بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

English Grammar

Today you are one step closer to your Dream
Yes, I can do it

Lessons

1- Providing that / Provided that / As long As
2- Wish / unless
3- Should / ought to / had better
4- it is time / it is about time
5- the cause
6- the Result
7- So that ... / Such ... that
8- Passive Voice
9- Concession / contrast
10- Modals
11- Prefixes / Suffixes
12- conditionals
13- Similarity and contrast

① Providing that / Provided that / As long As", Only if"

=> We use: Providing that, Provided that / As long As to express the condition

So,

Result clause	conjunction	condition
the future simple	Provided Providing As long as	the present simple

Ex: The country will prosper as long as we fight corruption.

② wish and regrets

① Regret about Past =

Subject + wish + Verb (Past Perfect)

② Regret about Present =

I + wish + Verb (Past simple)

③ futur wish

Subject + wish + would + Verbe (Ste

- could
- were

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③ Should / ought to / Had better

=> These modal Verbs used to give Advice or Warning

Affirmative	Negative	Question
Sub + should + V	Should + not	Should + Sub + Stem
Sub + ought to + V	ought not to + Verb Stem	/
sub + had better + V	Sub had better not	/

④ it's time / it is about time / it is high time =

=> expressions used to express dissatisfaction - Low Q1

it is time + Subject + Verb in the Past Simple

⑤ The Cause

Cause / because / Since / as } + S.V.O. . . .

Owing to / Thanks to / because of / due to } + n or n.Ph / gerund

The gerund = Stem + ing

⑥ The Result =

So / Therefore / Thus / ;Consequently, } connectors

;As a result, / As a consequence } expressions.

thus	Therefore, as a result consequently, as acc...	so	b...
,thus,	; conjunctions ,	,so	so / so

⑦ So ... that / Such ... that

"Result"

So + adj + that

such + adj + n + that

⑧ Passive Voice

Sub + V + object

Sub — To be in the tense of the V. — by object

The Present Simple =

drives —> is driven

The Past Simple =

drove —> was driven

The future Simple =

will drive —> will be driven

The Present Perfect =

has driven —> has been driven

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The Past Perfect=

has driven → had been driven

The Present Continuous=

is driving → is being driven

The Past Continuous=

Was driving → Was being driven

Modals=

Should drive → Should be driven

Subject	object
I	Me
He	Him
She	her
it	it
they	them
We	Us
You	You

(9) "Concession / contrast"

There are a lot of expressions of Concession / Contrast like=

But, Yet, However, Although Though, Even though, In Spite Despite, of, While, Whereas, Even if"

but, yet, however

تستخدم في وسط الجملة

In Spit of / Despite of + Noun / A Gerund

(10) Conditionals =

1- Type Zero =

if + Present simple + , Present simple

<= لتعبير عن حقائق علمية / حقائق علمية ثابتة

2- Type One =

If + Present Simple, the future Simple

<= لتعبير عن نتائج متوقع حدوثها في المستقبل

3- Type two =

If + Past Simple, would + Stem

4- Type Three=

If + Past Perfect, would have + Past Participle.

<= لتعبير عن أحداث ممكن وقوعها في الماضي لكنها لم تحدث

(11) Unless=

Unless = if not

EX=

1- Unless you get up early, you will be late

"If" + Unless عندما نقوم بتحويل = عكس الجملة من إيجاب إلى not

2- if you don't get up early, you will be late

Unless في بداية الجملة = عند و مع حطة جملة لابد من وضع فاصلة بين جملة الشرط و جملة جواب الشرط

12- Modals =

Can, Could, May, Might are Modals, they are used to express different meanings.

Can = → Can not
- → Ability (in Present)
- → Permission
- → Possibility
- → Request
- → offer

Could = Could not
- → Ability (in Pass
- → Permission
- → Request
- → offer
- → Suggestion

May = May not
- → Permission
- → Possibility
- → Request

Might = Might not
- → Possibility
- → Suggestion
- → Speculation

13- Prefixes

"Dis, il, im, in, ir, mis, un" are prefixes put at the start of the word to make the opposite.

1- Dis + Vowels / t
- disobey
- disagree
- distrust

2- il + L

3- im + b, m, p

4- in + c, b, d, s

5- ir + r

6- un + c, h, f, L

7- mis + No Rule

8- de + Verbs.

13 Suffixes

ity, ation, ion, ment, y, ing, ed ance, ence, ness, age, able, ful less, er, or, fy are Suffixes they are Put at the end to form A noun, A Verb, An adjective, An adverb.

A noun = ation, tion, ion, ment ness, ance, ence, ity, er, or age, ology, ship, ist, ing

adjective = able, ible, ful, less ed, y, ous, al, ish, ive

adverb = ly

Verb = fy, ate, en, ish, ize, ed.

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14- Similarity and Contrast=

* Similarity التشابه

We use the following expressions to express Similarity

like. both... and, just as, and... but neither nor only - but also - as -

* Contrast = الإختلاف

Whereas and unlike

can be put at the start or in the middle But put a (,) in the middle when it is put at the start.

14- Final "S" =

/S/ = P/ t. k. c. θ. f. ph. (th. th

/z/:

/I z/= ss. ce. x. ch. sh, ge. z.