

Comparative of equality and inferiority.

(as ... as / not as ... as)

To compare objects, animals or people that are similar or equal in some way, I use the comparative of equality.

as + adjective (short or long) + as.

Eiffel tower is as famous as Pisa tower. (equality)

↑ ↑
as adj as

→ Eiffel tower is famous = Pisa Tower is famous.

I use the comparative of inferiority to compare objects, animals or people that are not similar or not equal.

not as + adjective (short or long) + as.

Pisa tower is not as tall as Eiffel Tower. (inferiority)

↑ ↑
not as adj as

→ Pisa tower 55m ≠ Eiffel tower 300m.

Qualifiers

The hotel is very big الأستاذة بلخيري

very = qualifier

big = adjective

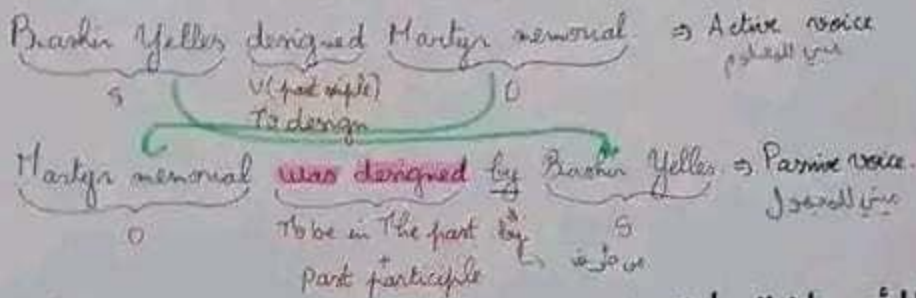
Qualifiers: a bit - not very - very - really - so - too - extremely

Absolutely.

S + Verb to be + Qualifiers + adjective.

Active and passive voice

المضي الفاعل والمضارع المفعول



Part participle (ed/d) learn = learned
Watch = watched

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Active voice

Tells us what a person or thing does. The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.

Passive voice

Tells us what is done to someone or something. The subject is being acted upon.

Discourse Markers Chronology Time marker.

Discourse markers are words or phrases, we use them to connect, organise and manage what we say or write.

first = أولاً - Then = ثم - Next = التالي - finally = أخيراً
After that = بعد ذلك - Afterward = لاحقاً - Later = لاحقاً
shortly = قريباً - soon = قريباً
- I -

Final 's'

The pronunciation of words ending in 's' depends on the final consonant (sound). There are three ways to pronounce the 's'.

/i:z/

sibilant

C. s - z
3. m - ch
sh - ge

/s/

voiceless

p - k - t
f - ph - th

/z/

voiced

B - D - G
L - M - N
NG - R - V
y

Time markers.

- Sometimes - often - usually - frequently - always - seldom
rarely - Every day - Every time - every month - this month
This day - This year - This week.

The past simple

Regular verbs

adding 'ed' 'd' 'sed' to base form of the verb (the infinitive without 'to').

base form + ed = simple past

verbs that end in vowel + y

add 'ed' play → played

verbs that end in consonant + y

change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'ed' cry → cried

verbs ending in a consonant + vowel

cannot double the final consonant before adding 'ed' den → damned

Irregular verbs

There is no rule for them.

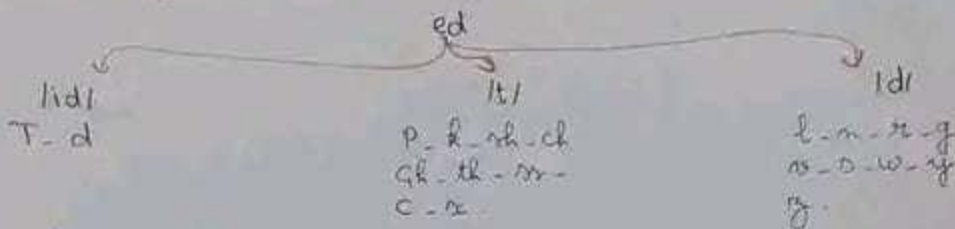
To be → was / were

Become → became

buy → bought

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1. Affirmative form: S + V + ed. / S + was / were
2. Negative form: S + did not + verb (base form) / S + was not / were not. ...
3. Interrogative form: Did + S + verb (base form)? / was / were + S + ...?



Time markers:

- Yesterday - The day before yesterday - last (week - month - year -)
- ago (two days ago - three weeks ago -) - when + dependent past clause
- In 1990 - In March - on Sunday - when I was born -

The future tense

1. Affirmative form: S + will + V (base form).
2. Negative form: S + will not + V (base form).
3. Interrogative form: Will + S + V (base form) + ?

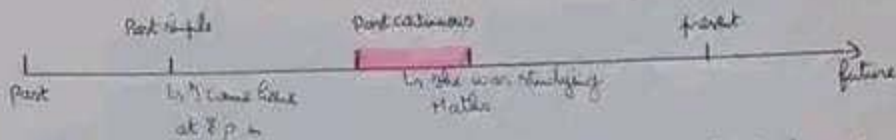
Time markers:

- To day - Tonight - Tomorrow: (Tomorrow morning - afternoon - evening - night) - This morning (afternoon - evening) - Next (week - month - year - week) - In 2025 - the 22nd century - a few days...

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The past simple and past continuous

Past continuous = was / were + verb + ing



When + Simple past (short action), Past continuous / simple past

While + Past continuous (long action), simple past / past continuous

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The present perfect with time

markers for ~~since~~ ~~ever~~ ~~never~~
just

The present perfect is formed from the present tense of the verb here and the past participle of verb. we use the present perfect for something that started in the past and continues in the present.

Present perfect forms:

1. Affirmative form: S + have / has + past participle
2. Negative form: S + have not / has not + past participle
3. Interrogative form: have / has + subject + past participle + ?

ever → أبداً / دائماً → دائماً

never → أبداً → أبداً

just → للتو → للتو

S + have / has + just + P.P + O → yes, ...

have / has + S + ever + P.P + O + ?

S + have / has + never + P.P + O → No, ...

For and Since:

we use 'for' to talk about a length of time, a period of time.
We use 'since' to talk about a point in the past, a specific point in time.

For = period of time

since = starting point

For = number + time word

since = a time / a date

Comparative and contrast markers

like - unlike - whereas

Like + Unlike

Like ⇒ preposition ⇒ similarity

- Like Larab, my dream is to be a teacher.
- My dream is to be a teacher like Larab.

Unlike ⇒ preposition ⇒ difference / contrast

- Unlike Omar who likes football, I prefer tennis.
- I prefer tennis unlike Omar who likes football.

I can use 'like' / 'unlike' at the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Whereas ⇒ conjunctive

- It's sunny in Oman, whereas it's sunny in Algeria.
- I use 'whereas' in the middle of the sentence.

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Word formation using affixes

a. Prefixes adjectives (negative meaning)

↳ can form adjectives by adding a prefix with a negative meaning to the adjective.

- dis
- in
- in (a - u)
- in (m - p)
- il (l)
- ir (r)

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b. Suffixes: ful / less

The suffix 'ful' has most the times a positive meaning and less a negative meaning but not always.

- help + ful → helpful
- help + less → helpless

The imperative

Positive form

- Imperative form without to
- no subject

↳ can use the imperative for:

- advice
- orders
- warnings
- instructions
- offers invitations

Negative form

- Do not / Don't + infinitive
- no subject

Conditional type 0

To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

If + simple present, simple future

S + will / will not + V (base form)

if clause

main clause

Discourse markers

- first - Next - After that - finally
- firstly - secondly - Thirdly

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Expressing likes / dislikes

To express likes or dislikes, I can use:

The verbs (like - dislike - love - hate - enjoy - prefer)

They are used in simple present tense because they are routines or habitual actions.

S + (like - dislike - love ...) + V-ing.

She likes cooking.