جمعية المنارة الثقافية
تربية - ثقافة - تكوين

Summary of English language lessons

Condition الشرط

You can take my car | providing that | you don't damage it.
يمكنك أخذ سيارتي | بشرط | أن لا تسبب لها عطلا
(Main clause) الجملة الرئيسية | | (Subordinate clause) الجملة التي يجب ان تتحقق

The meaning:

I will lend you my car on condition that you don't damage it.

Verb in Future + { providing that / provided that / as long as / so long as / but only if / only if } + verb in present simple

الروابط و معناها بشرط

الفعل في المستقبل — الفعل في الزمن الحاضر البسيط

Wishes التمني

Present wish: (wish, past simple)
أمنية في الحاضر
Example: I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)
اتمنى — الفعل يجب أن يكون في الماضي البسيط
Present wish expresses an imaginary situation impossible to happen.

If only = wish
يا ليت = اتمنى

Past wish: (wish, past perfect)
امنية في الماضي
Example: I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate a lot.)
past perfect يجب أن يكون الفعل في الماضي المثالي
Past wish expresses a regret about a situation happened in the past.
الامنية في الماضي تعبر عن ندم على حادثة في الماضي

Future wish: (wish, would + stem (a verb without "to"))
امنية في المستقبل
Example: I wish I would stop smoking.
يجب أن يكون الفعل من شكل would + stem
Can = could

(You are smoking at the moment and it is annoying me.)

Future wish expresses impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action.

Wish = { If only / It's time / It's hightime / It's about time } + verb in past simple
wish أدوات تعوض

Had better حب - حبذا

Had better is used to express advice
تستعمل had better للنصح
Had better = should = ought to
ادوات متشابهة
Had better + stem (a verb without "to") ← القاعدة

Example: you had better work hard to pass your final exam.

Negative form: النهي

Had better not +stem (a verb without "to").
من الأفضل أن لا
Example: you look tired, you had better not go to school today.

Result النتيجة

Expressing results we use:

{ so + adj + that / such + a noun phrase + that }

- Subject + verb + so + adjective + that + the rest of the sentence.
  Example: copies of brand are so cheap that some consumers don't hesitate to buy them.
- Subject + verb + such + a noun phrase + that + the rest of the sentence.
  Example: It was such a good film that I watched it twice.

We can express results using other link word:

أدوات أخرى تستعمل للتعبير عن النتيجة: { as a result / Consequently / as a consequence / so / thus / therefore }

Cause السبب

Expressing causes: we use:

- Sentence + { because / since / as } + subject + verb … (جملة فعلية) بسبب
  Example: - He succeeded in his exam because he had worked hard.
  - The audience cheered as it was a good play.
- Sentence + { because of / due to / for / owing to } + noun phrase. بسبب
  الجملة — الجملة الاسمية
  Example: - She succeeded in his exam because of her work hard. هي نجحت في الامتحان بسبب عملها الجدي
  - I had to ask for help because of the difficult of the question.
  توجب علي أن أطلب المساعدة بسبب صعوبة السؤال

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Modals

These modals express:

- *Must* ⟼ Strong obligation الاجبار بقوة
- *Mustn't* ⟼ Prohibition "forbidden" المنع
- *Have to* ⟼ Necessity الضرورة
- *don't have to / needn't / don't need to* ⟼ Lack (absence) of obligation ليس من الضرورة
- *Had better / should / ought to* ⟼ Advice نصيحة
- *could / might* ⟼ Remote possibility (15%) احتمالية ضئيلة
- *may / can* ⟼ Possibility (50%) احتمالية
- *It's probably that / It will probably* ⟼ Probability (80%) احتمالية قوية
- *will certainly* ⟼ Certainty (100%) التأكيد

The "ing" form:

- As a past of verb called participle. تستعمل كصيغة من صيغ الفعل

Examples: I'm waiting, I'm playing.

- As a noun or gerund. تستعمل كاسم

Example: The eating of GMF's might harmful.

- As an adjective. تستعمل كصفة

Example: This book is more interesting than that one.

Stative (state) & action verb

أفعال الحالة و أفعال الحركة

A state verb: is a verb which describes a states (has not a well defined beginning & the end)

أفعال تصف الحالة " لا تملك بداية أو نهاية

Examples: like, agree, believe, dislike, deserve, love, enjoy, prefer, hate, dread, and mind.

- A state verb is usually use in the present form يستخدم في الحاضر البسيط
- A state verb can't be progressive (Continuous form ("ing" form)). لا يمكن ان يكون مستمر

An action verb: is a verb which describes an action or an event (has a specific beginning & the end).

أفعال تصف الحركة أو الحدث وهي افعال تملك بداية ونهاية

Examples: go, stop, come, start, achieve, write, win, Describe, Search, and Replace.

- An action verb can be used in simple and continuous form ("ing" form) (progressive)

Prefix & suffix

Prefix: it comes before the word and changes its meaning.

يتصل بالكلمة في بدايتها ويغير معناها

- Opposites الاضداد

Agree ⟼	disagree	Moral ⟼	immoral
Legal ⟼	illegal	Fair ⟼	unfair
Direct ⟼	indirect	Responsible ⟼	irresponsible

Suffix: it comes after the word and changes its form to an adjective, an adverb, a noun, a verb.

يتصل بالكلمة في آخرها و يغير طبيعتها

Example:

- The suffix "ty" is added to an adjective to form a noun.

غبي غباء
Stupid ⟼ Stupidity

- The suffix "y" is added to a noun to form an adjective.

توابل متبل
Spice ⟼ Spicy

Conditionals الشرط

We have four types of conditionals:

هناك اربعة انماط للشرط

Type zero: T_0 النمط 0

If + Verb in present simple, Verb in present simple.
إذا الفعل في الحاضر البسيط الفعل في الحاضر البسيط

Eg: If you heat water, it boils.

- T_0 is used to describe a general or scientific truth.

يستعمل هذا النمط لوصف حقيقة علمية او حقيقة عامة

Type one: T_1 النمط 1

If + Verb in present simple, verb in future (will + stem)
إذا الفعل في الحاضر البسيط الفعل في المستقبل

Eg: If she works hard, she will go to university.

- The situation in T_1 is possible to happen.

يستعمل لوصف احتمالية حدوث أمر معين

Type two: T_2 نمط 2

If + Verb in past simple, would + stem
إذا الفعل في الماضي البسيط

Eg: If I were you, I would buy a car.

- The situation in T_2 is impossible to happen (an imaginary situation).

يستعمل لوصف حالة مستحيلة الحدوث

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Type three: T_3 النمط 3

If + Verb in past perfect, would have + past participle
إذا الفعل في الماضي المثالي

Eg: If I had read the question well, I would have taken the best mark.

- The situation in T_3 is a regret about an event that had happened in the past
يستعمل للتعبير عن الندم من حدث حصل في الماضي

Quantifiers الكمية

- $\begin{cases} many \\ few \end{cases}$ for countable nouns. الاسماء القابلة للعد والحساب
- $\begin{cases} much \\ little \end{cases}$ for uncountable nouns. الاسماء غير القابلة للعد والحساب
- $\begin{cases} a\ lot\ of \\ some \end{cases}$ for countable & uncountable nouns(both). تستعمل لجميع الاسماء القابلة وغير القابلة للعد

$\begin{cases} sufficient \\ appropriate \end{cases} = enough$ (It's the right quantity).
كاف كاف الكمية الصحيحة

$insufficient = not\ enouth$ (It isn't the right quantity).
غير كاف غير كاف الكمية غير الصحيحة

The excessive and the insufficient of something:

An excessive amount: $\begin{cases} too\ much \longmapsto uncountable\ nouns \\ too\ many \longmapsto countable\ nouns \end{cases}$
فائض في الكمية كثير جدا

An insufficient amount: $\begin{cases} too\ little \longmapsto uncountable\ nouns \\ too\ few \longmapsto countable\ nouns \end{cases}$
نقص في الكمية قليل جدا

Used for & Used to يستعمل / يستعمل لأجل

$\begin{cases} used\ to \\ used\ for \end{cases}$ are verbs used to describe purpose and function of objects
يستخدم لتوضيح الهدف من الشيء

- Used to + stem (a verb without "to")
  Eg: It's used to cut wood.
- Used for + verb+ing (gerund)
  Eg: It's used for cutting wood.

القاعدة

How …?

How: is a word question used for ask about dimension and size of objects.
كلمة تستعمل للسؤال عن أبعاد و أحجام الأشياء

- How tall…? ⟼ Height
- How long…? ⟼ Height الارتفاع / الطول
- How high…? ⟼ Height
- How far…? ⟼ Distance المسافة
- How fast…? ⟼ Speed السرعة
- How deep…? ⟼ Depth العمق
- How wide…? ⟼ Width العرض
- How much…? ⟼ Weight الوزن

Content & structure (function) words
أنواع و أنماط الكلمات

Sentences contain two kind of word:

Content words: are necessary and contain the meaning.

- Main verb (play, go, work…).
- Nouns.
- Adjectives (serious, nice…).
- Adverbs (carefully, quickly…).
- Demonstratives pronouns (this, that…).
- Negative auxiliaries (wasn't, couldn't…).
- Yes, No (auxiliary) questions.
- Wh questions.

Structure (function) words: they make the sentences correct grammatically.

- Pronouns (I, he, they…).
- Prepositions (on, the, at, to, under…).
- Articles (a, an, the).
- Conjunctions (but, and, because…).
- Auxiliary verbs (is, are, do, have, can…).

Note: { Content words are stressed.
Structure words are not stressed.

Comparatives & superlatives
المقارنة والتفضيل

Comparatives المقارنة

We must have two elements to compare.

- Superiority التفضيل

Short adjectives: adjectives of one syllable
صفة من مقطع واحد

Adj + er + than (Eg: she is taller than me.)
هي أطول مني

Long adjectives: adjectives of two or more syllables
صفة من مقطعين أو أكثر

More + adj + than (Eg: meat is more expensive than chicken.)

- Equality المساواة

As + adj + as (she is as intelligent as her brother.)

- Inferiority: التقليل

Less + adj + than (he is less intelligent than me.)

Not as + adj + as (our garden is not as large as yours).

Not so + adj + as

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Superlatives: التفضيل/الافضل

We compare one element to a group or a whole.

- Superiority: الاكثر

Short adjectives: adjectives of one syllable
صفة من مقطع واحد

The + Adj + est. (Eg: Uranus is the biggest planet in the solar system.)

Long adjectives: adjectives of two or more syllables
صفة من مقطعين او اكثر

The most + adj. (Eg: English is the most important language in the world.)

- Inferiority: الاقل

The least + adj. (Eg: the cat is the least dangerous animal.)

الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل
Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
Well/good	Better	The best
Bad	Worse	The worst
Far	Farther	The farthest
Many	More	The most
Much	More	The most
Little	Less	The least

Similarity & difference
التشابه و الاختلاف

Expressing Similarity:
التعبير عن التشابه

We use these expressions: like, the same as, such as, both, similar to, too.

Examples:

- She is intelligent like her brother.
- Both she and her brother are intelligent.
- She is intelligent the same as (such as) her brother.
- She is similar to her brother, they are intelligent.
- She is intelligent, her brother too.

Expressing difference:
التعبير عن الاختلاف

We use these expressions: unlike, whereas, while, but, different from, in contrast to.

Examples:

- Unlike Algeria, U.S.A is a developed country.
- Algeria is different from U.S.A.
- U.S.A is a developed country but (while, whereas) Algeria is not.
- U.S.A is a developed country in contrast to Algeria.

Unless ما لم

Unless: expresses warning. تعبر عن التحذير

Unless = If … not

- Unless + an affirmative verb

Unless + verb present, Future (will + stem). ← القاعدة

(Will not = won't)

Example: Unless you revise your lessons, you won't pass your exam.

The real meaning: If you don't revise your lessons, you won't pass your exam.

Articles
أدوات التعريف

Indefinite articles:
أدوات التنكير

a: is used before consonants (sound).

an: is used before vowels (sound).

- We use it before countable nouns that are unknown:

Eg: a table, a car, a house.

- We use it before names of profession (jobs).

Eg: a doctor, a painter.

- We use it before measurement.

Eg: a liter, an hour.

Definite articles: (the) الـ
أدوات التعريف

- We use it before adjectives to specify the category of people.

Eg: the homeless, the poor, the jobless, the rich.

- We use it before an object that is the only one.

Eg: the moon, the earth, the pyramids.

- When we talk about institutions.

Eg: the radio, the bank, the television.

- When we refer to a class of animals.

Eg: the tiger is a dangerous animal.

Brought to you by : Mr. Mennadi Slimane

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Zero articles: (∅) no article is used.
بدون أدوات التعريف

- Before uncountable nouns. (money, oil …)
- Before abstract nouns. (Peace, happiness…)
- Before names of people & places.
- Before plural nouns.

Purpose (goal)
الهدف و الغرض

Expressing purpose:
التعبير عن الغرض

We can express purpose using a number of conjunctional phrases: to, so as to, in order to, so that, in order that.

- Subject + verb + { *to* / *so as to* / *in order to* } + stem.

Examples:

- John went to the station to meet his parents.
- I study in order to succeed.

There are also negative forms:

- Subject + verb + { *not to* / *so as not to* / *in order not to* } + stem.

Examples:

The soldiers moved at night, so as not to alarm the villagers.

- { *so that* / *in order that* } + Subject + verb (model).

Example:

I leave the window open so that the cat can get out.

Note:

- **The Present purpose:** we use these models
للتعبير عن الهدف في الحاضر

{ *so that* / *in order that* } + Subject + { *will* / *can* / *may* } + stem.

- **The past purpose:**
للتعبير عن الهدف في الماضي

{ *so that* / *in order that* } + Subject + { *would* / *could* / *might* } + stem.

Example:

We took an umbrella so that we wouldn't get wet.

Concession
للتعبير عن المعنى المخالف

Expressing concession:

We can express concession using a number of conjunctional phrases: although, even though, though, despite, in spite of.

بالرغم { *although* / *even though* / *though* } + Subject + verb … (جملة فعلية)

Examples: Although it rained a lot, we enjoyed our holiday.

بالرغم { *in spite of* / *despite* } + A Noun phrase or a Gerund. (جملة اسمية او اسم)

Examples:

- In spite of being ill, she went to school.
- Despite her illness, she went to school.

Note:

{ *despite the fact that* / *in spite of the fact that* } + Subject + verb…

Examples: we enjoyed our holiday despite the fact that it rained a lot.

Formation of plural
الجمع

- The plural of the most nouns is formed by ending "s"

Boy	⟼	Boys
Girl	⟼	Girls
Book	⟼	books

- Nouns ending in "s, ch, sh, x, z" we add "es"

Brush	⟼	brushes
Kiss	⟼	kisses
Match	⟼	matches

- Most nouns ending in "o" also form their plural by adding "es" to the singular.

Hero	⟼	heroes
Potato	⟼	potatoes
Volcano	⟼	volcanoes

- Note that a few nouns ending in "o" merely add "s".

Dynamo	⟼	dynamos
Piano	⟼	pianos
Photo	⟼	photos
Logo	⟼	logos
Kilo	⟼	kilos

Summary of English language lessons

- Nouns ending in a consonant "y":
  - Before "y" a consonant, we change "y" into "ies"

Lady ⟼ ladies
City ⟼ cities

  - Before "y" a vowel, we add "s"

boy ⟼ boys

- Nouns ending in "f" or "fe", we form their plural by changing "f" or "fe" into "ves".

Wife ⟼ wives
Leaf ⟼ leaves
Half ⟼ halves

Except some nouns like:

Chief ⟼ Chiefs
Gulf ⟼ Gulfs
Safe ⟼ Safes
Proof ⟼ Proofs

Invariable nouns ending in "s" or "es":

News, Series, species, Billiards, Dominoes

Some nouns form their plural by mutation:

Foot ⟼ feet
Tooth ⟼ teeth
Goose ⟼ geese
Man ⟼ men
Ox ⟼ oxen
Child ⟼ children

Silent letter
الحروف التي لا تنطق في الكلمة

A silent letter is a letter which is written and not pronounced.

- k before n at the beginning. ⟼ Knife
- p before s at the beginning. ⟼ Psychology
- b before t at the end. ⟼ Dept
- b after m at the end. ⟼ Lamb
- l before d ⟼ Should
- l before f ⟼ Half
- l before k ⟼ Walk
- s before l ⟼ Island
- w before r at the beginning ⟼ Write
- t in the middle of some words ⟼ Castle
- d in the middle of some words ⟼ Wednesday
- g before n at the end ⟼ Foreign
- n after m at the end ⟼ Autumn
- h at the beginning ⟼ Honest
- gh ⟼ High
- r before consonant ⟼ Bird
- h before the sounds $|k; d; t|$ ⟼ Ask him

Word formation
تركيب الكلمات

We can form verbs by adding the suffix "en" to some adjectives. en تضاف لتحويل بعض الصفات إلى أفعال

- Wide + en ⟼ widen.
- Bright + en ⟼ brighten.
- Short + en ⟼ shorten.

The prefix "self" is added to some adjectives

Self refer to: { *myself*, *yourself*, *himself*, *herself*, *ourselves*, *yourselves*, *themselves* }

Example: He is a self-educated person.

He is educated himself.

Expressing like & dislike:
التعبير عن الاعجاب وعدم الاعجاب

- { *enjoy*, *dislike*, *don't mind*, *avoid* } + Gerund (verb + "ing").
- { *like*, *love*, *hate*, *can't stand*, *prefere* } + Gerund or to + stem (infinitive).
- It is better + to + stem.
- Would rather + stem (a verb without "to").

Each other & one another

Compound pronoun, they express reciprocity.
اسماء مركبة تعبر عن التعدي

Each other: is used to refer to two persons only.

Eg: Women kiss each other.

One another: is used to refer to more than two (a group)

Eg: players hug one another when they score.

Type of questions
أنواع الاسئلة

We have two types of questions:

- Reference question: is a direct question.
- Inference question: is a indirect question, you have to read between the lines to find the answer.

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Stress
الشدة / الادغام

Definition:

Stress is an extra force used when pronouncing a particular word or syllable.

- A prefix is not stressed
- A suffix in not stressed
- |ə| schwa is never stressed

a. A word of one syllable has stress on the first letter.

Eg: hot, teach, got, take.

b. A word of two syllables:

- A noun has stress on the *1st syllable*.
  اسم من مقطعين الشدة تكون في المقطع الأول
  Eg: teacher, actor, English.

- An adjective has stress on the *1st syllable*.
  صفة من مقطعين الشدة تكون في المقطع الأول
  Eg: happy, sunny, stupid.

- A adverb has stress on the *1st syllable*.
  الظرف من مقطعين الشدة تكون في المقطع الأول
  Eg: under, over, always, never, after.

- A verb has stress on the 2nd syllable.
  الفعل من مقطعين الشدة تكون في المقطع الثاني
  Eg: correct, present.

c. Most word of three syllables words: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs are stressed on 1st syllable.
أغلب الكلمات المتكونة من 3 مقاطع تكون الشدة في المقطع الأول
Eg: difficult, consider, photograph.

But: remember, together, advisor.

- Nouns ending by "ion" are stressed on the syllable before the last.
  الكلمات التي تنتهي ion تكون الشدة في المقطع ما قبل الأخير
  Eg: addition, solution.

d. Words ending in "ic" are stressed on the 2nd syllable from the end.
الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ ic تكون الشدة في المقطع الثاني بالحساب العكسي أي من النهاية
Eg: graphic, sympathetic.

e. Word ending in "*cy, thy, ty, phy, gy, ical, ence, ate, ent*" are all stressed on the 3rd syllable from the end.
كلمات تنتهي بأحد النهايات الآتية
الشدة دائما في المقطع الثالث من النهاية أي الحساب يكون عكسيا من المقطع الأخير

Eg: competence, identical, democracy.

f. Word with prefix "*in, im, il, ir, un, dis, mis*" are stressed on the root.
الكلمات بهذه البدايات
تكون الشدة في الجذر

Eg: impossible, disagree, mislead, irregular, illegal.

g. Word with suffixes like: ee, eer, ese are stressed on the suffix itself.
الكلمات بهذه النهايات تكون الشدة في النهاية

Eg: trainee, engineer, Japanese.

h. Word with the following suffixes are stressed on the syllable before them.
الكلمات بالنهايات التالية تكون الشدة في المقطع الذي قبلها

- Ish	- Ive	- Ian
- Ity	- Ia	- Ient
- Aty	- Ial	- Ious

Eg: university, society, expensive.

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Phonetics

The final "s":

The final "s" is pronounced in different ways, according the "Sound" before:

- "s" is pronounced |s| after: |p; t; k; f; θ|
- "s" is pronounced |iz| after: |s; z; ʃ; t ʃ; Dζ|
- "s" is pronounced |z| after:
  - Vowels: goes.
  - Nasals sounds: cleans.
  - Voiced sounds: drives.

The final "ed":

The final "ed" is pronounced in different ways, according the "Sound" before:

- "s" is pronounced |t| after: |p; k; f; θ; ʃ; t ʃ; s|
- "s" is pronounced |id| after: |t; d|
- "s" is pronounced |d| after:
  - Vowels: prayed.
  - Nasals sounds: cleaned.
  - Voiced sounds: traveled.

Active & Passive Voice

المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول

Use of Passive:

- Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.
- Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice

Form of Passive:

Subject (the Object in active) + finite form of to be + Past Participle (3rd column of irregular verbs) + Object (the Subject in active).

When rewriting active sentences in passive voice, note the following:

- the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence
- the finite form of the verb is changed (*to be* + past participle)
- the subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence (or is dropped)

Examples:

Simple Present: Rita writes a letter.

- A letter is written by Rita.

Simple Past: Rita wrote a letter.

- A letter was written by Rita.

Present Perfect: Rita has written a letter.

- A letter has been written by Rita.

Future simple: Rita will write a letter.

- A letter will be written by Rita.

Modals: Rita can write a letter.

- A letter can be written by Rita.

Present Progressive (Continuous): Rita is writing a letter.

- A letter is being written by Rita.

Past Progressive (Continuous): Rita was writing a letter.

- A letter was being written by Rita.

Past Perfect: Rita had written a letter.

- A letter had been written by Rita.

Future perfect: Rita will have written a letter.

- A letter will have been written by Rita.

Conditional simple: Rita would write a letter.

- A letter would be written by Rita.

Conditional perfect: Rita would have written a letter.

- A letter would have been written by Rita.

Pronouns

- I	- Me
- She	- Her
- He	- His
- It	- It
- You	- You
- We	- Us
- They	- Them

جمعية المنارة الثقافية
تربية - ثقافة - تكوين

Summary of English language lessons

Direct & reported speech

الأسلوب المباشر و غير المباشر

When we report we a statement, we use one of these main verbs: say, tell, announce, declare, order, ask, and wanted to know.

- Rule one:

When the main verb is in the present tense, the future or present perfect:

We can report without any change of tense.

Eg: Paul says: "I am trying to get a taxi."

⟼ Paul says that he is trying to get taxi.

- Rule two:

When the main verb is in the past:

We have to change the tense of the verbs used in the statement.

Present simple: "I play football".

To Simple Past: He said that he played football

Past simple: "I played football".

To Past Perfect: He said that he had played football

Present Perfect: "I have played football".

To Past Perfect: He said that he had played football

Present Continuous: "I am playing football".

To Past Continuous: He said that he was playing football

Past Continuous: "I was playing football".

To Past perfect continuous: He said that he had been playing football.

Past Perfect: "I had played football".

To Past Perfect: He said that he had played football.

Present perfect continuous: "I have been playing football."

To Past perfect continuous: He said that he had been playing football.

Other changes:

Modals:

Direct	Reported
- Will	- Would
- Can	- Could
- Must	- Had to
- May	- Might
- Should	- Should
- Ought to	- Ought to

Time and place reference:

المباشر Direct	غير المباشر Reported
- Now.	- Then.
- Today.	- That day.
- Tonight.	- That night.
- Here.	- There.
- This.	- That.
- These.	- Those.
- This week.	- That week.
- Tomorrow.	- The day after.
- Tomorrow.	- The next (following) day.
- Next week.	- The week after.
- Next week.	- The following week.
- Yesterday.	- The day before.
- Yesterday.	- The previous day.
- Last week.	- The week before.
- Last week.	- The previous week.
- 2 week ago.	- 2 week before.

Reporting question:

When we report a question we use: asked, questioned, wanted to know.

There is no question mark "?"

- "Wh" question:

"Wh" question are reported with the question word.

The verb has the form of normal statement.

Note: we do not use: do, does, did in the reported.

Eg: "Where are you going?"

⟼ I asked her where she was going.

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Summary of English language lessons

Auxiliary question (Yes/No):

When we report an auxiliary question we use: If.

We omit (delete): do, does, did.

The verb has the form of normal statement.

Eg: "Do you like hamburgers?"

⟼ He asked me if I like hamburgers.

Reported other forms of speech:

Commands or request:

$$\text{Subject} + \begin{cases} told + to + stem \\ ordered + to + stem \\ asked + to + stem \end{cases}$$

Eg: "stop writing" ⟼ he told them to stop writing.

"Please wait" ⟼ I asked her to wait.

$$\text{Advice: when we find in direct speech:} \begin{cases} should \\ ought\ to \\ had\ better \\ If\ I\ were \\ why\ don't\ you \end{cases}$$

The reported: are: subject + advised + to + stem.

Eg: "I wouldn't buy that car if I were you."

⟼ I advised him not to buy that car.

$$\text{Suggestion: when we find in direct speech:} \begin{cases} Let's \\ How\ about \\ What\ about \end{cases}$$

$$\text{The reported: are: subject + suggested} + \begin{cases} verb + ing \\ or \\ to + stem \end{cases}$$

Eg: "Let's go to the theatre."

⟼ He suggested going to the theatre.

Agreement: subject + agreed + to + stem.

Eg: "Ok, I'll give you a lift."

⟼ He agreed to give me a lift.

Apologize: subject + apologized for + verb + ing (gerund).

Eg: "I am sorry for being late."

⟼ I apologized for being late.

Congratulation: subject + congratulated on + verb + ing.

Eg: "well done, you've passed your exam."

⟼ She congratulated her on passing her exam.

Denying: subject + denied + verb + ing.

Eg: Alice said: "No, I didn't take it! I was there."

⟼ Alice denied taking it.

Inviting: subject + invited + to + stem.

Eg: "would you like to come to the cinema, Jane?"

⟼ They invited Jane to come to the cinema.

Offering: subject + offered + to + stem.

Eg: "Shall I carry your case, Pam?"

⟼ He offered to carry Pam's case.

Promising: subject + promised + to + stem.

Eg: "I'll be at home by eight."

⟼ He promised to be at home by eight.

Summary of commends statement
التعبير عن الطلب

- Told + to + stem.
- Ordered + to + stem.
- Asked + to + stem.
- Advised + to + stem.
- Apologized for + verb + ing.
- Congratulated on + verb + ing.
- Denied + verb + ing.
- Suggested + verb + ing.
- Suggested + to + stem.
- Agreed + to + stem.
- Invited + to + stem.
- Offered + to + stem.
- Promised + to + stem.

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Summary of English language lessons

How to ask a question
كيفية طرح الاسئلة

"Wh" question:

Wh + Auxiliary + Subject + Verb?

- If the auxiliary exist we don't change the tense of the verb.
- If the auxiliary doesn't exist we use the infinitive of the verb.

Example:

The lion eats the meats. (Subject, verb, object)

- What eats the meats? (subject) (we replace the subject by "Wh")
- What does the lion do? (verb)
- What does the lion eat? (Object)

WH Question Words:

- Who: subject person. للسؤال عن شخص
a) His mother prepares the lunch.
b) Who prepares the lunch?

- What: { Subject (thing / animal) / *Verb* / *Object* (thing / animal) } للسؤال عن غير العاقل
a) The lion eats the meats.
b) What does the lion eat?

- Whom: Object person.
a) She phoned to her friend. للسؤال عن ملكية شخص
b) Whom did she phone to?

- When: Time (Last, next, yesterday, tomorrow).
a) She will have an exam next week. للسؤال عن الزمن
b) When will she have an exam?

- Where: Place.
a) She is leaving to Paris. للسؤال عن المكان
b) Where is she leaving?

- Why: Cause (reason). للسؤال عن السبب
a) They move to new house because the first one is too old.
b) Why do they move to new house?

- What … for: purpose, goal (to, in order to, so as to).
a) They are working hard to succeed للسؤال عن الهدف
b) What are they working hard for?

- Whose: possession للسؤال عن الملكية

Whose + noun + aux + subject + verb?

a) The pen is mine.
b) Whose pen is it?

- Which: choice للاختيار

Which + noun + aux + subject + verb?

a) They took the blue Jacket.
b) Which jacket did they take?

- How: manner للسؤال عن الكيفية
a) She feels better now.
b) How does she feel now?

- How often: (Always, Usually, Often, Sometimes, Never).
a) He sometimes visits his friend.
b) How often does he visit his friend?

- How long: period of time (duration).
a) The exam lasted two hours.
b) How long did the exam last?

- How many: countable nouns (numbers).
a) Three pupils got a good mark.
b) How many pupils got a good mark?

a) They will visit four towns in the country.
b) How many towns will they visit?

- How much: uncountable nouns (quantity).
a) He put some sugar in the cup.
b) How much sugar did he put in the cup?