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Summary of 4 MS lessons

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Sequence one

1- Comparrtive (equality/ inequality):

- **Equality: as ..... as**

Eg: Ahmed is **as** tall **as** Amine

- **Inequality: not as .....as**

Eg: Tunisia is **not as** large **as** Algeria.

2- Expressing likes /dislikes

- ***Likes:* subject + like/ love/ enjoy/prefer + stem + ing**

*Eg: I **love playing** suduku.*

- ***Dislikes:* subject + dislike /hate.. + stem + ing**

*Eg: She **hates eating** pizza.*

3- The present simple:

- ***Subject (I/ you /we/they) + stem***
- ***Subject (he,she,it) +stem + (s)/(es***

Eg: - They clean the garden
- She goes to school every day.

To be	To have	To do
I ⇨ am He / she / it ⇨ is You / we / they ⇨ are	-I/ you/ we/ they ⇨ have - He /she/it ⇨ has	I /you /we/ they ⇨ do He/she/it ⇨ does

4- The past simple:

- ***Time markers:* yesterday/ ago / last week, month, year/ in 1970**
- ***regular verbs : stem + ed***
- ***Irregular verbs:* (see the list)**

*Eg: -we **went** to Oran last week.*
*- He **wrote** a short story.*

5- The future simple:

- ***Time marker:* tomorrow / next day, week, month, year/ in 2020**
- ***will + stem***

*Eg: I **will go** to Paris next summer holiday.*

6- The present perfect:

- ***Time marker:* since/for / already / recently /yet/ never/ ever .....**
- ***have/has + past participle***

*Eg: I **have already written** the lesson*
*She **has worked** here **since** 2013.*

7- Interrupted / simultaneous actions:

- ***Interrupted actions:***

➢ *When / as/ while + past continuous, past simple*

*Eg: **as I was cleaning** the floor, the telephone **rang**.*

➢ *past simple + When / as/ while past continuous*

*Eg: The light **went off while** she was revising her lessons.*

- ***Simultaneous actions:***

➢ *When / as/ while + past continuous, past continuous.*

*Eg: I **was reading** a book while they **were playing** soccer.*

Sequence two

5. Time conjunctions:

➢ *When / before /after / until / as soon as / while*

- ***Time conjunction + present simple, future simple***

*Eg: **As soon as** I arrive, I **will** call you.*

- ***future simple + time conjuction + present simple***

*Eg: She **will** work **after** she **graduates**.*

6. Conditional type 1 :

- ***If + present simple, future simple***

*Eg: **If** I **get** my Bem exam, I **will** make a big party.*

- ***Future simple + if + present simple***

*Eg: He **will** succeed **if** he revises his lessons.*

7. Suffixes

- *We use **suffixes (er/ or /ist / ian)** to form names of jobs*

Eg: teacher- sailor- artist – musician

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5. Prefixes

- We use **prefixes (il /im /in /un / dis /ir)** to form **opposites**

Eg: possible – **im**possible / fair – **un**fair
Agree – **dis**agree / logical – **il**logical

Sequence three

1. Time sequencers:

- first, next, then, after that, finally
- We use **time sequencers** to give instructions (making a recipe)

2. The imperative :

- **Positive: stem** Eg: **clean** the board.
- **Negative: don't + stem** Eg: **don't play** in the street.

3. The comparative form :

- **Short adjective + er + than**

Eg: Algeria is **larger than** Morocco.

- **More + long adjective + than**

Eg: Tigers are **more dangerous than** dogs.

- **Irregular adjectives:**

Good	Better than
Bad	Worse than
Less	Less than
Much/Many	More than
Far	Farther than

4. Giving advice :

- we use **should /shouldn't** to give advice

Eg: - you shouldn't eat junk food.
- children should practise sport.

Sequence four

1. The superlative form :

- **The + short adjective + est**

Eg: Algeria is **the largest** country in Africa.

- **The most + long adjective**

Eg: China is the most populated country in the world .

- **Irregular adjectives:**

Good	the best
Bad	the worst
Less	the least
Much/Many	the most
Far	the farthest

2. The passive voice :

- **Present** : subject + am /is /are + past participle + by + object

Eg: The teacher **explains** the lesson **(active)**

The lesson **is explained** by the teacher

- **Past** : subject + was/were + past participle + by + object

Eg: The child **broke** the window.

The window **was broken** by the child

3. Relative pronouns :

- We use relative pronouns to connect 2 sentences and avoid repetition

Who /that → person
Which /that → animal/object
Where → place
When → time

Eg: **1**-The police found the boy. He disappeared last week.
-The police found the boy **who** disappeared last week
2-This is the cat. It belongs to John.
-This is the cat **which** belongs to john.
3- This is the school. I studied there.
-This is the school **where** I studied.
4- He was born in 1962. Algeria got its independence the same year.
-He was born in 1962 **when** Algeria got its independence.

4. Discourse markers

- **Contrast :** whereas, but, unlike, however
- **Reason :** because , since
- **Effect** : so, therefore, consequently, as a result.
- **Addition** :also, in addition, and, moreover - furthermore
- **Giving examples**: like such, as

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Pronunciation

1. Long vowels:

/i:/	meet – eat- feet
/ɜ:/	girl – world - bird
/ɔ:/	more – for -
/u:/	suit – boots - foot
/ ɑ:/	car – far -

2. short vowels

/i/	hit – sit – bit
/e/	pen – set – let
/æ/	bag – cat - fat
/ɒ/	top – knot - hot
/ʌ/	but – cut - cup
/u/	put – book – good
/ə/	about – elephant -again

3. Diphthongs:

Diphtong is the combination of two vowels in one syllable. There are 8 diphtongs:

/əʊ/	/aʊ/	/aɪ/	/eɪ/
nose no	stone now	Buy five	Bay Say
/ɪə/	/eə/	/ɔɪ/	/ʊə/
here spear	air there	Oil boy	Sure tour

4. Silent letters:

Silent letters are letters which written but not pronounced

Eg: Knot – thumb – autumn – wrong – wheel – knife – Wednesday – ghost – turnip – should

5. Consonant cluster:

It's is the combination of two or more consonants that are not separated by a vowel .There occur in 3 positions :

A. Initial : school
B. Middle : hundred .
C. Final : elephant

6. Triphthongs :

Thriphtong is the combination of Three vowels in one syllable. There are 5 thriphtongs:

/aʊə/	/ɔɪə/	/əʊə/	/eɪə/	/aɪə/
tower	Royal	Slower	Player	Higher

7. Intonation :

polite request (↗) :
Eg: I would like a cup of coffee, please ↗ ?
yes/no questions (↗):
Eg: do you like football ↗?
wh questions (↘):
Eg: what's your name ↘?

8. Pronunciation of 'ed':

/t/** after: **p, k, ch, sh, ss, c, x, gh, th
Eg:cooked- washed- laughed - fixed
/d/** after: **b, l, m, n, r, v, s, z
Eg: joined – killed – rubbed- offered
/id/** after: **t, d
Eg: created – needed

9. Pronunciation of 's':

***/s/** after: p- k- t-f-th-ph.*
Eg: picks- caps -
***/z/** after: b-d-g-l-m- n -r-v-y*
Eg: words – bags – clogs - plays
***/iz/** after: s- c-x-z- ch- sh*
Eg: boxes – watches - buses- dishes



Best wishes for Bem 2019
Your teacher

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