# BEM Revision. English

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## 1) Tag questions :

Tag questions are the short questions we put at the end of a sentence. (الأسئلة القصيرة التي نضعها في آخر الجملة)

: Tag questions في نستعمل

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

⇓

(غير منفي) Positive tag questions.

isn't / wasn't / aren't / weren't / don't / doesn't / didn't / haven't / will not + subject.
won't

⇓ (منفي) negative tag questions.

* كيف نعرف أو كيف نميز أو كيف نجيب بـ Tag questions

a)

| Positive sentence (جملة غير منفية) | Negative Tag question (منفية) |
|---|---|
| Computers keep information | don't they ? |
| The weather is raining ? | isn't it ? |
| It was a good film . | wasn't it . |
| Ali will invite us | won't they |
| They passed an exam | Didn't they |
| They are intelligent | Aren't they |

* وإذا كانت جملة منفية تكون Tag ؟ غير منفية

b)

| Negative sentence (جملة منفية) | Positive tag question (غير منفية) |
|---|---|
| You haven't got a car. | Have you ? |
| The weather isn't fine. | is it ? |
| They didn't come by car. | Did they ? |
| He won't be late | will he ? |

وإذا كانت الجملة جاءت على شكل إقتراح (Suggestion) تكون ؛

Let's go for a walk, shall we ? => positive دائما

وإذا كانت الجملة أمر (imperative)

open the door, will you ?

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## 2) Imperative.

صيغة الأمر تبدأ بفعل أمر.

ex: Write on the white board.
Verb

لنفي الأمر نضيف Don't في بداية الجملة.

Don't + write on the white board.
V

الفعل (Verb) يكون غير مصرف أي فعل الأمر بدون to

نستعمل imperative في عمل سلم التوجيه (directions, instructions)

## 3) Sequencers:

Sequencers are: first, then, next, afterthat, finally.

نستعملهم عندما نوجه شخصا لتحضير شيء ما (a recipe, a menu)

ونستعمل صيغة فعل أمر (imperative)

مثال: How to prepare an omlet

First, beat the eggs in bowl. Then add salt
V V

and pepper. Next, - - - -

## 3) Comparative. (المقارنة بين)

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

Algeria is larger than Tunisia.
+ +

English is easier than Maths.
+ +

عندما تكون الصفة adj تنتهي بـ y نحولها إلى i

Rule (القاعدة) عندما لدينا صفات قصيرة

S + V + adj + er + than
short

b) We use long adjectives: expensive, beautiful, interesting, dangerous, important, useful, - - -
الصفات

Fruits are more expensive than vegetables in Algeria.
+ +

The butterfly is more beautiful than the bee.
+ +

Rule: القاعدة: عندما لدينا صفات الطويلة

S + V + more + adj + than

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③ c) Irregular adjectives : good, bad, far.
الصفات الغير منتظمة

| الصفة : | Comparative المقارنة في التحول |
|---|---|
| good | better than — Ali is better than Karim |
| bad | worse than. — Leila is worse than Lina |
| far | farther than. — Constantine is farther than Milia Jijel. |

4) Superlative : مقارنة شيء أو شخص واحد مع مجموعة.

a) Short adj's: الصفات القصيرة

ex : The Nile River is the longest in Africa
than زيد

Algeria is the largest country in Africa

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

b) long adjectives: الصفات الطويلة

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 best pupil in the classroom أحسن |
| bad | the worst. | Karim is the worst at maths الأسوأ في |
| far | the farthest. | Tamnrasst is the farthest town in Algeria. |

5) Future simple. المستقبل البسيط

Shall/will + verb يتكونان من

الفعل بدون infinitive بدون to

نستعمل future simple عندما نتكلم عن المستقبل.

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ex : I shall / will go to Paris.

I, we ← shall تستعمل
I, he, she, we, you, they, it ← will ← جميع الضمائر

## 6) Future simple and conjunctions.

Conjunctions : when - while - as soon as - before till - until.

عندما تكون لدينا جملتين في Future ونريد أن نربط بـ conjunction نستعمل Future بـ present simple.

- Leila will arrive (Future) home. She will revise (Future) English.

عندما نربط نقول :

conjunction ⇒ when Leila arrives (Pre.S) home, she will revise English

الجملة التي تحمل conjunction والتي بها present.S تتبعها في Future simple.

- He will finish his revision. He will watch TV
- As soon as (conjunction) he finishes (verb pre.S) his revision, he will watch TV (Future.S)

| Pronoun ضمير | Present simple (affirmative إيجابي) | P.S (negative سلبي) | Interrogative |
|---|---|---|---|
| I | V — I play / I work | I don't play | Do you play ? |
| He / She / It | V+s — he plays / he works | he doesn't play | Does she play ? |
| | V+es — he watches, she passes | she doesn't pass | Does he watch ? |
| | الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ : ch, sh, o, ss, x تضيف es في آخر الفعل مع he, she, it | | |
| they, you, we | V — they play, we watch, you pass | they don't play, we don't watch, you don't pass. | Do you pass ? |

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7- Conditional type 1 (الشرط) . Present.s / future.

يتكون شكل conditional type 1 (form) هكذا :

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

Ex: If (أداة شرط) he (s) gets (V Pre.s) his passport, he (s) will go (future) to London.

نستطيع أن نبتدأ الجملة هكذا :

He will go to London if he gets his passport.

بعد will الفعل (verb) يبقى مثل infinitive في دائما و لكن بدون to.

If you invite (Pre.s) me, I will be (future.s) very grateful.

(بمعنى أن هناك احتمال كبير أن أكون ممتنون إذا دعوتني)

و هذا عندما نستعمل مع أداة الشرط present.s و الجملة الثانية تكون في future.s

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

يتكون شكل cond type 2 هكذا : If + S + V (past simple), S + would + V

Ex: If he got his passport, he would go to London.

He would go to London if he got his passport.

نستعمل الفعل في past simple بعد if و في الجملة الثانية نستعمل would + V و الفعل بعد would يبقى infinitive بدون to

cond 2 الجملة ليست حقيقية بل نتخيل فقط في الخاطر.

past نستعمل ولهذا ( just imagining )

9- Relative pronouns : الأسماء الموصولة

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

a- who / that : you - they - she - he <= subject تعوض => نستعمل للإنسان

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

[Subject] كفاعل الثانية الجملة في he تعيد the boy كلمة

This is the boy who / that got the best mark : هكذا نربط و عندما نربط بـ who نحذف subject he

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(6)

b) which / that : it / they . تعوض الأشياء subject

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

I don't like films which are fearful.

→ that

و لا بد أن نحذف they subject تعوض that / which -

. they relative pronoun زائدة لأنه (subject) الفاعل

- that تعوض subject الإنسان أو الأشياء والحيوانات

و لكن who تستعمل للإنسان فقط و which تستعمل

لأشياء أو الحيوانات فقط .

c) whose : (الملكية) their - its - her - his } possessive pronouns تعوض

My neighbour died. His Son studies in England.

possessive pronoun

My neighbour whose son studies in England, is died

his لا نغير

The victims live in tents. Their houses were destroyed.

The victims whose houses were destroyed live in tents

d) where : تعوض الأماكن (there , in) .

The school is very large. I study there.

الأماكن

The school where I study is very large.

where كلمة تكتب و نحذف there

## 10) Modals .

a) can = ability تعبر عن الإستطاعة في الحاضر

I can't run very fast. => negative

I can do this activity => positive can + V (infinitive) to تعرب بدون

modal + V

b) could = ability in the past can't تعبر عن الإستطاعة في الماضي

My grand father could speak two languages => positive .

My grand father couldn't swim. => negative .

I can't come to your party . can نستعملها كذلك في الدعوة أو عند طرح السؤال

Can you reach that top? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

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- Could is the past of can.. ولكن نستطيع أن نعبّر بها على احتمال حدث ما في المستقبل.

Ex:

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

الإستئذان ‖ and ‖ الطلب

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.

هناك أشكال أخرى غير منتظمة لـ can / could :

+ 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) تستعمل للتعبير عن احتمال بسيط أن يحدث ليس متأكدا.

I may visit Algiers (perhaps not sure)

Might is the past of may.

كذلك نستعمل might+V للتعبير عن احتمال بعيد

d) Semi modal: used to + V used to + inf تستعمل عبارة للتعبير على عادة كانت في الماضي وانتهت.

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: كيف نعبّر عن الموافقة

نستعمل عبارتين:
- So + aux + subject
- Neither + aux + subject.

Ex:
I like reading books. So do I (وأنا كذلك) (جميلة)
I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (وأنا كذلك).

So + aux + S تأتي بعد positive
neither + aux + S // // 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.

* نستعمل الفعل في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي.

Our local football team won a match, a month ago.
V(P.S)
He didn't study well last exam.
He entered the university in 2014

past dates, last, ago ← past simple نستعمل (تواريخ قديمة)

S + V+ed + ... => positive form.
S + didn't + V(infinitive) + ... negative form.
Did + S + V(inf) ...? interrogative form.
wh/words + Did + S + V(inf) + ..? question form.

when
why
where
what

except with who. Ex: The pupils prepared a project
(نستعمل who لا ضمير الفاعل)
who prepared the project?

* نستعمل past simple ← past continuous للتعبير عن حركة طويلة وصحيحة (past continuous) والثانية قصيرة أو مجانية وصحيح (past simple)

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I entered.
Past.C P.S
(P.S تأتي بعد when تربط الجملتين)
when suddenly

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(9)

S + was/were + V + ing : يكون تشكيل past continuous هكذا

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

He was studying ⇒ positive.

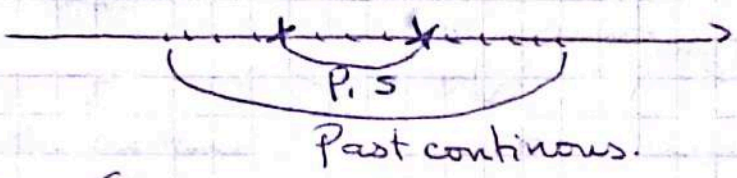
He wasn't studying ⇒ negative.

Was he studying? ⇒ interrogative.

What was he doing? ⇒ question form.

Ex: My mother was cooking when suddenly the telephone rang.

P.C = حركة طويلة — أداة الربط — P.S = حركة قصيرة




نستعمل past continuous عندما يكون لدينا حركتين صارتا في نفس الوقت و نربط 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 تعبّر عن النتيجة

نعبّر عن النتيجة بأدوات مختلفة منها so

Ex: He studied hard, so he succeeded.

أداة تعبّر عن النتيجة (result)

They trained well so, they won the match.

13) Silent letter الحرف الصامت في الكلمة:

1) الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف (w) + حرف (r) لا ينطق (w)

Ex: ~~W~~rite, ~~W~~rath, ~~K~~know, ~~K~~nife

2) " " " + (k) " " (n) لا ينطق (k)

3) " " تنتهي بحرف (b) وأمامها حرف (m) لا ينطق (b)

Comb, Condemn

4) " " " (n) " " (m) " " (n)

5) " " " (k) أو (d) وأمامها حرف (l) لا ينطق (l)

Ex: talk - should - would - could - walk

6) الحرفان (gh) في وسط الكلمة صامتين

light, listen

7) حرف (t) من وراءه حرفان (en) لا ينطق

Ex: teacher - Castpet

8) لا ينطق حرف (r) في آخر الكلمة أو بعد vowels

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## 14) Pronunciation of suffix (ed)

* نطق (ed) في آخر الكلمات.

a) (ed) is pronounced /t/:

* ينطق (ed) ب /t/ عندما تنتهي الكلمات بـ:

- ch, - sh, - p, - k, - ck, - ss, - c, - x

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

b) final (ed) is pronounced /Id/:

* تنطق (ed) كـ /Id/ في آخر الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ t - d.

Ex: added /Id/ - ended /Id/ - visited /Id/ - restricted /Id/

c) final (ed) is pronounced /d/:

الكلمات التي تنتهي بباقي الحروف مثل: v - w - l - r - y - g - z - ...

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

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

### 1) Long Vowels:

/3:/ - /a:/ - /i:/ - /4:/ - /ɔ:/

عندما تكون هذه الحروف جاءت أمام حرف (r) تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منتهية بـ (ar) (or) (ir) (ur) (er)

Car /ka:/
horse /hɔ:s/
shoe /ʃu:/ zoo /zu:/

* ينطق /i:/ ⇐ الكلمة فيها حرفان (ee) في الوسط.

feet - sheep /ʃi:p/

أو فيها (ea) في الوسط.

clean /kli:n/
Peas /pi:z/

في وسط الكلمة يكون حرف i متبوع بحرف (r) أو حرف (u) متبوع بحرف (r) يكون النطق بـ /3:/

bird /b3:d/ /disturb /dIst3:b/

### 2) Short Vowels: e - I - æ - ə - ʊ - ɒ - ʌ.

head /hed/, fish /fIʃ/, hat /hæt/, water /wɔ:tə/, foot /fʊt/ - sock /sɒk/, pot /pɒt/, cup /kʌp/.

### 3) Diphtongs:

هم حرفين منا حروف Vowels مع بعضها البعض

Ex: go /gəʊ/ əʊ ⇒ متكونة من 2 Vowels وتنطقان بـ Vowel واحدة

boy /bɔI/ ɔI
hear /hIə/ Iə
night /naIt/ aI
coat /kəʊt/ əʊ
make /meIk/ eI.

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