



ملخص شامل لجميع دروس قواعد اللغة الانجليزية لجميع الشعب

prof.benseidi

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)

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

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)

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

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

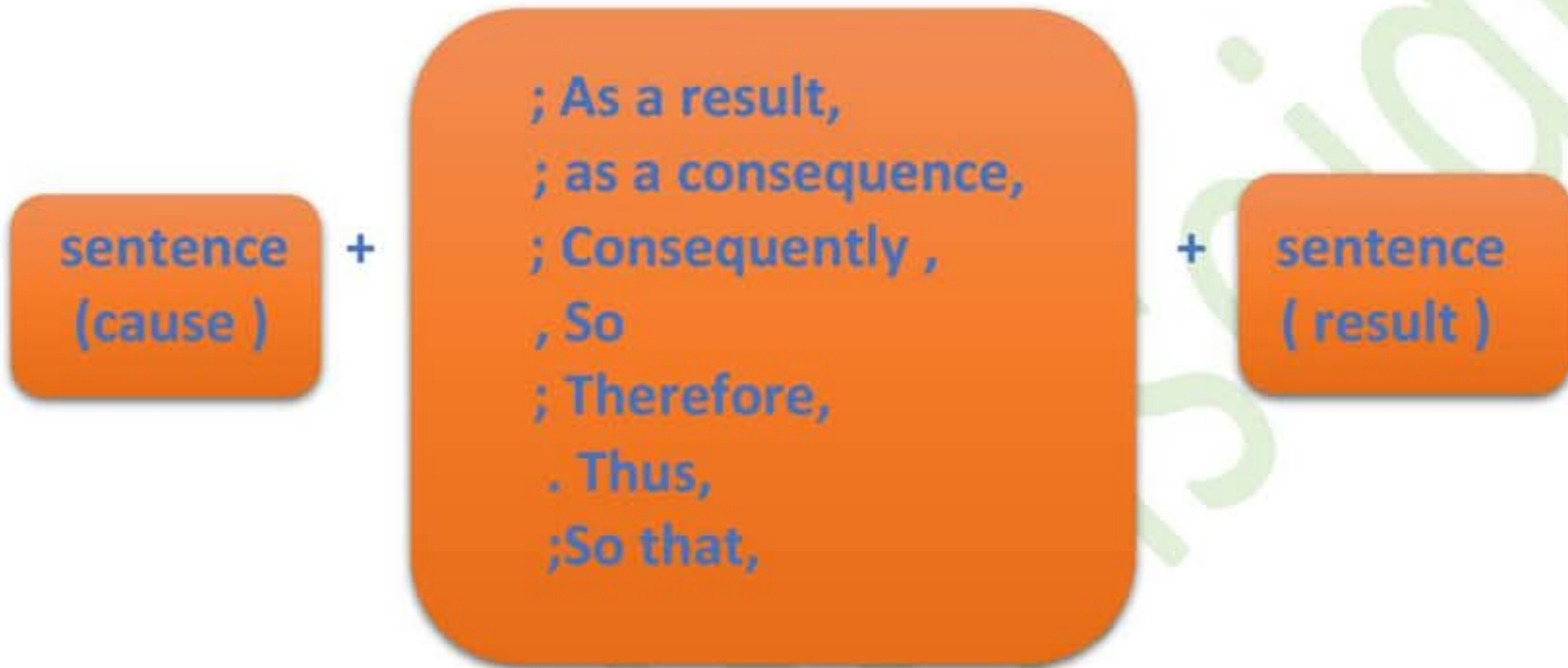
It's time
It's about time
It's high time

+

subject + past simple
(stem +ed)

Result

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



Eg :

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

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

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)

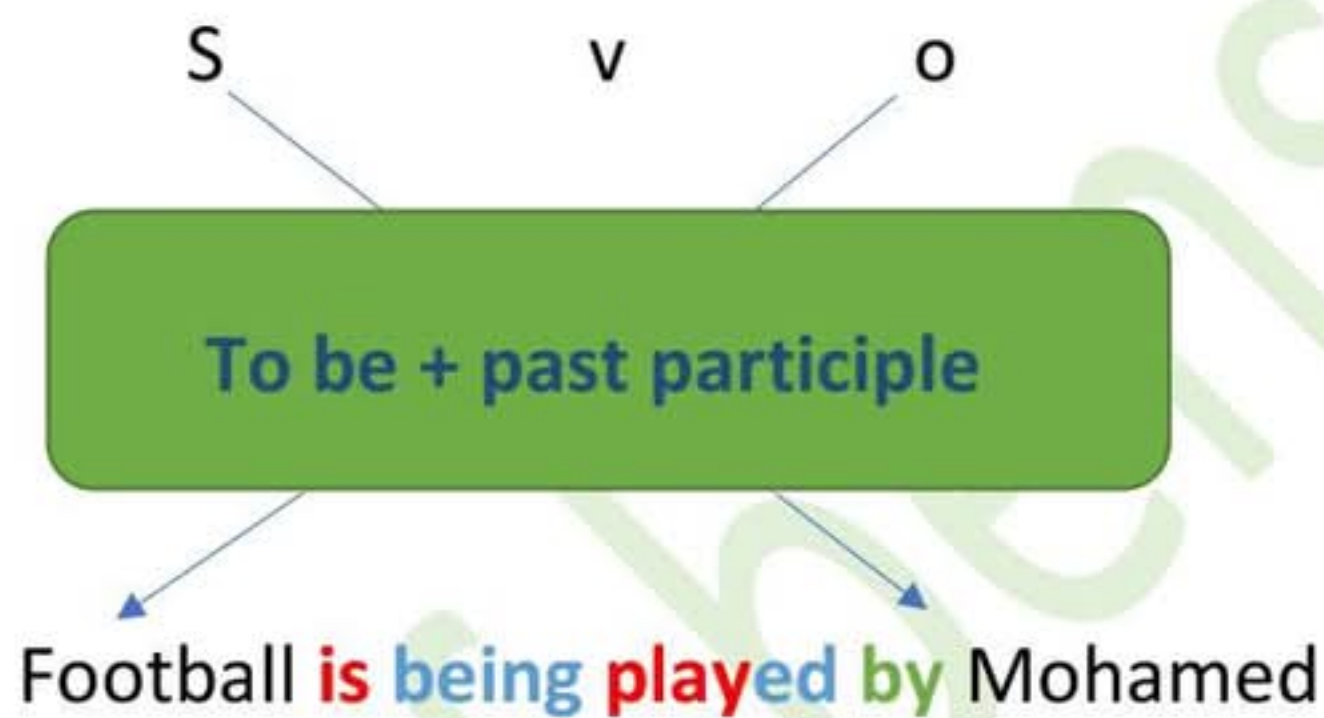
Eg: I **wish** I **could eradicate** nepotism
(could with I, we)

* **Future** wish expresses a **desire**

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



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

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** }

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

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?

<i>To ask a question about :</i>	<i>Wh.</i>
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	Whatused for

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 ...)

Similarity and Contrast

*To express **Similarity**, we use: **like, (both...and), (and.... Too), (Not onlybut 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

www.dzexams.com

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
----------	--

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 "