TO SING à tous les temps...

Présent simple	
I	sing
You	sing
He/she/it	sing <u>s</u>
We	sing
You	sing
They	sing

Prétérit simple	
	•
	sang
You	sang
He/she/it	sang
We	sang
You	sang
They	sang

Futur Simple	
<u> </u>	will sing
You	will sing
He/she/it	will sing
We	will sing
You	will sing
They	will sing

Futur en "be going to"	
I	am going to sing
You	are going to sing
He/she/it	is going to sing
We	are going to sing

Présent en "be + ing"	
<u> </u>	am singing
You	are singing
He/she/it	is singing
We	are singing
You	are singing
They	are singing

Prétérit en "be + ing"	
<u> </u>	am singing
You	are singing
He/she/it	is singing
We	were singing
You	were singing
They	were singing

Futur en "be + Ving"	
Ι	will be singing
You	will be singing
He/she/it	will be singing
We	will be singing
You	will be singing
They	will be singing

You	are going to sing
They	are going to sing

Present Perfect simple	
I	have sung
You	have sung
He/she/it	has sung
We	have sung
You	have sung
They	have sung

Pluperfect simple	
I	<u>had</u> sung
You	<u>had</u> sung
He/she/it	<u>had</u> sung
We	<u>had</u> sung
You	<u>had</u> sung
They	<u>had</u> sung

Present Perfect en "be + Ving"	
I	have been singing
You	have been singing
He/she/it	<u>has</u> been singing
We	have been singing
You	have been singing
They	have been singing

Pluperfect en "be + Ving"	
had been singing	
<u>had</u> been singing	
had been singing	
had been singing	
had been singing	
had been singing	

On peut aussi le conjuguer avec les "auxiliaires modaux":

- pour indiquer la **possibilité**: l <u>can</u> sing.
- pour indiquer **l'incapacité**: I <u>can't</u> sing.
- pour indiquer **l'obligation**: You <u>must</u> sing.
- pour indiquer l'interdiction: You mustn't sing.
- pour donner un **conseil**: She <u>should</u> sing. / She <u>shouldn't</u> sing.
- pour indiquer l'éventualité ou la capacité dans le passé:

We **<u>could</u>** sing. (nous pourrions chanter) We <u>**could**</u> sing. (nous pouvions chanter, à

l'époque)