

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH LESSONS

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3ASLLE / 3ASL

Part one: Grammar lessons

Lesson 1: Expressing Wish and Regret

Examples:

I wish the **present** anti-corruption laws **were** tougher. (wish/ about a present situation)

I wish our fellow citizens **had heard** our call for fighting corruption **earlier**. (Regret about sth in the past)

I wish our government **would pass** anti-corruption laws **soon**. (Desire for change)

Rule:

- I wish +past simple= wish/Regret about a present situation by imagining its opposite.
- I wish + past perfect= Regret about something in the past.
- I wish + would / would not + stem = desire for change in the near future. (Soon, someday...)
- Be careful: we say I wish **I/ we could** .. . Not I wish I would...
- **“Were”** is used instead of “was” after wish with all the subject pronouns.

Lesson 2: It's High Time/ It's About Time

Examples:

It's high time we **organized** ourselves into an anti corruption association.

It's about time we **fought** pollution.

Rule:

It's high time= it's about time

1. It's (high/about) time+ past simple = means that the action should have been done earlier. (it is a complaint or a criticism).

Lesson:3 As Long As/Providing That/ Provided That...

Examples:

[We will eradicate corruption] [**Providing that** we act now] .

Main clause: the result
The future

Subordinate clause : the condition
Present simple

[We will win]

[**as long as** we work together as a team]

Main clause: the result
The future

Subordinate clause : the condition
Present simple

Rule: If / but only if/provided that/ providing that/ as long as + subject+ present simple (,)
subject+ future simple.

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Or: subject+ future simple+ **provided that/providing that/if/but only if/ as long as**+ subject+ present simple.

Lesson :4 Expressing Advice

Examples:

“**Had better**” and “**had better not**” are used to express advice or recommendation.

Examples:

- 1) You **'d better /had better** take your umbrella with you today.

Had better + stem (infinitive without “to”)

- 2) You **had better not** miss your mathematic classes.

Had better not + stem (infinitive without “to”)

Rule:

- When we want to give **advice** or **recommendation** in English, we use:
- Had better + stem (infinitive without “to”)
- Had better not + stem (infinitive without “to”)

Lesson 5: Expressing Obligation/Prohibition/Lack of Obligation.

Examples:

- Government **must** fight bribery. **Obligation**
- Businessmen **have to** contribute in the fight against bribery. **Obligation**
- The banking system **must not** accept big amounts of money without knowing their source. **Prohibition**
- Ordinary workers **do not have to** declare the source of their money. **Lack of obligation**

Rule:

- **By obligation we mean:** the action that someone have to or must do.
- **By prohibition we mean:** the action that someone must not do.
- **By lack of obligation we mean:** the action that someone is not obliged to do. The doer has the choice between doing it or not. It is also called lack of necessity.
 - To express obligation we use: **must, have to ,has to.**
 - To express prohibition we use: **must not (mustn't)**
 - To express absence or lack of obligation we use: **do/does not have to.**

Lesson 6: “So+adjective+that” and “Such+noun phrase+that”

Examples:

- 1- Counterfeiting is harmful . It should be eradicated.
Counterfeiting is **so** harmful **that** it should be eradicated.
- 2- There are many forms of Counterfeiting. They cannot be easily identified.
There are **so** many forms of Counterfeiting **that** they cannot be easily identified.
- 3- Laundered money is of illegal sources. It is a crime to use it.
Laundered money is of **such** illegal sources **that** it is a crime to use it.

Rule:

To express consequences (results) we use:

Form 1: So + **adjective** +that

Form2: So + **many/much** +that

Form3: such+ **noun phrase** +that

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Lesson 7: The Passive Voice.

a- Affirmative Form:

Tenses	Active voice	Passive voice	Rule
Present simple	The teacher explains the lesson.	The lesson is explained <u>by</u> the teacher.	Is/are +past participle...
Past simple	The teacher explained the lesson	The lesson was explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Was/were + pp
Present perfect	The teacher has explained the lesson	The lesson has been explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Has/have + been + pp
Past perfect	The teacher had explained the lesson	The lesson had been explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Had + been + pp
Present continuous	The teacher is explaining the lesson	The lesson is being explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Is/are+ being + pp
Past continuous	The teacher was explaining the lesson	The lesson was being explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Was/ were +being +pp
Future simple	The teacher will explain the lesson	The lesson will be explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Will +be + pp
Future continuous	The teacher will be explaining the lesson	The lesson will be being explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Will + be being + pp
Auxiliaries and models: Must/may/can /Have to /should/might/ had to/Would	The teacher must explain the lesson	The lesson must be explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Modal/auxiliary +be+ pp

b- Negative Form:

Present simple	The teacher does not explain the lesson	The lesson is not explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Is /are +not+ pp
Past simple	The teacher did not explain the lesson	The lesson was not explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Was/were +not +pp
Future simple	The teacher will not explain the lesson	The lesson will not be explained <u>by</u> the teacher	Will +not +be+ pp

c- Interrogative form:

Present simple	Does the teacher explain the lesson?	Is the lesson explained by the teacher?	Is/are +object+ pp +by...?
Past simple	Did the teacher explain the lesson?	Was the lesson explained by the teacher?	Was/were +object+ pp+by...?
Present perfect	Has the teacher explained the lesson?	Has the lesson been explained by the teacher?	Has/have+object+been+pp+by...?
Auxiliaries and modals	Must the teacher explain the lesson?	Must the lesson be explained by the teacher?	Modal/auxiliary+object+be+pp+by...?

Part two: Vocabulary

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Vocabulary of Ethics in Business

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Synonym
Abuse	To abuse	abusive	Abusively	Exploitation /violation
Behavior	To behave	Behavioral	Behaviorally	Act/perform
Consumption	To consume	Consuming	/	Use
Corruption	To corrupt	Corrupt	Corruptly	Fraud
Counterfeit/counterfeiting	To counterfeit	Counterfeit	/	Fake/Forged
Creation	To create	Creative	Creatively	Make/Produce
Crime	Criminalize	Criminal	Criminally	Offense /Fault
Economy	To economize	Economic/Economic al	Economically	/
Effect	To affect	Affected	Affectedly	Influence / Result
Efficiency	/	Efficient	Efficiently	Competence/Effectiveness
Ethics	/	Ethical	Ethically	Morals
Finance	To finance	Financial	Financially	Money /Buisness
Forgery	To forge	Forged	/	Counterfeit/Fake
Harm	To harm	Harmful/Harmless	Harmfully /Harmlessly	Damage
Honor/Honestly	To Honor	Honest	Hnonestly	Sincerity
Increase	To Increase	Increasing	Increasingly	Raise
Legality	To legalize	Legal	Legally	Legitimacy
Profitability	To profit	profitable	profitably	Prosperity/Productivity
Satisfaction	To satisfy	Satisfied/satisfying	Satisfyingly	Approval/Pleasure
Threat	To threaten	Threatened/threatening	threateningly	Danger
Bribery/bribe	To bribe	Bribable/bribed	/	/
Embezzlement	To embezzle	Embezzled	/	Fraud/Cheating/Stealing
Smuggling	To smuggle	Smuggled	/	/

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Part three:phonetics: stress

WORD STRESS

<u>WORD TYPE</u>		WHERE IS THE STRESS?	<u>EXAMPLES</u>
TWO SYLLABLES	NOUNS	ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE	<u>C</u>ENTER <u>O</u>BJECT <u>F</u>LOWER
	VERBS	ON THE LAST SYLLABLE	RE<u>L</u>EASE AD<u>M</u>IT ARR<u>A</u>NGE
COMPOUND	NOUNS (Noun+ Noun) (Adjective+ Noun)	ON THE FIRST PART	<u>D</u>ESKTOP <u>P</u>ENCIL CASE <u>B</u>OOKSHELF <u>G</u>REEN HOUSE
	ADJECTIVES (ADJ+P.P.)	ON THE LEST PART (THE VERB PART)	WELL-<u>M</u>EANT OLD -<u>F</u>ASHIONED
	VERBS(PREP+VERB)		UNDER<u>S</u>TAND OVER<u>L</u>OOK OUTPER<u>F</u>ORM
PHRASAL VERBS		ON THE SECOND PART	TURN <u>O</u>FF BUCKLE <u>U</u>P HAND <u>O</u>T
WORD WITH ENDINGS	IC	THE SYLLABLE BEFORE THE ENDING	ECON<u>O</u>MIC GEOM<u>E</u>TRIC
	TION CIAN SION		TECH<u>N</u>ICIAN GRADU<u>A</u>TION CO<u>H</u>ESION
	PHY,GY,TRY,CY,FY,AL	THE THIRD FROM THE LAST SYLLABLE	PHOTO<u>G</u>RAPHY BIO<u>L</u>OGY GE<u>O</u>METRY
	METER		PAR<u>A</u>METER THERMO<u>M</u>ETER BAR<u>O</u>METER

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Part Four :Written expression

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introduction.....

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paragraph 1.....

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paragraph 2.....

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conclusion.....

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Miss M.Boulton

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

Counterfeiting is a dangerous phenomenon

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Important transition words and expressions:

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

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