
NUR-
AFRICA
ACADEMY


English
Grade
5

So do I and Neither do I



A. So do I



- ***We use So do I to agree with a positive statement.***

- ***Example:***

1.Aymen: I help my mother.

- ***Me: So do I (= I also help my mother).***

1.Sofiya: I live in Ethiopia.

- ***Me: So do I (= I also live in Ethiopia).***



Example: 1.



2.



A



B

3.



B. Nor(Neither) do I



- ***We use Nor do I to agree with a negative statement.***
- ***Example:***

1.Selam: I don’t like playing volley ball.

- ***Samiya: Nor do I (=I also don’t like playing volley ball).***

- ***2. Selam: Semira doesn’t speak English.***
- ***Samiya: Nor do I(=I also don’t speak English).***



Example:
1.



2.

So/ Neither



I love reading



So do I



I don't like working



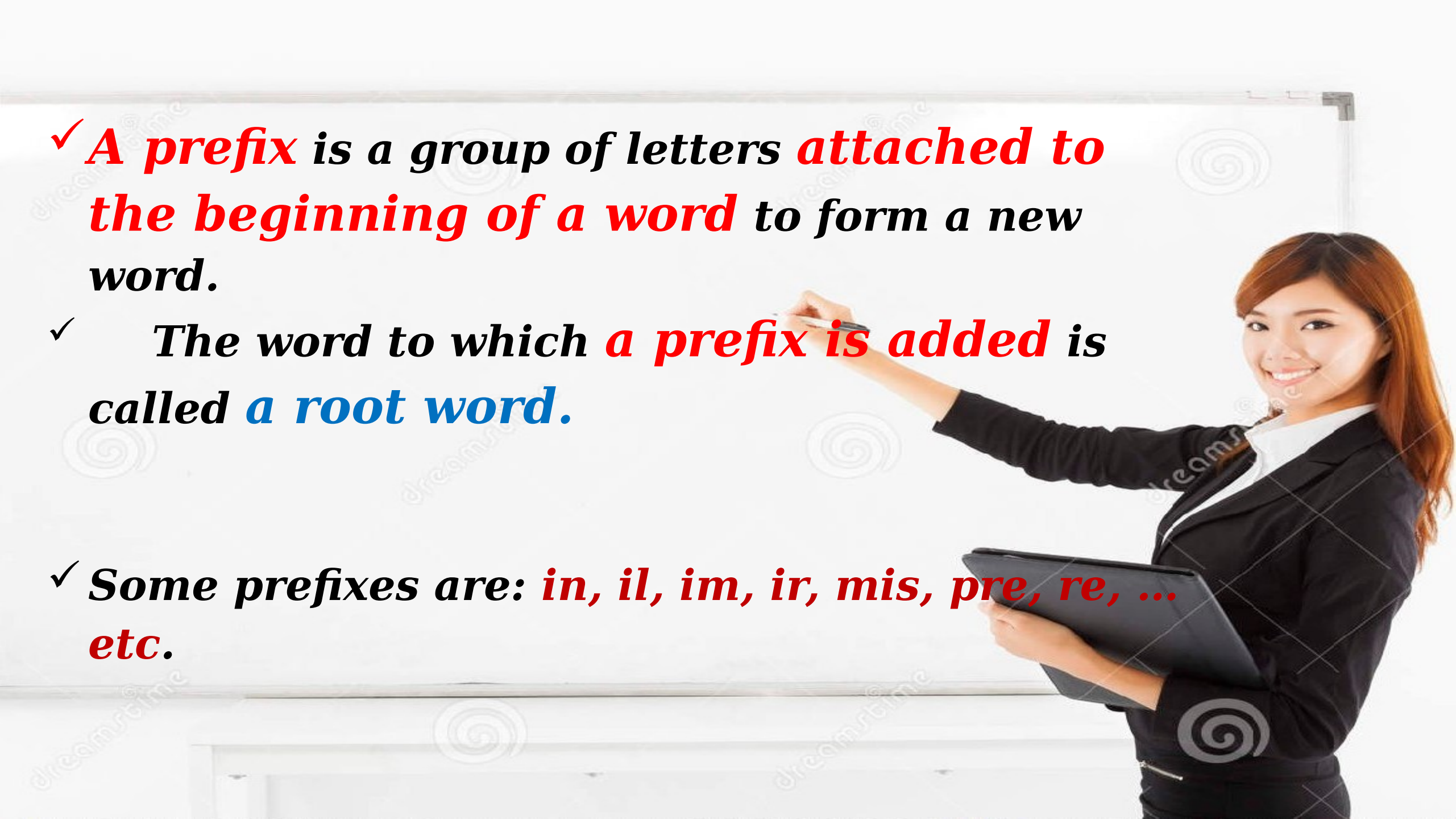
Neither do I



Prefixes

- ✓ ***A prefix is a group of letters attached to the beginning of a word to form a new word.***
- ✓ ***The word to which a prefix is added is called a root word.***

- ✓ ***Some prefixes are: in, il, im, ir, mis, pre, re, … etc.***

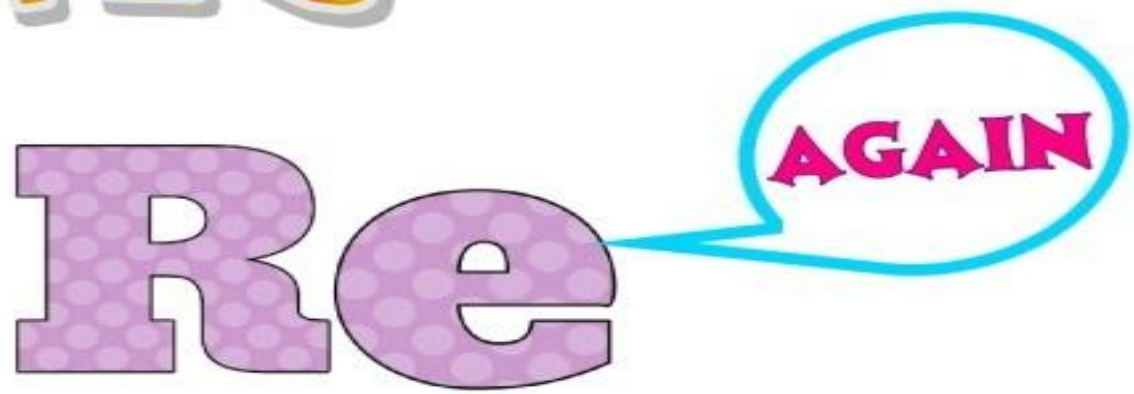


Prefixes







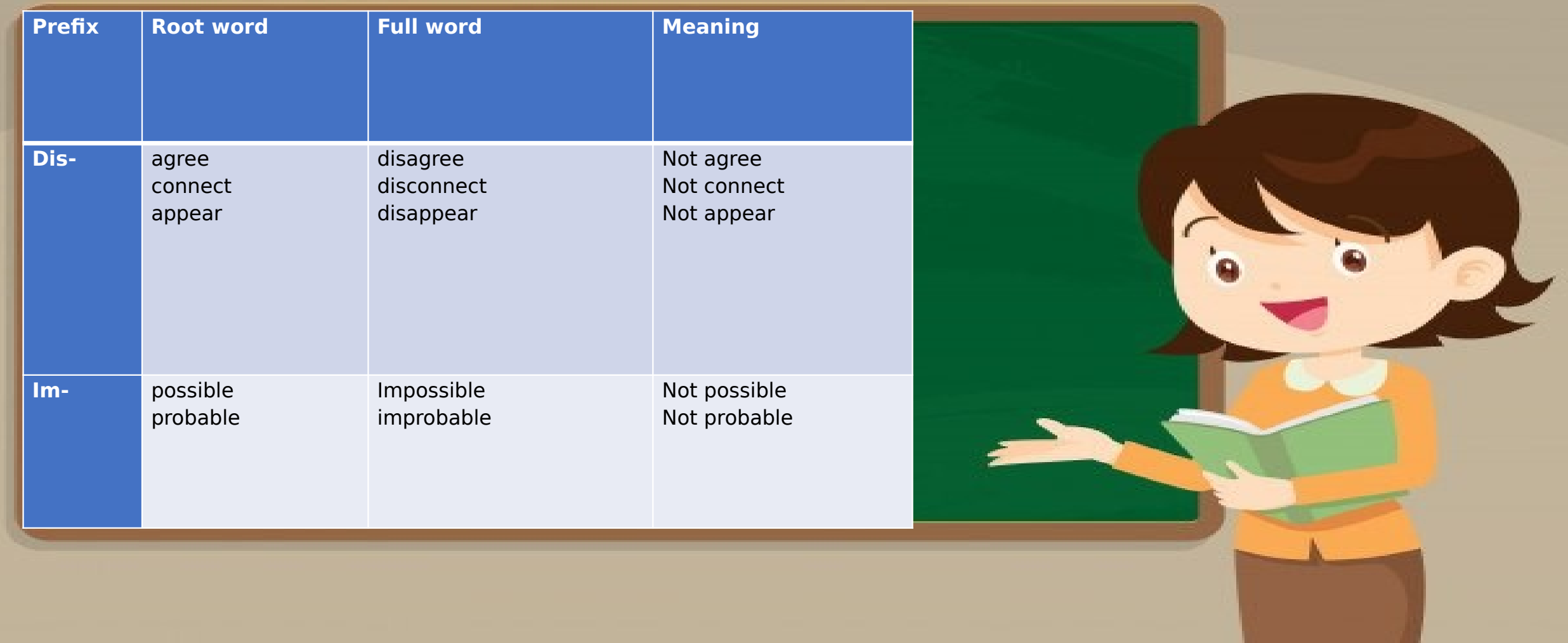


A **PREFIX** is added before a root word to make a new word.

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Some prefixes which are negative

Prefix	Root word	Full word	Meaning
Dis-	agree connect appear	disagree disconnect disappear	Not agree Not connect Not appear
Im-	possible probable	Impossible improbable	Not possible Not probable



Un-	**able** **happy**	**Unable** **unhappy**	**Not able** **Not happy**
In-	correct complete	Incorrect incomplete	Not correct Not complete
Il-	legal literate	illegal illiterate	Not legal Not literate
Ir-	regular responsible	Irregular Irresponsible	Not regular Not responsible
Mis-	spell understand	misspell misunderstand	Wrongly spell Wrongly understand



Some prefixes which are not negative

Prefixes	Root word	Full word	Meaning
Pre-	history view	prehistory preview	Before history Before view
Re-	read write	reread rewrite	Read again Write again
Post-	graduate date	Postgraduate Postdate	After graduate After date
Multi-	color employer	Multicolor Multiemployer	Many colors Many employers



Simple Past Tense





It is used to describe actions that took place and were completed in the past.

We use adverbs of time such as yesterday, last Monday, last year, 6 years ago, and so on with simple past tense.

Example:

1. ***We learned English last week.***
2. ***I cooked food 2 years ago.***

Simple Past Tense

I	solved	the sum
Subject	Simple Past (V2)	Object



Structure	✓ Subject + Simple Past (V2) + object.
Example	✓ He **played** football.

Simple Past Tense(1)

We use this tense to talk about things that happened in the past.

Grandpa played with marbles when he was young.

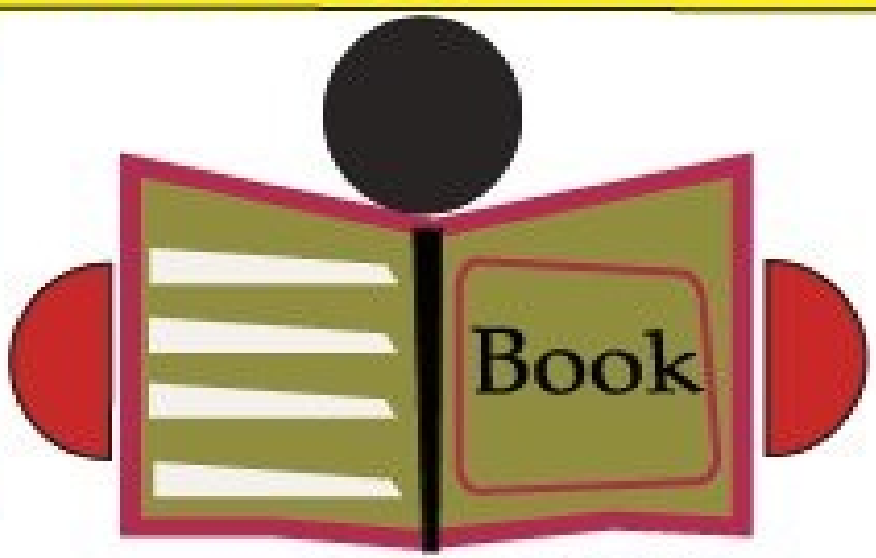




People used oil lamps in the evenings fifty years ago.

She read the book last sunday

Action started and completed in past



Past ← NOW → Future

TIME LINE

Action Started

Action Finished


Irregular
Verbs
VS
Regular
Verbs

A. Regular verbs





- ***Regular verbs*** ***take “-ed” or “-d” to make their past forms.***

Regular verb (V1)	***past form (V2)***
1. Want	***wanted***
2. Like	***liked***
3. Talk	***talked***
4. Need	***needed***

- ***Examples:***

1. ***I played football yesterday.***
2. ***She kissed her mother last Friday.***

B. Irregular verbs





- An **irregular verb** is a type of verb that **doesn't follow the general rule of using "-ed" or "-d" at the end of the word to make the past tense form**.
- **See, go, eat, think, spend**, …etc are **irregular verbs**.

Examples:

1. **Feel** ⟶ **felt**

- I **felt** wonderful **yesterday**.

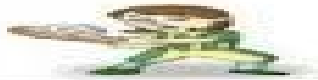
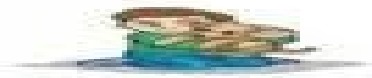
2. **Draw** ⟶ **drew**

- Samiya **drew** a beautiful picture for her parents **one year ago**.

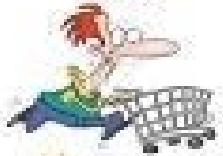
3. **Teach** ⟶ **taught**

- I **taught** my students **3 weeks ago**.

common irregular verbs

	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
	get	got	got
	go	went	gone
	hear	heard	heard
	hit	hit	hit
	hold	held	held
	know	knew	known
	learn	Learnt/ learned	Learnt/ learned
	make	made	made
	pay	paid	paid
	put	put	put

IRREGULAR VERBS

	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
	swim	swam	swum
	teach	taught	taught
	buy	bought	bought
	speak	spoke	spoken
	do	did	done
	sell	sold	sold
	wear	wore	worn
	read	read	read
	hear	heard	heard

	PRESENT	PAST	PAST PARTICIPLE
	eat	ate	eaten
	run	ran	run
	put	put	put
	go	went	gone
	cut	cut	cut
	fall	fell	fallen
	drink	drank	drunk
	fly	flew	flown
	choose	chose	chosen

Used to





We use used to + infinitive when we talk about something we did regularly in the past, but do not do it now.

Affirmative Form

subj+ used to + verb (infinitive)



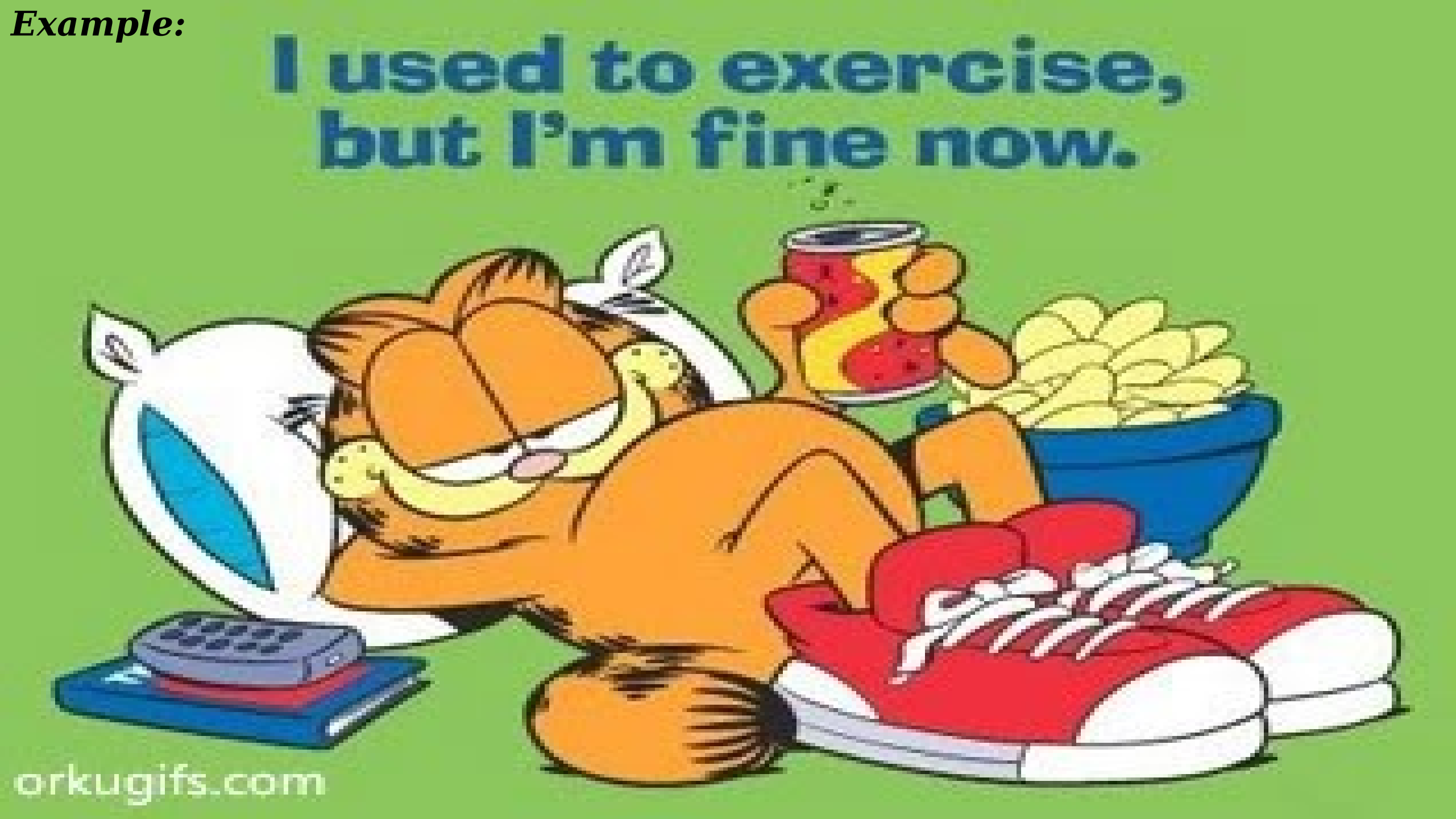
Examples:

Affirmative Sentences:

- Luciana used to eat met.
- I used to have long hair.
- He used to work very hard.
- Jhon used to walk to school.



Example:



Example:



They **used to** play in the sand.

=

They played in the sand when they were children.

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Used to: past habits



Used to + infinitive is for habits or repeated actions in the past which we don't do in the present. We also use it to talk about states in the past which are no longer true.

I used to have long hair (but now I have short hair).
He used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke).
They used to live in India (but now they live in Germany).



+	I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they	used to	play the piano.
-	I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they	didn't use to	do any exercise.
?	Did I/ you/ he/ she/ we/ they	use to	live in the countryside?



Watch out! With the negative and the question it's 'use' and not 'used':
Did you use to be a teacher?
Did he use to study French?



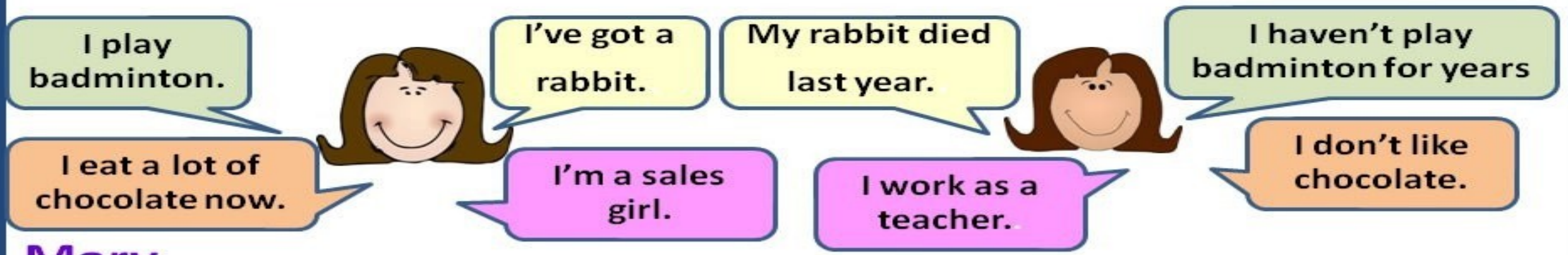
Used to (do)

We use "used to (do)" to talk about the past. It is not a tense but it is like a tense. It is a special structure. Used to is usually followed by an infinitive.



E.g.- Mary - Five years ago

Mary - These days



Mary,

1. She used to play badminton, but she hasn't played badminton for years.
2. She used to eat a lot of chocolate, but she doesn't like chocolate now.
3. She used to have a rabbit, but it died last year.
4. She used to be a sales girl, but she is a teacher now.