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SUMMARY OF ENGLISH LESSONS

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3ASS 3ASSM 3ASMT

Part one: Grammar lessons

Lesson 1:: Expressing Condition.

Part one: The Conditional with **"if"**

- **Type 0 conditional**

Form

If + present simple, present simple

Meaning: This type of conditional has the **present simple** in both clauses, and means that the condition **can be true** at any time. In this type of condition, **if** can be re-placed by **when** or **whenever.**

Eg: If you **heat** water at 100 degrees Celsius, it **boils.**

Water **boils** if you **heat** it at 100 degrees Celsius.

- **Type 1 conditional**

Form

If + present simple, + will ('ll) / will not (or won't) +stem.

Eg: If I see William, I will invite him to the party.

We'll go to the beach tomorrow if it's sunny.

Meaning: We use the first conditional to talk about things that are **possible in the future.**

- **Type 2 conditional**

Form

If + ... past simple ..., + would ('d)+ stem.

Eg: If I were you, I **would** apologize.

If the Martians **invaded** our planet one day, they'**d** kill us all.

Meaning: We use conditional type 2 to talk about unreal situations (to imagine something totally different from the real situation now or in the future).

Lesson 2. The Conditional with unless:

Unless means the same as **if...not**. It is followed by a present tense, future simple(will stem) It is used instead of **if + not** in conditional sentences of all types:

Type 1: (Unless + present simple)

Eg: You'll be sick **if** you **don't** stop eating. You'll be sick unless you stop eating.

- You will never understand English **if** you **don't** study its grammar. You will never understand English **unless** you study its grammar carefully.
- Unless is used to express warning. we can replace it by except if

Lesson :Reported Speech

Direct and Indirect Speech

Direct speech: actual spoken words written between speech marks "……" he says/ tells/asks.

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Indirect Speech: it is a speech reported by another person, it is introduced by a verb called the reporting verb such as: tell, say, ask, answer…etc. Example: John **said** that he was tired.

1/ Affirmative Form:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Rule
"I **write** the lesson", he said.	He said that he **wrote** the lesson	**Present simple : past simple**
" I **wrote** the lesson", he said	He said that he **had written** the lesson.	**Past simple: past perfect**
"I **have written** the lesson", he said.	He said that he **had written** his lesson.	**Present perfect: past perfect**
" I **had written** the lesson", he said	He said that he **had written** his lesson.	**Past perfect: past perfect**
"I **have been writing** the lesson», he said.	He said that he **had been writing** the lesson.	**Present perfect continuous: past perfect continuous**
"I **am writing** the lesson" he said.	He said that he **was writing** the lesson.	**Present continuous: past continuous**
"I **was writing** the lesson", he said.	He said that he **had been writing** the lesson.	**Past continuous: past perfect continuous**
"I **will write** the lesson", he said.	He said that he **would write** the lesson.	**Future simple: conditional (would + stem)**
"**Write** the lesson", he said.	He asked me **to write** the lesson.	**Imperative: infinitive (to + stem)**
"I **must write** the lesson", he said.	He said that he **had to write** the lesson.	**Modals:** **Shall: should** **Must/have to: had to** **May: might** **Can: could**

2/ Negative Form:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Rules
"I am **not** happy", he said. "I was **not** happy", he said.	He said that he was **not** happy. He said that he had **not** been happy.	**Do/does+ not+ stem: did +not +stem.**
"I do **not** write the lesson", he said. "I did **not** write the lesson", he said.	He said that he did **not** write the lesson. He said that he had **not** written the lesson.	**Did+ not+ stem: had+ not+ past participle**
"Do **not** write the lesson", he said. "I can**not** write the lesson", he said.	He told me **not** to write the lesson. He said that he could **not** write the lesson.	**Can+ not+ stem: could+ not+ stem**

Remark: Adverbs of Time and Place As Well As Other Changes:

*Today: That Day * Yesterday: The Day Before/ The Previous Day*Tomorrow: The Day *After/ The Following Day* Last Week: The Week Before/ The Previous Week *Next Week: The Week After/ The Following Week* Ago: Before *Now: At That Time/ At That Moment/ Then* Here: There* This: That* These: Those.

3/ Interrogative Form:A/ Yes/No Questions:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech

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"***Are*** you a pupil?" he asked me.	He asked me ***if*** I was a pupil.
"***Do*** you write the lesson?" he asked me.	He asked me ***if*** I wrote the lesson.
"***Did*** you write the lesson?" he asked me.	He asked me ***if*** I had written the lesson.
"***Are*** you writing the lesson?" he asked me.	Ha asked me ***whether*** I was writing the lesson.
"***Have*** you written the lesson?" he asked me.	He asked me ***whether*** I had written the lesson.
"***Can*** you write the lesson?" the teacher asked me.	The teacher asked me ***if*** I could write the lesson.

Remark: the reported clause for yes/ no questions is introduced by: "*if*" or *"whether"* instead of "*that*"

B/ W-H Questions:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech	Rules
"***Where*** is your book?" he asked me.	He asked me **where** my book was.	Wh word + verb+ subject+…..
"***How*** are you?" he asked me.	He asked me **how** I was.	Reporting verb+ Wh word+ s+ v+…
"***What*** do you say?" he asked me.	He asked me **what** I said.	
"***What*** did you say?" he asked me.	He asked me **what** I had said.	
"***What*** are you saying?" he asked me.	He asked me **what** I was saying.	
"***What*** can you say?" he asked me.	He asked me **what** I could say.	

Remark:

1) **Reporting verbs:** asked, ordered, said, wanted to know, answered….etc
2) If the reporting verb of the direct speech is in **the present simple tense** or **the future tense,** the tenses of the verbs do not change from direct to indirect speech.

Example: "I am sorry" he says: he says that he is sorry.

Other Necessary Changes			
I : he/ she	**Me: him/ her**	**My: his/her**	**Mine: his/hers**
You: I/ we	**You: me/ us**	**Your: my/our**	**Yours: mine/ours**
He/ she: he/ she	**Him/her: him/her**	**His/her: his/her**	**His/hers: his/hers**
We: they	**Us: them**	**Our: their**	**Ours: theirs**
They: they	**Them: them**	**Their: their**	**Theirs: theirs**

Lesson : Certainty, Probability and Possibility

Certainty **100%**	GMFs **will certainly** disappear
Probability **80%**	GMFs will **likely/probably** disappear
Possibility **50%**	GMFs **may/ can** disappear
Remote possibility **25%**	GMFs **might /could** have harmful effects.

Lesson :The Gerund

Examples:

Consumers prefer **buying** organic food.

The **eating** of organic food is healthier.

Rule:

- The gerund is formed from a verb but functions as an adjective, a noun or a verb.
- ***Form: verb + ing***
- The gerund is used after:

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- **Prepositions**: before, on, of, for, about, in, by, to…
- **Verbs of feelings/preference:** enjoy, like, love, dislike, hate, loath…
- **Other verbs:** stop, finish, avoid, come, consider, go, deny, quit…
- **Adjective +preposition:** fond of, tired of, keen on, afraid of, proud of, famous for…
- **Phrasal verbs:** go on, keep on, give up…

Lesson : Quantifiers

Countable	Uncountable	Both types
Many – several	Much	Some- lot of- lots of
Few – a few	Little – a little	Any (questions and negatives)

Examples:

Many consumers eat unhealthily. (Consumers = countable)

You eat too much food. (Food = uncountable)

Lesson: Expressing Cause and Effect

- To express cause we use these link words: because (of), for, since, as, due to, owing to, thanks to.

Form 1:

Because / Since / As / for + subject+ verb+…

Form 2:

because of / due to / owing to / Thanks to + noun phrase

- To express consequence or result we use: consequently, as a consequence, as a result ,therefore, thus, so.

Lesson : Expressing Concession

Example:

Rule: concession means an idea that suggests the opposite of the main part of the sentence.

In spite of/despite +Noun phrase /gerund (Verb +ing)
Although /though /even though/Despite the fact that /in spite of the fact that +subject +verb…..
Eg :1) ***In spite** of* hav***ing*** a lot of money , she refused to buy a car.
2) ***Despite*** **all the money**, she refused to buy a car.

Eg :3) **Although** I revised my lessons , I failed the exam.

Lesson : what is for? Used for / used to

Rule: used for and used to express purpose and function of objects.

- Used for+ gerund (verb +ing). Eg: satellites are **used for** sending data.
- Used to + infinitive. Eg: satellites are **used to** send data.

Measurements: how to ask about…?

- **Dimensions**: how + far + auxiliary (to be)+ subject + from+…?
- **Weight**: how much+ auxiliary (to do) + subj+ verb (weigh)…?
- **Person's height**: how + tall + auxiliary (to be) + subj…?

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PART TWO: PRONUNCIATION

Lesson 1: Forming Plural Nouns/ Final "S"

N°	Rule	Singular	Plural
01	Singular + **s**	cat seed camera	cat**s** seed**s** camera**s**
02	Nouns ending in (o – s – x – ch – sh - z) + **es**	potat**o** bu**s** bo**x** mat**ch** bu**sh** quiz	potat**oes** bu**ses** bo**xes** mat**ches** bu**shes** qui**zzes**
03	A change in some vowels : Singular nouns ending in **"is"** change into **"es"** inthe plural.	cris**is** emphas**is**	cris**es** emphas**es**
04	A change in some vowels : Singular nouns ending in **"um"** or **"on"** change into **"o"** in the plural.	Dat**um** Bacteri**um** Phenomen**on**	Dat**a** Bacteri**a** Phenomen**a**
05	Final **"f"** of some singular nouns becomes **v + es** in the plural.	li**f**e wi**f**e lea**f** loa**f**	li**ves** wi**ves** lea**ves** loa**ves**
06	Final **"f"** of some singular nouns does not change we add + **s** to form the plural.	chie**f** belie**f** proo**f**	chie**fs** belie**fs** proo**fs**
07	Final **"y"** changes into **"i" + es**.	Stud**y** Universit**y**	Stud**ies** Universit**ies**
08	Final **"us"** changes to **"i"**.	Syllab**us** stimul**us**	Syllab**i** Stimul**i**
09	Some irregular plurals.	Child T**oo**th F**oo**t M**ou**se Wom**a**n M**a**n	Child**ren** T**ee**th F**ee**t M**i**ce Wom**e**n M**e**n

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Pronunciation of final "s"

Rule

1. The /s/ at the end of a word preceded by a voiced sound is pronounced /z/.
2. The /s/ at the end of a word preceded by a voiceless sound is pronounced /s/.
3. If the final sound in the word is **/ks//s// ch/ /sh//z/**, or **/dg/,** the final s is pronounced as /iz/.

Voiced sounds **/z/**	Voiceless sounds **/s/**
These sounds are voiced:	These sounds are voiceless:

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/b/ /d/ /g/ /j/ /l/ /m//n/ /ng/ /r/ /v/ /w//th=this/ + all vowel sounds	/f/ /h/ /k/ /p/ /t//th=thin/

Examples

/s/	/z/	/iz/
Cats-walks-disks-jumps-laughs-creates-	Runs- grabs- bags- affords-rules- comes- brothers- gloves-	Watches- buses- dishes-badges-Blesses-

Lesson : Final "ed"

The final "ed" is pronounced:

/t/	/d/	/id/
/k//p//f//s//sh//ch/ Worked, helped, stuffed, laughed, brushed, watched	All other sounds	/t//d/ Started, added.

Lesson : Stress

1. Most two- syllable nouns and adjectives are stressed on the first syllable. ´**Tea**cher- ´**ta**ble.
2. Most two- syllable verbs are stressed on the second syllable. Res**pect**- pro**vide**-
3. Most words ending in " ic, ics,tion, sion" are stressed on the 2nd syllable before the end. Eco**no**mic – pro**duc**tion.
4. Words ending in "y, al, ise, ize, ate" are stressed on the 3rd syllable before the end. **Civilise** – e**co**nomy – eco**no**mical –**se**gregate.

PART THREE: WRITING

Introduction
- .....
- .....

Body 1/ body 2
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

Conclusion
- .....
- .....
- .....

Form of an essay

Important transition words and expressions:

Result	Addition	Compare	Contrast	Conclusion
Accordingly As A Result Therefore Thus	Furthermore In Addition Moreover	Comparatively Differently Similarly The same as	On The Contrary On The One Hand On The Other Hand However	At Last But Not Least To Conclude In Conclusion

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Hence		Likewise	Whereas	All In All Finally On The Whole

Introduction: topic sentence and Thesis statement

Topic sentence: it should include the key words mentioned in the topic.

Thesis statement: it is the last sentence in your introduction; it should give readers an idea of the most important points of your essay and make them want to read more. It can be a question.

Useful sentences:

- This composition (speech, discussion, statement) will **shed light** on the issue (the problem, the phenomenon) of …..
- Our solar system consists of an average star we call the Sun, the planets, the satellites of the planets, comets, asteroids, and meteoroids.
- Astronomy is an important science because it makes us aware of how we fit into the vast Universe.

Part four: Vocabulary

Vocabulary Of Safety First

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Synonym
Advertising/Advertisement	To advertise	Avertised	/	Publicity
Commerce	*To commercialize*	Commercialized	/	Trade
Competetion	To compete	Competed	/	Rivarly
Complaint	complain	/	/	Criticism/
Consumer /Consumption	To consume	Consuming	/	User/use
Eating	To eat	Eatable	/	Consumption
Exposure	To expose	Exposed	/	Contact
Harm	To harm	Harmful	Harmfully	Danger
Health	/	Healthy	Healthily	Wellbeing/Fitness
Industry/industrialization	To understrialize	Industrial/industrialized	Undestrially	Manufacturing
Influence	To influence	Influential	Influentially	Effect
Loss	To lose	Lost	/	Defeat/failure
Obesity	/	Obese	/	Fatness
Production	Product	Productive	Productively	Manufacture
Promotion	To promote	Promotional	Promotionally	advertising
Response	To respond	Responsive	Responsively	Reply/answer
Warning	To warn	Warned	/	Caution
Publicity	Publicize	Publicized	/	Advertising

Vocabulary of Astronomy and the Solar system

Noun	verb	Adjective	Adverb	Synonym

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Astronomy		Astronomical	Astronomically	Scientific study of stars and planets
Circle	To circle	circular	/	Round
Collision	To collide	/	/	crash
Depth	To deepen	deep	deeply	profundity
Destruction	To destroy	Destructive	Destructively	Damage
Difference	To differ	diffrent	diffrently	distinction
Discovery	To discover	Discovered	/	Detection
Distance	/	Distant	Distantly	Remoteness
Height	To heighten	High	high	tallness
Identification	To identify	Identified/identifiable	/	Recognition
Length	To lengthen	long	/	Span/extent
Revolution	To revolt	Revolutionary	/	Rebellion/Revolt
Similarity	/	Similar	Similarly	Likeness/Comparison
Transmission	Transmit	Transmitted	/	Broadcast
Width	Widen	Wide	Widely	Thickness
Orbit	To orbit	/	/	Path

Vocabulary of Solar System

Noun	**Verb**	**Adjective**	**Synonym**
Astronomy / astronomer	/	Astronomical Astronomic	Scientific study of stars and planets.
Orbit	To orbit	/	N: Path V: To Circle or revolve around another object; move in an orbit
Collision	To collide	/	Crash
Depth	To deepen	Deep	Profoundly
Heat	To heat	Hot	A form of energy that is transferred by a difference in temperature

Words	شرح	**Words**	شرح
universe	الكون	dust	غبار

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Astronomer	عالم الفلك	Orbit=path	مدار
Observe=watch-examine	رصد راقب	Distance=remoteness	بعد
telescope	منظار	astronaut	رائد فضاء
the sun	الشمس	Big bang theory	نظرية الانفجار الكبير
planet	كوكب	sky	سماء
comet	المذنب	space	الفضاء
Distant=remote. far away	بعيد	liquid	سائل
Galaxy	المجرة	Magnify	
space	الفضاء	evidence	دليل
stars	النجوم	massive	هائل
Asteroid	الكويكب نجمي الشكل	Astrology	علم التنجيم
Atmosphere	الغلاف جوي	Diameter	قطر
Black Hole	الثقب الاسود	Helium	الهليوم : عنصر غازى خفيف
Comet	المذنب	Hydrogen	الهيدروجين
Constellation=	مجموعة نجوم	collision=impact	تصادم
Crater=hole	حفرة فى الأرض يحدثها انفجار	(Height=tallness)≠ depth	ارتفاع
Density	كثافة	Discovery= exploration	اكتشاف
Dwarf Planet	كوكب قزم	Length	طول
Eclipse	كسوف	Similarity= resemblance	تشابه≠(difference)
Elliptical= egg-shaped/oval	بيضاوي الشكل	Width	عرض
Extinction=disappearance	انقراض	Dissimilar=different	غير متشابه
Extraterrestrial = **alien-Martian**	ناشئ خارج الأرض	depth	عمق
Gravity	جاذبية الارض	deep	عميق
Inferior		Wide ≠narrow	عريض
Light Year	سنة ضوئية	solid	صلب
Mass	كتلة	spacecraft	المركبة الفضائية
Matter= material, substance,	مادة	lunar	قمري
Meteorite	نيزك	gases	الغازات
Quasar	النجم الزائف أو شبيه النجم	Far=(distant ,remote) ≠near	بعيدا
Radiation	إشعاع	rock	صخرة
Rotation	دوران	ice	جليد
Terrestrial=earthly	ساكن الأرض وهو أحد سكان الأرض	farther	أبعد
astronaut	رائد فضاء	Astronomical	فلكي
Celestial bodies	الأجرام السماوية	heavenly body	الجسم السماوي
earth	أرض	Astronomy	علم الفلك
gas giant	العمالقة الغازية	cosmic	كوني
Hubble telescope	تلسكوب هابل	outer space	الفضاء الخارجي
inner planets	الكواكب الداخلية	atmospheric=climatic	جوي
Jupiter	كوكب المشتري	weighty=heavy	ثقيل
Mars	المريخ	solar system	النظام الشمسي
Mercury	عطارد	space exploration	استكشاف الفضاء
Milky Way	درب التبانة	Uranus	أورانوس

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NASA	وكالة ناسا	space station	محطة فضاء
Neptune	نبتون	Path=way,track	مسار
outer planets	الكواكب الخارجية	Hypothesis=supposition	فرضية
revolve	تدور حول	Prove	يبرهن-يثبت
rings	حلقات	Temperature	درجة الحرارة
rocket	صاروخ	Transmit	
satellite	قمر صناعي	Cold	
Saturn	زحل	warm	
solar	شمسي	Proof=evidence	

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