ملخص شامل لجميع دروس قواعد اللغة الانجليزية لجميع الشعب

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فروض واختبارات مع الحلول لكل المستويات — مجاناً

الاستاذ بن اسعيدي لغة انجيلزية 3 ثانوي درس خاص بجميع الشعب

Divide words into syllables

1. one vowel ⟶ one syllable. We count the number of vowels (a,i,e,o,u) “ y "is counted as a vowel also
2. two or three vowels together, count them as one syllable (isn’t a rule, there are some exceptions)
3. “e” at the end always isn’t counted as a syllable (exception; “e “can be counted as syllable at the end when preceded by Consonant +L . Eg: trouble)
4. “ed “at the end, is counted as one syllable only when preceded by “t or d “
5. “es” at the end, is counted as one syllable only when preceded by (c,s,x,z,ch,sh,ge)

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Modal verbs

Modals: are auxiliary verbs (helping verbs), they're used together with the main verb to express : ability , permission……

Modals + stem

Type	modals	Examples
Ability	Can could	*He can speak three languages *He could speak fluent English when he was 5
Permission	Can, may Could	*Can I sit in that chair please? *Could you open the window? *May I borrow your dictionary?
Advice	Should	*You should visit your dentist at least twice a year
Obligation	Must, have to	*I must memorize all rules *You have to take off your shoes before you get in the mosque
Possibility	May, can Could, might	*It looks nice, but it might be very expensive *He may be coming to see us tomorrow

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درس خاص بجميع الشعب لغة انجيلزية 3 ثانوي الاستاذ بن اسعيدي

CONDITION

(Providing that, as long as, so long as)

Eg:

We will eradicate corruption **providing that** we act now

Future (Main clause) — present simple (Subordinate clause)

The meaning:

we will eradicate corruption on condition that we act now.

Future (will +stem) + **As long as / Providing that / Provided that / So long as / Only if** + **present simple** he, she it (stem+s) I, you, we , they (stem)

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18

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Advice

to express advice, we use; Had better, should, ought to

Eg: They had better fight against corruption

(Had better, should, ought to) + stem

Negative form:

Had better not + stem

Purpose

to express purpose, we use: to, so as to, *and* in order to

Eg:

She wakes up early *in order* to be on time to work

(to, so as to, *and* in order to) + stem

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It's time / It's about time / It's high time

"It's time / It's about time / It's high time" are used to express

Desire or dissatisfaction; something should be done and that it is already a bit late

Eg :

It's high time you revised your lessons

Past simple

It's high time governments fought corruption

should
had better
ought to

It's time
It's about time
It's high time

+

subject + past simple
(stem +ed)

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Result

- **We can also express result by using the following link words:**

sentence (cause) + ; As a result, ; as a consequence, ; Consequently , , So ; Therefore, . Thus, ;So that, + sentence (result)

Eg :

Mohamed felt ill; therefore, he didn't go to school

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Result

Eg :

* **It is so hot that I can't sleep well**

Main clause (cause) subordinate clause (result)

* **Counterfeits are of such a bad quality that it is a waste of money to buy them**

to express result, we use ⇒

so + adj +that

such + noun phrase + that

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Wish

1/Present wish: (wish + past simple)

Eg: I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)

* Present wish expresses a regret about a present Situation

2/Past wish: (wish + past perfect)

Eg: I wish I hadn't stolen the public funds. (I stole the p.funds.)

*Past wish expresses a regret about a situation happened in the past

3/Future wish: (wish + would + stem)

Eg: I wish I could eradicate nepotism
(could with I, we)

*Future wish expresses a desire

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Active and passive voice

We use the passive voice when we focus on **the action** not on the doer of the action.

Eg Mohamed is playing football



Football **is being played by** Mohamed

Tenses	Active	Passive
Present simple	Play (s)	**(is, are)** played
Present perfect	(Has, have) played	(Has, have) **been** played
Present continuous	**(is, are) playing**	**(is, are) being played**
Past simple	played	**(Was, were)** played
Past perfect	Had played	Had **been** played
Past continuous	(Was, were) playing	(Was, were) **being** played
Future	Will play	Will **be** played

8

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Concession

to express concession, we use:

although, even though, though, despite, in spite of, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that

Eg:

- **Although he was older, he won the race**

although, even though, though, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that + { subject + verb }

Eg :

- **in spite of being strong, he was defeated.**

despite, in spite of + { A Noun phrase or a Gerund }

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Cause

To express cause, we use: Because, since, as, due to

Because of, owing to

Eg:

- **Mohamed can't run very fast because he is too fat**
- **Because of the snow, the flights were cancelled**

Sentence (result)	+	Because since as	+	subject + verb (cause)

Sentence (result)	+	Because of due to owing to	+	noun phrase (cause)

Note: those link words can be used in the first or in the middle of a sentence

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Asking a question(wh.question)

To ask a Wh. question we use the following rule

Wh + Auxiliary + Subject + Verb?

Note :if there is no auxiliary verb in the sentence we add verb (to do)

Eg :

The government closed schools

What did the government close?

- Note : when we ask a question about a subject we use the following rule

Wh + verb + object .....?

Eg :

Mohamed cleaned the board

Who cleaned the board?

To ask a question about :	*Wh.*
Person	Who
Thing	what
Place	Where
Time	when
Reason/cause	Why
Manner	How
Quantity	How many /how much
Distance	How far/how long
Age	How old
Purpose	What .....used for

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Direct and indirect speech

Eg :

He said “I play football “ ⟶ direct

He said that he played football ⟶ indirect

Present simple ⟹ past simple ⟹ past perfect

Present perfect ⟹ past perfect

Present continuous ⟹ past continuous

Note: We use this rule only when the reporting verbs in the past tense such as (said, told or asked ...)

Pronouns

Direct	Indirect
I	She/he
We	They
my	His/her
Our	Their
You	I/she/he
Your	His/her/ our

Modal verbs

Direct	Indirect
Will	Would
Can	Could
Shall	Should
May	Might
Have to	Had to
Must	Had to

Note : we change the model verbs to the past only when the reporting verbs in the past tense such as (said, told or asked ...)

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Similarity and Contrast

*To express Similarity, we use: like, (both…and), (and…. Too), (Not only ……but also)

Eg:

* Italian is difficult language. Spanish is difficult language
  Both Italian and Spanish are difficult languages.
  Italian is difficult language and Spanish is too
  Not only Italian is difficult language but also Spanish
  Like Italian, Spanish is difficult language

*To express Contrast, we use: unlike, whereas and while

Eg:

*Spanish is difficult. English is very easy
  Unlike Spanish, English is very easy.
  Spanish is difficult, while English is very easy

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Conditional (if, unless)

***Conditional type 1** : we use this type to talk about things are Possible in the future

Eg: if you revise your lessons, you will get a good mark

Present simple (if clause) — future (result clause)

If + present simple ⟶ future

***Conditional type 2** : we use this type to talk about imaginary things or something unreal

Eg : if the Martians invaded the earth , the would eat us

Past simple (if clause) — would +stem (result clause)

If + past simple ⟶ would +stem

Unless: means if not

Eg :

if we don't hurry, we will be late for the school

unless we hurry, we will be late for the school

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Word formation

Suffixes: are a letter or group of letters added to the ending of words to form a noun or adjective

Noun suffixes	Adjective suffixes
ation, tion , ion, ment, ness, ance, ence, ity, ty y, er, or, ing ,al	able, ible, ful, less, ful ,ed, ly, y, ous, al, ish , ive,ic, ent

Prefixes :a letter or group of letters added to the beginning of a word to make a new word

Prefixes	Dis, il, im , in ,ir , mis, de ,un Under, inter , ex , over, re

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Direct and indirect speech

1.Statement. eg : He said "I play football "

He said that he played football

2-Yes/No question. eg : * He asked"does Mohamed like football ? "

He asked if Mohamed liked football

* He asked " can Mohamed speak English ? "

He asked if Mohamed could speak English

3-Wh. question eg : He asked " what does Mohamed work ? "

He asked what Mohamed worked

4.Imperative (order) eg : He ordered " stop making noise "

He ordered to stop making noise

5. Negative imperative eg : He Said " don't smoke in the class "

He Said not to smoke in the class "

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