EnGLISH Lessons



Name:

Class:

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2022/2023

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Time markers

Yesterday - 2010 -
last (week - Sunday .....)

Past simple

Regular verbs

1- + ed = To work = worked / to look = looked
2- + d = to like = liked /to love = loved
3-(vowel +y)+ ed = to play = played / to stay = stayed
4-(consonant +y)+ ied = to study = studied / to cry = cried
5- cvc : to nod = nodded / to rob = robbed
cvc= consonant - vowel - consonant

Irregular verbs

List

Rules

1-Affirmative form :
Subject + Verb (Reg -Irreg) + ...

2-Negative Form :
Subject + did not + Stem +.....

3-Question form (Yes- No)
Did + subject + Stem +.....?

4-Question Form (Wh)
Wh + did + subject + stem +.....?

Example

1- Lina lived in Italy last year.
2-Lina did not live in Italy last year.
3- Did Lina live in Italy last year ?
Yes, she did .
No, she did not.
4- Where did Lina live last year?
She lived in Italy last year.

Vowels
a o i u e

what : objects

Wh

Where

what time

When: day-month year-season

I lived	I wrote
she lived	She wrote
He lived	He wrote
It lived	It wrote
We lived	They wrote
They lived	You wrote
You lived	We wrote

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we must have just two (2) things to compare between

Comparative form of :

Regular Adjectives

1- Superiority

Short adjectives
1 - 2 syllables
big happy
nice crazy

Rule : adj +er + than

1- +r = large- larger than / nice - nicer than
Algeria is larger than Tunisia .
2- +er = long- longer than / tall - taller than
Ahmed is taller than Sami .
3- +ier = happy- happier than / funny- funnier than
Sami is funnier than Rami .
4- cvc = big -bigger than / hot - hotter than
Algeria is hotter than Russia .

Long adjective
3 - 4 _syllables
Wonderful - benevolent

Rule : more +adj + than

1- Algeria is more beautiful than Morocco.
2- My car is more expensive than your car.

2- Inferiority

Rule : less +adj (long -short - irregular) + than

Rami is less tall than Sami .
Fulla is less intelligent than Lina .
My house is less far than your house .

3-Equality

Rule : as +adj (long -short - irregular) + as

Rami is as tall as Sami .
Fulla is as intelligent as Lina .
Karim is as good as Salim .

3-Inequality

Rule : not as +adj (long -short - irregular) + as

Rami is not as tall as Sami .
Fulla is not as intelligent as Lina .
Karim is not as good as Salim .



Adjectives	Comparative form
Good	better than
far	Farther than /further than
bad	worse than
old	older than / elder than
many / much	more than
little	less than

Irregular adjectives

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Time Sequencers

First → next → after that → Finally

My last holidays were amazing .First , I sailed from Algiers to Paris on a cruise ship next, I visited Athens and , after that , I sailed to Beirut with a stopover for four nights on Cyprus.Finally , I returned to Algiers after spending six exciting days in Sicily.



Cause and effect

To express cause : Since- because - As

1- Nabila went to England because she wanted to visit Shakespear's house . (no comma)

- Because Nabila wanted to visit Shakespeare's house , she went to England . (comma)

2- As I want to speak English , I decide to study it everyday .

3- Since the weather was bad , I decided to stay at home .



To Express effect : . As a result , - , so - therefore

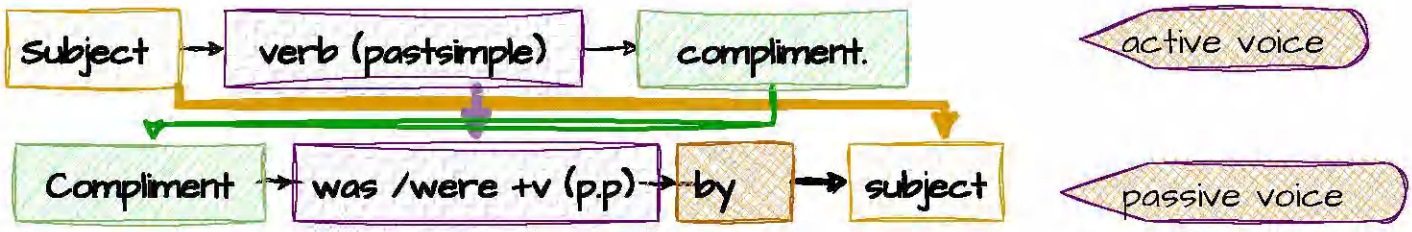
1-The weather was bad . As a result , I could not visit my friends .

2-Nabila is a fan of Shakespear , so she went to England to visit his house .

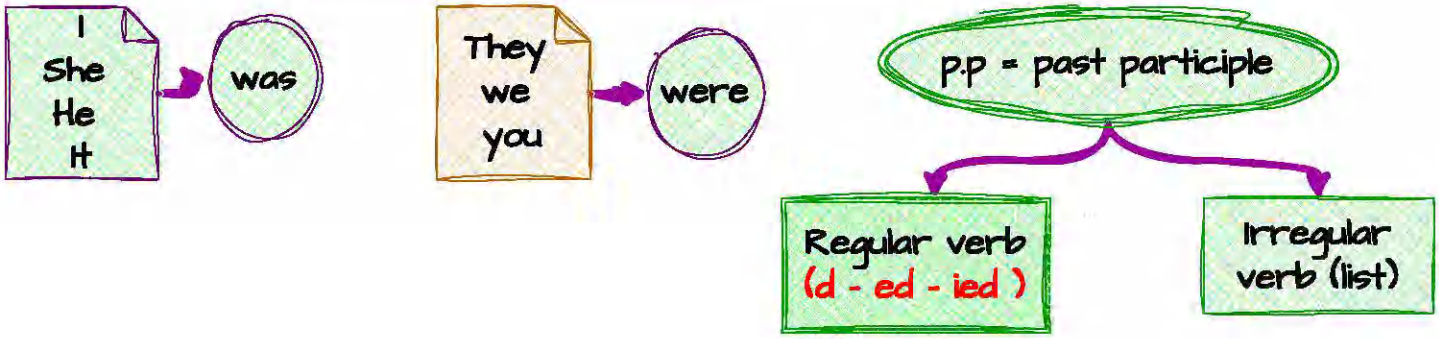
3- My flight to Spain was canceled and therefore I spent my holidays in ALgeria .

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Passive voice







Future Simple

Time markers

Tomorrow
next (week-Sunday...)
2040

Rule

1- Affirmative form :
Subject + will + stem +..... .

2- Negative form
Subject + will + not + stem +..... .

3-Question form (Yes- No)
Will + subjcet + stem +.....?

4-Question form (wh)
Wh + will + subject stem +.....?

Examples

1- Lina will travel to Spain next year .
2- Lina will not travel to Spain next year.
3- Will Lina travel to Spain next year?
Yes, she will.
No, she will not.

4- Where will Lina travel next year?
She will travel to Spain next year.

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Present Simple

She - He - It +stem (s - es - ies)

1- +s : To work = works / to eat = eats

2- (o-sh-ch-x-s-z)+es : to go =goes / to wash = washes
to watch = watches /to fix = fixes

3- vowel +y= to play -plays / to enjoy - enjoys
consonant+y= to study -studies /to cry -cries

I - they - we - you
+stem

1-Affirmative form:

She-He-It + Stem (s - es - ies)
I -They-We-You + stem

2-Negative form:

She-He-It + does not +Stem
I -They-We-You + do not +stem

3-Question form (Yes-No)

Does +She-He-It +Stem
Do + I -They-We-You + +stem

4-Question form (Wh)

Wh { does +She-He-It +Stem
do + I -They-We-You + +stem

1 - She goes to school everyday.
I go to school every day.

2- She does not go to school everyday.
I do not go to school every day.

3- Does Lina go to school everyday?
Yes, she does.
No, she does not
Do you go to school everyday?
Yes, I do.
No, I do not.

4- Where does Lina go everyday?
Lina goes to school everyday.
Where do you go everyday?
I go to school everyday.

Time markers

Every (day, week , year,.....)
sometimes , always, never,
rarely , ofetn ....

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Past continuous

It refers to an action that was in progress in a specific moment in the past.



Time markers

- at that moment
- yesterday morning
- yesterday at 5.

was

I - She
He- It

were

They - We
You

stem (ing)

e : move - moving / drive - driving
cvc : sit - sitting / run -running
ie=y : die - dying / lie - lying

1-Affirmative form:
Subject +was/were+stem (ing) +.....

2-Negative form:
Subject +was/were + not +stem (ing) +.....

3-Question form: (Yes-No)
Was/Were+subjec +stem (ing) +.....

4-Question form (wh)
Wh+was/were + subject +stem (ing) +.....

1- Lina was working yesterday morning.
We were studying yesterday at 2am

2- Lina was not working yesterday morning
We were not studying yesterday at 2am.

3- Was Lina working yesterday morning?
Yes, she was.
No , she was not.
Were you studying yesterday at 2am?
Yes, we were.
No, we were not.

4- When was Lina working ?
Lina was working yesterday morning.
What time were you studying yesterday?
We were studying yesterday at 2am

When -While

When past simple , past continuous.
past continuous when past simple

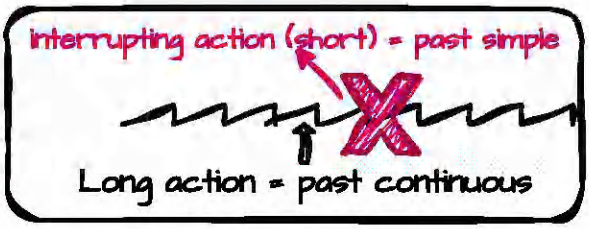




While past continuous , past simple .
Past simple while past continuous .

-When the phone rang , I was reading a book.
I was reading a book when the phone rang .

While I was reading a book , the phone rang .
The phone rang while I was reading a book.



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Superlative Form

Regular Adjectives

★★★

it is used when we have more than two parts to compare among it is the highest degree of the quality.

Short adjectives

1 - 2 syllables

big happy
nice crazy

Rule : the+ adj +est

1- +st = large- the largest / nice - the nicest
Algeria is the largest in Africa .
2- +est = long - the longest / tall - the tallest
Burdj Khalifa is the tallest tower in the world .
3- +iest = happy- the happiest / funny- the funniest
Sami is the funniest in his family .
4- cvc = big - the biggest / hot - the hottest
Death Valley is the hottest place on earth.

Long adjective

3 - 4 .....syllables

Wonderful - benevolent

Rule : the most +adj

1- Algeria is the most beautiful country in the world
2- My car is the most expensive in the city.

Irregular adjectives

Adjectives	Superlative form
Good	the best
far	the farthest/the furthest
bad	the worst
old	the oldest /the eldest
many / much	the most
little	the least

Rami is the best pupil in his class.
Sami got the worst marks his class .

Prefixes

We use prefixes to form antonyms =/=

Rule

- iL + L: Legal =/= illegal / Literate =/= illiterate
- ir + r: regular =/= irregular / rational =/= irrational
- im + p : possible =/= impossible / polite =/= impolite
  m : moral =/= immoral / mature =/= immature

No Rule

- dis : Honest =/= dishonest / agree =/= disagree /appear =/= disappear
- un : kind =/= unkind / happy =/= unhappy / friendly =/= unfriendly
- in : active =/= inactive / tolerant =/= intolerant / correct =/= incorrect

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Present Perfect



it is used to describe an action that has taken place in the past but has a connection with the present

verb past participle (p.p)

- Regular verb (d - ed - ied)
- Irregular verbs (list)

has: she, He, It

have: I, they, we, you

1- Affirmative form :
Subject + has - have + never- just already always +verb (p.p)+.....

2-Negative form :
Subject + has - have + not + verb (p.p)+.....

3-Question form (Yes.. No)
Has -Have + Subject + (ever)+ Verb (p.p)+....?

4-Question form (wh)
Wh + has- have+ subject+ verb (p.p).+.....?

1-Lina has worked in a hospital.
I have written funny stories.

2-Lina has not worked in a hospital.
I have not written funny stories.

3- Has Lina worked in a hospital?
Yes, she has .
No, she has not.

Have you written funny stories?
Yes, I have .
No, I have not.

4- Where has Lina worked?
She has worked in a hospital.

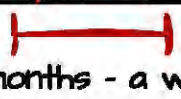
What have you written?
I have written funny stories.

How long ...?

Since
How long have you written funny stories?
I have written funny stories since 2020.

for
How long has Lina worked in a hospital?
Lina has worked in a hospital for 5 years

For = period of time



-7 months - a while
a long time - an hour -
8 days - weeks

Since = specific point in time



- 9 am - 1995- Sunday
December - I was a child

always = all the time
I have always visited Italy.

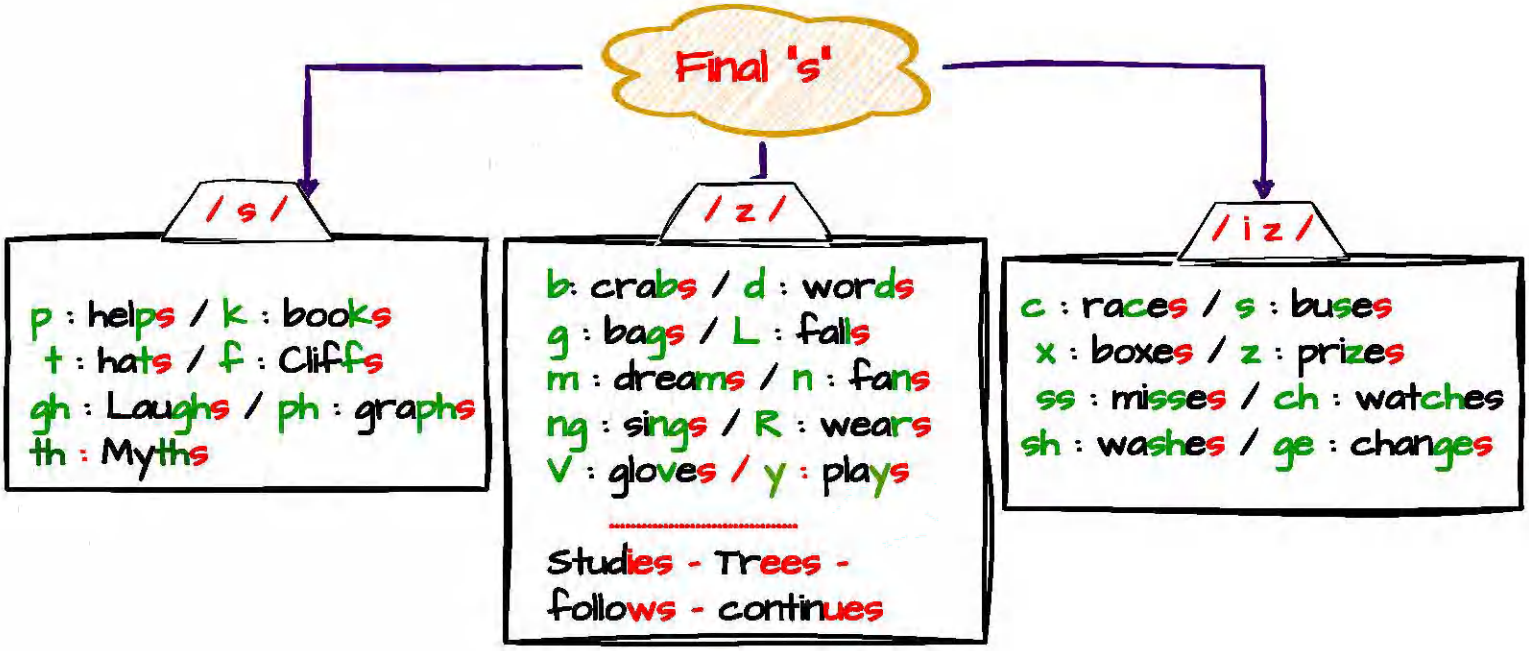
already = something happened earlier than we expected
I have already visited Italy.

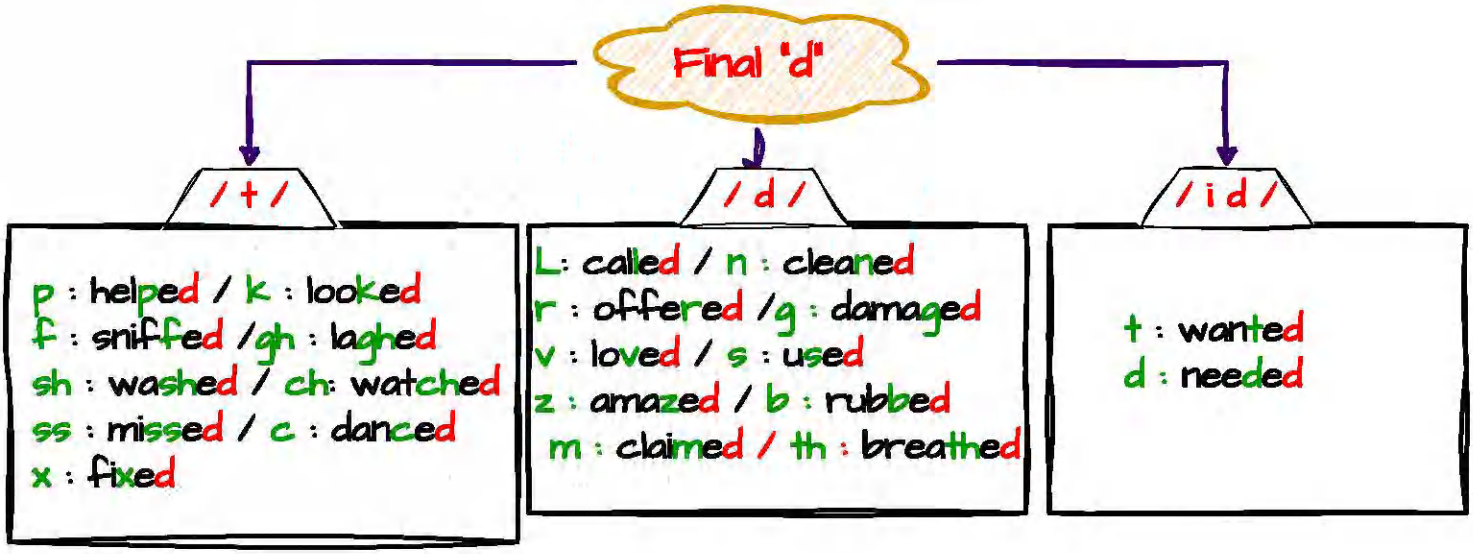
ever = at any time
Have you ever visited Italy?

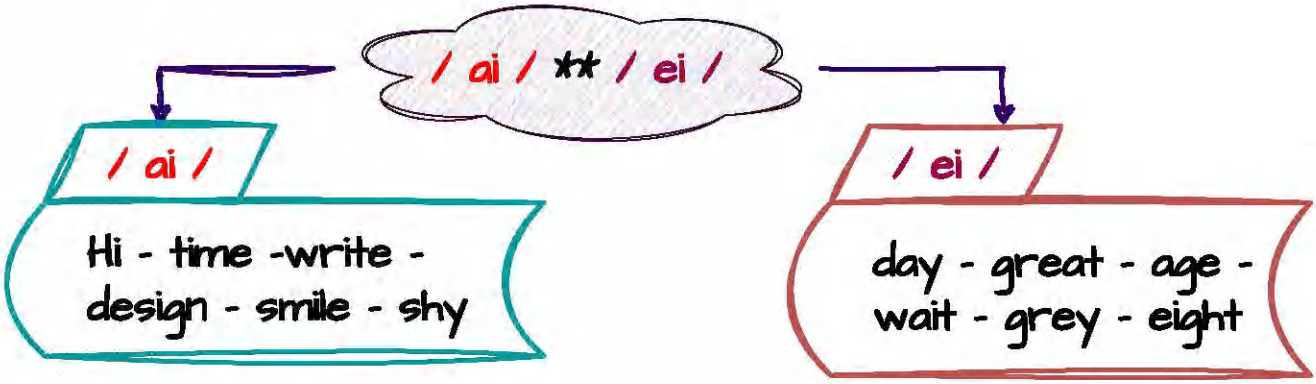
never = no time
I have never visited Italy.

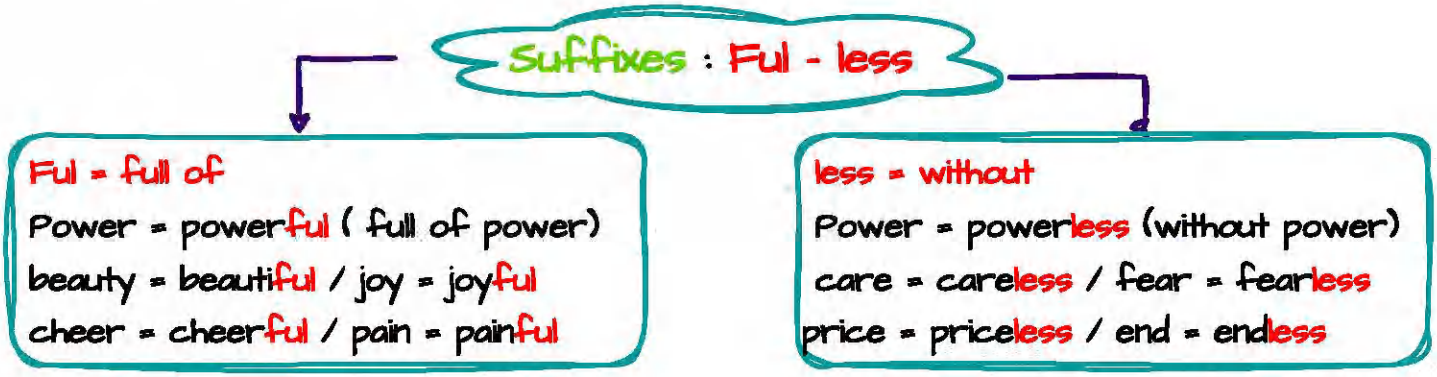
just = a short time ago
I have just visited Italy.

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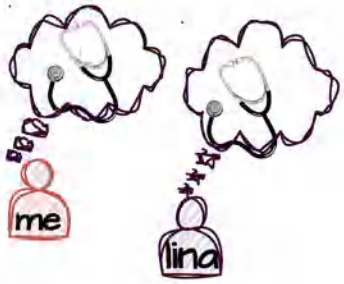






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Like - Unlike - Whereas



To express similarities : Like

1- Like my friend Lina , my dream job is to be a doctor.
I want to be a doctor like my friend Lina .

To express differences : unlike - whereas





1- UnLike rich children who live in villas , Dewi lives in the slums
Dewi lives in the slums unlike rich children who live in villas.

2- Successful pupils are hardworking , whereas losers are lazy and careless.

like - unlike : use them at the beginnig or in the middle of the sentences
Whereas : use it in the middle of the sentence

Conditional Type 1

We use it when we talk about the result of an imagined future situation which I believe is possible to happen

If + present simple , future simple.
if clause — Result clause

Future simple if present simple.
Result clause — if clause



If I study hard , I will get my BEM .
I will get my BEM if I study hard .



If + present simple , imperative form
if clause — Result clause

Imperative form if present simple.
Result clause — if clause







If you have health problems , practise sport..
Practise sport if you have health problems.

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Like

She / He / It + loves / likes / enjoys / prefers + Verb (ing)+.....

Lina loves helping poor people .
Sami enjoys reading books .

I / They / We / You + love / like / enjoy / prefer + Verb (ing)+..... .

I love helping poor people .
We enjoy reading books .

Dislike

She / He / It + hates / dislikes + Verb (ing)+..... .

Lina hates playing poor vidoe games .
Sami dislikes watching horror movies .

I / They / We / You + hate / dislike + Verb (ing)+..... .

I hate playing poor vidoe games .
We dislikes watching horror movies .

The Imperative

Positive imperative

Stem +.....

Capital letter

Negative imperative

Don't + stem +.....

Capital letter

Respect your teachers.
Don't be talkative in class.



advice

an opinion or suggestion about what someone should do

Read this book.
Don't give it to anyone.



Recommendation

The act of saying that something or someone is good to be chosen



Mix gges and sugar.

Keep it away from children.



instructions

detailed information about how something should be done or operated

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Adjectives

Base or gradable adjectives
is to have different levels to the quality (very - extremely)

Cold - happy - rich - big - tall
beautiful - exensive - hot



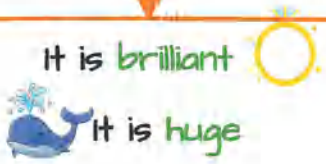
1- It is hot .
2- It is very hot.
3- It is extremely hot.



1- She is happy .
2- She is very happy.
3- She is extremely happy

Strong or non gradable adjectives
do not have different levels to the quality

amazing - brilliant - huge - splendid-
superb - outstanding -



It is brilliant

It is huge

(~~very~~ - extr~~emely~~)

Silent letters

k w l b m
n t

K is silent when it is initail + n
k+n = know - knife - knight

W is silent when it is initial + r
W + r = write - wrong - wrist

answer
who -two

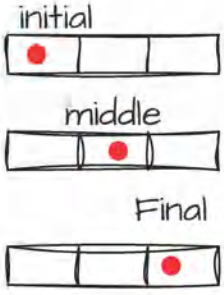
L is silent when it is + k - d - m -f
L+ K - m - f - d = Walk - would Half - calm

B is silent when it is preceeded by m
m + b = Bomb - Lamb - Comb - Bomber - plomber
b + t = doubt - debt

N is silent when it is final preceeded by + m
m + n = Column - autumn - Hymn

T is silent when it is in : ften -sten - stle
often - soften - listen . fasten - castle - whistle .

M is silent only in one word : mnemonic .



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اللهم انفعني بما علمتني وعلمني ما ينفعني
وارزقني علما تنفعني به

O Allaah benefit me with what You have taught me, and teach me that which will benefit me, and grant me knowledge which will benefit me.

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