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BEM Revision

English

By : B. Fatima

1) Tag questions:

Tag questions are the short questions we put at the end of a sentence. (السؤال القصير الذي نضعها في آخر الجملة)

نضع في Tag questions :

Auxilliarries : is / was / are / were / do / does / did / have / will / shall + subject.

Positive tag questions. (غير منفي)
isn't / wasn't / aren't / weren't / don't / doesn't / didn't / haven't / will not + subject.
won't

negative tag questions. (منفي)

* كيف نعرف أوليف نفيز أوليف نجيب - Tag questions

a)	Positive sentence (جملة غير منفية)	Negative Tag question (منفي)
	Computers Keep information The weather is raining? It was a good film. Ali will invite us They passed an exam They are intelligent	Don't they? isn't it? wasn't it? won't they Didn't they Aren't they

* وإذا كانت جملة منفية تكون Tag & غير منفية

b)	Negative sentence (جملة منفية)	Positive tag question (غير منفية)
	You haven't got a car. The weather isn't fine. They didn't come by car. He won't be late	Have you? is it? Did they? will he?

وإذا كانت الجملة جاءت على شكل إقتراح (suggestion) تكون :
Let's go for a walk, shall we? => positive
وإذا كانت الجملة أمر (imperative) تكون :
open the door, will you?

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2) Imperative

ex: write on the white board.
Verb

Don't write on the white board.
Don't + write on the white board.

الفعل (Verb) يكون غير مصروف أي Infinitive بدون to

imperative التوجيه في عمل سبب (directions, instructions)

3) Sequencers:

Sequencers are: first, then, next, afterthat, finally
 (a recipe, a) imperative

First, beat the eggs in bowl. Then add salt and pepper. Next, - - - -

3) Comparative . (المقارنۃ بین و)

a) We use short adjectives: tall, long, short, nice
easy, heavy, large, cheap, - - -

Algeria is larger than Tunisia.

English is easier than Maths. عندما تكون نهاية أيسر من الرياضيات

Rule (القاعدة)
 مذكر = 5 + u + adj + er + than

b) we use long adjectives: expensive, beautiful, interesting, dangerous, important, useful, —

Fruits are more + expensive + than vegetables in Algeria.

The butterfly is more beautiful than the bee.

القاعدة : Rule : $S + U + \text{more} + \text{adj} + \text{than}$
عندما نذكر صفات الطريقة

③ c) Irregular adjectives: good, bad, far.
الصفات الغير

الصفة	(Comparative) في المقارنة	
good	better than	Ali is <u>better</u> <u>than</u> Karim
bad	worse than	Leila is <u>worse</u> <u>than</u> Lina
far	farther than	Constantine is <u>farther</u> <u>than</u> Milia from Jijel.

4) Superlative: آقصى أو أدنى واحد مع
مجموعة

a) Short adjs:
الصفات القصيرة

ex: The Nile River is the longest in Africa

Algeria is the largest country in Africa
than zip

The rule (القاعدة): S + V + the + adj + est

b) long adjectives:
الصفات الطويلة

ex: The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest.

The rule (القاعدة): Subject + V + the + more + adj

c) Irregular adjectives:

Adjective	Superlative
good	the best, Ahmed is ^{أفضل} the best pupil in the classroom
bad	the worst, Karim is <u>the worst</u> at maths
far	the farthest, Tamnasset is the farthest town in Algeria

5) Future simple

الضمير البعدي

Shall / will + verb. يكون

to infinitive
الضمير البعدي
future simple form

ex: I shall/will go to Paris.

6) Future simple and conjunctions.

عندما تكون لدينا جملتين في Future ونريد أن نربط بينهما
conjunction لا نستعمل Future بل نستعمل present simple.

عندما نزل تقول :

الجملة التي تصل Conjunction في Present S، والثانية تبقى في Future Simple.

- As soon as he finishes his revision, he will watch TV
conjunction verb (pr.s) Future.s

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⑤ 7- Conditional type 1 . Present.s / future .

يكون شكل conditional type 1 (form) هكذا :

If + Subject + V (present simple), Subject + will + Verb.

Ex: If he gets his passport, he will go to London.
 شرط S V (Pres.s) S future

نستطيع أن نبدأ الجملة هكذا :

He will go to London if he gets his passport.

من بعد will الفعل (Verb) يبقى مثل في infinitive دائما

ولكن بدون to : If you invite me, I will be very grateful.
 Pres.s future.s

(بعض أن هناك احتمال كبير أن أكون مفعولاً إذا دعوتني)
 وهذا عندما نستخدم مع أداة الشرط present.s والجملة الثانية تكون في future.s

8- Conditional type 2 . Past.s / would + V

يكون شكل conditional type 2 هكذا : If + S + V (past simple), S + would + V

Ex: If he got his passport, he would go to London.

He would go to London if he got his passport.

نستخدم الفعل في past simple بعد if وفي الجملة الثانية نستخدم would + V والفعل بعد would يبقى في infinitive بدون to في conditional الحالة ليست حقيقية بل نتخيل فقط في الحاضر (just imagining) ولهذا نستخدم past

9- Relative pronouns :

الأسماء الموصولة

The relative pronouns are : who / that / which / whose / where

Ex: who / that : you - they she he (= Subject) أي تعطين Subject

Ex: This is the boy. He got the best mark.

الجملة الثانية تفاع (Subject) the boy أعيدت في الجملة الثانية كفاعل (Subject)

This is the boy who got the best mark : إذا نربط هكذا :

وعندما نربط ب who نحدد Subject he

⑥ b) which / that : it / they. Subject الفاعل

Ex: I don't like films. They are fearful.

I don't like films which are fearful.
→ that

they Subject الفاعل that / which -

they relative pronoun الفاعل (subject) الفاعل

that - Subject الفاعل الفاعل أو الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل
و لكن الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل
الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل

c) whose : (الملك) their - its - her - his } possessive الفاعل pronouns.

My neighbour died. His son studies in England.
↓
possessive pronoun.

My neighbour whose son studies in England, is died
↓
his الفاعل

The victims live in tents. Their houses were destroyed.

The victims whose houses were destroyed live in tents

d) where : الفاعل الفاعل (there, in).

The school is very large. I study there.
↓
الفاعل

The school where I study is very large.

where الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل

10) Modals

a) can = ability الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل

I can't run very fast. ⇒ negative

I can do this activity ⇒ positive can + U (infinitive) الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل

b) could = ability in the past can't الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل

My grand father could speak two languages ⇒ positive

My grand father couldn't swim. ⇒ negative

I can't come to your party. الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل الفاعل

Can you reach that top? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

- Could is the past of can... ولكن نستطيع أن نغيرها إلى

Ex:

احتمال حدوث ما في المستقبل

There could be another fall of heavy rain soon.

(احتمال أن يكون هناك مطر غزير)

- Can and could are also used to ask for and give permission and request

طلب الاستئذان

Ex: Can I take your pen? $\Rightarrow$ permission

request $\Rightarrow$ Could you tell me how to get to the bus station, please?

* There are other irregular forms of can and could.
هناك أشكال غير منتظمة لـ can / could و لم

+ am/is/are able to $\Rightarrow$ present simple. He is able to reach that top.

+ was/were able to $\Rightarrow$ Past simple. When I was 19 years old, I was able to run 3km in 20 minutes.

+ will be able to $\Rightarrow$ future. Algeria will be able to use cleaner energy.

c) May and Might:

May + v (infinitive) $\Rightarrow$ يمكنني احتمال شيء
I may visit Algiers. أن يحضر لي ما شاء الله
(perhaps not sure)

Might is the past of may.

كذلك نستعمل might + v لغير احتمال بعينه

d) Semi modal: used to + v $\Rightarrow$ used to + inf. نستعمل عبارة

Ex: My father used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke)
لغير عادة كانت في الماضي وانتهت
we used to travel a lot. $\Rightarrow$ positive

We didn't use to travel a lot $\Rightarrow$ negative

Did you use to travel a lot? $\Rightarrow$ question

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11 - Expressing agreement: كيف نَقِفُ مع شَيْءٍ

- So + aux + subject : نستعمل عبارتين
- Neither + aux + subject.

Ex: I like reading books. So do I (مما أياك)
 I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (ألاك)
 So + aux + S zip positive / negative
 neither + aux + S // (أيضاً)

I am so tired. So am I.
 I have a variety of books. So have I.
 I never listen to the radio. neither do I.

12 - past simple and past continuous.

* نستعمل past.s في الماضي البسيط والـ past.c في الماضي المستمر
 Our local football team won a match, a month ago.
 He didn't study well last exam.

He entered the university in 2014.

past dates, last, ago مع past simple
 (تواريخ قديمة)

S + V + ed + ... => positive form
 S + didn't + V (infinitive) + ... negative form
 Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? interrogative form
 + Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? question form.

wh / words
 when
 why
 where
 what

except with who. Ex: The pupils prepared a project

who prepared the project?

* نستعمل past simple مع past continuous
 طويلة و (past continuous) والثانية قصيرة أو مفاجئة وهي

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I entered. (past simple)
 (P.S كان يقرأ when P.C دخلت)
 (P.S when suddenly)

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S + was + V + ing
were

يكون شكل past continuous هكذا :

was { I / he / she / it } - were { you , they , we .

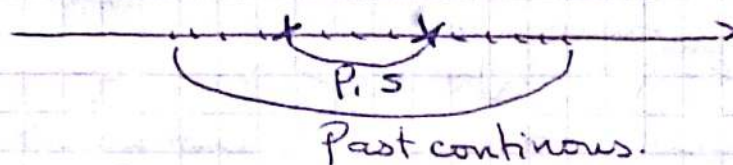
He was studying $\Rightarrow$ positive .

He wasn't studying $\Rightarrow$ negative .

Was he studying? $\Rightarrow$ interrogative .

What was he doing? $\Rightarrow$ question form .

Ex : My mother was cooking when suddenly the telephone rang .
past continuous حركة past simple حركة
P.C P.S
حركة طويلة أداة الربط حركة قصيرة



نستخدم past continuous عند ما يكون لدينا حركتين متزامنتين في نفس الوقت
الوقت ونربط بينهما بـ : while - as

While my mother was cooking, my father was watching
TV (simultaneous past actions)
حركتين مستمرتين في نفس الوقت

As my brothers were playing, I was working in the garden

12) Expressing result كيف نتعبّر عن النتيجة

Ex : He studied hard so he succeeded .
نتعبّر عن النتيجة بأداة مختلفة منها so

أداة نتعبّر عن النتيجة (result)
They trained well so, they won the match.

13) Silent letter الحرف الصامت في الكلمة

Ex : Write
Wrath
Know
Knife
Comb
Condemn
talk
listen
teacher - cat / pet

(1) الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف (w) + حرف (r) لا ينطق (w)

(2) = = = = (k) + (n) لا ينطق (k)

(3) = = = = (b) تنطق بحرف (b) وأمامها حرف (m) لا ينطق (b)

(4) = = = = (k) أو (d) وأمامها حرف (l) لا ينطق (k)

(5) الحرفان (gh) في وسط الكلمة صامتين

(6) حرف (t) من وراء حرفان (en) لا ينطق

(7) لا ينطق حرف (r) في آخر الكلمة أو إذا جاء بعد vowels

(10)

14) Pronunciation of suffix (ed)

* نطق (ed) في آخر الكلمات.

a) (ed) is pronounced /t/:

* نطق (ed) ب /t/ عندما تنتهي الكلمات ب:
- ch, - sh, - p, - k, - ck, - ss, - c, - x

Ex: watched - finished - helped - liked - locked -
passed - forced - fixed

b) Final (ed) is pronounced /Id/:

* نطق (ed) ك /Id/ في آخر
- الكلمات التي تنتهي ب t - d.
Ex: added - ended - visited - rested

c) Final (ed) is pronounced /d/:

* نطق (ed) ب /d/ في آخر الكلمات التي تنتهي ب:
v - w - l - r - y - g - j - ...

Ex: lived - showed - travelled - entered - realized - obliged

15) Vowels (a - e - i - u - o)

1) Long Vowels:

عندما تكون هذه الحروف: /i:/ - /a:/ - /u:/ - /ɔ:/ - /ɜ:/
جاءت أمام حرف (r) تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منوونة ب (ee) (oo)

Ex: car /kɑ:/ house /haʊs/ shoe /ʃu:/ zoo /zu:/
feet - Sheep /ʃi:p/

clean /kli:n/ Peas /pi:z/

* نطق /i:/ = آ أو فيها (ea) في الوسط

في وسط الكلمة يكون حرف i متبوع

ب حرف (r) أو حرف (u) متبوع بحرف (r) يكون النطق ب /ɜ:/

2) Short Vowels: e - I - æ - ə - ʊ - ɒ - ʌ

head /hed/, fish /fɪʃ/, hat /hæt/, water /wɔ:tə/, foot /fʊt/ - sock /sɒk/ - pot /pɒt/, cup /kʌp/.

3) Diphthongs: هم حرفين من حروف vowels مع بعضهما البعض

Ex: go /gəʊ/ əʊ = متكونة من 2 vowels وتنطقان ب vowel واحدة

boy /bɔɪ/ oɪ
hear /hɪə/ ɪə
night /naɪt/ aɪ

coat /kəʊt/ əʊ
make /meɪk/ eɪ