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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)

: Tag questions في نسأل

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 في 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?

(suggestion) 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?

2)

2) Imperative .

تكتبون على لوحة بيضاء أمر

ex: write on the white board.
Verb

لا تكتبون على لوحة بيضاء

Don't write on the white board.
+ V

الفعل (Verb) يتكون من صيغة أمر أو من صيغة
دون +

(directions, instruction) imperative imperative

3) Sequencers :

Sequencers are: first, then, next, after that, finally.
(a recipe, a menu) أولاً نضرب البيض في إناء

و نضيف الملح والفلفل (imperative) أمر

How to prepare an omelet : مثال

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

3) Comparative . (أكثر من / أقل من)

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

Algeria is larger than Tunisia.

English is easier than Maths. adj
أكثر من / أقل من

Rule (القاعدة) S + 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.

Rule: القاعدة: S + U + more + adj + than

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

الجيد	(Comparative) <u>أفضل</u> من	Ali is <u>better</u> <u>than</u> Karim
good	better than	
bad	<u>أسوأ</u> من	Leila is <u>worse</u> <u>than</u> Lina
bad	worse than	
far	<u>أبعد</u> من	Constantine is <u>farther</u> <u>than</u> Milia from <u>Algiers</u> .
far	farther than	

4) Superlative: أفضل أو أسوأ أو أبعد من أبداً

a) Short adjs:
 الجيد والسيئ والبعيد

ex: The Nile River is the longest in Africa

Algeria is the largest country in Africa
 than any other

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

b) long adjectives:
 الصالح 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 the <u>best</u> pupil in the classroom
bad	the worst, Karim is <u>the worst</u> at maths
far	the farthest, Tamnasset is the <u>farthest</u> 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 جالسة في Future جالسة

- 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 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) <small>verb + s</small>	P.S (negative) <small>verb + es</small>	Interrogative
I He She It	V I play / I work U + s he plays / he works V + es he watches she passes الأفعال التي تنتهي ب ch, sh, o, ss, x في آخر الفعل es he, she, it go	I don't play he doesn't She doesn't	play pass 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	play watch pass. Do you pass?

5) (النوع) 7- 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 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 دائما

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

(بعض أن هناك احتمال كبير أن آكون مقبول إذا دعوتني)
 وهذا عندنا نسأل مع أداة 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 بعد if وفي الجملة الثانية نسأل would + V والفعل بعد 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 - thy - she - he (= Subject) تكون

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

هذا ال boy الذي حصل على أعلى درجات في امتحان اللغة الإنجليزية (Subject)

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

وعندنا نريد who و that he Subject

8) b) which / that : it / they. Subject التي / التي

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

they Subject التي that / which -
 they relative pronoun التي (subject)

Subject التي that -
 who الذي / التي for human or التي / التي for animals
 which التي / التي

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

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

My neighbour whose son studies in England, is died
 ↳ التي

The victims live in tents. Their houses were destroyed.

The victims whose houses were destroyed live in tents

d) where : التي (there, in).

The school is very large. I study there.
 ↳ التي

The school where I study is very large.

where التي there

10) Modals.

a) can = ability يمكن / يستطيع
 I can't run very fast. => negative
 I can do this activity => positive Can + V (infinitive) to الفعل بدون

b) could = ability in the past كان / كانت

My grand father could speak two languages => positive.
 My grand father couldn't swim. => negative.

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 غير المعتاد

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.

كأن / كان / could / استطيع / استطيع

+ 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) = يمكن أو احتمال

I may visit Algiers. أن يحتمل أو لا يحتمل (perhaps not sure)

Might is the past of may.

كذلك نستطيع أن نغيرها إلى might + V

d) Semi modal: used to + V used to + inf

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 / آجل
- Neither + aux + subject .

Ex: I like reading books. So do I (أنا أيضا أحب ذلك)
 I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (أنا لا أحب ذلك)
 So + aux + S zip positive لا / نعم /
 neither + aux + S // (ليس) negative // //

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 في الماضي البسيط والماضي 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 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

who prepared the project?

past simple مع past continuous جازم *
 طويلة و (past continuous) والساكنة قصيرة أو مفاجئة و

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I entered (past simple)
 (p.s less v. when c. entered) (past continuous)
 (p.s less v. when c. entered) (past simple)
 when suddenly

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S + was + U + ing
were

يكون past continuous هكذا

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

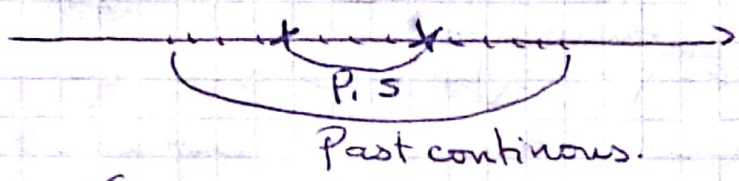
He was studying => positive .

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.S) 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 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
- Ex: talk
- listen
- teacher - cat/pet

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

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14) Pronunciation of suffix (ed)

* نطق (-ed) في آخر الكلمات
 a) (ed) is pronounced /t/:
 عندما تكون هذه الحروف: -ch, -sh, -p, -k, -ck, -ss, -c, -x
 Ex: watched - finished - helped - liked - locked -
 passed - forced - fixed

* نطق (-ed) في آخر الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ t - d
 b) Final (ed) is pronounced /ɪd/:
 Ex: added - ended - visited - restricted
 c) Final (ed) is pronounced /d/:
 عندما تكون هذه الحروف: u - 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: /ɜ:/ - /a:/ - /i:/ - /u:/ - /ɔ:/
 جاءت أمام حرف (r) تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منقوطة بـ (e)
 Ex: Car /kɑ:/, horse /hɔ:s/, shoe /ʃu:/, zoo /zu:/, feet - Sheep /ʃi:p/, clean /kli:n/, Peas /pi:z/, bird /bɜ:d/, disturb /dɪstɜ:b/

* نطق /i:/ = آلهة فيها حرفان (ee) في الوسط أو فيها = (ea) في الوسط
 في وسط آلهة يكون حرف متبوع
 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
 boy /bɔɪ/ ɔɪ, hear /hɪə/ ɪə, night /naɪt/ aɪ, coat /kəʊt/ əʊ, make /meɪk/ eɪ