



Raffour Middle School

متوسطة رافور الجديدة

Summary of the 4th AM programme

2007

Teacher : Mr.Illoul

2008

File :01

I/-Tag questions (الاسئلة المذيلة)

Tag questions are short questions added to the end of statements .

انها اسئلة قصيرة نضيفها في اخر الجمل .

Positive statement



Negative tag

- Kamel is absent, **isn't he?** كمال غائب اليوم، أليس كذلك؟
- The pupils have good marks , **haven't they?** التلاميذ لهم نقاط جيدة، أليس كذلك؟
- Karima has three sisters , **hasn't she ?** كريمة لها ثلاثة اخوة، أليس كذلك؟
- My father goes to work everyday, **doesn't he ?**
- The pupils do their home works at home , **don't they?**
- Kamel phoned you yesterday, **didn't he ?**
- Amel bought a computer ,**didn't she ?**

Negative statement



Positive tag

- Kamel is not absent, **is he ?** كمال ليس غائب ، أليس كذلك؟
- The pupils haven't good marks , **have they?**
- Karima hasn't three sisters , **has she ?**

- He doesn't go to work everyday, does he ?
- They do their home works at home ,don't they?
- Kamel didn't phone you yesterday , did he ?
- She didn't buy a computer , did she ?
- Kamel **never** came to school on time ,did he ?
- Ali **rarely** listens to music ,does he ?

Be careful من حذر

حالات خاصة

*I **am** good at English , **aren't** I?

***Let's** have a drink, **shall we** ?

*Open the door ,**will you**?

دعوة أو اقتراح

(صيغ الامر- imperatives)

Intonation

Rising intonation:

when the speaker is not sure of what he says .

عندما يكون المتحدث غير متأكد مما يقول..فالسؤال يكون لطلب معلومات..وعليه فنطق آخر السؤال يكون برفع الصوت.

Kamel bought a computer ,didn't he ?

مثال ..

Falling intonation :

When the speaker is sure of what he says .

عندما يكون المتحدث متأكد مما يقول و يكون سؤاله من اجل الموافقة فقط و ليس لطلب معلومات فيكون النطق بانخفاض الصوت في آخر السؤال.

Today is Saturday, isn't it ?

Time sequencers :

-First -Then -After that -Next -And -
Later - Finally.

لكي نقرر في النطق الصحيح **Ed** في نهاية الافعال المعربة في الماضي يجب الاخذ بعين الاعتبار نطق الاحرف الاخيرة للفعل و هو في الحالة الاصلية **Infinitive**.
مثال:

فعل fax / fæks /

نلاحظ ان هذا الفعل في حالته الاصلية ينطق و في مؤخرته "اس" و عليه عند اضافة ed ينطق **/t/** لانه ينتمي الي هذا الصنف

/d/	/t/	/Id/
كل ما بقي من الاحرف المنطوقة تنتمي الي هاته الخانة و عليه فتتطق /d/	<p>/ p / hoped</p> <p>/ f / laughed</p> <p>/ s / faxed</p> <p>/ ʃ / washed</p> <p>/ tʃ / watched</p> <p>/ k / cooked</p>	<p>/ t / wanted</p> <p>/ d / ended</p>



Expressing ability and inability:

can

It expresses :

1)- ability to do something:

I can swim

2)-Inability to do something:

I can't drive a lorry.

3)- Polite requests.

Can I leave?

4)-Allowing to do something .

Yes, you can.

5)-Asking for permission:

Can I go out ?

6)-Forbidding to do something:

You can't smoke here.

7)-Possibility :

لقدرة علي فعل شئ ما

اعرف السباحة

لعجز أو عدم معرفة شئ ما

لا أعرف سيطرة الشاحنة

طلب شئ ما بلطف

هل يمكنني الذهاب؟

الترخيص أو السماح لفعل شئ ما

أجل ، تستطيع

طلب الاذن لفعل شئ ما

هل بإمكانني الخروج؟

منع فعل شئ ما

لا تستطيع التدخين هنا

امكانية وقوع او فعل شئ ما

This metal can hurt you.

هذا المعدن يمكنه جرحك

8)-Deducing :

الاستنتاج المنطقي

I can't lift this table .It's heavy.

لا أستطيع رفع هذه الطاولة.إنها ثقيلة.

Irregular forms .

Present	Past	Future
I can swim Or I am able to swim	I could swim I was able to swim	I will be able to swim

May

⇒ We use the modal **may** to express :

1)-Possibility :

It may rain .

2)- asking for permission :

May I ask you a question?

3)-A wish :

May you live long!

⇒ We use the modal **"Might"** to express :

1)-A remote possibility:

**There are no clouds in the sky, but
it might rain before noon.**

2)-warning :

**Don't swim here .You might be
Attacked by sharks .**

3)- suggestion :

**You're not good at English .You
Might try these grammar exercises anyway.**

Prefixes

The **prefix** is a word element placed in front of the root, which changes the word's meaning or makes a new word.

Il	Im	In	Ir	Un	Dis	Words	Transcription
			✓			Regular	/'iregɪə/
		✓				Capable	/inkeɪpəbl/
	✓					Possible	/'ɪmpɒsəbl/
			✓			Responsible	/'ɪrɪ'spɒnsəbl/
✓						Legal	/'ɪli:gl/
		✓				Justice	/'ɪndʒʌstɪs/
	✓					Probable	/'ɪmprɒbəbl/
		✓				Definite	/'ɪndɛfɪt/
	✓					Polite	/'ɪmpəlaɪt/
					✓	ObeY	/dɪsəʊ'beɪ/
					✓	Agree	/dɪs'gri: /

So - Neither

When participating in a discussion, you sometimes agree and sometimes disagree with what the other speaker says to you. It is not always necessary to use the verbs "agree" or "disagree" to express -agreement- or -disagreement-. You can express this in a different way.

A . Use "so + auxiliary + subject when you respond to a positive statement ."

B .Use "neither + auxiliary + subject when you respond to a negative statement."

عند المشاركة في محادثة و ارادة التعبير عن موافقة الرأي أو عدم موافقة الرأي نستعمل (وكذلك أنا)

Positive	Example	
	Amel	Ali
So	I am.... I do.... I did I must I should I shall I can.....	and like me . am I. do I. did I. must I. should I. shall I. can I

Negative	Example	
	Amel	Ali.
Neither	I am not.... I do not.... I did not I must not I should not I shall not I can not.....	Neither <ul style="list-style-type: none"> am I. do I. did I. must I. should I. shall I. can I



File :03



Intonation

Wh /questions :

Where does karima go everyday? السؤال هذا النوع من الاسئلة يكون بخفض الصوت في آخر

Yes/No questions:

Does she go to school everyday? السؤال هذا النوع من الاسئلة يكون برفع الصوت في آخر السؤال

Time conjunctions

للتعبير عن نوايا مستقبلية.

Subordinating time conjunction	Main clause
When As soon as Until /Till After Before While	Future

+ Present →

I'll give you a ring as soon as I get home. سأكلمك عبر الهاتف ريثما أصل.

As soon as I get home عندما أصل الي البيت سأكلمك

Conditional (Type I)

هذا النوع يعبر عن أشياء ممكنة الحدوث عند توفر الشرط.

If + present	,	Future
Future	if	present

If I have money , I'll buy a nice car.

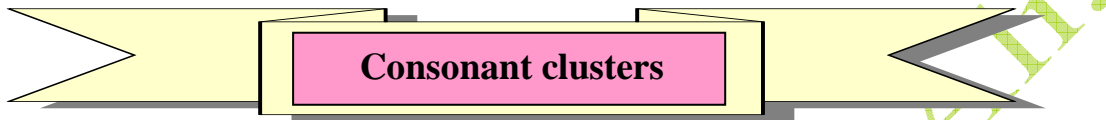
لو كان عندي المال سأشتري سيارة جديدة

I'll buy a nice car if I have money.

سأشتري سيارة جديدة لو كان عندي المال .

يمكن ان نعبر بواسطة If (type I) عن :

If sentence	It expresses
-If we don't go now , we'll miss the bus.	Prediction تنبؤ
-If you don't stop crying , I'll spank you.	Threat تهديد
-If you don't like it, we'll give you a new one .	Offer عرض خدمة
-Mum, I'll do the dishes if you want.	Suggestion اقتراح
-Be careful. You'll sink if you swim over there.	Warning تحذير
-He will understand if you explain why you did it, I'm sure.	Promise وعد



Consonant Clusters (Blends)

A consonant cluster (sometimes known as a consonant blend) is a group of consonants that appear together in a word without any vowels between them. When reading clusters, each letter within the cluster is pronounced individually.

Word	Consonant clusters
spots	sp and ts
spray	spr

■ عندما تلتقي مجموعة من consonants في بداية، وسط أو نهاية كلمة و لا يكن بينهن a vowel

و كل واحدة تنطق علي حدة...فهننا نقول عنه(Consonant Clusters (Blends).

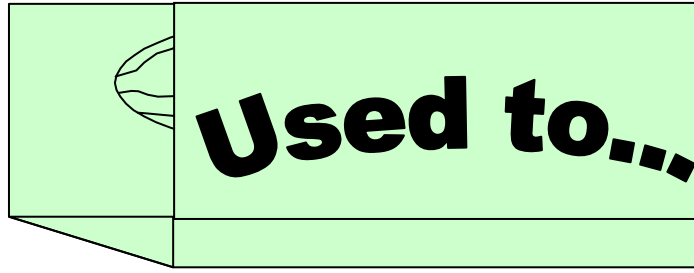
■ أما اذا التقت مجموعة من consonants في بداية، وسط أو نهاية كلمة و لا يكن بينهن a vowel

و لكن مجموعهن ينطق كحرف واحد فهذه تدعي a digraph

Word	Digraph
laugh	f
Chat	tʃ
photographer	f



File :04



"Used to" expresses the idea that something was an old habit that stopped in the past. It indicates that something was often repeated in the past, but it is not usually done now.

🌟 نستعمل "Used to" للتعبير عن عادة كنا في الماضي نمارسها و توقفنا عن فعلها.

🌟 نستعمل "Used to" للتعبير عن حالة كانت في الماضي ولم يعد لها وجود الان.

XXXXX

Past Present Future

- Chouia used to smoke.
- Oulaid and his wife used to go to Tunisia in the summer.
- Slimane used to study Arabic.
- I used to start work at 9 o'clock.
- I used to live in Paris.
- Sarah used to be fat, but now she is thin.
- George used to be the best student in class, but now Lena is the best.
- Oranges used to cost very little in Florida, but now they are quite expensive.

Relative pronouns
ضمائر الوصل

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns relate to another noun preceding it in the sentence. In doing so, they connect a dependent clause to an antecedent (i.e., a noun that precedes the pronoun.) Therefore, relative pronouns acts as the subject or object of the dependent clause.

Function in the sentence	Reference to				
	People	Things / concepts	Place	Time	Reason
Subject	who, that	which, that			
Object	(that, who, whom)*	(which, that)*	where	when	why
Possessive	whose	whose, of which			

'Who'

1- **The man** is a scientist . **The man** lives here.

The man **who** lives here is a scientist.

2- That is **the boy** . **That boy** stole my pen.

That is the boy **who** stole my pen.

Referring to a person.

المرجع : شخص

'Which'

1- **The car** is new . **The car** is parked outside.

The car **which** is parked outside is new.

2- **The car** is outside . Kamel owns **the car**.

The car **which** Kamel owns is outside.

Referring to an object.

المرجع / شئ

'Where'

1- This is **the house**. I was born **in this house**.

This is the house **where** I was born.

2- This is the village. I live in this village.

This is the village **where** I live.

Referring to a place.

المرجع / مكان

'Whose'

1- A widow is a **woman** . **Her** husband is dead

A widow is a woman **whose** husband is dead.

الارملة هي المرأة التي مات زوجها.

2- This is **the lazy boy**. **His** copy books are dirty.

This is the lazy boy **whose** copy books are dirty

نستعمل whose عوضا عن

His/Her / Their.

المرجع / شخص



File :05



Conditional (Type II)

للتعبير عن حالات وهمية أو لا يمكن أن تكون حقيقية (غير ممكنة الحدوث)

If + Past , would +v(inf)

S + would +v(inf) If + past....

لو أن المال كان ينمو في الأشجار لغرس الناس العديد من الأشجار

● If money **grew** on trees , people **would plant** lots of them.

Past

would+V(inf).

● People **would plant** lots of trees **if** money **grew** on trees.

Would+V(inf)

Past

Were instead of **Was**

Were عوضاً عن **Was**

If **I were** you , I **would spank** him.

لو كنت مكانك لصفعته .

If **karima were** here , she **would answer** the questions.

Use

Conditional Sentences Type II refer to situations in the present. An action could happen if the present situation were different. I don't really expect the situation to change, however. I just imagine „*what would happen if ...*“



File :06



Past simple and Past continuous

The past simple: The past simple is used to talk about "a **completed**" event in the **past**. **Example:** Yesterday I **went** to the library.

The past continuous: The past continuous is used to talk about about an **action** that was **in progress** in the past, but **didn't continue** to the present.

Example: They **were playing** football yesterday at 18.00.

حدث في الماضي المستمر منقطع بحدث في الماضي البسيط

The past continuous and the past about **action in "progress"** - "**interrupted**" by another one .

Example: "**While - When** I was watching a film, the phone rang.

الماضي المستمر لاحداث تقع في نفس الوقت

The past continuous for "actions "happening at the same time → "**simultaneous**"

Example: I was playing video games **while** my brother was reading a book.

يسخدم هذا الزمن (The past continuous) للتعبير عن فعل وقع في الماضي أثناء وقوع فعل آخر.
يتكون هذا الزمن من

Was /were + (V+ing)

يأتي هذا الزمن عادة مع كلمات مثل :

When	عندما	While	بينما	As	حيث أن	Because	لأن
------	-------	-------	-------	----	--------	---------	-----

ملاحظة : هذا الزمن عادة ما يأتي معه زمن الماضي البسيط (simple past tense)

و الذي تخلل الماضي المستمر أي الذي وقع أثناء حدوثه .

أمثلة: **While** I was sleeping, a thief **entered** my room.
هذه الجملة تحتوي علي حدثين: أحدهما ماضي مستمر

Past continuous

Simple past

و هو النوم و الاخر دخول اللص الغرفة الذي حصل أثناء النوم.

{ **When** we were eating , my father came.
My father came **when** we were eating.

Double sounds (diphthongs)

-ear	/iə/	ear
-cow	/au/	bow
-boy	/ɔɪ/	toys
-baby	/ei/	rain
-Knife	/ai/	kite
-Airplane	/eə/	chair
-Cure	/uə/	tourist
-Phone	/əu/	coat



a.illoul@yahoo.fr

Teacher: Mr. Illoul Ali.