

RECAP DE CE QUI PEUT TOMBER AU PARTIEL

VOCABULAIRE

Upper part of the body	torso	trunk	chest	
Fesses	rear	buttock	backside	behind
Seins	bust	top-part	breast	bosom
Lombaire	loin	lumbar		
Crurale	groin	crural		
Cuisse	thigh			
Mollet	calf			
Genou	knee			
Tibia	shin			
Talon	heel			
Voute plantaire	sole			
Cheville	ankle			
Poignet	wrist			
Coude	elbow			
Aisselle	axilla	armpit	underarm	oxter
Reins	kidney			
Vessie	bladder			
Uriner	urinate	pee	micturate	pass urine
Défecquer	pass stools			
Utérus	womb			
Cerveau postérieur	hindbrain			
Cervelet	cerebellum			
Moelle épinière	bone marrow	medulla		
Marteau	malleus			
Etriers	stapes			
Tympan	eardrum			
Cristallin	lens			
Sourcils	eyebrows			
Cils	lashes			
Paupière	lid			
Joue	cheek			
Menton	chin			
Nuque	nape	hind-head	nuqua	neck
Cage thoracique	thoracic-cage	thoracic-rib		
Clavicule	collar			
Scapula	shoulder-blade			
Patella	knee-cap			
Tibia	shin-bone			
Hallux	big toe			
Hanche	hip			
Membre sup	upper limb			
Taille	height			
Bulbe rachidien	medulla oblongata			
Scissure	fissure			
Cellules caliciformes	the goblet cells			
Antidouleur	analgesic	painkiller		
Comprimé	caplet			
Douleur règles	period pain	menorrhagia		
Moelle épinière	spinal cord	funis argenteus		
Sillon	sulcus			

Racine	root		
Voie	pathway		
Racine	root		
Collet (dent)	neck		
Epiploon	omentum		
Vésicule biliaire	gall bladder		
Intestins	intestines	bowels	guts
Matières fécales	f(a)eces		
Hypophyse	hypophysis		pituitary
Diabète de type 1	type 1 diabetes		insulin-dependant diabetes
T1D	juvenile diabetes		diabetes mellitus type 1
Diagnostic	diagnosis		
Etre de garde	be on call		
Urgences	A&E = Accident and Emergency		
Ganglion	node		
Rate	spleen		
Amygdale	tonsil		
Autogreffe	autograft		
Allogreffe (même espèce)	allograft		
Hétérogreffe (espèces différentes)	xenograft		
Isogreffe (entre jumeaux)	isograft		
Gonflement	swelling	(o)edema	tumescence
Aine	groin		
Ongle	nails	unguis	
Verrue	wart		
Bouton de fièvre, herpes labial	cold sore	fever blister	solar keratinosis
Escarre	bed sore	pressure sore	decubitus ulcera
Cicatrisation	healing		

CNS = brain + spinal cord

Hindbrain = cerebellum + medulla+ pons

Ear = incus + malleus + stapes + eardrum

BPCO COPD Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

ORL ENT Ear Nose Throat

LE COEUR

The heart is situated between the lungs and the mediastinum.

The heart is cone-shaped.

The heart contains two atria, two ventricles, two auricles, a bicuspid valve.

In an artery, the hollow center through which blood flows is called lumen.

The two arteries that receive blood ejected from by the ventricles each have a semi-lunar valve.

The serous pericardium is composed of a parietal and a visceral layer.

The triple-layered sac that surrounds (entourer) and protects the heart is called the pericardium.

The heart receives, pumps and propels the blood.

The heart pumps the blood into two closed circuits: the systemic circulation and the pulmonary circulation.

Exchange of nutriments and gases occurs across the thin capillary walls.

The right side of the heart is the pump for the pulmonary circulation, receives all deoxygenated blood and ejects the blood into the pulmonary trunk.

Normally, cardiac excitation begins in the sinoatrial node.

The phase of contraction is referred to as the systole and the first heart sound is the lubb.

The time following the dupp is when the ventricles are filling, known as diastole.

The amount of blood ejected from the left ventricle into the aorta each minute is called the cardiac output.

LE SYSTÈME RESPIRATOIRE

A ring of hyaline cartilage that forms the inferior wall of the larynx is called the cricoid cartilage.

The external openings of the nose are called the nares, nares.

The trachea is also called the windpipe

The pharynx is also called the voice box.

The larynx is also called the gullet.

The thyroid cartilage is also called Adam's apple.

The two paired cone-shaped organs lying in the thoracic cavity are the lungs.

The region through which bronchi, pulmonary blood vessels, lymphatic vessels and nerves enter and exit is called the hilus.

« Air-sac » is another word to designate the alveolus.

The exchange of respiratory gases between the lungs and the blood takes place by diffusion across capillary and alveolar walls.

Normal quiet breathing is called eupnea.

The volume of one breath is called the tidal volume.

The respiratory center is a widely dispersed group of neurons that is functionally divided into three areas situated in the pons and medulla oblongata.

THE GENITOURINARY SYSTEM

The paired oval glands that are part of the male reproductive system are called the testes.

In males, the urethra is the shared terminal duct of the reproductive and urinary system and is the passageway of both the semen and the urine.

Either of the two organs situated in the lower part of the back on either side of the spine, whose function is to maintain the usual concentration of the main constituents of blood is the kidney.

The sac where the urine collects after passing from the kidneys through the ureters is the urinary bladder.

Inferior to the urinary bladder and surrounding the prostatic urethra is the prostate.

Covering the glans in an uncircumcised penis is the foreskin / prepuce.

The female reproductive organs include the ovaries, uterine tubes, uterus, vagina and vulva.

Each ovary contains a hilus, the point of entrance and exit for blood vessels and nerves.

Ovarian follicles lie in the cortex and consist of oocytes in various stages of development.

A corpus luteum contains the remnants of an ovulated mature follicle.

The uterine tubes / Fallopian tubes / oviducts transport secondary oocytes and fertilized ova from the ovaries to the uterus.

The cervix is the inferior narrow portion opening into the vagina.

The parenchyma of the kidney is composed of the renal cortex and pyramids.

The papillary ducts lead the urine to minor and major calyces.

THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The mouth is formed by the cheeks, hard palate, soft palate, lips and tongue.

The peritoneum is the largest serous membrane of the body, lines the wall of the abdominal cavity, covers some abdominal organs, contains large folds that weave between the viscera.

Extensions of the peritoneum include the mesentery, mesocolon, falciform ligament, lesser omentum, greater omentum.

A typical tooth consists of three principal regions: the crown, the root and the neck.

The (o)esophagus is a collapsible muscular tube, connects the pharynx to the stomach and passes a bolus into the stomach by peristalsis.

The principal anatomic subdivisions of the stomach are the cardia, fundus, body and pylorus.

The concave medial border of the stomach is called the lesser curvature.

The principal anatomic subdivisions of the pancreas are the tail, body and head.

Endocrine pancreatic islets secrete glucagon, insulin, somatostatin and pancreatic polypeptide.

The liver removes drugs and hormones, excretes bilirubin, synthesizes bile salts, stores vitamins and minerals, activates vitamin C.

The sac located in a depression on the posterior surface of the liver and that stores bile is called the gall bladder.

The small intestine divides into the duodenum, jejunum and ileon.

The large intestine divides into the c(a)ecum, rectum, colon and anal canal.

F(a)eces consist of water, inorganic salts, epithelial cells and bacteria

THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

The pituitary gland is pea-shaped, lies in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, develops from an outgrowth of ectoderm and connect to the hypothalamus via the infundibulum.

The anterior lobe of the pituitary is reached by hypothalamic hormones by the portal blood vessels, is also called « adenohypophysis », its five principal cells secrete seven major hormones.

The most common abnormality associated with dysfunction of the posterior pituitary gland is diabetes insipidus.

Disorders associated with abnormal levels of hGH are pituitary dwarfism, gigantism and acromegaly.

ADH is also called vasopressin, stimulates water reabsorption by the kidneys. Its insensitivity of the kidney leads to diabetes insipidus. Its secretion is controlled by osmotic pressure of the blood.

Thyroid hormones are synthesized from iodine and tyrosine.

Among the disorders associated with the thyroid gland are Graves disease, cretinism, myxedema and goiter.

The adrenal glands are located superior to the kidney, consist of an outer cortex and an inner medulla, are also called suprarenal glands and lie within the renal fascia.

The pancreas consists of islets and acini.

The pineal gland is attached to the roof of the third ventricle, consists of secretory cells called pinealocytes and secretes melatonin.

The placenta produces hCG, estrogens, progesterone, relaxin and human chorionic somatomammotropin.

Adrenaline is known as epinephrine in the US, is normally produced by both the adrenal glands and certain neurons, plays an important role in the fight-or-flight response. In high levels it causes smooth muscle relaxation in the airways.

Cushing syndrome is characterized by a moon face, a buffalo hump, excess sweating, thinning of the skin and hirsutism.

THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM, NON SPECIFIC RESISTANCE TO DISEASE AND IMMUNITY

A lymphatic system consists of lymph, lymphatic vessels, lymphatic tissues and red bone marrow.

Capillaries containing lymph are found throughout the body **except** in the central nervous system, the bone marrow, splenic pulp and avascular tissues.

In the small intestine, each villus contains a specialized lymphatic capillary called a lacteal.

Due to the presence of lipids, the fluid within lacteals is creamy white and is called the chyle.

Lymphatic nodules are oval shaped concentrations of lymphatic tissues, scattered through the lamina propria.

Usually there are five tonsils known as adenoid, palatine, lingual, pharyngeal...

Interferons are produced by body cells that have been infected with viruses, diffuse to uninfected neighboring cells and bind to the cells' surface receptors.

The complement system is a group of 20 normally inactive proteins in blood plasma and on plasma membranes, when activated enhance certain immune, allergic and inflammatory reactions.

Cilia, together with mucus, trap and remove microbes and dust from upper respiratory tract.

Immunity is the specific resistance to disease that involves the production of specific lymphocyte or antibody against a specific antigen.

Macrophages process and present foreign antigens to T cells, secrete interleukin-1 and interferons.

The most successful transplants are autograft and isograft.

THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM

The skin is an organ, consists of the epidermis and the dermis, contains abundant nerve endings and plays a role in immunity.

The epidermis is composed of melanocytes, Merkel cells, keratinocytes and Langerhans cells.

The dermis is composed of connective tissues containing collagen and elastic fibers, comprises blood vessels, nerves, glands and hair follicles and can tear during extreme stretching and be marked by striae.

Among the skin pigments we find hemoglobin, melanin and carotene.

Lines of cleavage on the skin indicate the predominant direction of underlying collagen fibers.

A hair is composed of portions and layers called the root, cuticle, shaft, bulb, follicle.

The condition of excessive hairiness of the upper lip, chin, chest, inner thighs and abdomen in females and prepubertal males is called hirsutism.

The English translations for the term “brûlure au troisième degré” are “full-thickness / third (3rd) degree burn”

Acne is an inflammation of the sebaceous glands that usually begins at puberty.

A wart is a mass produced by uncontrolled growth of epithelial skin cells and caused by a virus.

Impetigo is a superficial skin infection caused by a staph or a strep.

A fever blister / cold sore / solar keratinosis is a lesion usually in the oral mucous membrane caused by herpes simplex virus type 1, transmitted by oral or respiratory routes.

Pressure sores / bed sores / decubitus ulcers are caused by a constant deficiency of blood to tissues overlying a bony projection.

GRAMMAR

LINK WORDS

Contraste

NOTWITHSTANDING	pourtant
STILL	cependant
HOWEVER / NEVERTHELESS / NONETHELESS	néanmoins
YET	en revanche
WHEREAS / WHILE	alors que / tandis que
CONTRARY TO	contrairement à
UNLIKE	au contraire de
ON ONE HAND	d'un côté
ON THE OTHER HAND	de l'autre côté
CONVERSELY	Inversement
RATHER THAN	plutôt que

Condition

PROVIDED	pourvu que
ON CONDITION THAT	à condition que
REGARDLESS OF	indépendamment de
UNLESS	à moins que
IN THE CASE OF	au cas où

Concession

ALBEIT	encore que
ALTHOUGH / THOUGH	bien que
DESPITE / IN SPITE OF	en dépit de
FOR ALL THAT	malgré cela

Conséquence

THAT IS WHY	c'est pourquoi
SINCE	puisque
THEREBY	de cette façon
THUS	ainsi
HENCE	d'où
AS A RESULT	en conséquence
THEREFORE / CONSEQUENTLY / ACCORDINGLY	par conséquent
SO THAT	si bien que
SO	alors

Cause

BECAUSE	parce que
AS	comme
GIVEN THAT	étant donné que
OWING TO	suite à
ON THE GROUND OF	pour raison de
DUE TO	à cause de
ON ACCOUNT OF	en raison de
INASMUCH AS / INSOFAR AS	dans la mesure où

Insister (emphasis)

ABOVE ALL	avant tout
ALL THE MORE SO	d'autant plus que
FIRST AND FOREMOST	surtout
ESPECIALLY	particulièrement
IN SPECIE	en particulier

Addition

TOGETHER WITH / ALONG WITH	avec
TO BOOT	de surcroît
IN ADDITION	en plus
BESIDES	en outre
MOREOVER / FURTHERMORE	de plus
AS WELL / TOO / ALSO	également

Temps

SO FAR	jusqu'à présent
UP TO NOW	jusqu'à maintenant
FOR THE TIME BEING	pour l'instant
PREVIOUSLY	précédemment
PRIOR TO	avant
FORMERLY	autrefois
IN THE MEANTIME	dans l'intervalle
AFTERWARDS	après
SINCE	depuis
FOR	depuis / pendant

Limitations :

FOR FEAR THAT = LEST de crainte de

LES QUANTIFIEURS

Lorsque l'on en a	Lorsque l'on n'est pas sur	Lorsque l'on en a pas
SOME, dénombrables et indénombrables <u>ex</u> : I have some patients today	ANY, dénombrables et indénombrables, (parfois n'importe) <u>ex</u> : Do you have any patients today ?	ANY + négation, dénombrables et indénombrables <u>ex</u> : I don't have any patients. NO, <u>ex</u> : I have no patients today. NONE, si on a pas besoin de préciser quoi <u>ex</u> : I have none.

Pour quantifier 2 éléments,

- BOTH, les 2, à la fois
- EITHER (... OR), l'un ou l'autre
- NEITHER (... NOR), ni l'un ni l'autre, également EITHER + négation

	Indénombrables	Dénombrables
Peu de	LITTLE, <u>ex</u> : I have little hope	FEW, <u>ex</u> : I have few patients
Un peu de	A LITTLE, <u>ex</u> : I have a little hope	A FEW, <u>ex</u> : I have a few patients

Beaucoup,

- MUCH, indénombrables
- MANY, dénombrables

Chaque,

- EACH, pour détailler et isoler (chacun des)
- EVERY, pour mieux globaliser (tous sans exception)
- ALL, globaliser, (tous/tout(e))
- THE WHOLE, en entier

COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
1 syllabe	-ER	-EST
2 syllables	au choix	au choix
3 syllables	MORE	the MOST

Quelques particularités :

	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
much	more	the most (si seulement 2, the more)
bad	worse	the worst
good	better	the best
little	less	the least
far	farther / further (abstrait)	the farthest / furthest (abstrait)
old	older / elder (famille)	the oldest / eldest (famille)

ATTENTION :

- the last, le dernier (plus rien après)
- the latest, le dernier (le plus récent)
- fewer, relatif à qqch que l'on peut compter comme des personnes
- less, relatif à qqch indénombrable comme de la place

ÉGALITÉ, as .. as

UTILISATION DE CHIFFRES,

- x times as MANY/ MUCH as, sauf once (1 fois) et twice (2 fois)
- the number has tripled = the number has been multiplied by 3 = the number has increased threefold = the number has shown a threefold increase.

RELATIVE CLAUSES

WHO,

- quand le pronom est sujet et l'antécédent humain, ex: The surgeon who talked to you is very competent.
- quand le pronom est complément et l'antécédent humain (WHOM également), ex: The surgeon whom (who) I met yesterday was very competent.

WHICH, pour un antécédent non-humain, ex: The disease which you had last year was very serious.

La plupart du temps, on peut employer THAT à la place de WHO et WHICH sans changer le sens.

On peut supprimer WHO et WHICH quand ils sont en position de complément dans la phrase. ex: The surgeon (whom) I met yesterday : whom est complément de « meet », on peut le supprimer.

Exprimer le « DONT »

- WHOSE + nom représentant quelqu'un (sans article), s'il existe un rapport de possession ou de parenté, ex: John, whose father is a surgeon, is very rich.
- THE... OF WHICH + nom pour les inanimés (sans article), ex: A decision the importance of which was not realized at the time (une décision dont l'importance n'avait pas été comprise.)
- SOME OF WHOM / WHICH, dont certains ex: There were 10 nurses some of whom were trained in emergency medicine.
- MOST OF WHOM / WHICH, dont la plupart, ex: He has 8 children, most of whom are gifted in medicine
- TWO / THREE ... OF WHOM / WHICH, dont 2 / 3 ...

Traduction de CE QUE :

- WHAT permet d'annoncer ce qui va être précisé ensuite, ex: What I think is that the surgeon is very competent.
- WHICH reprend la proposition qui précède, ex: He cut the wrong leg, which did not surprise me.

WHETHER (=IF), pour les interrogatives indirectes, Avec OR, on emploie WHETHER (plutôt que IF), ex: Let me know whether you can come or not.

THE MODALS

- Ils ne prennent pas de "s" à la troisième personne du singulier car l'avis émane de celui qui parle ou écrit.
- Ils ne sont jamais suivis de TO.
- Ils sont également auxiliaires. (=Dans les questions et les négations, pas de "do")

WILL/WOULD,

- prévoir, ex: Iron will rust
- la volonté (refus ou question), ex: I won't tell you
- le regret, ex: If I had known, I would not have operated
- WON'T (will not) exprime le refus

SHALL, suggestion, proposition, ex : Shall we give him cephalosporin or erythromycin?

SOULD, conseil ex : You should go and see a specialist.

CAN,

- la capacité physique et intellectuelle permanente ou actuelle
- la possibilité, la vraisemblance, ex : That can't be true.
- CAN'T exprime l'impossibilité qu'un événement ait lieu

MAY

- la possibilité (50% de chances), ex : He may come with us tomorrow.
- la permission / l'autorisation ex : May I open the window?
(existe aussi avec CAN, mais moins soutenu ou "poli" que may)

COULD/ MIGHT traduisent le français « pourrait » ou « pouvait » (Ils sont très souvent interchangeables car ils sont très proches et la nuance est infime).

MUST,

- une obligation, ex : You must revise your anatomy if you want a good grade.
- une quasi-certitude ex : He isn't there, he must be ill.
- une forte probabilité de telle maladie chez un patient ex : You must have measles.
- MUSTN'T exprime l'interdiction

PORTER UN JUGEMENT :

- sur un évènement passé ou irréel, HAVE + participe passé à la suite du modal. (HAVE jamais), ex : She must have been a rather beautiful young woman
- sur une relation explicative, BE +ING à la suite du modal. ex : I should be going!
- sur un évènement à la fois passé et explicatif, HAVE + BEEN + VING.
ex : What can she have been doing?

LE PASSIF

Dans un texte scientifique, le sujet s'efface puisque la priorité est donnée à l'objet de l'étude et aux actions. L'anglais utilise le passif pour rendre ce caractère impersonnel. Le « on » français sera presque systématiquement traduit par un passif en anglais.

- BE permet une mise en relation statique,
 - BE + participes passés = adjectifs, ex : He was dressed
 - BE + SAID, ex : He is SAID TO work hard = on dit qu'il travaille dur
 - BE TOLD TO, ex : He is TOLD TO work hard = On lui dit de travailler dur.
 - Avec les verbes bivalents (à deux compléments) tels que : offer, give, refuse, ask, show... on pourra placer en position de sujet grammatical l'un ou l'autre des compléments en fonction de l'importance qu'on accorde à l'un ou l'autre, ex : GPs were offered a free trip to Tahiti OU A free trip to Tahiti was offered to GPs.
 - Les verbes comme know, allege, think, expect, show, observe, peuvent être passivés, ex : Professor Saillant is known to be a good orthopedic surgeon = on sait que
 - Les verbes suivis d'une postposition (take care of, look after, etc) peuvent, eux aussi, être passivés, ex : The patient was not looked after properly.
 - Le conditionnel français se traduit par un passif en anglais et non par un modal (would), ex : A human-being is said to have been cloned
 - Les verbes pronominaux (SE), ex : This drug is deteriorated = Ce médicament se détériore.
- GET signale le passage d'un état à un autre, ex : He got dressed

LES NOMS COMPOSES

Ø, lorsque le nom est un lieu géographique. ex : Lyme disease

Les syndromes et autres maladies métaphoriques tendent à suivre le schéma N Ø N : Gulf war syndrome ou encore mad cow disease

Ø et 'S, lorsqu'il y a présence d'un seul nom et que ce nom est celui du découvreur de la maladie ex : Huntington's chorea et Hurler's syndrome en anglais britannique, et Ø en anglais américain ex : Huntington chorea et Hurler syndrome

'S, si le nom est celui d'un patient ex: Lou Gehrig's

S'il y a déjà un /s/ à la fin du nom, je ne mets que l'apostrophe. ex : Christmas' disease

TRAIT D'UNION dès lors qu'il y a deux découvreurs ou plus

Ex : Schönlein-Henoch purpura, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease

LA RÉFÉRENCE AU TEMPS

Lorsqu'on renvoie à une durée, on peut utiliser deux constructions: a 3-day fever ou a 3 days' fever.

Pour l'âge, en revanche, on utilise toujours la construction : A 20- year-old medical student.

L'EFFACEMENT Lorsque le lieu est évident, on peut en faire l'économie. ex : I must go to the doctor's (surgery 'cabinet'), King George's (hospital).

LES DETERMINANTS

Ø indique un renvoi direct à la notion et donc l'absence de repérage particulier.

Usage devant :

- Une « matière » (plastique, terre, verre...)
- Les molécules
- Les médicaments
 - Exceptions : a fever (la maladie et non le symptôme), the yellow fever, the flu (l'abréviation mais Ø influenza), the plague (utilisé comme nom commun)
- Les maladies
- Les noms propres
- Les pays (the si pays au pluriel)
- Les spécialités
- Les notions générales
- Les examens complémentaires dans les comptes rendus et les cas cliniques
- Les chromosomes chiffrés
- Les « types » (blood type) et vitamines

A/AN indique que le nom est dénombrable et le présente avec un minimum de caractéristiques : il s'agit d'un élément parmi d'autres, souvent nouveau.

Usage:

- Devant les professions
- Dans les appositions (ajout d'informations)
- Derrière Without

THE indique que l'élément n'est plus nouveau soit parce qu'il est déjà apparu dans le contexte soit parce qu'il est censé être connu de tous.

Usage devant:

- Les parties du corps
- Les classes humaines (THE + adjectif invariable + verbe au pluriel)
- De manière générale, je mets THE lorsque l'élément est spécifié par la suite, ou qu'il est répété.
- Les chromosomes sexuels (lettrés)
- Les chiffres ordinaux (the 5th)

LES TEMPS

LE PRÉSENT

- ✧ possibilité future, IF + présent simple ex : If he comes, I'll be happy
- ✧ exprimer un futur, WHEN + présent (jamais will) ex : When I am rich I will travel over the world.

LE PRÉTÉRIT

- ✧ relater une action précise datée dans le passé
- ✧ traduire l'irréel, IF + prétérit ex : If I were/was a doctor, I would do humanitarian medicine
- ✧ exprimer un souhait, WISH + prétérit ex : I wish I was/were rich
- ✧ exprimer une préférence, WOULD RATHER + sujet + prétérit ex : I'd rather YOU CAME tomorrow

LE PRESENT PERFECT, have/has + participe passé

Cette forme s'utilise pour faire une relation entre un fait passé et la situation présente, de 4 façons :

- ✧ Quand je m'intéresse à l'action pour son RESULTAT, sa conséquence dans le présent avec BECAUSE, ex : I can't go on holidays because I have broken my leg
- ✧ Quand je fais un BILAN Souvent exprimé à l'aide de mots tels que ever, never, already, yet, so far, ex : I have already seen that film. Everything has been all right so far.
- ✧ avec FOR (durée) et SINCE (« date précise »), ex : He has been ill for a week / he has been ill since Monday
- ✧ Avec IT'S THE FIRST (SECOND/THIRD...) TIME, ex : It is the first time I have seen this patient

LE PAST PERFECT, had + participe passé

- ✧ Pour parler d'un moment encore plus ancien quand on est déjà en train de parler du passé, ex : I went back to the place where I had first met her
- ✧ Quand on exprime un regret, WISH + past perfect, ex : « I wish I had never met him »

LE PRÉSENT BE + ING

- ✧ rapporter quelque chose que l'on a repéré ou que l'on sait déjà
- ✧ attirer l'attention sur une action en cours, ex : The patient is having a heart attack
- ✧ rajouter un commentaire, ex : I can't eat with you. I'm eating with George

LE PRÉTÉRIT BE + ING, was/were + ING

Cette forme est utilisée pour rendre compte des actions repérées dans le passé pour permettre d'y ajouter un commentaire, ex : What were you doing yesterday at 8 pm in the OR?

LE PRESENT PERFECT BE + ING, have/has + BEEN + ING

- ✧ ajouter un commentaire explicite ou implicite: insister sur une connaissance liée à une expérience, ex : I've been living in London all my life, I know all about it!
- ✧ Également avec FOR et SINCE, qui permettent d'insister sur l'expérience du sujet.

LE PAST PERFECT BE + ING, had + BEEN + ING

L'énonciateur reprend une relation passée en prenant un point de repère lui-même dans le passé pour y faire un commentaire.

ex : She had been drinking for years when she died of liver cancer.