

EnGLISH Lessons



Name:

Class:

**Done by :Mr Irid + Teachers
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اللهم انفعني بما علمتني وعلمني ما ينفعني
وارزقني علما تنفعني به

O Allaah benefit me with what
You have taught me, and teach
me that which will benefit me,
and grant me knowledge which
will benefit me.



Time markers

Yesterday - 2010 -
last (week - Sunday)

Past simple

Regular verbs

- 1- + ed = To work = worked / to look = looked
 - 2- + d = to like = liked / to love = loved
 - 3- (vowel + y) + ed = to play = played / to stay = stayed
 - 4- (consonant + y) + ied = to study = studied / to cry = cried
 - 5- cvc : to nod = nodded / to rob = robbed
- cvc = consonant - vowel - consonant

Irregular verbs

List

Rules

- 1- Affirmative form :
Subject + Verb (Reg - Irreg) + _____
- 2- Negative Form :
Subject + did not + Stem + _____
- 3- Question form (Yes- No)
Did + subject + Stem + _____ ?
- 4- Question Form (Wh)
Wh + did + subject + stem + _____ ?

Example

- 1- Lina lived in Italy last year.
- 2- Lina did not live in Italy last year.
- 3- Did Lina live in Italy last year ?
Yes, she did .
No, she did not.
- 4- Where did Lina live last year ?
She lived in Italy last year.

Vowels

a o i u e

what :
objects

Wh

Where



what time



When:

day-month
year-season

I lived
she lived
He lived
It lived
We lived
They lived
You lived

I wrote
She wrote
He wrote
It wrote
They wrote
You wrote
We wrote



we must have just two (2) things to compare between

Comparative form of :



Short adjectives
1 - 2 syllables
big happy
nice crazy

Rule : adj + er + than

1- Superiority

Long adjective
3 - 4 _syllables
Wonderful - benevolent

Rule : more + adj + than

- 1- +r = large- larger than / nice - nicer than
Algeria is larger than Tunisia.
- 2- +er = long- longer than / tall - taller than
Ahmed is taller than Sami.
- 3- +ier = happy- happier than / funny- funnier than
Sami is funnier than Rami.
- 4- cvc = big- bigger than / hot - hotter than
Algeria is hotter than Russia.

- 1- Algeria is more beautiful than Morocco.
- 2- My car is more expensive than your car.

2- Inferiority

Rule : less + adj (long -short - irregular) + than

- Rami is less tall than Sami.
- Fulla is less intelligent than Lina.
- My house is less far than your house.

3-Equality

Rule : as + adj (long -short - irregular) + as

- Rami is as tall as Sami.
- Fulla is as intelligent as Lina.
- Karim is as good as Salim.

3-Inequality

Rule : not as + adj (long -short - irregular) + as

- Rami is not as tall as Sami.
- Fulla is not as intelligent as Lina.
- Karim is not as good as Salim.



Adjectives	Comparative form
Good	better than
far	Farther than / further than
bad	worse than
old	older than / elder than
many / much	more than
little	less than

Irregular adjectives

Time Sequencers

First → next → after that → Finally

My last holidays were amazing. **First**, I sailed from Algiers to Paris on a cruise ship **next**, I visited Athens and, **after that**, I sailed to Beirut with a stopover for four nights on Cyprus. **Finally**, I returned to Algiers after spending six exciting days in Sicily.



Cause and effect

To express cause : **Since** - **because** - **As**

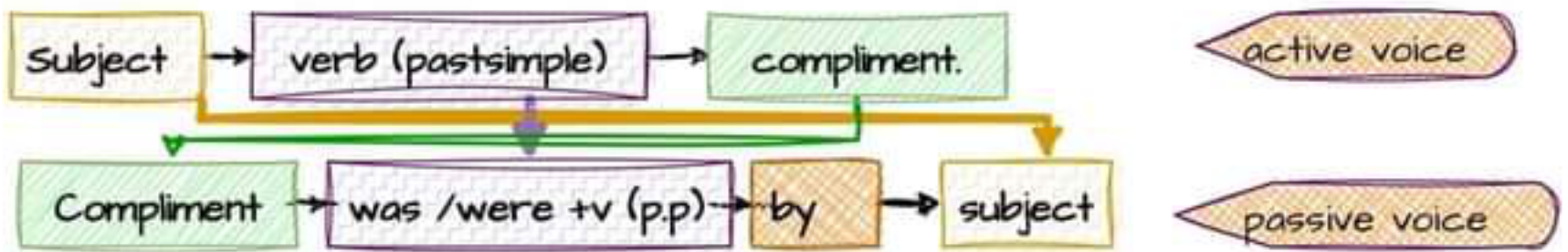
- 1- Nabila went to England **because** she wanted to visit Shakespear's house . (no comma)
- **Because** Nabila wanted to visit Shakespeare's house , she went to England . (comma)
- 2- **As** I want to speak English , I decide to study it everyday .
- 3- **Since** the weather was bad , I decided to stay at home .



To Express effect : . **As a result** , - , **so** - **therefore**

- 1-The weather was bad . **As a result** , I could not visit my friends .
- 2-Nabila is a fan of Shakespear , **so** she went to England to visit his house .
- 3- My flight to Spain was canceled and **therefore** I spent my holidays in ALgeria .

Passive voice



Sami designed a story. | Rami bought a car last year.

A story was designed by Sami. | A car was bought by Rami last year.

I
She
He
It → was

They
we
you → were

p.p = past participle

Regular verb
(d - ed - ied)

Irregular verb (list)

Future Simple

Rule

- 1- Affirmative form :
Subject + will + stem + _____ .
- 2- Negative form
Subject + will + not + stem + _____ .
- 3- Question form (Yes- No)
Will + subject + stem + ____?
- 4- Question form (wh)
Wh + will + subject + stem + _____?

Time markers

Tomorrow
next (week-Sunday...)
2040

Examples

- 1- Lina will travel to Spain next year .
- 2- Lina will not travel to Spain next year.
- 3- Will Lina travel to Spain next year?
Yes, she will.
No, she will not.
- 4- Where will Lina travel next year?
She will travel to Spain next year.

Present Simple

She - He - It + stem (s - es - ies)

- 1- +s : To work = works / to eat = eats
- 2- (o-sh-ch-x-s-z) +es : to go = goes / to wash = washes
to watch = watches / to fix = fixes
- 3- vowel +y = to play - plays / to enjoy - enjoys
consonant +y = to study - studies / to cry - cries

I - they - we - you
+ stem

1-Affirmative form:

She-He-It + Stem (s - es - ies)

I - They - We - You + stem

2-Negative form:

She-He-It + does not + Stem

I - They - We - You + do not + stem

3-Question form (Yes-No)

Does + She-He-It + Stem

Do + I - They - We - You + +stem

4-Question form (Wh)

Wh { does + She-He-It + Stem

{ do + I - They - We - You + +stem

1 - She goes to school everyday.
I go to school every day.

2- She does not go to school everyday.
I do not go to school every day.

3- Does Lina go to school everyday?
Yes, she does.

No, she does not

Do you go to school everyday?

Yes, I do.

No, I do not.

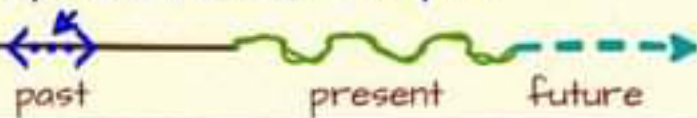
4- { Where does Lina go everyday?
Lina goes to school everyday.
{ Where do you go everyday?
I go to school everyday.

Time markers

Every (day, week, year, ...)
sometimes, always, never,
rarely, often ...

Past continuous

It refers to an action that was in progress in a specific moment in the past.



was

I - She
He - It

were

They - We
You

Time markers

- at that moment
- yesterday morning
- yesterday at 5.

stem (ing)

- ⊗ : move - moving / drive - driving
- cvc : sit - sitting / run - running
- ie=y : die - dying / lie - lying

1-Affirmative form:

Subject + **was/were** + **stem (ing)** + _____

2-Negative form:

Subject + **was/were** + **not** + **stem (ing)** + _____

3-Question form: (Yes-No)

Was/Were + subject + **stem (ing)** + _____

4-Question form (wh)

Wh + **was/were** + subject + **stem (ing)** + _____

- Lina **was working** yesterday morning.
We **were studying** yesterday at 2am
- Lina **was not working** yesterday morning.
We **were not studying** yesterday at 2am
- Was** Lina **working** yesterday morning?
Yes, she **was**.
No, she **was not**.
Were you **studying** yesterday at 2am?
Yes, we **were**.
No, we **were not**.
- When was** Lina **working** ?
Lina **was working** yesterday morning.
What time were you **studying** yesterday?
We **were studying** yesterday at 2am

When - While

When past simple, past continuous.
past continuous **when** past simple



While past continuous, past simple.
Past simple **while** past continuous.

- **When** the phone rang, I was reading a book.
I was reading a book **when** the phone rang.

While I was reading a book, the phone rang.
The phone rang **while** I was reading a book.

interrupting action (short) = past simple



Long action = past continuous



Superlative Form



It is used when we have more than two parts to compare among. It is the highest degree of the quality.

Short adjectives
1 - 2 syllables
big happy
nice crazy

Long adjective
3 - 4 syllables
Wonderful - benevolent

Rule: the + adj + est

Rule: the most + adj

- 1- +st = large - the largest / nice - the nicest
Algeria is the largest in Africa.
- 2- +est = long - the longest / tall - the tallest
Burdj Khalifa is the tallest tower in the world.
- 3- +iest = happy - the happiest / funny - the funniest
Sami is the funniest in his family.
- 4- cvc = big - the biggest / hot - the hottest
Death Valley is the hottest place on earth.

- 1- Algeria is the most beautiful country in the world
- 2- My car is the most expensive in the city.

Irregular adjectives

Adjectives	Superlative form
Good	the best
far	the farthest/the furthest
bad	the worst
old	the oldest /the eldest
many / much	the most
little	the least

Rami is the best pupil in his class.
Sami got the worst marks his class.

Prefixes

Rule

- il + L: Legal \neq illegal / Literate \neq illiterate
- ir + r: regular \neq irregular / rational \neq irrational
- im + p: possible \neq impossible / polite \neq impolite
m: moral \neq immoral / mature \neq immature

We use prefixes to form **antonyms** \neq

No Rule

- dis: Honest \neq dishonest / agree \neq disagree / appear \neq disappear
- un: kind \neq unkind / happy \neq unhappy / friendly \neq unfriendly
- in: active \neq inactive / tolerant \neq intolerant / correct \neq incorrect

Present Perfect



it is used to describe an action that has taken place in the past but has a connection with the present

verb past participle (p.p)

Regular verb (d - ed - ied)

Irregular verbs (list)

has
she
He
it

have
I
they
we
you

1- Affirmative form :

Subject + **has - have** + <sup>never-
just
already
always</sup> + verb (p.p) + _____

2- Negative form :

Subject + **has - have** + **not** + verb (p.p) + _____

3- Question form (Yes.. No)

Has - Have + Subject + (**ever**) + Verb (p.p) + _____?

4- Question form (wh)

Wh + **has - have** + subject + verb (p.p) + _____?

1- Lina **has worked** in a hospital.
I **have written** funny stories.

2- Lina **has not worked** in a hospital.
I **have not written** funny stories.

3- **Has** Lina **worked** in a hospital?
Yes, she **has** .
No, she **has not** .

Have you **written** funny stories?
Yes, I **have** .
No, I **have not** .

4- **Where has** Lina **worked**?
She **has worked** in a hospital.

What have you **written**?
I **have written** funny stories.

How long ...?

Since
How long **have** you **written** funny stories?
I **have written** funny stories **since** 2020.

for
How long **has** Lina **worked** in a hospital?
Lina **has worked** in a hospital **for** 5 years

For = period of time

- 7 months - a while
a long time - an hour -
8 days - weeks

already = something happened earlier than we expected
I **have already** visited Italy.

always = all the time
I **have always** visited Italy.

ever = at any time
Have you **ever** visited Italy?

never = no time
I **have never** visited Italy.

just = a short time ago
I **have just** visited Italy.

Since = specific point in time

- 9 am - 1995 - Sunday
December - I was a child

Final 's'

/s/

p : helps / k : books
t : hats / f : cliffs
gh : laughs / ph : graphs
th : myths

/z/

b : crabs / d : words
g : bags / L : falls
m : dreams / n : fans
ng : sings / R : wears
v : gloves / y : plays

Studies - Trees -
follows - continues

/ɪz/

c : races / s : buses
x : boxes / z : prizes
ss : misses / ch : watches
sh : washes / ge : changes

Final 'd'

/t/

p : helped / k : looked
f : sniffed / gh : laughed
sh : washed / ch : watched
ss : missed / c : danced
x : fixed

/d/

L : called / n : cleaned
r : offered / g : damaged
v : loved / s : used
z : amazed / b : rubbed
m : claimed / th : breathed

/ɪd/

t : wanted
d : needed

/ai/ ** /ei/

/ai/

Hi - time - write -
design - smile - shy

/ei/

day - great - age -
wait - grey - eight

Suffixes : Ful - less

Ful = full of

Power = power-ful (full of power)
beauty = beauti-ful / joy = joy-ful
cheer = cheer-ful / pain = pain-ful

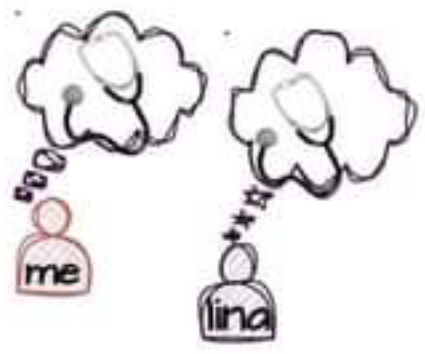
less = without

Power = power-less (without power)
care = care-less / fear = fear-less
price = price-less / end = end-less

Like - Unlike - Whereas

To express similarities : **Like**

1- **Like** my friend Lina , my dream job is to be a doctor.
I want to be a doctor **like** my friend Lina .



To express differences : **unlike - whereas**

1- **UnLike** rich children who live in villas , Dewi lives in the slums
Dewi lives in the slums **unlike** rich children who live in villas.

2- Successful pupils are hardworking , **whereas** losers are lazy and careless.



like - unlike : use them at the beginning or in the middle of the sentences
Whereas : use it in the middle of the sentence

Conditional Type 1

We use it when we talk about the result of an imagined future situation which I believe is possible to happen

if + present simple	future simple
if clause	Result clause
Future simple	if present simple
Result clause	if clause



if I study hard , I **will** get my BEM .
I **will** get my BEM **if** I study hard .



if + present simple	imperative form
if clause	Result clause
imperative form	if present simple
Result clause	if clause



if you have health problems , **practise** sport.
Practise sport **if** you have health problems.



Like

She loves
He likes
It enjoys
prefers

Verb (ing)+.....

Lina loves helping poor people.
Sami enjoys reading books.

I love
They like
We enjoy
You prefer

Verb (ing)+.....

I love helping poor people.
We enjoy reading books.

Dislike

She hates
He dislikes
It

Verb (ing)+.....

Lina hates playing poor video games.
Sami dislikes watching horror movies.



I hate
They dislike
We
You

Verb (ing)+.....

I hate playing poor video games.
We dislikes watching horror movies.

The Imperative

Positive imperative

Stem +.....

Capital letter

Negative imperative

Don't + stem +.....

Capital letter

Respect your teachers.
Don't be talkative in class.



advice

an opinion or suggestion about what someone should do

Read this book.
Don't give it to anyone.



Recommendation

The act of saying that something or someone is good to be chosen

Mix eggs and sugar.




Keep it away from children.



instructions

detailed information about how something should be done or operated

Adjectives

Base or gradable adjectives is to have different levels to the quality (very - extremely) 

Cold - happy - rich - big - tall
beautiful - extensive - hot

Strong or non gradable adjectives do not have different levels to the quality 

amazing - brilliant - huge - splendid -
superb - outstanding -



1- It is hot.
2- It is **very** hot.
3- It is **extremely** hot.

1- She is happy.
2- She is **very** happy.
3- She is **extremely** happy.


It is brilliant 
It is huge 
(~~very~~ - ~~extremely~~)

Silent letters

k w l b m
n t

K is silent when it is initial + n
k+n = know - knife - knight

W is silent when it is initial + r
W+r = write - wrong - wrist

 answer
who - two

L is silent when it is + k - d - m - f
L+k - m - f - d = Walk - would Half - calm

B is silent when it is preceded by m
m+b = Bomb - Lamb - Comb - Bomber - plumber
b+t = doubt - debt

N is silent when it is final preceded by + m
m+n = Column - autumn - Hymn

T is silent when it is in : ften - sten - stle
often - soften - listen . fasten - castle - whistle .

M is silent only in one word : mnemonic .

