So / Neither

To agree with someone, we use the adverbs " So " or " Neither ".
To respond to a positive statement, we use " So " :

A : I like French food.	B : So do I.
A : I am interested in painting.	B : So am I.
A : I can swim.	B : So can I.
A : I watched the final match yesterday.	B : So did I.
A : I should bring a dictionary.	B : So should I.
A : I saw an English movie yesterday.	B : So did I.

To respond to a negative statement, we use " Neither " :

A : I don't like French food.	B : Neither do I.
A : I am not interested in painting.	B : Neither am I.
A : I was not at home last weekend	B : Neither was I.
A : I can't swim.	B : Neither can I.
A : I didn't come yesterday.	B : Neither did I.
A : I won't go to the park tomorrow.	B : Neither shall I.

The rule is :

So + auxiliary + subject	Neither + auxiliary + subject

In the Present Simple, the auxiliary that we use is « do » or « does ». In the Past Simple, we use « did » .
When the sentence contains an auxiliary verb such as [is / am / are / was / were / has / have / will / shall / can / could / must / should / would] , we use the same auxiliary verb.

Suffixes to form nouns

a singer / a builder / a Londoner / a teacher / a painter / a reader / a learner / a discoverer / waiter / a footballer / a speaker / a driver / a dancer / a writer / a producer / a baker / a consumer

an inventor / an actor / a director / a narrator / a calculator / a visitor / a conductor / a refrigerator

a journalist / an artist / a tourist / a motorist / a novelist / a typist / a parachutist / a cyclist / a psychologist / a geologist / a biologist / a psychiatrist / a psychologist / a scientist / a pianist

a magician / a musician / a mathematician / an optician / a librarian / a historian / a Malian / an Algerian

imagination / organization / preparation / classification / invention / invitation / friendship / freedom / ability / community / unity / childhood / discovery / pottery / development / quietness / happiness / reading / writing / painting / swimming / arrival / departure / refusal / acceptance / death / life

PHONETIC SYMBOLS : Vowels sounds

N as in fit (fNt) : pill / silver / ring / image
e as in ten (ten) : restaurant / head / weather
A: as in ask (A:sk) : article / aunt / bar / ask
C: as in four (fC:) : fault / war / store / form
u: as in tool (tu:l) : fool / rule / noon / loose
B as in address (Bdres) : allow / agree / afraid
eN as in game (geNm) : fame / rain / tail
aN as in wife (waNf) : nine / night / high
aL as in now (naL) : about / cow / how
eB as in wear (weB) : chair / where / their

i: as in feet (fi:t) : meet / team / teenager
W as in hat (hWt) : fat / van / pan / hand
K as in got (gKt) : not / stop / dot / pot
L as in book (bLk) : foot / good / pull
H as in cut (kHt) : nut / but / brother / one
M: as in girl (gM:l) : word / nerve / search
BL as in know (nBL) : so / no / post / vote
CN as in boy (bCN) : noise / spoil / toy
NB as in near (nNB) : rear / fear / beer
LB as in pure (pjLB) : fuel / sure

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Silent letters

1) The letter " b " : comb, climb, climbing, dumb, tomb, lamb, plumb, debt, doubt, …
2) The letter " c " : clock, luck, black, kick, muscle, scene, science, scissors, yacht, lock …
3) The letter " d " : handkerchief, Wednesday, sandwich, …
4) The letter " g " : sign, reign, neighbour, design, diaphragm, …
5) The letter " h " : what, why, where, when, which, ache, chemist, Christian, honest, hour, rhyme, honour, …
6) The letter " w " : who, whose, whole, write, answer, wrong, two, wrap, wrist, …
7) The letter " k " : knife, know, knowledge, knee, knock, …
8) The letter " t " : listen, Christmas, Christ, whistle, fasten, castle, often…
9) The letter " l " : half, chalk, walk, calf, would, could, should, talk, calm, almond, …
10) The letter " n " : column, autumn, damn, hymn, …
11) The letter " p " : cupboard, receipt, psychiatry, psychology, pseudo, pseudonym, …
12) The letter " r " : chair, flower, car, bird, horse, teacher, computers, discovered, pours, poured, …
13) The letters " gh " : eight, right, slight, delight, high, straight, sight, night, fight, through, though, …
14) The letter " e " : write, nice, different, interesting, every, …
15) The letter " i " : business, fruit, …
16) The letter " u " : build, …
17) The letter " a " : bread, head, heavy, ready, weather, …

Pronunciation of the final « ed »

A) It is pronounced " t " when the infinitive of the verb ends with these sounds :
1) f , as in " coughed " 2) k , as in " worked " 3) p , as in " helped "
4) s , as in " mixed " 5) **G** , as in " finished " 6) **5** , as in " watched "

B) It's pronounced " id " when the infinitive of the verb ends with these sounds :
1) t , as in " invented " 2) d , as in " decided "

C) It's pronounced " d when the infinitive of the verb ends with the rest of the sounds.

Pronunciation of the final « s »

A) It is pronounced " s " when the word without (s) or (es) ends with these sounds :

f (roofs) k (makes) p (gaps)
t (sites) **l** (months)

B) It is pronounced " iz " when the word ends with these sounds :

7 (ages) s (dances) **G** (brushes)
5 (watches) z (prizes)

C) It is pronounced " z " when the word ends with the rest of the sounds.
* The final " s " is pronounced " z " when it follows a vowel. Examples : banana / bananas ski / skis

THE CONDITIONAL

(If clause)	(Result clause)
IF + SIMPLE PRESENT +	SIMPLE FUTURE
- If it rains,	*I shall take a taxi.*
- If you hurry,	*you will catch the train.*

Possible variations of the tense rules :

- *If you see Helen, tell her to come before noon.* (imperative tense)
- *If he comes again, you must warn him about the dalay.* (command)
- *If she phones, you should inform her.* (advice)
- *If you hurry, you may catch the train.* (possible result)
- *If you forget your pen, you can use mine.* (permission)

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PAST SIMPLE / PAST CONTINUOUS

- We use the Past Continuous to talk about an action or state that was in progress in the past. This action or state lasted for a given period of time in the past, so it is not happening in the present.
- We use the Past Continuous and the Past Simple when an action came and interrupted another action which was taking place.
- We use the Past Continuous twice in a sentence when the two actions were happening at the same time.

Examples :

1) What were you doing yesterday evening at 9 ?
2) Yesterday evening at 9, I was watching TV.
3) When we arrived yesterday, Mary was watering the garden.
4) As we were coming back home yesterday, we met Peter.
5) Yesterday morning, while Jane was singing, her friends were dancing.
14) Yesterday evening, we were playing video games when the light went out.
8) I was getting ready to leave when the telephone rang.
11) While we were singing yesterday morning, my uncle and his wife got in.
12) When I was having a bath yesterday evening, the telephone rang.

- We use the Past Simple twice or more in a passage to describe many successive actions in the past.

Example :

John got up early yesterday. After breakfast, he drove to the airport with his wife Jane. Two hours later, he phoned his children from Paris. In the evening, John and Jane went to the Eiffel Tower. There, they took plenty of photos and had dinner in a smart restaurant.

PLURAL

1) We get the plural by adding, in general, " s " to the singular noun.
a word / words an egg / eggs a boy / boys

2) We add " **es** " to the nouns ending in : x / s / z / ch / sh / y if it is preceded by a consonant.
Examples :

an address / addresses	a box / boxes	a buzz / buzzes
a match / matches	a dish / dishes	a story / stories

3) Other examples of irregular plural :

a foot / feet	a tooth / teeth	a woman / women	a man / men	
a goose / geese	a mouse / mice	a louse / lice	an ox / oxen	a child / children

4) Nouns ending in " f " or " fe " :
We drop the " f " or " fe " and add " ves ".

a knife / knives	a thief / thieves	a life / lives
a sheaf / sheaves	a half / halves	a loaf / loaves
a calf / calves self / selves	a leaf / leaves	a wife / wives
a shelf / shelves	a wolf / wolves	self / selves

But : a cliff / cliffs a safe / safes a belief / beliefs

5) Invariable nouns : sheep / information / news / fish / fruit (s) / series / means / deer / aircraft / craft , etc.

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RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1) Relative pronouns which refer to subjects :

A) About people : we use *who* / *that*.
1) I have seen the children. The children broke the window this morning.
I have seen the children *who* / *that* broke the window this morning.
2) A man has just left. The man is my uncle.
The man *who* / *that* has just left is my uncle.
3) We have met the lady. The lady smiled at you yesterday.
We have met the lady *that* / *who* smiled at you yesterday.

B) About things and animals : we use *which* / *that*.
1) That's the dog. The dog attacked your brother yesterday.
That's the dog *which* / *that* dog attacked your brother yesterday.
2) Where is the book ? I bought the book yesterday.
Where is the book *which / that* I bought yesterday ?

(2) Relative pronouns which refer to objects :

A) About people : we use *whom* / *that*.
1) I am calling the man. I met the man two days ago.
I am calling the man *whom* / *that* I met two days ago.
2) The boy you are playing with. The boy passed his BEM exam last year..
The boy with *whom* you are playing passed his BEM exam last year.

B) About things and animals : we use *which* / *that*.
1) This is the car. Steve has just bought a car.
This is the car *which / that* Steve has just bought.
2) I am washing the car. My father has just bought a car.
I am washing the car *which / that* my father has just bought.

N.B : we can omit the relative pronoun when it refers to the object.
- This the man I wanted to see. - I like the DVD you lent me yesterday.

3) About possession : We use *whose*.
The film is about a woman. The woman's husband works as a British spy in Russia.
The film is about a woman *whose* husband works as a British spy in Russia.

4) About place : We use *where*.
This is the school. I used to study at this school.
This is the school *where* I used to study.

5) About time : We use *when*.
Laid El-Fitr is a religious occasion. People meet their relatives at Laid El-Fitr.
Laid El-Fitr is a religious occasion *when* people meet their relatives and friends.

Semi-modal : " used to "

The meaning of " used to + Verb-stem " is " had a habit of doing something in the past " or " did something in the past, but it is no more done in the present ". In " used to + Verb " , the " d " is pronounced " t " .

1) I used to live in London.
2) John used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day.
3) I didn't use to smoke 20 cigarettes a day.
4) Did you use to smoke ?
5) This site used to be a park.
6) I used to watch horror films.

NEGATIVE FORM : Subject + didn't use to + Verb-stem
I didn't use to like tennis. Now, I like it so much.

INTERROGATIVE FORM : Question word + did + Subject + Verb-stem .... ?
What time did you use to get up when you were a child ?

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COMPARISON

Comparatives of equality : 1) Your pen is as long as mine. 2) John is as tall as Peter.

Comparatives of inferiority :

Today is not as cold as yesterday. Or : Today is less cold than yesterday

The book is not as expensive as the dictionary. Or : The book is less expensive than the dictionary.

COMPARATIVES OF SUPERIORITY

A) Adjectives with one syllable : We add, in general, « er » or « r » to the adjective.

Examples : tall / taller than nice / nicer than big / bigger than dry / drier than

We add « r » when the adjective ends with « e ».

We add « ier » when the adjective ends with « y » preceded by a consonant.

B) Adjectives with two syllables or more : We use « more » before the adjective.

Examples : 1) The 1st exam was more difficult than the 2nd one. 2) China is more populated than the USA.

C) Adjectives with 2 syllables ending with « y » / « ow » / « er » :

We add « er » to the adjective. We add « ier » if the the adjective ends with « y » preceded by a consonant.

Examples : 1) Dan is cleverer than Jack. 2) This basket is heavier than that one.

D) Irregular cases :

Adjectives	Comparatives
good / well	better than
bad	worse than
far	farther / further than
many	more than
much	more than
a few	less than / fewer than
a little	less than

SUPERLATIVES

A) Adjectives with one syllable : We add, in general, « est » or « st » to the adjective.

Examples : tall / the tallest nice / the nicest hot / the hottest dry / the driest

Russia is the largest country in the world. Meriem is the kindest girl in the class.

We add « iest » when the adjective ends with « y » preceded by a consonant.

B) Adjectives with two syllables or more : We use « more » before the adjective.

Example : China is the most populated country in the world.

C) Adjectives with 2 syllables ending with « y » / « ow » / « er » :

We add « est » to the adjective. We add « iest » if the the adjective ends with « y » preceded by a consonant.

Examples : 1) Dan is the cleverest pupil in class. 2) Today is the happiest day in my life.

D) Irregular cases :

Adjectives	Superlatives
good / well	the best
bad	the worst
far	the farthest / the furthest
many	the most
much	the most
a few	the least / the fewest
a little	the least

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Adverbs of manner

They tell us how things (actions) happen. They qualify the verb. Generally, we get the adverb by adding « ly » to the adjective.

1) My handwriting is bad ; I write badly.
2) John drives quickly.
3) I can answer this task easily.
4) Jim is a good footballer. He plays football well.
5) Please, drive carefully near schools.
6) I got uo late this morning.

* For adjectives ending in « le », we drop the « e ».
* For adjectives ending in « y » preceded by a consonant, we change the « y » into « i ».

Here are some more examples :

IRREGULAR CASES :

Adjectives	Adverbs
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early
friendly	in a friendly way
easy	easily
terrible	terribly

The Passive Form

We use the Passive Form when the subject is either unknown or unimportant.

Active sentence : Jane prepares some cakes every Sunday.
Passive sentence : Some cakes are prepared by Jane every Sunday.
Active sentence : Jane writes nice poems.
Passive sentence : Nice poems are written by Jane.
Active sentence : Bill takes Jenny to school every day.
Passive sentence : Jenny is taken to school by Bill every day.

Active sentence : Fleming discovered penicillin in 1928.
Passive sentence : Penicillin was discovered by Fleming in 1928.
Active sentence : Jane wrote many poems yesterday.
Passive sentence : Many poems were written by Jane yesterday.

How to form a sentence in th Passive Form :

Subject + Auxiliary “ to be ” + Past Participle of the verb used

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