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BEM Revision

English

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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 منفي)
	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 positive
Let's go for a walk, shall we? = positive
وإذا كانت الجملة أمر (imperative) تكون negative
open the door, will you?

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2) Imperative

ex: write on the white board.
Verb

Don't zip me,
 Don't + write on the white board.

الفعل (Verb) يكون غير مصروف أي مثل infinitive بدون to

imperative للتوجيه في عمل سري (directions, instruction)

3) Sequencers:

Sequencers are: first, then, next, after that, finally
(a recipe, a) امریکی لکچر جو لو یہ فہرست
menu
(imperative) و جانی ہو جل آ
How to prepare an omlet : کمال

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. adj. أسهل من الرياضيات

Rule (القاعدة) $5 + u + \text{adj} + \text{er} + \text{than}$

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 الطويلة

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

الصفة	التحول في المقارنة (Comparative)
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: أزرق أو أحمر أو أصفر أو أخضر أو زعن
مجردة

a) Short adjs:
الصفات القصيرة

ex: The Nile River is the longest in Africa

Algeria is the largest country in Africa
than zipi

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 ^{الأفضل} 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

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ex: I shall / will go to Paris.

I, he, she, we, you, they, it
 I, we go shall
 you, they, it will

6) Future simple and conjunctions.

Conjunctions: when - while - as soon as - before
 till - until.

عندما تكون ليليا جالسة في Future وترى أن تريد
 conjunction - present simple Future

- Leila will arrive home. She : will revise English.
 Future Future

عندما تريد تقول :

conjunction => when Leila arrives home, She will revise English.
 Pre.s

الجملة التي تصل conjunction في Present.s

Future simple.

- He will finish his revision. He will watch TV

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

has Pronoun	Present simple (affirmative) Pre.s	P.s (negative) Pre.s	Interrogative
I	V I play / I work	I don't play	Do you play? Does she play? Does he watch? Do you pass?
He	V + s he plays / he works	he doesn't play	
She	V + es she watches	She doesn't pass	
It	she passes الشخص الذي تدرس ب ch, sh, s, ss, x في آخر الفعل es he, she, it go		
they, you we	V they play we watch you pass	they don't play we don't watch you don't pass.	

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.
 Pre.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



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

I don't like films which are fearful.

they subject عوضت that / which - ولا بد أن حذف

• they relative pronoun $\rightarrow$ is (subject) $\rightarrow$ is

that تعرف Subject للإنسان أو الأشياء والحيوانات
ولكن who تستعمل للإنسان فقط و which تستعمل
لأشياء أو الحيوانات فقط.

c) whose : (الَّذِي) their - its - her - his } possessive who pronouns.

My neighbour died. His son studies in England.
 (It)
 possessive pronoun.

My neighbour whose son studies in England, ~~is~~ died his son

The victims live in tents. Their houses were destroyed.

The victims whose houses were destroyed live in tents

d) where: (there, in) تحوز المكان.

The school is very large. I study there.

The school where I study is very large.

وَنَحْنُ فِي there عِنْدَ مَا تَكْتُبُ لِلْعَمَّةِ where

10) Modals.

a) $com = ability$ تجرعة الإستطاعة في الحاضر

I can't run very fast. $\Rightarrow$ negative

I can do this activity = positive Can + V (infinitive) to الفعل يكون
modal + V can't

b) could = ^{modal} ability in the past ^{can't} تعجز عن الاستطاعة في الماضي

My grand father could speak two languages $\Rightarrow$ positive

My grand father couldn't swim. $\Rightarrow$ negative.

سبحه نستعملها كذلك هي اللقي أو عندما نطرح السؤال

I can't come to your party

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.
: can / could لا تتغيران

+ 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) $\Rightarrow$ يمكن 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 used to + inf نستعمل عبارة

Ex: My father used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke)
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 : نَسْجُلُ عِبَارَتَيْنِ
- Neither + aux + subject.

Ex: I like reading books. So do I (مِثْلَكَ أَتَذْكُ)
 I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (أَلَا تَذْكُ)
 So + aux + S zip' positive تَظَنَّ Louise
 negative " "
 neither + aux + S " (مِثْلَكَ)

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.

* نَسْجُلُ past.s في الماضي البسيط و past.c في الماضي المستمر

Our local football team won a match, a month ago.

He didn't study well ^{U(P.S)} last exam.

He entered the university in 2014.

past dates, last, ago مع past simple نَسْجُلُ (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?

* نَسْجُلُ past simple مع past continuous نَسْجُلُ

طويلة و (past continuous) والثانية قصيرة أو مفاجئة وهي

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I (past simple)

entered (P.S) (P.S كان يقرأ when ب. Louise تربط الحالتين
 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 .

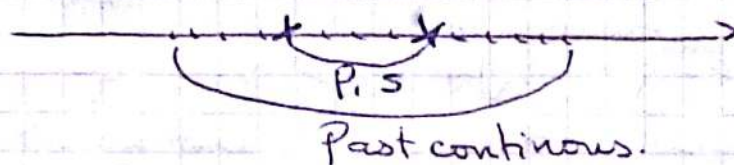
He was studying $\Rightarrow$ positive .

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 أداة الربط P.S 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 بأدوات 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 - Carpet

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

(2) = = = = (k) + (n) لا ينطق (k)

(3) = = = = 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 صامتان

(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:

Ex: added - ended - visited - restricted

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

* نطق (ed) ب /d/ عندما تنتهي الكلمات ب:

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

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

1) Long Vowels

عندما تكون هذه الحروف: /a:/ - /i:/ - /u:/ - /o:/ - /e:/ تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منوطة ب (ee) أو (oo).

Ex: Car /kɑ:/

horse /hɔ:/

shoe /ʃu:/

feet - Sheep /ʃi:p/

zoo /zu:/

clean /kli:n/

Peas /pi:z/

أو فيها (ea) في الوسط

في وسط الكلمة يكون حرف i متبوع

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

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/

متكونة من 2 Vowels وتنطقان ب vowel واحدة

boy /bɔɪ/

ɔɪ

hear /hɪə/

ɪə

night /naɪt/

aɪ

coat /kəʊt/

əʊ

make /meɪk/

eɪ