

# Fiches méthode

## LES MOTS DE LIAISON (*link words*)

Les mots de liaison permettent de structurer l'expression écrite et orale. Ils clarifient le lien entre les idées et sont le reflet d'une pensée structurée. Cependant, ils sont moins utilisés en anglais qu'en français, alors n'en abusez pas ! Les plus courants restent *and*, *but*, *so* et *or*.

### ORDONNER LES IDÉES

- *first(ly)*, *second(ly)*, *finally* / *lastly*: premièrement, deuxièmement, finalement
- *to sum up*, *to summarise*, *in short*: pour résumer, en bref
- *to conclude*, *in conclusion*: pour conclure

### AJOUTER UNE IDÉE

- *furthermore*, *moreover*, *in addition*, *besides*: en outre, de plus, par ailleurs, qui plus est  
*Victoria is a great actress. Besides, she is a talented writer.*
- *besides*, *in addition to* (+ N / + V-ing): en plus de  
*I met only three people Besides John.*
- *also*, *too*: également  
*I met Alison, and I met John too.*

### EXPRIMER LE BUT

- *for sb (not) to do sth*: pour que qqn fasse (ou ne fasse pas) qqc  
*The car stopped for me to cross the road.*
- *not to*, *in order(not) to*, *so as (not) to*: pour (ne pas), afin de (ne pas), de façon à (ne pas)  
*I came to see you. / I came so as not to stay home.*
- *so (that)*: pour que, de façon que  
*We'll modify your car so that it uses less oil.*

### EXPRIMER LA CAUSE

- *as*: comme  
*As he was late, he decided to run.*
- *because*: parce que  
*I felt safe because I knew he was there.*
- *because of*, *due to*: à cause de, en raison de  
*He did not come because of / due to the snow.*
- *for*: car  
*She was very proud, for she had done well.*
- *for (doing sth / having done sth)*: pour faire / avoir fait qqc  
*He was fired for arriving late.*
- *since*: puisque

- *Since he's British, he must love carrot cake!*

### FAIRE UNE COMPARAISON

- *as*: comme  
*The pupil did as his teacher told him.*
- *as if*, *as though*: comme si  
*Live every day as if it were your last.*

### EXPRIMER UNE CONDITION

- *as long as*, *on condition that*: tant que, à condition que  
*You can copy a CD as long as it's for personal use.*
- *if*: si  
*If you keep trying, you will succeed.*
- *or else*, *otherwise*, *if + not*: sinon  
*Don't drink before you drive, or else you might endanger many human lives.*
- *unless*: à moins que  
*They won't do their work unless I threaten them.*

### EXPRIMER LA CONSÉQUENCE

- *consequently*, *as a consequence*, *as a result*: par conséquent  
*Ireland suffered a disastrous famine in the 1840s. Consequently, many people fled abroad.*
- *so*: donc, alors  
*He was ill, so he didn't come to the meeting.*
- *that's why*: c'est pourquoi  
*She hates driving, that's why she comes by bike.*
- *therefore*: par conséquent  
*He was away, therefore he did not see her.*

### EXPRIMER LE CONTRASTE ET L'OPPOSITION

- *on the contrary*: au contraire  
*He did not pay. On the contrary, he asked for money.*
- *unlike*: à la différence de  
*Unlike her colleagues, Gina is hardworking.*
- *contrary to*: contrairement à  
*Contrary to popular belief, tomatoes are not vegetables.*

- **whereas, while:** alors que, tandis que  
*She went to law school, whereas he studied maths.*

## FAIRE DES SUPPOSITIONS ET DES HYPOTHÈSES

- **if: si** (→ voir aussi **Précis grammatical : l'irréel**)  
*If you help him, he will succeed.*  
*If you helped him, he would succeed.*  
*If you had helped him, he would have succeeded.*
- **whether (... or): si**  
*I'm unsure whether I locked the door (or not).*

## EXPRIMER LA CONCESSION OU LA RESTRICTION

- **although, though, while:** bien que, quoique  
*Although / Though she was poor, she refused his money.*
- **even if, even though, in spite of the fact that:** même si, bien que, en dépit du fait que  
*He told her the truth, even though he knew she would be upset.*
- **despite (= in spite of):** malgré, en dépit de  
*The airport stayed open in spite of / despite the snow.*
- **anyway, anyhow:** de toute façon  
*She told me not to call, but I'll do it anyway.*
- **however, still, (and) yet, nevertheless:** pourtant, cependant, néanmoins  
*We were tired. However, we enjoyed the show.*
- **though:** pourtant (souvent en fin de phrase)  
*He was angry. He did say thank you, though.*
- **whatever, whoever, wherever, whenever:** (peu importe) quoi, qui, où, quand ; quoi, qui, où (que)  
*He goes wherever he wants, whenever he wants to.*

## DONNER UN EXEMPLE

- **for example, for instance:** par exemple  
*My family loves history. My brother, for instance, wants to become a genealogist.*

## SITUER DANS LE TEMPS

- **as:** alors que, au moment où  
*As I entered the room, he laughed at me.*
- **as soon as:** dès que  
*I'll call you as soon as I receive your letter.*
- **for:** depuis, pendant  
*It snowed for two hours yesterday.*

- **meanwhile / (in the) meantime:** pendant ce temps  
*The doctor will see you next week. In the meantime, I want you to stay in bed.*
- **since:** depuis  
*It's been 10 years since I first came here.*
- **until (= till):** jusqu'à (ce que), (nég.) avant  
*I'll wait till Saturday. / I won't be home until tonight.*
- **when:** quand  
*I'll call you when I get there.*
- **while:** pendant que  
*Somebody called while you were away.*
- **while, as long as:** tant que  
*While / As long as there's life, there's hope.*
- **yet:** (interrogatif) déjà, (négatif) encore  
*In the car, the kids kept asking: "Mummy, are we there yet?" / My work is not finished yet, but I'm quite happy with it.*

→ Voir aussi **Précis grammatical: for et since**

**NB.** Repérez les mots ayant plusieurs sens afin de les utiliser et de les reconnaître plus facilement. Parmi ces mots, notez ceux qui ont à la fois un sens temporel et un sens « logique »

|              | temporel         | logique   |
|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| <i>since</i> | depuis           | puisque   |
| <i>then</i>  | alors            | alors     |
| <i>for</i>   | pendant / depuis | car       |
| <i>yet</i>   | déjà             | cependant |
| <i>while</i> | pendant que      | alors que |
| <i>as</i>    | alors que        | comme     |