



Université de Khemis-Miliana

# Anglais et Automatique

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Pour L3 AI

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# Objectifs de l'enseignement :

Décrire le matériel automatique, son fonctionnement et ses applications, s'exprimer sur l'automatique en général, utiliser la technologie adéquate et les structures grammaticales adaptées, approfondir sa culture générale, comprendre un document d'actualité et intérêt général.

# Contenu officiel de la Matière

- **Chapitre 1. Rappel des règles grammaticales anglaises : (3 semaines)**  
Rappel des règles grammaticales anglaises.
- **Chapitre 2. Terminologie utilisée dans le domaine de l'automatique : (3 semaines)**  
Terminologie utilisée dans le domaine de l'automatique, l'utilisation de tutoriels techniques.
- **Chapitre 3. Etude de textes techniques : (3 semaines)** Etude de textes technique dans le domaine de l'automatique, la lecture d'article scientifique ou généraux.
- **Chapitre 4. Le travail sur des supports de technologie variés : (2 semaines)**
- **Chapitre 5. Techniques de présentation de rapports et mémoires de synthèse : (4 semaines)**

# Chapter One : Reminder about tenses

# Auxiliary verbs

- Auxiliary (or Helping) verbs are used together with a main verb to show the verb's tense or to form a negative or question. The most common auxiliary verbs are :



Be

About continuous  
and unfinished  
events.



Have

Expresses the idea  
that one event  
happens before  
another event... etc



Do

Negative or question

# Simple present

Simple present tense is used

- When you are referring to habitual actions: actions that you always or never do.

(He always comes late to class. Ann takes a shower every day.  
I usually read the newspaper in the morning).

- When you are referring to unchanging truths.

(The sun rises from the east)

- When you are making general statements of fact.
- (They are friendly. -Babies cry. – Birds fly.)

# Simple present

- **Indicators**

- Always, Whenever, Everyday, Usually, Often, Frequently, Sometimes, Rarely, Occasionally, Never.

- **Form**

I	study	read
You	study	read
He / She / it	<b>studies</b>	<b>reads</b>
We	study	read
They	study	read

# Simple present

- **Negative form**

Subject+ Do/Does + not +Verb : I do not drive

- **Interrogative form**

Do / Does + Subject + Verb : Do you drive?



# Simple past

Actions started and finished in the past.

Simple past tense is used:

- When an activity or situation ***began*** and ***ended*** at a particular time in the past

(Completed actions in the past: He was late to class yesterday. We arrived three weeks ago.)

- To refer to past habits

(Past habit: She always wrote a letter to her mother on Sunday night.)

# Simple past

- **Indicators**

Last (Night, week, year, month, semester ... etc.), yesterday, ago.

- **Form**

	Study	Read
I	studied	read
You	studied	read
He / She	studied	read
We	studied	read
They	studied	read

# Simple past

- **Negative form**

Subject + did not + Verb : I did not **do** my homework.

- **Interrogative :**

Did + Subject + Verb : Did you **enjoy** the party?

# Future

- To indicate that an activity or event will take place at a time in the future, two forms: Will and be going to

## Examples

- When I'm retired, I'm going to travel.
- Next week, we will work on punctuation.
- He is going to get his car fixed tomorrow.

# Future

## Indicators

- Tomorrow, Next (Saturday, week, month, year, etc.)

Form 1 : will + verb <del>Immediate decisions made at the moment of speaking, promises, offers</del>	Form 2: am/is/are+going+verb <del>Very soon and evident Plans you have decided to do</del>
I will stay	I am going to stay
You will stay	You are going to stay
He/She/It will stay	He/ She / It is going to stay
We will stay	We are going to stay
They will stay	They are going to stay

# Present continuous

The present continuous is used

- When an activity is in progress now at the moment of speaking

**I'm explaining something to the class right now.**

- When an activity began before now and continues into the future without stopping.

**He's taking 16 credits this semester.**

- When an activity is temporary.

**I'am eating.**

- When an activity is developing and changing.

**She is understanding English more and more because she moved into the dorm.**

# Present continuous

Indicators : Right now, at this moment, Still, This (year, week, month, etc)

# Present perfect

Present perfect is used

- When an activity happened at an ***unspecified*** time in the past (before the present)
- When an activity has been ***repeated*** several times before now
- When an activity was very ***recently*** completed before now
- When an activity is ***not completed*** in the past



# Present perfect

## Examples

- **(unspecified time before now)** They have already seen that movie.
- **(repeated activity before now)** We have visited New York City many times.
- **(an action has recently been completed before now)** I have just eaten.
- **(action not completed in the past)** I have studied Spanish for many years.

The rain has not stopped yet.

# Present perfect

Indicators :

Before, Ever, Never, So far, Already, Yet, Just, Recently, For, Since.

Not to use with : Yesterday, Ago, Last (month, year ...), One day.

- Form

have **or** has + past participle

	finish	Grow
I	Have finished	Have grown
You	Have finished	Have grown
She/He/it	Has finished	has grown
We	Have finished	Have grown
They	Have finished	Have grown

# Present perfect

- **Negative form**

Subj + Haven't (have not)/ Hasen't (has not)+ past participle

- **Interrogative form** Have/Has + Subject + past participle

# Present perfect continuous

This tense is used to describe actions that have been *continuously* in progress before now. These actions are not completed.

Example:

I have been waiting here for the last two hours.

Form:

have or has + been + (verb+ing)

# Past continuous

This tense is used to refer to activities *continuously* in progress around a time in the past. Or when the referred action could be interrupted by an other action.

Example:

- They **where** debating a scientific article.
- They **were** eating when the taxi arrived.

Form: *was* or *were* + *verbing*

# Past perfect

- This tense is not used a lot. It can often be used interchangeably with the simple past because these tenses do not differ much in meaning. The past perfect tense refers to activities that happened **before** a specific time in the past.

Already, Yet, Still, Since, for can be used with this tense

- Example,

He had visited her many times before she died.

Form: had + past participle

# Past perfect continuous

- This tense is used when an activity was *continuously* in progress **before** a specific time in the past.

Example:

I had been thinking about her before she called.

Form:

*had + been + verbing*

# Future continuous

This tense is used to refer to activities that will be *continuously* in progress around some future time.

Example:

**We will be flying over New York at noon tomorrow.**

Form:

*will + be + verbing*



# Future Perfect

The future perfect expresses the idea that an activity will occur before some future time.

Example:

She will have finished dinner before the game starts.

Form:

will + have + past participle

# Future perfect continuous

This tense is used to refer to activities that will be *continuously* in progress before a future time.

Example:

He will have been working for 3 hours before you arrive.

Form:

will + have + been + verbing

VERB TENSES	Past	Present	Future
<b>Simple</b>	It snowed yesterday. <b>Simple past verb</b>	It snows every winter. <b>Simple present verb</b>	It is going to snow tonight. It will snow this winter. <b>Will / be going to + simple present</b>
<b>Progressive (Continuous)</b>	It was snowing when I drove to work. <b>Was/were + -ing verb</b>	It is snowing. <b>Am/is/are+ -ing verb</b>	It will be snowing by the time I get home. <b>Will be + -ing verb</b>
<b>Perfect</b>	It had already snowed before I left. <b>Had + past participle verb</b>	I have driven in snow many times. <b>Have/has + past participle verb</b>	It will have snowed 6 inches by the end of the day. <b>Will have + past participle verb</b>
<b>Perfect progressive (Perfect continuous)</b>	It had been snowing for two days before it stopped. <b>Had been + -ing verb + for/since</b>	It has been snowing all month long. <b>Has/have + -ing verb + for/since</b>	It will have been snowing for three days by the time it stops. <b>Will have been + -ing verb + for/since</b>