General English revision for 3rd year classes

- Types of texts:

➢ **Descriptive:** Texts that describe people, places, things etc…
➢ **Expository:** Texts that explain how things work, why and what they are.
➢ **Narrative:** Texts telling the story of something or someone.
➢ **Argumentative:** Texts which defend points of view.
➢ **Prescriptive:** Texts which give instructions.

****They may be more than one type in the same text.**

- Asking and answering questions with "ago":

- How long ago did the Chinese civilization start? - It started **…..ago**.

- Articles:
  1. Definite article: The
  2. Indefinite article: a / an
  3. Zero article: ø

1. **Definite article: "The"**

"The" is used:

➢ When clear from the context what particular person, thing or animal we are talking about.
Ex: I saw her not far from **the** post office.
➢ Before a noun already mentioned.
Ex: I bought a very expensive car, **the** car is not confortable.
➢ Before adjectives for specific category of people.
Ex: **The** rich… **The** jobless… **The** poor …..

2. **Indefinite article: "a" / "an"**

"a" / "an" are used:

➢ Before singular countable nouns.
Ex: He works in **a** British company.
➢ With names of professions and occupations.
Ex: He is **a** lawyer. She is **an** executive.

****We use :**
***"a"** before a **consonant**.
***"an"** before a **vowel**.

3. **Zero article: ø**

We put **no article** :

➢ Before uncountable nouns.
Ex: **Money** is the root of all evil.
➢ before abstract nouns
Ex: peace ... honesty… freedom…..

- Using: "it's time" , "it's high time", " it's about time'

They indicate that something should happen soon. (use the **past tense**)

Ex: It's about time; Rachid found a job and settled down.

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- Expressing:

Expressing	Using	Examples
Certainty	Will **+ stem**	*Algerian consumers will boycott the Chinese products.
Probability	May **+ stem**	*GMF may disappear. *Food safety may be one of the biggest problems.
Possibility	Can **+ stem**	*Flavourings can cause skin irritations.
Remote possibility	Might **+ stem**	*GMF might have harmful effects.
Advice	Should / you'd better / ought to **+ stem** if I were you .. I would	*You should not cheat at exams. *You ought not to cheat *You'd better stop cheating. *If I were you, I would stop cheating *I advice you to stop cheationg.
Obligation (necessity)	Must **+ stem** Have to **+ stem**	*All pupils must do their home-works. *You have to do your home-work.
Prohibition	Mustn't **+ stem**	*Pupils mustn't smoke in the class.
Absence (lack) of obligation	Don't have to **+ stem** Don't need to **+ stem**	*You don't need to be stressed, the exam is not difficult.
Obligation is the past	Had to **+ stem** Was obliged to **+ stem**	
Ability in the past	Were able to **+ stem**	
Past habit Purpose	**Used to + stem**	*He used to be a heavy smoker when he was a child. (Now, he is no longer a smoker) *It is used to cut paper = it's for cutting.
Function	**Used for +Gerund**	*The telescope **is used for observing** the stars and distant objects.
Concession	Though / although / in spite of / the fact that/ despite the fact that / while	***Thought** Andalusia had an extremely diverse population, it maintained its social harmony.
Time	When / after / before / as soon as / until	***As soon as** the plane had landed, we left the Airport. *We didn't leave the Airport **until** the plane had landed.
Reason/cause	Because / because of / due to / owing to / since / as /	
Results/ consequence	*As a result / consequently /so / therefore / as a consequence ***So + adj + that** ***Such + noun phrase + that**	*Counterfeits are **so perfect that** it is difficult to distinguish between a fake and a genuine product. *counterfeits are of **such perfection that** it is difficult to distinguish between both.
Purpose (aim/ goal)	To / in order to / so as to / so that	
Condition	*Provided that / providing that *As long as = only if **+ present simple → future simple**	*You will pass your exams **provided that** you work harder. *She will pass her exam **as long as** she studies harder.

***N.B:** **Stem = infinitive form of the verb**

- Expressing wishes and regrets:
  - **Past situation: I wish + past perfect**

    Ex: I wish I had worked harder last year. (But I didn't)
  - **Present situation: I wish + past simple (was → were)**

    Ex: I wish I had a car. (But I don't have)
  - **Future situation: I wish + would + stem**

    Ex: I wish we would live in a free-corruption society one day.

*We can use **"if only"** instead of "I wish" for a **stronger feeling.**

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- ## Using *unless*:

It is a linking word which means: **except if**

It expresses:

- **Condition:** * I won't forgive him, unless he apologizes
- **Warning (threatening):** *You will fail, unless you work harder.

- ## Expressing similarities and differences:

- **Differences (contrast):** Using " But / however / while / whereas / unlikely / conversely / unlike / different from / in contract to / contrary to / on the other hand"

  Ex: The current Algerian educational system is different from the previous one..

- **Similarities:** Using " like / similar to / both...and… / as … as / the same as / neither …nor / alike.."

  Ex: Like the U.S.A, Algeria provides free education to its pupils.

  Both Algerian and British children start school at 5.

- ## Comparatives and superlatives:

	Comparatives of	Superlatives of
Inferiority	**Less + adj + than** **Ex:** *Teachers in primary schools are **less patient than** teachers in middle schools.	**The least / the fewest**
Equality	**As + adj + As** **Ex:** *Buldings of middle schools are **as old as** primary schools.	
Superiority	**(Short Adj+ er)+ than** **More + long adj +than** **Ex:** * *Classes in primary schools are **more crowded than** in secondary schools.	**The (short adj + set)** **The most + long adj**

- ## Quantifiers : ⟶ Quantity expressions

With Countable nouns	With Uncountable nouns
-Many -Few -Several	-Much -Little -A great deal of
With both: -A lot of -Some -Enough -No -Any….	

Too many and too few indicate an **excessive amount of something.

- ## Comparatives and superlatives of quantifiers:

	Countable	Uncountable
Inferiority (few / little)	-Fewer ….. than -The fewest	-Less …. Than -The least
Equality	-As (many, few ...) as	
Superiority (many / much)	-More ……. Than -The most	

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- The Gerund: = The "ing" form of the word

  Can be:
  - **Verb:** → People prefer **eating** organic food.
  - **Noun:** → The **eating** of GMF is harmful.
  - **Adjective:** → Organic food are less **damaging** for the environment.

- Forming nouns, adjectives and adverbs:

*Verb + suffixe → Noun

*Noun + suffixe → adjective

*Adjective + suffixe → Adverb

Forming nouns	
Suffixes	**Examples**
ity	Responsibil**ity**
ment	Develop**ment**
tion	Civiliza**tion** / Produc**tion**
or	Invent**or**
ist	Psycholog**ist**
er	Astronom**er** / Consum**er**
ing	Meet**ing**

Forming adjectives	
Suffixes	**Examples**
Ive	Invent**ive** / Educat**ive**
Ing	Enrich**ing**
Able	Achiev**able**
Ic	Scientif**ic**
Al	Cultur**al**
Ed	Improv**ed**
Y	Salt**y**

Forming adverbs	
Suffixe	**Examples**
ly	Inventive**ly** Careful**ly**

- Forming the plural:

1. We add **'s'** to singular nouns. Ex:*Boy → Boy**s** *Girl → Girl**s**
2. We add **'es'** to singular nouns. Ex: *Hypothes → Hypothes**es**
3. We change the **vowel** of some nouns to form the plural. Ex:*M**a**n → M**e**n *Cris**i**s → Cris**e**s
4. We change the consonant **'F'** to **'V'** (sometimes). Ex: *Life → Lives *Knife → Knives

- Conditional:
  - **Type 0 : If +present simple → present simple**
    → General truth.
    Ex: If we boil water, it evaporates.
  - **Type I : If + present simple → will + stem (future simple)**
    → Probable condition or speaking about what will happen in the future.
    Ex: If you eat too much, you will put on weight.
  - **Type II : If + past simple → would +stem**
    → Probable Impossible to happen, unreal, imagined conditions.
    Ex: If he went to an Art school, there would be no guarantee that he could get a job afterward.
  - **Type III: If + past perfect → would have + past participle.**
    → Regret about the past.
    Ex: I wouldn't have been a teacher if I had had my34354354.

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- ## Active and passive voice:

  - Active and passive sentences have the **same meaning** but different focuses.
  - The **object of the active** sentence become the **subject of the passive** sentence

Active: Subject + Verb + **Object**	**Active:** My father painted the house.
Passive: Subject + To be + Past participle + By + Object	**Passive:** The house was painted by my father

  - The passive sentence is formed by putting **to be in the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the verb of the active sentence**.

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	***Exemple:*** *English people **drink** a lot of tea.	Object + **(am ,is ,are) + P.P** *A lot of tea **is drunk** by English people.
Present continuous	***Exemple:*** *She **is cooking** dinner.	Object + **(am , is , are) + being + P.P** *Dinned **is being cooked.**
Past simple	***Exemple:*** *The boy **threw** the rock.	Object + **(was , were) + P.P** *The rock **was thrown** by the boy.
Past continuous	***Exemple:*** *They **were cleaning** the rooms.	Object + **(was , were) + being+ P.P** *The room **were being cleaned**
Present perfect	***Exemple:*** *He **has done** his homework.	Object + **(has , have) + been + P.P** *His homework **has been done.**
Past perfect	***Exemple:*** *The managers **had** already **made** the decision.	Object + **(had)+ been + P.P** *The decision **had** already **been made** by the managers.
Future simple	***Exemple:*** *They **will arrest** him sooner or later.	Object + **(will)+ be + P.P** *He **will be arrested** sooner or later.
Models	***Exemple:*** *Drivers **must obey** Traffic regulations.	**(Can, could, must, may, might, shall, would, should, may, ought to ,have to ,has to ,had to) + be + P.P** *Traffic regulations **must be obeyed** by drivers.

- ## Direct and indirect speech:

Reported speech (indirect speech) is used to communicate what someone else said, but without using the same words. A few changes are necessary:

- **Punctuation and capitalization:**

Direct speech	Indirect speech
He said **: "My** friend…." Or **"My** friend…" **,** he said.	**He** said **that** his friend….

- **Pronouns:**

Direct speech	Indirect speech
I	He / she
Me	Him / her
My	His / her / the
Mine	His / hers
We	They
Us	Them
Our	Their / the
You	They / them
Your	Their / the
This	That / the
these	Those / the

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- **Place and time expressions:**

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Here	There
Today / tonight	That day / that night
Yesterday	The day before
Tomorrow	The next day
Now	At that moment
This (this morning, this week …)	That (that morning /that week …)
Next month/year / week…	The next month/year / week…
Last month/year / week…	The month/year / week… before
A year ago	The year before

If the **reporting verb is in present simple, there **is no change in the tense of the verb** in the indirect speech.

- **Tenses**

Tense in "Direct speech"	Tense in "Indirect speech"
Present simple → **Past simple** Cindy said: "I **like** watching TV."	Cindy said that she **liked** watching TV.
Present continuous → **Past continuous** Frank declared: "I **am thinking** about moving."	Frank declared that he **was thinking** about moving.
Past simple → **Past perfect** She said: "I **did** my homework."	She said that she **had done** her homework.
Past continuous → **Past perfect continuous** He told them: "I **wasn't expecting** your visit."	He told them that he **hadn't been expecting** their visit.
Present perfect → **Past perfect** She said: "I **have just seen** an old friend of mine."	She said that she **had just seen and old friend of hers.**
Past perfect → **Past perfect** He said: "if we **had arrived** two minutes later, there would have been no cake left."	He said that if they **had arrived** two minutes later, there would have been no cake left.
Future simple (will) → **Conditional (would)** I said: "they **will spend** their holidays in Italy."	I said that they **would spend** their holidays in Italy.
Would → **Would** Tony said: "I **would like** something to eat. I **wouldn't mind** a drink either."	Tony said that he **would like** something to eat and **wouldn't mind** a drink either.

- **Questions:**

Direct questions	Reported questions
Wh – questions: He said:"question word+ auxiliary + subject +stem +rest of sentence + **?**" **Example :** The teacher said to her pupil: "**what** do you want to study at the university**?"**	He **asked + question word** + subject + verb + rest of sentence +**.** The teacher **asked** her pupil **what** he **wanted** to study at the university.
Yes- no questions: He said, "Auxiliary + subject + stem + rest of sentence?" **Example:** The teacher said to the pupil: "have you done your homework?"	He **asked if / whether** + subject + verb + rest of sentence + The teacher **asked** the pupil **if** he **had** done His homework.

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- **Requests, advice, orders…:**

To report orders, requests, advice…, we use:

*He + **asked/ordered/advised/warned** + the person addressed + **(not) to + stem** + rest of sentence.

Exemples: **a)** The headmaster said to Mr. Harris: "Sit down , please."(**a request**)
b) The headmaster **asked** Mr. Harris to **sit down.**

a) The headmaster said to Mr. Harris: "you should not stand in your s way." (**an advice**)
b) The headmaster **advised** Mr. Harris **not to stand** in his son s way.

• Stressed syllables:

- **Stress on the first syllable** ⟶ Nouns and adjectives with two syllables.
  Ex : lady / **ha**ppy
- **Stress on the last syllable** ⟶ Verbs with two syllables.
  Ex : en**joy** / in**vite**
- **Stress on the second syllable from the end** ⟶ Wording ending in **"ic"/ "tion"/ "sion".**
  Ex : geo**lo**gic / tele**vi**sion / reve**la**tion
- **Stress on the third syllable from the end** ⟶ Wording ending in **"cy"/ "ty"/ "gy"/ "al"/ "phy".**
  Ex : de**mo**cracy / dependa**bi**lity / **geo**logy / **cri**tical / phi**lo**sophy

• Silent letters:

- **Silent "b":** The **'b'** is **silent** in the combination **'mb'** at **the end of a word** and in the **combination 'bt'.(bomb/ debt)**
- **Silent "c":** The **'c'** is **silent** in the combination **'sc'**, before the letters **'k' and 'q'. (science..)**
- **Silent "d":** The **'d'** is **silent** in the combination **'dg'**.
- **Silent "g":** The **'g'** is **silent** before the letter **'m' 'n' 'l'. (reign..)**
- **Silent "gh":** The **'gh'** is **silent** after **vowels. (night)**
- **Silent "k":** The **'k'** is **silent** in the combination **'kn'.(knife)**
- **Silent "l":** The **'l'** is **silent** after **vowels 'a', 'o', 'u'.**
- **Silent "s":** The **'s'** is **silent** before the letter **'l'**.
- **Silent "n":** The **'n'** is **silent** in the combination **'mn'** at **the end of a word. (autumn)**
- **Silent "p":** The **'p'** is **silent** in the combination **'ps'** at **the beginning of a word.(psychiatrist)**
- **Silent "h":** The **'h'** is **silent** at **the end of word** when it **follows a vowel**, **between two vowels,** after the letter **'r' 'g' 'p' 'ex'. (vehicule/ ghost…)**

• Final 'ed':

Pronounced	**/ id /**	**/ d /**	**/ t /**
After:	t, d.	l, n, r, g, v, s, z, b, m.	p, k, f, gh, sh, sh, ss, c, x.

• Final 's':

Pronounced	**/ s /**	**/ z /**	**/ iz /**
After:	p, k, t, f, ph, th.	b, d, g, l, m, n, ng, r, v, y.	c, s, x, z, ss, sh, ch, ge.

Good luck

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