les pronoms, les possessifs, les repères spatio-temporels et l'ordre des mots pour obtenir un énoncé correct et cohérent. (et non ... who were the others.)Elle m'a demandé qui étaient les autres. Retrouvez les paroles échangées à partir des énoncés qui ont été rapportés.a. They said that it was none of my business.b. She advised them to take their coat before going out.c. He asked me if I had talked to her the day before and I said I had.d. She insisted that she couldn't do it alone.e. He wondered why his sister had not called yet. Prétérit "They left early," she told her. Les formes verbales Les transformations les plus courantes Forme verbale Style direct Style indirect Présent simple "I hate Sundays," Jane told them. She told her that they had left early. I thought (that) I had seen him before. --> She said that she used to go to the swimming-pool."I often went there", he said. I told her (that) I could swim. I told her (that) I could swim. He thought (that) it might rain. Les adjectifs démonstratifs ne sont modifiés que si les paroles rapportées ne sont plus liées à la situation présente."I saw this film when I was in New York," he said.He said that he had seen that film when he was in New York. "You're right Jim" (discours direct)Tu as raison Jim.He told Jim he was right. "Where are you going?" They asked...c. Transformez en style direct en commençant par "He said that...".a. Notez qu'il n'y a pas de point d'interrogation dans les interrogations indirectes sauf si le verbe principal est lui-même interrogatif, comme dans le dernier exemple ci-dessus. En anglais, comme en français, les pronoms, les déterminants et les adverbess du discours indirect sont souvent différents de ceux du discours direct: "I like this car" (discours direct)l'aime cette voiture.She said she liked the car. Vous trouverez dans ce dossier des règles et des exercices corrigés pour chacun des 33 points clés de grammaire.Si vous préparez un examen comme le baccalauréat, planifiez vos révisions en étudiant un cours par semaine... ou un cours par jour, si la date de l'examen est proche! Nos autres cours d'anglais - Cours d'anglais 1 : le présent simple et le présent be+ing- Cours d'anglais 2 : la différence entre prétérit simple et prétérit be+ing- Cours d'anglais 3 : le present perfect- Cours d'anglais 4 : savoir choisir entre le present perfect et le prétérit- Cours d'anglais 5 : le pluperfect- Cours d'anglais 6 : distinguer for, since, ago, during- Cours d'anglais 7 : le futur en anglais- Cours d'anglais 8 : progresser en lisant la presse- Cours d'anglais 9 : lire un roman en anglais? Les marqueurs spatio-temporels Si on rapporte ces propos le jour même, on conserve le marqueur."I met him yesterday," he said.He said that he had seen him yesterday.(Il m'a dit qu'il l'avait rencontré hier.)Si on rapporte ces propos à un autre moment, le marqueur est modifié.He said that he had seen him the day before.(Il m'a dit qu'il l'avait rencontré la veille.)Les repères de lieu ne sont modifiés que si les paroles rapportées ne sont plus liées à la situation présente."I lived here before getting married," he said.He said that he lived there before getting married. Les autres transformations de la phrase au passif Les pronoms personnels et réfléchis "You could visit us more often," she told Peter.She told Peter that he could visit them more often. "We often play football." He said (that) they often played football. Add, advise, agree, boast, complain, confess, declare, deplore, enquire, exclaim, insist, mention, mumble, murmur, mutter, repeat, reply, scream, shout, stammer, suggest, shout, threaten, whisper, wonder, yell... (Ajouter, conseiller, acquiescer, se vanter, se plaindre, avouer, déclarer, déplorer, s'enquérir, s'exclamer, insister, mentionner, marmonner, murmurer, bredouiller, répéter, répondre, répliquer, crier, hurler, bégayer, suggérer, crier, menacer, chuchoter, se demander, hurler...) Exercices corrigés 1. Can devient could."I can speak two languages," she said.She said that she could speak two languages. Present perfect "I've never met him," he said. (discours indirect)Il a dit à Jim qu'il avait raison. Jane told them that she hated Sundays. Rapportez les paroles suivantes en utilisant les amorces proposées .a. EXERCICES D'ANGLAIS GRATUITS - QUIZ - Moyen - Grammaire - Reported speech Détails Catégorie : Exercices d'Anglais Gratuits, Quiz sur la grammaire Anglaise Quiz de grammaire en anglais sur le discours indirect (reported speech en anglais).On emploie le discours indirect pour rapporter les paroles de quelqu'un. Should reste should."She should stay," she said.She said that she should stay. Quelques particularités de construction Les interrogatives indirectes Quand on rapporte une question, il faut rétablir la structure d'une phrase affirmative en remettant le sujet devant le verbe et en supprimant les auxiliaires do et did. 8. "I can swim". Cela correspond à un registre de langue plus soutenu, ce qui explique pourquoi cette transformation peut paraître difficile pour les personnes peu habituées à utiliser le style indirect en français.Le passage du style direct au style indirect ne présente pourtant pas de difficulté particulière en anglais, à condition d'en maîtriser les différentes formes verbales. Après un verbe au présent, les temps ne changent pas: "She is happy." (discours direct)Elle est heureuse."He says she is happy." (discours indirect) Il dit qu'elle est heureuse. Quant à l'impératif, il devient au discours indirect une phrase infinitive (TO + Verbe):"Stop the car", he told me. He confessed that he had never met him. Présent perfect en be+ing "I have been waiting for hours!," she said. "He must feel sorry." He admitted... 4. --> He told me to stop the car. Attention à l'ordre des mots et à la forme du verbe dans les interrogations indirectes. plutôt que "He said to me that"... La conjonction "that" (= que) est souvent sous-entendue dans un style familier. - "Can" et "May" se transforment en "Could" et "Might", les autres modaux ne changent pas, dans la plupart des cas. Les modaux qui ne changent pas au style indirect Could reste could."We could help her," they said.They said that they could help her. Les ordres, les conseils et les suggestions Quand on rapporte un ordre, une suggestion ou un conseil, on emploie une proposition infinitive en to."Get me a chair," he ordered him.He ordered him to get him a chair.Si on exprime un ordre, une suggestion ou un conseil négatifs, on intercale la négation not avant la proposition infinitive en to."Don't apply for this job," he advised her.He advised her not to apply for this job. Il permet de rapporter les paroles de quelqu'un, non pas en les reproduisant à l'identique entre guillemets, mais en utilisant un verbe introducteur, comme say (dire), tell (raconter) ou encore ask (demander) et answer(répondre). "They will help us". Must reste must.On lui préfère néanmoins les formes non modales have to ou be to."I must react," he said.He said that he must react./He said that he had to react. Présent en be+ing "I'm watching TV," John said. "I'm waiting." She said (that) she was waiting. 5. "I have seen you before". I said (that) they would help us. 9. "I'm looking for a new job." She said that _____b. "Don't leave!" He told her _____c. "Where have you been?" They asked them _____. Lorsqu'on passe du discours direct au discours indirect, il faut penser à modifier les expressions de temps telles que: yesterday --> the day before (la veille)ago --> before (avant/ auparavant)last week --> the week before (la semaine précédente)tomorrow --> the following day (le jour suivant)next month ---> the following month (le mois prochain) De plus, on garde le prétérit au discours indirect lorsqu'il exprime une habitude dans le passé: "I used to go to the swimming-pool", she said. Reformulez au style indirect en utilisant l'amorce proposée.a. "I don't want to see him again." She declared...b. 3.

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