4MS REVISION FOR BEM EXAM 2019

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** play**ing** football.

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

4. **The present simple:**

To be	To have	To do
I ⟹ **am** She, he, it ⟹ **is**	I, you,we,they ⟹ **have** She, he, it ⟹ **has**	I , you, we, they ⟹ **do** She, he, it ⟹ **does**

a- I, you, we, they ⟹ no change **Example:** They **clean** the garden.

b- She, he, it → +" **S"**
- When the verb ends in (o, x, h, s) ⟹ **"es" Example:** She go**es** to school.
- **Y + vowel** ⟹ **"S" Example:** He play**s** football.
- **Y + consonant** ⟹ **"ies" Example:** (cry) The baby cr**ies**

5. **The past simple:**
   - **Time markers: yesterday, ago, last ....in .....(past date)**
   - **Regular verbs** ⟹ **"ed" / Irregular verbs** ⟹ **the 2ns column of the list.**

6. **The future simple:**
   -Time markers: tomorrow, next .....in .....(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.
   -

8. **Interrupted and simultaneous actions (at the same time):**
   a- When/ while + past continuous, + past continuous ⟹ **simultaneous actions**
   b- While / as past continuous + past simple
   When + past simple + pa **tion**

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Past continuous + while / as + past simple

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 conjuction** + 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: teach**er**, act**or**, art**ist**, librarian

4. **Prefixes: we use prefixes to form opposites**

   (im,in, il, ir, un, dis) Example: **im**possible – **in**justice – **il**legal – **un**happy – **dis**agree

Sequence three

1. **Healthy and unhealthy food:**

Healthy food	Unhealthy food (Junk food)
Soup, vegetables, fish, fruit	Sandwitch, 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 ⇒ **better than** bad ⇒ **worse than** Far ⇒ **farther / further than**

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

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

Sequence four

1. The superlative

Adjectives	Short adjective **+ est / st / iest**
	The most + long adjective
	Irregular adjectives: good ⇒ **the best**; bad ⇒ **the worst**; Far ⇒ **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. ⇒ This is the cat **which** belongs to John.
3. This is the school. I studied there. ⇒ 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	ion, all in all

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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

Pronunciation

1. **Final "ed"**

/id/ after	/t/ after	/d/ after
t,d	p,k,f,gh,sh,ch,ss,c,x	l,,n,r,g,v,s,z,b,m

Examples: ⟹ **decided** **helped, looked,** **cleaned, offered**

2. Short vowels:

/ɪ/	/e/	/æ/	/ʌ/	/ɒ/	/ʊ/	/ə/
It	**e**lephant	st**a**nds	b**u**t	t**o**p	p**u**t	teach**er**

3. Long vowels:

/i:/	/a:/	/ɔ:/	/u:/	/3:/
Eat	C**a**r	m**o**re	b**oo**ts	b**i**rd

4. Diphthongs:

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

5.Triphthongs

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/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 , mo**sq**ue, la**ndm**ark, te**nth**

☺ May Allah lead you to success dear pupils ☺

Your teacher

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