

Trevor at the beach

Todd: Trevor, do you like the ?

Trevor: I love the The is great.

Todd: OK. Why the?

Trevor: It's nice fresh air, water, you can play in the, and my hobby is, so I like to go

Todd: Oh..nice. do you go surfing?

Trevor: I try to go as as possible, every weekend.

Todd: OK. When do you go to the beach? ?

Trevor: Usually on a morning. Try to beat the crowds.

Todd: OK. What do you do at the beach besides surfing?

Trevor: Oh, just relax on the, watch the people, maybe have a, a frisbee.

Todd: OK.

Trevor: Things like that!

Todd: have you been surfing?

Trevor: Since I was ten years old.

Todd: Wow, since you were ten. That's great! --

What to the beach, when you go?

Trevor: A, and my, my
my, some and, and maybe
a

Todd: OK. Now, you are from Australia. How are the beaches different in Australia than Japan?

Trevor: The beaches are much bigger and white sand, water, very nice.

Todd: OK. Well, sounds good. Thanks a lot Trevor.

Trevor: OK. Catch you later.

The document is an interview between two young men, Todd and Trevor. Trevor is Australian and he **replies** to Todd's questions about his daily routine.

Todd's first two questions are "Do you **like** the beach ?" and "Why **do** you **love** the beach ?"

Trevor **likes** the beach because of fresh air and beautiful water. Moreover he can play in the sand and go surfing, his favourite hobby. He **goes** surfing as often as possible, every weekend to be precise.

He **prefers** to go to the beach on Saturday mornings to beat the crowds.

Besides surfing, Trevor **likes** to relax on the beach, have a swim or throw a frisbee.

When he **goes** to the beach, he usually **takes** a towel, his hat, his sunscreen, his wetsuit, his surfboard, food and water and sometimes a radio.

Pour parler de vérité générale, d'habitudes ou de goûts, on utilise le **présent simple**. Son auxiliaire est **DO**, il n'apparaît qu'aux formes **négative et interrogative**. Il devient **DOES** à la 3ème personne du singulier.

FORME AFFIRMATIVE

S + **BV** + Ct

HE / SHE / IT + BV - **s** + Ct

- **es** + Ct

EX: Trevor **likes** to relax.

I **like** to go to the beach.

Pour les verbes se terminant par un /Y/ sonore (on l'entend tout seul), il faut remplacer le /Y/ par /IE/ avant d'ajouter le /S/ à la 3ème personne du singulier.

EX: To carry → he carries

To reply → he replies

To play (a+y) → he plays

FORME NÉGATIVE

S + AUX DO + NOT + BV + Ct

HE / SHE / IT + AUX DOES + NOT + BV + Ct

EX: Trevor does not go to the beach on Sunday.

They do not often go to the beach on Monday.

A l'écrit, il vaut mieux utiliser les formes pleines (DO NOT - DOES NOT).

Mais à l'oral on peut utiliser les formes contractées (DON'T - DOESN'T).

FORME INTERROGATIVE

(WH-) + AUX DO + S + BV + Ct ?

(WH-) + AUX DOES + HE / SHE / IT + BV + Ct ?

EX: Do they go to the beach on Monday ?

Yes, they do.

No, they don't.

How often does Trevor go surfing ?

Trevor goes surfing every weekend.

ATTENTION: Les adverbes de fréquence se placent toujours devant la Base Verbale. Les adverbes de fréquence sont:

- Always
- Often
- Frequently
- Regularly
- Usually
- Occasionally
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Seldom
- Hardly ever
- Never