

L'expression du futur

a) Observe :

Next holiday, Samir and Matthew will discover South Africa. It 'll be fantastic.

- Ces phrases se réfèrent au futur et expriment des faits à venir. On emploie **will + base verbale**.

b) Observe :

What will they see? Will they go to Pretoria? No, they will not (won't) visit the capital city.

c) Observe :

When we are in South Africa, we'll go to Capetown. Before they go on the safari, they will listen to the guide.

- Ces phrases parlent d'un événement futur. Cependant, seul le verbe de la proposition principale exprime le futur. Le verbe de la proposition subordonnée de temps (après *when* ou *before*) est toujours au présent.

L'expression du futur

	Forme pleine	Forme contractée
Affirmation	will + Base verbale	'll + Base verbale
Négation	will not + Base verbale	won't + Base verbale
Interrogation	will + Sujet + Base verbale ?	

Exercice 1 • Lesson 1

Remplace **every year** par **next year** et fais les changements nécessaires.

Every year, Matthew and Samir are together most of their holidays. They go sailing and they cycle in the country. Do they watch TV a lot? No, they don't because they always find something more interesting to do.

Exercice 2 • Lesson 1

Samir et Matthew répondent aux questions de leurs parents au sujet de leur futur voyage. Quelles sont ces questions ?

1. _____ ? We'll leave on the 4th of March.
2. _____ ? Yes, we will, we'll visit the Kruger Park.
3. _____ ? We'll stay in hotels or lodges.
4. _____ ? No, we won't walk up the Table Mountain.
5. _____ ? We'll go there by cable car.

Capacité – Permission / obligation Interdiction au futur

Can et **must** sont des auxiliaires modaux qui ne peuvent pas être précédés de **will** ni de **won't**. On a donc recours à des verbes de substitution pour exprimer capacité, permission, obligation et interdiction au futur.

	Présent	Futur
Capacité	can	will be able to You will be able to visit a mine.
Permission	can	will be allowed to You will be allowed to stop the jeep.
Obligation	must	will have to You will have to respect nature.
Interdiction	must not	will not (won't) be allowed to will be forbidden to You won't be allowed to pick flowers and it will be forbidden to cut off branches.

Exercice 3 • Lesson 2

Emploie les locutions équivalentes de **can**, **must** ou **must not** dans les phrases suivantes pour exprimer le futur.

1. The children adhere to the rules.
2. They stand inside the safari Land Rover
3. they shout and make a lot of noise?
4. They enjoy the sunset from Table Mountain but they go out at night.

Le comparatif de supériorité

Adjectifs courts	Adjectifs longs	Adjectifs irréguliers
adj-er + than A B&B is cheaper than a hotel. Capetown is bigger than Durban. Is an elephant heavier than a rhino?	more + adjectif + than A hotel is more comfortable than a B&B	good → better than bad → worse than far → farther than

On double la consonne finale sauf si elle est précédée de :

2 voyelles : *fat* = → *fatter* – *cheap* = → *cheaper*.

Le -y final devient -i s'il est précédé d'une consonne : *heavy* = → *heavier*.

Exercice 4 • Lesson 3

Complète ces phrases avec le comparatif de l'adjectif donné entre parenthèses.

1. South Africa is (far) from France than Algeria.
2. A safari on foot is (tiring) than a safari in a Land Rover.
3. It's (easy) to photograph than it is to film wild animals.
4. Are hippos (dangerous) than elephants?
5. It is (cool) in the South West than in the North and East of South Africa.