



الملخص لي أنقذ
العديد من التلاميذ

اللغة الإنجليزية

كلا ما يخص البيام

تابعني ما راحش تندم

NEXT ➡

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BEM Revision

English

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1) Tag questions:

Tag questions are the short questions we put at the end of a sentence. (السؤال القصير الذي نضعها في آخر الجملة)

نضع في Tag questions :

Auxilliarries : is / was / are / were / do / does / did / have / will / shall + subject.

Positive tag questions. (غير منفي)
isn't / wasn't / aren't / weren't / don't / doesn't / didn't / haven't / will not + subject.
won't

negative tag questions. (منفي)

* كيف نعرف أو كيف نفيز أو كيف نجيب ب Tag questions

a) Positive sentence (جملة غير منفية)	Negative Tag question (منفي)
Computers keep information The weather is raining? It was a good film. Ali will invite us They passed an exam They are intelligent	Don't they? isn't it? wasn't it? won't they? Didn't they? Aren't they?

* وإذا كانت جملة منفية تكون Tag غير منفية

b) Negative sentence (جملة منفية)	Positive tag question (غير منفية)
You haven't got a car. The weather isn't fine. They didn't come by car. He won't be late	Have you? is it? Did they? will he?

تكون إذا كانت الجملة جاءت على شكل اقتراح (suggestion)
Let's go for a walk, shall we? => positive
وإذا كانت الجملة أمر (imperative)
open the door, will you?

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2) Imperative .

no حالة تبدأ بفعل أمر .

ex: write on the white board.
Verb

و عند الفعل نفي Don't في بداية الجملة

Don't + write on the white board.

الفعل (Verb) يكون غير معرف أي فعل infinitive بدون to

تستخدم imperative للتوجيه في عمل شيء (directions, instruction)

3) Sequencers :

Sequencers are: first, then, next, after that, finally.
(a recipe, a menu) نسألهم عند ما نوجه سؤالاً لشيء آخر

ونسأل منهم فعل أمر (imperative)

مثال : How to prepare an omelet

First, beat the eggs in bowl. Then add salt and pepper. Next, - - - -

3) Comparative . (المقارنة بين e)

a) We use short adjectives: tall, long, short, nice, easy, heavy, large, cheap, - - -

Algeria is larger + than Tunisia.

English is easier + than Maths. عن ماذا نبدأ adj بـ y نعوّدها بـ e

Rule (القاعدة) S + V + adj + er + than
عند ما لدينا صفات قصيرة

b) We use long adjectives: expensive, beautiful, interesting, dangerous, important, useful, - - -

Fruits are more + expensive + than vegetables in Algeria.

The butterfly is more + beautiful + than the bee.

Rule: القاعدة
عند ما لدينا صفات طويلة S + V + more + adj + than

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11 - Expressing agreement: كيف نَقِفُ مع شخص؟

- So + aux + subject
- Neither + aux + subject.

Ex: I like reading books. So do I (مِثْلَكَ أَكْرَهُ)
 I don't like eating fish. Neither do I (أَنَا كَذَلِكَ)
 So + aux + S $\Rightarrow$ positive $\Rightarrow$ " "
 neither + aux + S $\Rightarrow$ negative $\Rightarrow$ " "

I am so tired. So am I.

I have a variety of books. So have I.

I never listen to the radio. neither do I.

12 - past simple and past continuous.

* نَسْتَعْمَلُ past.s في الماضي البسيط و past.c في الماضي المستمر.
 Our local football team won a match, a month ago.
 He didn't study well last exam.

He entered the university in 2014.

past dates, last, ago مع past simple $\Rightarrow$ (تواريخ قديمة)

S + V + ed + ... $\Rightarrow$ positive form
 S + didn't + V (infinitive) + ... $\Rightarrow$ negative form.
 Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? interrogative form
 + Did + S + V (inf) + ... ? question form.

wh / words

when
 why
 where
 what

except with who. Ex: The pupils prepared a project
 (إلا مع who لا نستخدمه)
 who prepared the project?

* نَسْتَعْمَلُ past simple مع past continuous $\Rightarrow$ (past simple)
 طويلة و (past continuous) قصيرة أو مفاجئة و هي

Ex. He was reading a newspaper when I entered.
 (past simple)
 (p.s كان يقرأ when ب. past.c)
 (عندما دخلت)
 P.S

③ c) Irregular adjectives: good, bad, far.
الصفات الغير

الصفة	التحول في المقارنة (Comparative)
good	better than Ali is <u>better</u> + <u>than</u> Karim
bad	worse than Leila is <u>worse</u> + <u>than</u> Lina
far	farther than Constantine is <u>farther</u> + <u>than</u> Milia from Jijel.

4) Superlative: أوجز أو أطول أو أحسن أو أسوأ
مجموعه

a) Short adjs:
الصفات القصيرة

ex: The Nile River is the longest in Africa

Algeria is the largest ^{than zip} country in Africa

The rule (القاعدة): S + V + the + adj + est

b) long adjectives:
الصفات الطويلة

ex: The lion is the most dangerous animal in the forest. ^{adj}

The rule (القاعدة): Subject + V + the + more + adj

c) Irregular adjectives:

Adjective	Superlative
good	the best. Ahmed ^{is} the best pupil in the classroom
bad	the worst. Karim is <u>the worst</u> at maths
far	the farthest. Tamnasset is the farthest town in Algeria.

5) Future simple.

الفعل البسيط

Shall / will + verb. يتكون من

الفعل على infinitive بدون to
Future simple form

⑤ 7- Conditional type 1. Present.s / future.

يكون شكل conditional type 1 (form) هكذا :

If + Subject + V (present simple), Subject + will + Verb.

Ex: If he gets his passport, he will go to London.
 شرط s U (Pres.s) s future

نستطيع أن نبدأ الجملة هكذا :

He will go to London if he gets his passport.

من بعد will الفعل (Verb) يبقى مثل في infinitive دائما

ولكن بدون to : If you invite me, I will be very grateful.
 Pres.s Future.s

(بعض أن هناك احتمال كبير أن أكون مفعول إذا دعوتني)
 وهذا عندما نسعمل مع أداة الشرط Present.s والجملة الثانية تكون في Future.s

8- Conditional type 2. Past.s / would + V.

يكون شكل conditional type 2 هكذا : If + S + V (past simple), S + would + V

Ex: If he got his passport, he would go to London.

He would go to London if he got his passport.

نسعمل الفعل في past simple بعد if وفي الجملة الثانية نسعمل would + V والفعل بعد would يبقى في infinitive بدون to في conditional الحالة ليست حقيقية بل نتخيل فقط في الحاضر. (just imagining) ولهذا نسعمل past

9- Relative pronouns:

الأسماء الموصولة

The relative pronouns are: who / that / which / whose / where

a- who / that : you - thy - she - he (= Subject) تكون

Ex: This is the boy. He got the best mark.

اللفظ the boy أعيدت في الجملة الثانية كفاعل (Subject)

This is the boy who got the best mark : إذا نربط هكذا :

Subject he who نربط بـ who نربط بـ that

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ex: I shall/will go to Paris.

I, he, she, we, you, they, it
 I, we, you, they, it
 shall
 will

6) Future simple and conjunctions.

Conjunctions: when - while - as soon as - before
 till - until.

عندما تكون لدينا جملتين في Future ونريد أن نربط ب
 conjunction لا نستعمل Future بل Present simple.

- Leila will arrive home. She will revise English.
 future future

عندما نربط بقول:

conjunction => when Leila arrives home, she will revise English.
 Pre.S

الجملة التي تصل conjunction في Present.S، والجملة التي تتبع في Future simple.

- He will finish his revision. He will watch TV.

- As soon as he finishes his revision, he will watch TV.
 conjunction verb (Pre.S) Future.S

has Pronoun	Present simple (affirmative Present S)	P.S (negative Pre.S)	Interrogative
I He She It	V I play / I work U + s he plays / he works U + es he watches She passes الافعال التي تنتهي ب: ch, sh, o, ss, x في آخر الفعل es he, she, it go	I don't play he doesn't play She doesn't pass	Do you play? Does she play? Does he watch?
they, you we	V they play we watch you pass	they don't play we don't watch you don't pass.	Do you pass?

S + was + U + ing
were

یكون ۾ ڪيل past continuous ڪندا : $S + was + V + ing$

was {I/he/she/it} - were {you, they, we}.

He was studying $\Rightarrow$ positive.

He wasn't studying $\Rightarrow$ negative.

was he studying? $\rightarrow$ interrogative.

What was he doing? $\Rightarrow$ question form.

Ex my mother was cooking when suddenly the telephone rang

حركة طويلة أداة الربط حركة قصيرة

P.C P.S



Past continuous.

نستعمل *past continuous* عند ما يكون لدينا حركتين صارتا في نفس الوقت و نربط بينهما بـ : *while* - *هـ* - *عندما*

While my mother was cooking, my father was watching
Tv (Simultaneous past actions)
 طرکتین مستمرتین فی نفس الوقت

As my brothers were playing, I was working in the garden.

كيف نتجرب عن النتيجة

Ex : He studied so hard, so he succeeded.

(result) فازوا بسهولة
They trained well so, they won the match.

13) Silent letter . الحرف الصامت في الكلمة .

Ex: ~~Write~~
~~Wrath~~
~~Know~~
~~*knife~~
comb
Condemn
نقطة حرف
Ex: fa

٤) الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف (w) + حرف (r) لا ينطق (w)

$$(K) \text{ لا يتوقف } (n) \leftarrow + (K) \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow (2)$$

(3) = = تنتهي بحرف (b) وأمامها حرف (m) لا يقطع (b)

$$(n) = (m) = (d) = (k) = \dots$$

- should - would - could - walk

listen

(لا يصفه حرمه) يَا اَرْضُ اللّٰمِہ اِذَا جَاءَ بِكَ الْمَدَامُ

- Could is the past of can... ولكن نستطيع أن نغير بها...

Ex:

There could be another fall of heavy rain soon.

(احتمال أن يكون هناك مطر غزير)

- Can and could are also used to ask for and give permission or request

طلب الاستئذان

Ex: Can I take your pen? $\Rightarrow$ permission

request $\Rightarrow$ Could you tell me how to get to the bus station, please?

* There are other irregular forms of can and could.
هناك أشكال متغيرة لـ can / could و could

+ am/is/are able to $\Rightarrow$ present simple. He is able to reach that top.

+ was/were able to $\Rightarrow$ Past simple. When I was 19 years old, I was able to run 3km in 20 minutes.

+ will be able to $\Rightarrow$ future. Algeria will be able to use cleaner energy.

c) May and Might:

May + v (infinitive) = تستعمل لتوقع احتمال (سلب)

I may visit Algeria. أن يحدث ليس مؤكداً (perhaps not sure)

Might is the past of may.

كذلك تستعمل might + v لتوقع احتمال بعيد

d) Semi modal: used to + v used to + inf تستعمل عبارة لتعبر عن عادة كانت في الماضي وانتهت

Ex: My father used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke)
we used to travel a lot. $\Rightarrow$ positive

We didn't use to travel a lot $\Rightarrow$ negative

Did you use to travel a lot? $\Rightarrow$ question

⑥ b) which / that : it / they . تحوط Subject لشيء

Ex: I don't like films. They are fearful.

I don't like films which are fearful.
→ that

they Subject تحوط that / which - ولا بد أن نحدد

they relative pronoun تحوط (subject) الماعل

that - تحوط Subject للإنسان أو الأشياء والحيوانات
و لكن who تستعمل للإنسان فقط و which تستعمل
لأشياء أو الحيوانات فقط .

c) whose : (العلية) their - its - her - his } تحوط possessive
pronouns.

My neighbour died. His son studies in England.
↓
possessive pronoun.

My neighbour whose son studies in England, is died
↓
his

The victims live in tents. Their houses were destroyed.

The victims whose houses were destroyed live in tents

d) where : تحوط المكان (there, in) .

The school is very large. I study there.
↓
المكان

The school where I study is very large.

where تحوط المكان there في

10) Modals

a) can = ability تجبرعن الاستطاعة في الحاضر

I can't run very fast. ⇒ negative

I can do this activity ⇒ positive can + V (infinitive) الفعل بدون to

b) could = ability in the past تجبرعن الاستطاعة في الماضي
can't

My grand father could speak two languages ⇒ positive

My grand father couldn't swim. ⇒ negative

can تستعملها كذلك في الماضي تحوط المكان تحوط

I can't come to your party.

Can you reach that top? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

(10)

14) Pronunciation of suffix (ed)

* نطق (ed) في آخر الكلمات.

a) (ed) is pronounced /t/:

* ينطق (ed) بـ /t/ عندما تنتهي الكلمات بـ: -ch, -sh, -p, -k, -ck, -ss, -c, -x

Ex: watched - finished - helped - liked - lacked -
passed - forced - fixed

b) Final (ed) is pronounced /ɪd/:

* الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ t - d

Ex: added - ended - visited - rested

c) Final (ed) is pronounced /d/:

* الكلمات التي تنتهي بباقى الحروف مثل: -v, -w, -l, -r, -y, -g, -j

Ex: lived - showed - travelled - entered - realized - obliged

15) Vowels (a - e - i - u - o)

1) Long Vowels

عندما تكون هذه الحروف: /i:/, /a:/, /ɜ:/, /u:/, /ɔ:/
جاءت أمام حرف (r) تكون طويلة في النطق أو تكون الكلمة منوونة بـ (ee)

car /kɑ:/

house /haʊs/

shoe /ʃu:/

feet - Sheep /ʃi:p/

zoo /zu:/

* ينطق /i:/ = آلالة فيها حركات (ee) في الوسط

clean /kli:n/

peas /pi:z/

أو فيها = (ea) في الوسط

في وسط آلالة يكون حرف متبوع

بـ /ɜ:/

2) Short Vowels: e - I - æ - ə - ʊ - ɒ - ʌ

head /hed/, fish /fɪʃ/, hat /hæt/, water /wɔ:tə/, feet

/fɪt/ - sock /sɒk/, pot /pɒt/, cup /kʌp/

3) Diphthongs: هم حرفين من حروف vowels مع بعضهما البعض

Ex: go /gəʊ/

تكون من 2 vowels وتنطقان بـ vowel واحدة

boy /bɔɪ/

ɔɪ

coat /kəʊt/

əʊ

hear /hɪə/

ɪə

make /meɪk/

eɪ

night /naɪt/

aɪ



المزيد والمزيد بانتظارك



دير أبوني (تابعني)

وخلي الباقي عليا

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