الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
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وزارة التكوين والتعليم المهنيين
Ministère de la Formation et de l'Enseignement Professionnels

Centre National de l'Enseignement Professionnel à Distance (CNEPD)

المركز الوطني للتعليم المهني عن بعد (م.و.ت.م.ب)

ANGLAIS

SERIE 02

PLAN DU COURS :

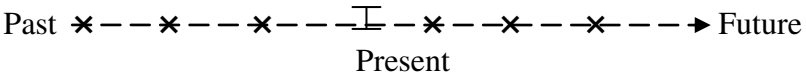
1- Use of tenses
2- The « going to » future
3- « Will » and « Shall »
4- The anomalous finites : Can, may, might
5- The pronouns
6- Comparisons
7- The present perfect with "since" and "for"
8- "Which", «"Who", "Whose" (Pronouns)
9- "A few " and "a little"
10- " Who" and " that " (Relative pronouns)
11- Both, either, neither nor…
12- Exercises + corrections

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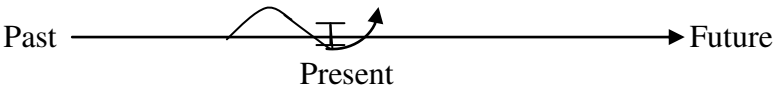
1- Use of tenses :

We have seen in our previous lesson how to construct the different tenses in English and now, we are going to see how to use them and when to use them.

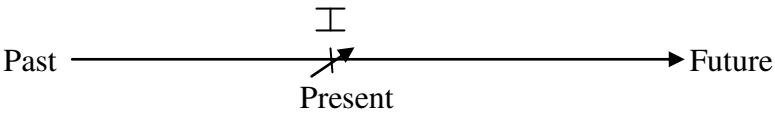
a- The present simple refers to an action which is repeated through time.



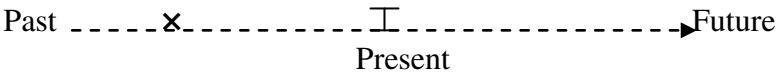
b- The present continuous refers to an action which is happening now.



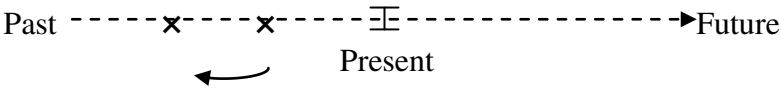
c- The present perfect is used to refer to an action which started in the near past and is still continuing now.



d- The past simple is used to refer to an action which happened in a given time in the past.

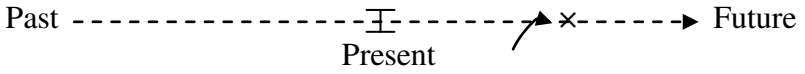


e- The past perfect: refers to an action which happened before another action in the past.

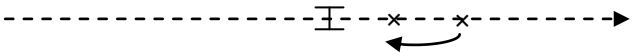


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f- The future refers to an action which has not yet happened but will happen in the coming time.



g- The future perfect refers to an action which will happen before another one in the future.



2- <u>The "Going to" future</u> :

This form of the future is used to refer to an immediate future (Near future), it is used to express the speaker's intentions when used with the 1st person.

<u>Example</u> :

I am going to attend a conference
We are going to travel abroad

When used with other personal pronouns, it expresses the subject's intentions.

<u>Example</u> :

They are going to get married (Here they say "we are going to get married").

You are going to learn Chinese (Here you said to me or to someone who told me "I am going to learn Chinese).

<u>Note</u> : <u>To be going to + stem</u> refers to a future action though it is a present tense, it tells us about the speaker's….other intentions.

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There are other ways of expressing a near future:

Example :

Be about to…
Be on the point of + stem + ing

- The train is about to leave the station
- The train in on the point of leaving the station

3- "Will" and "Shall" :

They are used as auxiliaries to form the future tense, but there is a difference in meaning between then.

a- "Will": expresses an idea of mental power and choice (That means that the subject has made a decision and would like to do what he will do/intends to do).

Example :

- I will help you (I want to help you and I will help you)
- I will travel to Europe (I want to travel and I will travel)

b- "Shall": Expresses an idea of future as with "will" but here the decision is not made by the subject.

Example :

"I shall help you (Here I haven't made the decision but I am obliged to help you even if I don't want to).

Note : " It is used to express command and duty or obligation"

Example :

You shall work
They shall return before dark.
In questions, it is used to ask for advice or to offer one's help.

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Example :

Shall I open the door?
Shall I help you?

4- The anomalous finites : Can , may and might :

They have only two forms :

Present	Past
Can	Could
May	Might

a- "Can" and "May"

They have no infinitive form, so they have neither a future form no a past participle ; if we want to use them in these tenses, we must find equivalents.

Example :

Present = he can do it.
Past = he could do it.
Future = he will be able to do it.

Note :

- " Be able to" is an equivalent for "can", they both express an idea of ability.
- The anomalous finites do not take an "s" with the 3rd person singular.

Example :

He can / may…
She can / may…
It can / may…

- They are followed by the infinitive without "to"

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Example :

She can drive
He may come

- They are conjugated without "do" in the negative and the interrogative form.

Example :

Can they travel by night?
They cannot (Can't) come.

She can travel by night
- Interrogative: Can she travel by night ?
- Negative : She can't travel by night ?
- Interro-negative: can't she travel by night ?

b- "might" is a modal which refers to a possibility (Probability) in the future, it is used when one is uncertain.

Example :

- It might rain this afternoon (but it is not sure).
- He might come tomorrow (but it is unlikely).
- It is also used for suggesting an idea

Example :

- We might to go the sea-side (why don't we go to the sea-side? It would be better for us).

Note :

"Might" is used in the past only in the indirect speech.

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Example :

- He said " I may come" ⟶ he said that he might come (Here it is the past form of "May").

5- The pronouns :

a- First study the following sentences:

1- I am looking at myself in the mirror which is in front of me, this mirror is mine, it is my mirror.

2- He is looking at himself in the mirror which is in front of him, this mirror is his, it is his mirror.

You notice :

a- Personal pronouns : I, he
b- Possessives : mine, his
c- Reflexives : myself , himself
d- Pronoun object form : me ,him
e- Possessive adjective : my ,his

The other pronouns of the English language for the other persons are:

She	hers	herself	her	her
It	its	itself	it	its
We	ours	ourselves	us	our
You	yours	yourself/yourselves	you	your
They	theirs	themselves	them	their

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b- The impersonal pronoun "one"

- It is used as a subject or as an object

Example :

as a subject
One can always try.

as an object
This enables one to know that he is right.
Money isn't enough to make one happy.

6- Comparisons :

There are three degrees of comparisons

1- **Positive :** tall, small, big etc…
2- **Comparative :** taller, smaller, bigger etc…
3- **Superlative :** tallest, smallest, biggest etc…

a- One syllable adjectives form their comparative and their superlative by the addition of "er" and "est" to the positive form.

Example : bright, brighter, brightest

b- Adjectives of three or more syllables form their comparative and superlative by putting "more" and "most" before the positive.

Example : expensive, more expensive, most expensive

c- Adjectives of two syllables follow one of these rules : those ending in "ful" usually take " more and "most"

Example : doubtful, more doubtful, most doubtful, careful, more, careful, most careful.

Those ending in "er" , "y" or "by" take "er", "est"

Example : Pretty, prettier , prettiest
Clever, cleverer, cleverest
Holy, holier, holiest

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4- Irregular comparisons

Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Many	More	Most

Note :

The superlative can be preceded by a definite article.

Example :

The eldest is at home
Tom is the cleverest

Constructions :

a- With the positive form of adjective eg : good, bad, tall etc… we use as…as in the affirmative and not as…as or not so…as in the negative.

Example :

He is tall
He is as tall as his father
He is not as clever as his sister
He is not so clever as his sister.

b- With the comparative form of the adjective eg : better , bigger etc…. we use than.

Example :

He is taller than his father.

c- Comparisons of three or more persons or things is expressed by the superlative with the….of
The……..in

Example :

He is the cleverest pupil in the class

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She is the prettiest of them all

7- <u>The present perfect with "since" and "for"</u> :

"for" is used with a period of time

<u>Example</u> :

For a month / a year
For seven days

He has been here for 7 days (this implies that he is still her).

"Since" is used with a point in time (it refers to a given moment in the recent past, it means from that moment to the time of speaking).

<u>Example</u> :

She has been driving since 6 o'clock (and she is still driving now).

I have been here since last week (and I am still here).

8- <u>Which ,who, whose (Pronouns)</u>:

a- "Which" (Pronouns and adjective) used instead of "Who" and "What" when the choice is restricted.

<u>Example 01</u> :

A = I would like to see Mr Smith
B = we have two Mr Smiths here, which do you want to see? (Adjective).

<u>Example 02</u> :

The book which I gave you is red (Pronoun).
The book which is next to you is mine (Pronoun).

b- "Who" interrogative pronoun for persons

Example :

Who did you meet? (Who).
Who came yesterday?

c- Whose (Adjective, pronoun).

Example :

Whose are these books? (Pronoun).
Whose car is this? (Adjective).

9- "A few" and "a little" :

a- "a few" is used before plural countable nouns

Example :

A few bottles
A few saucepans

b- "A little" is used before uncountable nouns

Example :

A little milk
A little soup

Used in examples we get :

- There is a little agricultural Land in Japan
- A few towns in Algeria have improved their agriculture.

Note :

a- With an indefinite article

A little = some
A few = some

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b- Without an article

Little

Not enough

Few

10- "Who" and "That" : Relative pronouns

a- "Who" is used as follows (For persons)

The man who arrived yesterday is Ms Smith
The girls who were here are from England
The policeman who saw the thief is very young

b- "That" is much less usual than "Who"

It is used after superlatives and after : all, nobody, no one, somebody, someone, anybody… etc.

When either "Who" or "That" can be used.

Example :

All who / that came, were very happy.
He was the best pupil who/that studied in this school

Note :

When used as object, it can be omitted

Example :

The man who/that I saw is very tall
The man I saw is very tall

11- Both, either, neither nor :

a- Both …. and……

Study the following sentences and notice the way "both…and" are used.

He has both the time and the money to play polo
He both built and painted this house

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It was both cold and wet.

* you notice that it is used to combine :

1- a noun + a noun (Time + money)
2- a verb + a verb (Built + painted)
3- an adjective + an adjective (Cold + wet)

b- **Either….or**

It is used to express two alternatives (for the affirmatives or interrogative)

Example :

You can eat either bananas or oranges (affirmative).
Can you eat either bananas or oranges (interrogative).
It can be also used with à negative verb

Example :

I can't eat either bananas or oranges

c- **Neither…..nor…..**

It is used for the negative with the same meaning as "either…or" and a negative verb

Example :

I can eat neither bananas nor oranges
Notice that the verb is in the affirmative.

EXERCISES :

Exercise 01 :

Put the verbs between brackets into the correct form.

He (be) abroad now.
They rarely (travel) by car.
She (fly) to London last year
He (visit) his country before he (go) to England

Exercise 02 :

Find the missing word in the following sentences

1- The car……..…..…is parked outside is very big
2- The lesson……the teacher explained is easy
3- The girl…….……..…is outside is very tall
4- The girl……..……...I invited is my sister
5- All…….……..…..…Are here are Algerians

Exercise 03 :

Use the notes to write complete sentences with comparisons

1- Positive : boys/intelligent/girls
2- Positive : dress/expensive/trouser
3- Comparative : dress/expensive/trouser
4- Comparative : boys/intelligent/girls
5- Superlative : dress/expensive

Exercise 04 :

Write a short paragraph about your next summer holiday

Refer to the correction on the following page

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CORRECTION

Exercise 01 :

He is abroad now
They rarely travel by car.
She flew to London last year
He had visited his country before he went to England

Exercise 02 :

1- The car which is parked outside is very big
2- The lesson which the teacher explained is easy
3- The girl who is outside is very tall
4- The girl who/that I invited is my sister
5- All who/that are here are Algerians

Exercise 03 :

1- Boys are as /intelligent as girls
2- Dresses are as expensive as trousers
3- A dress is more expensive than a pair of trousers
4- Boys are more intelligent than girls (girls are more intelligent than boys)
5- Dresses are the most expensive

Exercise 04 :

(Essay) use of future

Will /shall……
Going to…..