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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 نضعه في آخر الجملة)

نسمى في Tag questions

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

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

Negative tag questions (سئبة)

* كيف نعرف أوليف نفيز أوليف نجيب - Tag questions

a)	Positive sentence (جملة غير سئبة)	Negative Tag question (سئبة)
	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 سئبة تكون Tag غير سئبة

b)	Negative sentence (جملة سئبة)	Positive tag question (غير سئبة)
	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 جاس على سؤال اقتراح (suggestion) تكون سئبة
Let's go for a walk, shall we? => positive
وإذا كانت الجملة أمر (imperative) تكون غير سئبة
open the door, will you?

3) c) Irregular adjectives: good, bad, far.
 الجيد والسيئ والبعيد

الجيد	(Comparative) <u>أفضل</u> أو <u>أجود</u>
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 <u>Algiers</u> .

4) Superlative: أفضل أو أجود أو أبعيد أو أقرب

a) Short adjs: الجيد والسيئ والبعيد

ex: The Nile River is the longest in Africa

Algeria is the largest country in Africa

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

b) long adjectives: السيئ الطويل

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

الجاء البسيط

shall/will + verb. سأفعل أو فعل

to فعل infinitive فعل future simple فعل

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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 وتريد أن تركز ب
 conjunction
 present simple
 Future

- Leila will arrive home. She will revise English.
 future future

عندما تريد تقول

conjunction => when Leila arrives home, she will
 Pre.S revise English

الجملة التي تلي 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)	P.S (negative)	Interrogative
I He She It	V I play / I work V+s he plays / he works V+es he watches she passes الأفعال التي تنتهي ب ch, sh, s, ss, x في آخر الفعل es he, she, it go	I don't play he doesn't She doesn't	Do you play? Does she play? Does he watch?
they, you we	V they play we watch you pass	they don't we don't you don't	Do you pass?

5 - Conditional type 1 Present.s / future.

يكون شكل conditional type 1 (form) كالتالي:

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

Ex: If he gets his passport, he will go to London.
شرط Pr.s Future

نستخدم أن نبدأ الجملة هكذا:

He will go to London if he gets his passport.

من بعد will الفعل (Verb) يتبعه في infinitive دائماً

و لكن بدون to
 If you invite me, I will be very grateful.
Pr.s Future.s

(بعض أن هناك احتمال كبير أن آكون مقبولاً إذا دعوتني)
 وهذا عندنا نسأل مع زيادة الشرط present.s والجملة الثانية تكون في future.s

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

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

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 في if وفي الجملة الثانية نسأل would + V والفعل في would يتبعه في infinitive بدون to في conditional الحالة ليست حقيقية بل نتخيل فقط في الحاضر (just imagining) ولها نفس فعل past

9 - Relative pronouns: الأسماء الموصولة

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

أو who / that : you - they she he (= Subject) أي هو (= متعلق الإنسان)

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

هذه الفتى التي الحصلت على أعلى الدرجات (Subject)

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

وعندنا نريد ب. who ب. نحن نستخدم he Subject

- 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
الاستئذان طلب

Ex: Can I take your pen? => permission

request => Could you tell me how to get to the bus station, please?

* There are other irregular forms of can and could.
: can / could غير المنتظمة

+ am/is/are able to => present simple. He is able to reach that top.

+ was/were able to => Past simple. when I was 19 years old, I was able to run 3km in 20 minutes.

+ will be able to => future. Algeria will be able to use cleaner energy

c) May and Might:

May + V (infinitive) سأستطيع ان اصيلا
I may visit Algiers ان يحتمل ان ياتي
(perhaps not sure)

Might is the past of may.

كذلك نستطيع ان نغيرها الى

d) Semi modal: used to + V used to + inf كنت افعل عادة

Ex: My father used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke)
we used to travel a lot. => positive

We didn't use to travel a lot => negative

Did you use to travel a lot? => question

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11 - Expressing agreement: لا أوافقك / لا أوافقك

- So + aux + subject : نعم / عارفين
- Neither + aux + subject .

Ex: I like reading books. So do I (أنا أوافقك)
 I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (أنا لا أوافقك)

So + aux + S zip' positive لا أوافقك
 negative = =
 neither + aux + S = (أوافقك)

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.

* جازم past.s في الماضي وناقص في الحاضر
 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 جازم
 (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
 (بالإضافة إلى من استعملوا من الاستفهام)

who prepared the project?

past simple مع past continuous جازم *
 طويلة وناقص (past continuous) وناقص (past simple)

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I entered (past simple)
 (past.c) (p.s. كان يقرأ عندما دخلت) (past simple)
 (p.s. كان يقرأ عندما دخلت) (past simple)
 when suddenly

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S + was + U + ing : يكون past continuous هكذا
were

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

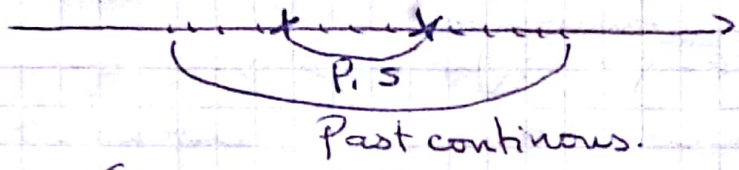
He was studying => positive .

He wasn't studying => negative .

Was he studying? => interrogative .

What was he doing? => question form .

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



نستخدم past continuous عند ما يكون لدينا حركتين صارتا في نفس 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 نعبّر عن النتيجة

Ex: He studied hard, so he succeeded.
 نعبّر عن النتيجة بأدوات مختلفة منها so

أداة نعبّر 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
- Coat
- pet

- (1) الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف (w) + حرف (r) لا ينطق (w)
- (2) = = = = (k) + (n) لا ينطق (k)
- (3) = = = = (b) تبدأ بحرف (b) وأمامها حرف (m) لا ينطق (b)
- (4) = = = = (k) أو (d) وأمامها حرف (l) لا ينطق حرف (k)
- (5) الحرفان (gh) فما وراءها اللغمة صامتة
- (6) حرف (t) من وراءه حرفان (en) لا ينطق
- (7) لا ينطق حرف (r) في آخر الكلمة أو إذا جاء بعد vowels

14) Pronunciation of suffix (ed)

* نطق (ed) في آخر الكلمات
 a) (ed) is pronounced /t/ :
 الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ t - d .
 - ch, - sh, - p, - k, - ck, - ss, - c, - x

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

* نطق (ed) كـ /Id/ في آخر
 b) Final (ed) is pronounced /Id/ :

الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ t - d .
 Ex: added - ended - visited - restricted

c) Final (ed) is pronounced /d/ .
 الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ باقي الحروف مثل :
 v - w - l - r - y - g - j

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

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

1) Long Vowels:

عندما تكون هذه الحروف جاءت أمام حرف (r) تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منقوبة بـ (ee) (oo)
 Ex: Car /kɑ: / house /haʊs/ shoe /ʃu: / zoo /zu: / feet - Sheep /ʃi:p/

* ينطق /i:/ = آلهة فيها حرفان (ee) في الوسط أو فيها = (ea) في الوسط
 clean /kli:n/ Peas /pi:z/

في وسط آلهة يكون حرف متبوع
 bird /bɜ:d/ /disturb /dɪstɜ:b/ حرف (r) أو حرف (u) متبوع بحرف (r) يكون النطق بـ /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) Diphtongs: هم حرفين من حروف vowels مع بعضهما البعض

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

boy /bɔɪ/ ɔɪ coat /kəʊt/ əʊ
 hear /hɪə/ ɪə make /meɪk/ eɪ
 night /naɪt/ aɪ