

Revision Of English

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After & Before (Foreign Languages)

After /As soon as

- **After** : it comes in the middle or at the beginning of the sentence

Ex :

- After he had passed his exam, He went to the park .

Note :

The remarkable thing is that the structure of the conjunction « After » is like this :

After + Verb in past perfect , Subject + Verb in past simple.

Before

- **Before** : it comes in the middle or the beginning of the sentence

Ex :

- Before he went to the park, he had passed his exam.

Note :

The remarkanble thing here also is the structure which is quite different from After and the structure is :

- Before + subject + verb in past simple, subject + verb in past perfect

Until

- **Until** : it comes only in the middle

Ex : I didn't leave until she had finished her work

Note :

Until has a unique structure , different from the others and this structure is :

- Subject + past simple in negative form + until + Subject + Verb in past perfect

Or :

- Subject + verb in past perfect + until + subject + verb in past simple

Tasks : From Bac Foreign Languages

1_ After the mayans had flourshed all over central america, the mysteriously disappeared

➤ Before
.....

2_ The byzantines invaded Tipaza. Tipaza fell into decay

➤ After.....
.....

3_ Ancient egyptians mummified the bodies of the dead. They put the mummies in tombs.

➤ After
.....

4_ The athenian society moved forward. Athens renounced military oriented education.

➤ After
.....

5_ The war in iraq made the country unstable. Many items of its cultural heritage were stolen.

➤ After
.....

6_ Some people did not receive enough formal education. They have become famous.

➤ As soon as
.....

Task 2 : Rewrite with Before or After

- I had finished my homework. Then, I went to bed.

→ _____

- She had dinner. Then, she went for a walk.

→ _____

- We watched the movie. Then, we had some snacks.

→ _____

- They cleaned the house. Then, they had decorated it for the party.

→ _____

- I studied for the exam. Then, I had taken a nap.

→ _____

Inspite of / Despite of

- **Inspite of , despite , and although** are all used to show contrast .

Ex :

- Whistleblowing is necessary. A lot of companies are not in favour of whistleblowing
- Despite the necessity , a lot of companies are not in favour of whistleblowing.

Note :

As we said before inspite of , despite are used for showing contrast but don't you notice the structure ?

Let's hop into it :

Inspite of / Despite / Although + Gerund (Noun + Ing).

N.B : Inspite the fact that , Despite the fact that , although , eventhough , though , are easier because you simply repeat the same sentence.

Ex :

- In Spite The Fact That the boy succeeded , he was poor.
- In spite the fact that , despite the fact that , though , although , though + subject + rest of the sentence.

Tasks From Bac :

1_ The young boy succeeded in his studies although he was poor.

- Despite

2_ People still love sport.Sport has become corrupt.

- Although

3_ The site of Tipaza is classified as a World Heritage Site. Little effort is mead to preserve it.

- Although

4_ The Teacher were preoccupied with other subjects. The moral aspect was not neglected.

➤ Although
.....

5_ Whistleblowing is necessary. A lot of companies are not in favour of whistleblowing.

➤ Despite
.....

6_ Youths are aware of the dangers. They take risks.

➤ Despite
.....

7_ Governments are making efforts to eradicate corruption. It is still prevalent in our society.

➤ Despite
.....

8_ favoured students come late. Favoured students are never penalized.

➤ Although
.....

9_ Children are less motivated. They have all the necessary means to learn home.

➤ In spite of
.....

10_ Countries have agreed to fight artifact trafficking. A lot of archaeological objects are still being smuggled.

➤ Despite
.....

11_ The soil was arid. Sumerians developed a sophisticated agriculture.

➤ Although
.....

12_ The British came from different origins, but they succeeded to build a flourishing society.

- In spite of
.....

So...That / Such...That

- Easy Lesson because Those are used for making meaning more powerful, and their rule is clear-cut.

The Rule Says :

- **So + Adjective + That**

Ex :

The car was expensive, we couldn't buy it.

- The Car was **so** expensive **that** we couldn't buy it.

The Rule Of Such...That Says :

- **Such + Noun Phrase + That**

Ex :

It was good film, i watched it twice.

- It was such a good film that i watched it twice.

Tasks from Bac :

1_ Tipaza had a strategic location. Tipaza attracted many conquerors.
(such ... that)

-
.....

2_ Corruption is a widespread problem. All parts of society must fight corruption. (such ... that)

-
.....

3_ Brain drain has a negative impact on poor countries. Therefore, it reduces their evolution. (such ... that)

➤
.....

4_ Sumerians were conscious of their rights. They compiled law.(so ... that)

➤
.....

5_ Corruption is widespread. Many associations launched an international campaign to eradicate the phenomenon. (so ... that)

➤
.....

6_ Reading is an important skill.Students ought to master it in early age. (such ... that)

➤
.....

Condition

It is a condition to something happened it can be only achieved by some connectors which are :

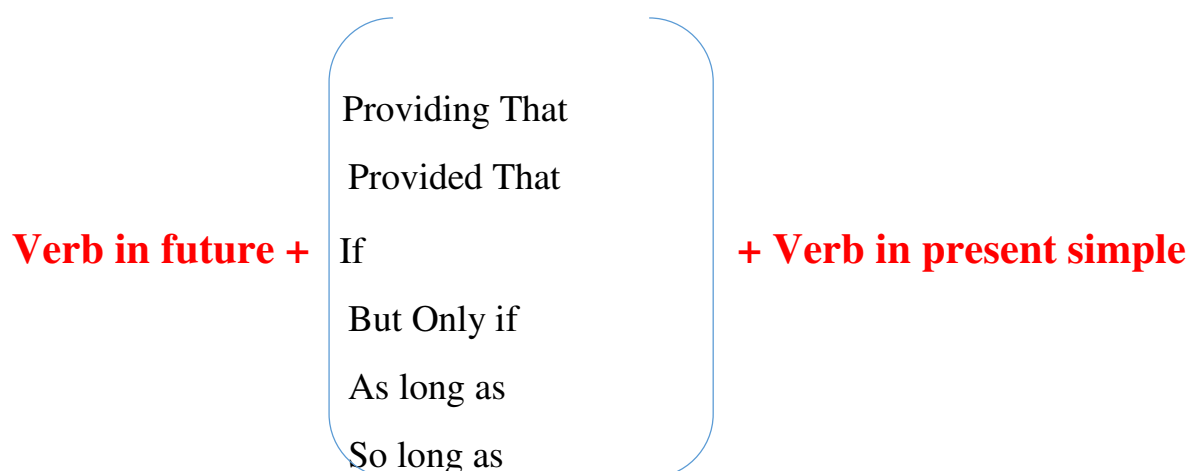
- Providing That , As long as , if , Provided That , So long as , Only if , But Only if

Ex :

1_Scientists will develop space technology. They will be able to explore other planets. (if)

- **If** scientists develop space technology, They will be able to explore other planets

Structure :



Or :

You can start with the connector like this :

- Providing that + Subject + Verb in Present simple, Subject + Verb in future

Tasks From Bac :

1_ The manager and the workers trust each other. The company's productivity increases.

-provided
that.....

2_ Fans have trust in sport. Sport is clean (as long as)

-
.....

3_ Governments of different countries cooperate. Governments of different countries eradicate money laundering. (Provided That)

-
.....

4_ Archaeologists continue digging in the site. Archaeologists will find more sarcophagi. (Provided That)

➤
.....

5_ Intellectuals do not leave. The sending countries improve the socio-economic situation. (Provided That)

➤
.....

6_ Ethical principles are maintained. Educators transmit the traditions of ethical thinking to each generation of student. (Providing That)

➤
.....

7_ Followers will not be deceived by influencers anymore. Followers should check information on social media. (Provided That)

➤
.....

Wish & Regret

Those Terms are used to show how i wish something to happen or to get ,while regretting something is the opposite because i wish that something didn't happen.

And those we achieve them by some connectors, they are :

- **I wish**
- **If Only**

But there are 4 distinct categories of wishes, they are :

1_Present wish :

If the wish was in the present we use past simple.

- If the something that i want is in the present like now i wish something to happen.

Ex :

- I **wish** i **spoke** German.

2_Past wish (Regret):

I was wishing something to happen in the past we use the past perfect.

- Past Perfect Form :
S + Had + Past Participle of the verb

Ex :

- I **wish** i **had** more time to revise.

3_Future wish :

I wish something will happen in the future.

- We use this form or structure :

Wish + would + Stem (Verb without to)

Ex :

- I wish he would stop smoking one day.

N .B : Future wish is often used for complaining about something

The example shows that the smoker is annoyed because of smoke.

4_Dreams or unreal situations :

We can talk about unreal situation that is quite imposible to happen with :

Wish + Could to show that it is a dream or unreal situation

Ex :

- I wish i were you.

Note :

- In 'wish' if the first sentence is in the positive meaning , you should flip it to negative and vice-versa.

Summary with tips :

- If the sentence that is given to you , the verb is in the present change it to present.
- Verb in the past change it to past perfect.
- If the sentence have a negative form change it to positive.
- If the sentence have a positive form change it to negative.
- Both would / could are used for unreal situations (i mentioned them for more details only)

Tasks From Bac :

1_Public authorities do not take enough measures to combat smuggling.

➤ I wish
.....

2_I wish all countries(contribute) in the fight against corruption soon.

3_I have a strong desire to set foot on the Moon someday.

➤ I wish
.....

4_i regret that teenagers are treated as investments that generate huge profits.

➤ I wish
.....

5_You should choose a school that meets your needs.

➤ If i were you,.....
.....

6_I regret my parents didnt read me fairy tales.

➤ I wish
.....

7_Not all children can attend school.

➤ I wish
.....someday.

Advice

- To show that you are giving advices, you should use :

Should, Had better , Ought to , Must, Need to.

Ex :

- You should stop smoking.
- You ought to stop smoking.

Tasks from bac : Rewrite sentence 'a' to have the same meaning of sentence 'b'.

1_The authorities should sensitize parents to the importance of education.

➤ Authorities had better
.....

2_I should stop eating junk food.

➤ I
.....

3_Parents feel that government should reduce junk food advertising.

➤ Government
.....

4_The authorities should ban hazardous sites.

➤ The authorities
.....

5_Stakeholders had better work together to put an end to violence.

➤ Stakeholders
.....

6_The government should abolish child labour.

- The government
.....

It's high time

- It is used when you realise that something is already late to do it.

Ex :

- It's high time that government banned money laundering.

Note :

- This lesson is generally attached with the previous lesson because in the BAC Exam they will give you a sentence that it has the word 'should or had better or must' and the next sentence it has 'It's high time'

Structure :

It's high time + Subject + Verb in past tense

Example from Bac :

1_ I feel strongly that i should stop eating junk food.

- It's high time i stopped eating junk food.

Tasks from Bac :

1_It's high time the United Nations (redouble)
efforts to fight corruption.

2_Parents feel that the government should reduce junk food
advertising.

- It's high time
.....

3_The authorities should ban hazardous sites.

➤ It's high time
.....

4_African women do not enjoy the same legal rights as men.

➤ It's high time
.....

5_Stakeholders had better work together to put an end to violence.

➤ It's high time
.....

5_The government should abolish child labour.

➤ It's high time
.....

6_Children's education is going downgraded. Muslim countries must give it priority.

➤ It's high time
.....

Unless

- Is used for negation.
- It replaces If...not.

Ex :

- If you do not study , you will fail
- **Unless** you study, you will fail

Note :

- When we use 'Unless' we should omit the negation.

Tasks from Bac :

1_If governments do not fight piracy, businesses will suffer big losses in revenue.

➤ Unless
.....

2_If governments do not tighten their borders safety measures, illegal migration will increase enormously.

➤ Unless governments
.....

3_People are reminded of moral standards. They don't cheat.

➤ Unless
.....

4_If everybody is involved in the field of education, there will be positive change.

➤ Unless
.....

5_Companies apply whistleblowing rules. Companies suffer great financial losses.

➤ Unless
.....

6_If the education system doesn't address the problem, violence will prevail.

➤ Unless
.....

7_If Muslims didn't translate Greek works, western scholars couldn't study Greek science.

➤ Unless
.....

8_If minimum age requirements for schooling are enforced, children will not have to work

➤ Unless
.....

N.B :

- 'Unless' it can be situated in the middle of a sentence or at the beginning of a sentence.

Cause & Result

- When we try to say that something is caused by something we use some connectors to indicate what we said

Those connectors are :

1_Cause :

Because, Since , As , due to , owing to , for , because of .

2_Result :

As a result , Consequently, So , So that , Thus , Therefore.

Ex :

- Junk food is so severe that it is tough to get rid of it .
- It is tough to get rid of junk food **because** it is so severe.
- Saharans moved away with their livestock because the climate became much drier.
- Due to the dryness of the climate, Saharans moved away with their livestock.

Structure :

1_Cause :

Sentence + Because, Since, As + Subject + Verb.

Sentence + Because of , Due to , For , Owing to + Noun Phrase .

2_Result :

Sentence + As a result, Consequently, As a consequence , So , Thus ,
Therefore + Sentence

Note :

- When you express result try to make it logic, You start with the cause then the result .
- If the connector is given in the beginning of a sentence, grab the result , do comma then the cause.

Tasks from Bac :

1_Some workers generally get promotions. They respect their company's code of conduct. (As a result)

➤
.....

2_The environment is devastated because people over consume products.

➤ Because of
.....

3_Advertising is very aggressive. Therefore, it should be banned.

➤ Because
.....

4_Americans eat in restaurants. The restaurants are reasonably priced.
(Because)

➤
.....

5_People cannot distinguish between real and fake pictures. Instagram pictures are skillfully filtered (Because)

➤
.....

6_Houses were poorly built, that's why they often collapsed.

➤ Because
.....

7_The Sahara became dry due to reduced precipitation and higher temperature.

➤ Owing to
.....

8_Parents have to control their childrens's use of the internet because there are some dangerous sites.

➤ Because of
.....

9_Children are deceitfully convinced. Children are easily kidnapped. (As a result)

➤
.....

Syllables

- Syllabifying words can help us in identifying where the stress is , to syllabify any word we have 3 rules :

Rule N°1 :

- Each vowel equal one syllable

Ex :

Improve → 2 Syllables

Educate → 3 Syllables

Website → 2 Syllables

Ethical → 3 Syllables

Rule N°2 :

- 2 or 3 vowels attached with each other generally we consider them as a One vowel

Ex :

Beautiful → 3 syllables

Website → 2 syllables

Treated → 2 syllables

Tree → 1 syllable

Rule N°3 :

- The last 'e' we don't consider it as a vowel indicating a syllable because it is muted

Ex :

Improve → 2 syllables

Educate → 3 syllables

Site → 1 syllable

Tree → 1 syllable

Task : Classify the words according to their number of syllables

Corruption, Education , Teacher , Choices , Types , Skills

1 syllable	2 syllable	3 syllable	4 syllable

Stress

- It is the force that we do when pronouncing some words, to know the place of the stress helps you pronounce the word correctly.
- It has some specific rules , we'll see them.

Rules :

1_Rule N°1 :

- One syllable words , The stress is on the whole word
- Ex : Tree → 1 syllable word it means that stress is in the whole word

2_Rule N°2 :

- Verbs usually have the stress on the second syllable
- Ex : Di~~re~~ct (diRECT)

3_Rule N°3 :

- Nouns , Adjective ,and Adverbs have the stress on the first syllable
- Ex : ~~Fu~~nnny (FUNny)

4_Rule N°4 :

- Words ending with suffixes (able , ial , cian , ery , ian , ia , ient , ish , osis , ible , ious , ic , tion , sion)
- You count the syllables and the stress is before the suffix
- Ex : Infor~~ma~~tion (inforMAtion)

5_Rule N°5 :

- Words ending with suffixes (ous , cy , phy , gy , ical , ence , ate , ent)
- You count the syllables and the stress is in the Second before the suffix
- Ex : ~~cr~~itical (CRItical)

6_Rule N°6 :

- Words ending with suffixes (ade , ee , ese , eer , que , tee , oon)
- Generally the stress is in the suffix itself
- Ex : Guarant~~ee~~ (guaranTEE)

7_Rule N°7 :

- Compound nouns (word made up of 2 nouns)
- The stress is on the first Noun in the compound word
- Ex : ~~Sea~~Food (SEAfood)

8_Rule N°8 :

- Compound adjectives (2 adjectives in one word)
- The stress is usually on the second syllable
- Ex : Blue ~~Ey~~ed

9_Rule N°9 :

- Reflexive pronouns (Myself, Yourself ...)
- The stress is in the second syllable which has the 'self' word
- Ex : Myself (mySELF)

Tasks From BAC : Classify The words according to the stressed syllables

Distinction , Economic , Property , Enjoy , Preservation , Civilisation ,
Temples , Inspire , Greenwashing , Published , Destructiveness ,
Kinds , Education , Environment , Drawbacks , Personality ,
Destination , Activity , Harmful , Resources , Information , Protect ,
Authorities , Minimize

First syllable	Second Syllable	Third Syllable	Fourth Syllable

Active & Passive Voice

- We transform from active to passive to emphasize the doer of the action but in passive form.
- We have some steps to transform from active to passive.

Structure of active voice :

- Subject + Verb + Object

Structure of Passive voice :

- Object + To be + Verb + **By** + Subject

N.B :

- When we transform from active to passive we should do some conjugation

Ex :

- Digital piracy harms creativity.
- Creativity **is** harmed **by** digital piracy.

Pronouns Change :

I → Me

You → You

He/She → Him , Her

It → It

We → Us

They → Them

Note :

- **You** might be wondering how i conjugate to be in the appropriate tense
- **To be** is conjugated in the tense of the verb
- If the main verb was conjugated in the past so the verb to be should be in the past also and etc

Tasks from Bac :

1_ Migrants are being exploited and mistreated by criminal traffickers

➤ Criminal traffickers

2_ Satellites improve the accuracy of weather forecast.

➤ The accuracy of weather forecast

3_ Nasa has confirmed the discovery of Kepler 452b.

➤ The discovery of Kepler 452b

- 4_ European countries introduced teaching Earth observation in high school science classes.
- Teaching Earth observation
- 5_ The Ministry of Education sets strict guidelines for schools.
- Strict
- 6_ Thousands of tourists visit Rome every year.
- Rome
- 7_ Some Mayan temples were covered by the jungle.
- The jungle
- 8_ Fairy tales portray moral lessons.
- Moral lessons

Direct & Indirect Speech

- When we try to perform or report a speech , one said it.
- We use some words to declare that is not our speech but the speaker said it and i'm reporting it from his tongue

Those words are :

- To declare , Say , Announce , Order , Ask ...

Ex :

- "Why must we spend money on space exploration?" he asked.
- He asked why we **had spent** money on space exploration.

Note :

- If the sentence given to you in the BAC exam , has a verb in present simple
- DON'T Change tenses , just change the necessary ones.

• The remarkable thing that captures our minds is the tense change
There is a specific change for the tenses , they are :

Present Simple → Past Simple
Present Continuous → Past Continuous
Past Continuous → Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect Continuous → Present Perfect Continuous
Past Simple → Past Perfect
Past Perfect → Past Perfect
Present Perfect → Past Perfect

Time Change :

Today → That day
Yesterday → The day before
Tomorrow → The next day
Next week → The following week
Last week → The previous week
Ago → Before
This (Time) → That
This/That (Adjective) → The
Here → There

Modal Change :

May → Might
Can → Could
Will → Would
Must → Had to
Should → Should
Ought to → Ought to

Another Example from Bac :

- "Kepler 452b could be experiencing now what the Earth will undergo", says Caldwell.
 - Caldwell says that Kepler 452b could be experiencing now what the Earth will undergo.
- "The Maya civilisation collapsed because of climate change", the archaeologist declared.
 - The archaeologist declared that the Maya civilisation **had collapsed** because of climate change.

Tasks from Bac :

1_ Archaeologists claimed, "people lived on the edge of the desert thousands of years ago"

➤ Archaeologists claimed

2_ "The Internet offers limitless amounts of information", he said.

➤ He said that

3_ Historians declared, "Many great changes influenced the Anglo-Saxon language."

➤ Historians declared that

4_ The writer said, "You may harm your audience with unchecked information."

➤ The writer told the journalists

5_ "Have athletes encountered any pressure?", the journalist said.

➤ The journalist asked

6_ "Parents must focus on positive things", Gary said.

➤ Gary said that

7_ "Space research is both a cultural and an industrial imperative," Dr. Paul Weissenberg says.

➤ Dr. Paul Weissenberg says

Expressing Similarities & Differences

- To express that two things share similarities or difference between them through some words.

They are :

- **Similarities :**

Like , The same as , Such as , Both ... and , Similar to , Too.

- **Differences :**

Unlike , Whereas , While , But , Different from , In contrast to.

Ex :

- Internet advertisements should be banned and TV ads should be banned, too.
- Both Internet advertisements and TV should be banned.
- Unlike Algeria, USA is developed country.

Tasks from Bac :

1_ Bullying is physical violence. Bullying is verbal violence. (Both ... and)

➤

2_ Both USA and Singapore place a high value on education.

➤ Like.....

3_ The teacher provides help in the classroom. Technology assists learning at anytime. (While)

➤

4_ Girls read fairy tales but boys watch Mangas.

➤ Unlike

5_ A bribe is an act of corruption. A gift is not an act of corruption. (Unlike)

➤

Final 'S'

- To more sound like an English learner , you should know when you pronounce /s/ , /z/ ,and /iz/

For this there is simple rule , you need just follow it :

Rules :

- For /S/ , You should see what comes before the 's' if you see (P , T , K , C , Q , F , AUGH , OUGH , PH , TH) classify it as an /S/.

- For **/IZ/** , If you saw these letters (S, SS, X, Z, ZZ, CE, CH , SH, GE) , classify it as an **/IZ/**.
- For **/Z/** , every letter except what we mentioned .

Task Form Bac : Classify the words according to their ends

Choices, Takes , Opporunities , Facts , Flies , Authorities ,
Smugglers , Amounts , Sources

/S/	/Z/	/IZ/

Final /D/

- The same as previous lesson , we just see the before ending and we classify whether it is /d/ , /t/, or /id/
- For **/T/** : SS, CE, K ,C ,P ,F, OUGH , AUGH , PH , X ,CH , SH
- For **/ID/** : T, D
- For **/D/** : The rest of letters

Task from Bac : Classify the words according to their endings

Revealed , Advanced , Repeated , Endangered , Passed , Shortened ,
Attempted , Provided , Coughed , Dreamed .

/D/	/T/	/ID/

Conditional

- To express that something to be happened it needs a stimulation by another thing
- It has 4 types , They are :

1_ Type 00 :

- We name it 'General Truth'
- It comes like this :

If + Present Simple , Present Simple .

Ex :

- If you heat the water at 100 C° , it boils.

2_ Type 01 :

- We call it 'a situation possible to happen'
- It goes like this :

If + Present Simple + Future Simple

Ex :

- If you study hard, You will succeed.

3_ Type 02 :

- We usually give it a name of 'Situation impossible to happen'
- It goes like this :

If + Past Simple + Would + Stem

Ex :

- If you studied hard , You would succeed

4_ Type 03 :

- We name it 'A desire to change something'
- It goes like this :

If + Past Perfect + Would have + Past Participle

Ex :

- If you had studied hard, You would have succeeded.

Try This :

1_ Scientists will develop space technology.They will be able to explore other planets. (if)

➤
.....

Thanks ,
