

Sequence one

1. Personality adjectives:

Positive adjectives	Negative adjectives
Kind, generous, wise, calm, clever, nice, thankful, honest, intelligent, sociable, patient, helpful...	Selfish, aggressive, dishonest, impatient, greedy, lazy

2. Comparison:

- a- Equality "as.....as" Example: Ahmed is **as** smart **as** Amine.
 b- Inferiority: "not as.....as" Example: Ahmed is **not as** patient **as** Amine.

3. Likes and dislikes:

Subject + like/love/enjoy+ verb + ing Example: I like playing football.

Subject + dislike/hate+verb + ing Example: I hate listening to music.

4. The present simple:

To be	To have	To do
I $\Rightarrow$ am She, he, it $\Rightarrow$ is	I, you, we, they $\Rightarrow$ have She, he, it $\Rightarrow$ has	I, you, we, they $\Rightarrow$ do She, he, it $\Rightarrow$ does

a- I, you, we, they $\Rightarrow$ no change Example: They clean the garden.

- b- She, he, it $\begin{cases} \nearrow + "S" \\ \rightarrow \text{When the verb ends in (o, x, h, s)} \Rightarrow \text{"es"} \\ \searrow \text{Y + vowel} \Rightarrow \text{"S"} \end{cases}$ Example: She goes to school.
 Y + vowel $\Rightarrow$ "S" Example: He plays football.
 Y + consonant $\Rightarrow$ "ies" Example: (cry) The baby cries

5. The past simple:

- Time markers: yesterday, ago, lastin(past date)
- Regular verbs $\Rightarrow$ "ed" / Irregular verbs $\Rightarrow$ the 2ns column of the list.

6. The future simple:

-Time markers: tomorrow, nextin(future date)
 Subject +will + v stem Example: I will buy a new house.

7. The present perfect:

- Time markers: since, for, already, yet, just
- Subject +have / has + past participle of the verb. Example: I **have** already **told** him.
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8. Interrupted and simultaneous actions (at the same time):

- a- When/ while + past continuous, + past continuous $\Rightarrow$ simultaneous actions
 b- While / as past continuous + past simple
 When + past simple + past continuous } Interrupted action

Sequence two

1. Time conjunctions

When, as soon as, after, before, until, while

- a- **Time conjunction** + present simple + , + future simple. **Example:** **when** I finish my work, I will call you.
 b- Future simple + **time conjunction** + present simple **Example:** I will work hard **until** I pass my BEM.

2. Conditional type 1:

- a- **If** + present simple + , future simple. **Example:** **If** I pass my BEM exam, I will make a big party.
 b- Future simple + **if** + present simple. **Example:** She will search for a job **if** she gets her diploma.

3. Suffixes: We use suffixes to form names of jobs

(er, or, ist, ian) **Example:** teacher, actor, artist, librarian

4. Prefixes: we use prefixes to form opposites

(im, in, il, ir, un, dis) **Example:** impossible – injustice – illegal – unhappy – disagree

Sequence three

1. Healthy and unhealthy food:

Healthy food	Unhealthy food (Junk food)
Soup, vegetables, fish, fruit	Sandwich, pizza, hamburger, soda

2. Time sequencers:

First – then – next – after that – finally

3. The imperative:

- a- **Positive:** We start with the verb (stem) **Example:** **Wash** your hands before eating.
 b- **Negative:** We use “ Don’t ” + verb (stem) **Example:** **Don’t** add too much salt.

4. The comparative:

Adjectives	Short adjective + er / r / ier + than	
	more + long adjective + than	
	Irregular adjectives	good bad Far → → → better than worse than farther / further than

5. **Giving advice:** should / shouldn't

Example: you **should** practise sport / you **shouldn't** eat too much food.

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Sequence four

1. **The superlative**

Adjectives	Short adjective + est / st / iest		
	The most + long adjective		
	Irregular adjectives	good $\Rightarrow$ the best bad $\Rightarrow$ the worst Far $\Rightarrow$ the farthest / the furthest	

2. **Passive voice (present simple)**

Subject + is / are + past participle + object
object

Example:

The child **breaks** the window.

The window **is** broken by the child

Passive voice (past simple)

Subject + was / were + past participle +

Example:

The child **broke** the window.

The window **was** broken by the child.

3. **Relative pronouns:**

Who / that	Which / that	Where
person	Animals / things	places

Examples:

1. The police found the boy. He disappeared last week.

The police found the boy **who** disappeared last week.

2. This is the cat. It belongs to John. $\Rightarrow$ This is the cat **which** belongs to John.

3. This is the school. I studied there. $\Rightarrow$ This is the school **where** I studied.

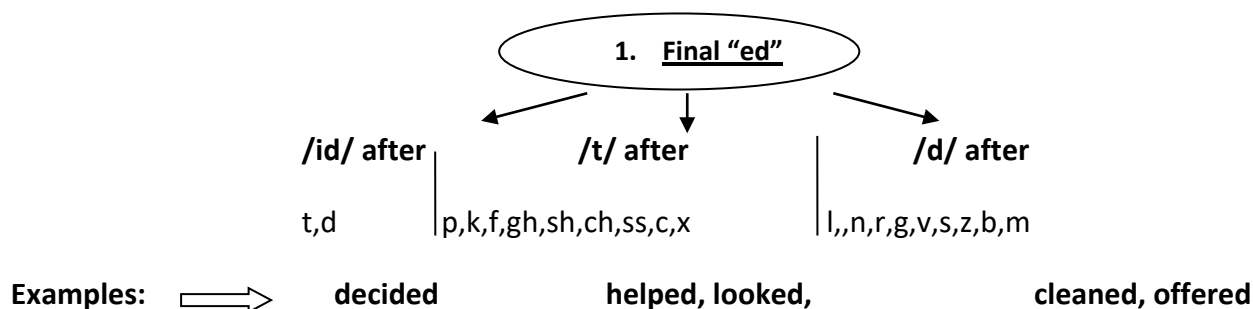
4. **Discourse markers:**

Addition	And, in addition, moreover, furthermore, besides, also
Cause	Because, because of, since
Result	Therefore, as a result, consequently
Contrast	In contrast, however, but, yet, unlike, on the other hand
Illustration	For example, like, for instance, as, such as
Reason	So, for this reason, that's why
Conclusion	To conclude, to sum up, in conclusion, all in all

Unexpected contrast (concession)	Although, even though, despite the fact that, in spite of
Making what you say stronger	As a matter of fact, in fact, indeed

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Pronunciation



2. Short vowels:

/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/	/ʌ/	/ɒ/	/ʊ/	/ə/
It	elephant	stands	but	top	put	teacher

3. Long vowels:

/i:/	/a:/	/ɔ:/	/u:/	/ɜ:/
Eat	Car	more	boots	bird

4. Diphthongs:

Boy /ɔɪ/	Eye /aɪ/	Nose /əʊ/	Mouth /aʊ/
Face /eɪ/	Ear /ɪə/	Hair /eə/	Tourist /ʊə/

5. Triphthongs

/aʊə/	/ɔɪə/	/əʊə/	/eɪə/	/aɪə/
coward	employer	lower	layer	higher

6. **Consonant clusters:**

Consonant clusters are groups of two or more consonants without a vowel between them.

Example: blue , mosque, landmark, tenth

😊 May Allah lead you to success dear pupils 😊

Your teacher