**Herrirache Mouhamed Secondary School Academic year: 2018-2019**

**Summary of Grammar and Phonological Rules**

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| **1- Expressing condition: provided / providing (that)/ as (so) long as = if type one / means but only if or if and only if** | **6- It’s ( about/ high) time ( for someone to do sth)** |
| **E.g:** **Provided / Providing ( that)** you are honest, everyone will believe you **or** Everyone will believe you **provided/providing ( that)** you are honest | ***1****. It means this is the right time to do it*  Eg: It’s ( high/about) time **for** us to revise our lessons |
| **2- If only / I wish + simple past = Expressing a wish** | **7- It’s ( about/ high) time someone did sth** |
| *1. Wish, wanting change for the present or future with the simple past***.**  E.g: I **wish/ If only** I **were** a millionaire! | **2*.*** *It means you’re complaining about the delay*  Eg: It’s ( high/about) time **citizens committed** together to fight corruption |
| **3- If only / I wish + past perfect = Expressing regret** | **8- Giving advice: Had better (‘d better)/ not + stem = Should/ Ought to** |
| *2. Regret with the past*  E.g: If **only / I wish** I **had woken** up early. (it means I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.) | **Eg:** You’d / had better work hard **to** **pass** your final exam  You’d / had better **not be** anxious before the exam |
| **4- I wish / if only + would + verb = Complaints or desire** | **9- Reported speech “ Rules”** |
| *3. To complain about a behavior that you disapprove. Expressing impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action.*  Eg: She **wishes** you **wouldn't arrive** so late all the time  (she is annoyed because you always come late, and she wants you to arrive on time) | 1**- Reporting statements: S+V+O**  *Reporting verb + that+ S+V+ ….*  Eg: “The government **plans** to fight corruption”, they said  ⇨ they said **that the government planned** to fight corruption  **2- Reporting questions:**  **A- Wh-questions:** *reporting verb+ wh-word + S+V+…*  **Eg:** “When will you pass the BAC exam?”, he asked me  ⇨ He asked me **when I would pass** the BAC exam.  **B- Auxiliary questions*:*** *reporting verb+ if/ whether+ S+V+…*  **Eg:** “ Have you prepared yourself for final exam?” she asked him  ⇨ she asked him **if / whether he had prepared** himself for the final exam  **3- Reporting orders or commands*:*** *reporting verb+ to/not to+ Stem*  **Eg:** “Keep cool”, the teacher advised me  ⇨ The teacher advised me **to keep** cool  “ Don’t get panic”, she advised me  ⇨ She advised me **not to get** panic |
| **5- Expressing condition: if = means on (the) condition that, provided (that), providing (that), presuming (that), supposing (that), assuming (that), as ( so) long as...** | **10- Concession ( unexpected situation or problem)**  *1- Conjunctions: (However , but) VS (although, thought, even though, in spite the fact that, despite the fact that) + S+V*  **Eg:** She is a beautiful girl. **However (but),** everyone hates her.  **Although/ though/even though/in spite( despite) the fact that** she is a beautiful woman**,** everyone hates her  **Or** Everyone hates her**, although / though / even though/in spite( despite) the fact that** she is a beautiful girl.  *2- Prepositions:( In spite and despite) + noun or gerund*  **Eg: In spite / Despite** her beauty, everyone hates her  **Or**  Everyone hates her **in spite/ despite** her beauty |
| 1- Conditional Sentence Type 1: if + simple present , simple future = real present situation and likely to happen  **Eg:** If we **don't hurry,** we **will miss** the class or  We **will miss** the class if you **don't hurry**  *2- Conditional Sentence Type 2: if + simple past, would ( past form of modals) (not) + stem = unreal/ imaginary present situation and unlikely to happen*  **Eg:** If he **had** permission from his parents, he **would travel** alone. Or He **would travel** alone if he **had** permission from his parents  *3- Conditional Sentence Type 3: if + past perfect ( had (not) + pp), would (not) have ( past form of modals ( not) +have) + stem*  **Eg:** If you **had called** me, I **wouldn’t have left** Or , I **wouldn’t have left** if you **had called** me |
| **11- - Expressing condition with unless= if not ( with all if types) / it means except if** | **14- Rhyme ( Have the same rhythm)** |
| **Eg: Unless** we **hurry**, we **will miss** the class  **Eg: Unless** he **had** permission from his parents, he **wouldn’t** travel alone  **Eg:** I **would have left** unless you **had called** me | **Eg**:(tense – sense)(butterfly- sky)(goose- moose)(dream-steam) (shore- more)(one- done)(around- ground)(rhyme- time) |
| **12- Asking wh -questions** | **15- Reported speech (in the past) “ Tense changes further back”**  **NOTE: If the reporting verb is in present or present perfect , the tense of the verb DOES NOT change.** |
| *1- The main verb is an auxiliary or modal: ( to be- to have – can -will -may – must …)*  *⇨ Wh-word + auxiliary verbs or modal verbs + subject + rest of sentence + ?*  **Eg:** John **is** writing a letter ⇨ What **is** john writing?  They **have** bought a new car ⇨ What **have** they bought?  They **must** run home. ⇨ Where **must** they run?  *2- The main verb is an ordinary verb:*  *⇨ Wh-word + auxiliary verbs/ helping verbs + subject + stem +rest of sentence+ ?*  *Do ⇨ plural subject in present*  *Does ⇨ singular subject in present*  *Did ⇨plural & singular subjects in the past*  Eg: She **walks** home **from** **school** ⇨ Where **does** she **walk** home **from**?  They **called** Mary **for** **the new job** ⇨ What **did** they **cal**l Marry **for**? | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Direct speech** | **Reported speech** | | Simple present | Simple past | | Present continuous | Past continuous | | Present perfect | Past perfect | | Past simple | Past perfect | | Future simple | Conditional present | | Modals in present form | Modals in past form | | This – these | That – those | | Today | That day | | Now | Then | | Tomorrow | The next/ the following day | | Yesterday | The previous day / the day before | | Last ( week; day…) | The ( week, day…) before | | Next ( day, week…) | The following ( week, day…) | | Here | There | | ( years, days…) ago | ( years , days…) before | |
| **13- Pronunciation of final -s** | **16- Pronunciation of final-ed** |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **/s/** | **/z/** | **/iz/** | | After voiceless sounds: Voiceless consonant sounds:  **p- t- k- th- f-** | After voiced sounds: Voiced consonant sounds: **b-d-g-l-m-n-ng-r-v-y-the-** and **vowel sounds** | After: **c-s-x-z-ss-ch-sh-ge** | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **/t/** | **/d/** | **/id/** | | After voiceless sounds: Voiceless consonant sounds:  **p, f, k, s, sh, ch, th** | After voiced sounds: Voiced consonant sounds:  **b, v, g, z, j, th, l, m, n, r**  All **vowel sounds** are voiced. | After the consonants **( t -d)** | |
| **17- Stress rules** | |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Words** | **Stress rule** | | In 2 syllable nouns ( money) | On the first syllable( **mo/**ney) | | In 2 syllable verbs ( deceive) | On the second syllable (de/**ceive**) | | In compound nouns (blackbird) | On the first part (**black/**bird) | | In compound verbs ( understand) | On the second part ( under/**stand**) | | In compound adjectives ( bad-tempered) | On the second part ( bad-/**tempered**) | | In verbs ending with -**ize** or -**ate**  Economize – congratulate | On anti-penultimate syllable ( 3rd from the end)  E/**co/**no/mize- con/**gra**/tu/late | | In words ending in : **ic, tion; sion** ( corruption) | On penultimate syllable ( 2nd from the end) ( co/**rrup/**tion) | | In words ending in: **cy-ty-al-phy-gy-(** democracy) | On anti-penultimate syllable ( de/**mo**/cra/cy) | | |

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| **18- Expressing time (Past Perfect)** *The past perfect is “the past before the past.” You can use it to talk about an event that happened before another event in the past. The past perfect is formed with: Had ( not) + Past Participle* | **19 - Either ….or… Vs Neither…nor…** |
| *In general, these words (****only*** *when used about* ***a situation in the past****) signal the use of the past perfect in the sentence:*  1**- By the time**: I **had finished** all the work **by the time** you **called**.  **2-** **When:** **When** we **arrived** at the airport, our flight **had already** left.  **3-** **Before: Before** we **sold** our car, we **had owned** it for 12 years.  **4-** **After:** we **sold** our car **after** we **had owned** it for 12 years.  **Until:** He **had** never **met** a native English speaker **until** he **visited** London.  **5- As soon as:** We use the past simple with as soon as when we speak about the past. We can also use the past perfect. The meaning is the same.  Eg: They **restarted** the tennis match **as soon as** the rain **stopped**. Or, They **restarted** the tennis match **as soon as** the rain **had stopped**. | **1- Either / or -** *used in a sentence in the affirmative sense when referring to a choice between two possibilities*.  Eg: We can **either** eat now **or** after the show - it's up to you.  **2- Neither / nor -** *used in a sentence in the negative sense when you want to say that two or more things are not true*  Eg: **Neither** my mother **nor** my father went to university.  **Note:** If both elements are singular, then the verb is singular too. **Eg:** Either **the father** or **the mother** **has** to attend the meeting.  However, if one of the elements is plural, then use a plural verb. Eg: Neither **the teacher** nor **the students** **were** in the classroom this morning |
| **20 - Expressing cause / reason and effect/ result or consequence** | |
| **1- So Vs such**   * **so + adj + that.** **Eg**: The music is **so loud that** I can't sleep * **so+ adverb + that.** **Eg:** She speaks **so** quick**ly** **that** I can’t understand her. * **So+ quantifier + that**. **Eg:** Jake earns **so** **much** money **that** he has lost all sense of what a dollar is worth. * **Such + adj + noun + that: Eg**: Hawaii has **such amazing beaches** **that** everyone wants to live there. * **Such + articles ( a-an) + adj + noun+ that**. **Eg**: She is **such** **a** beautiful woman that everyone loves her   ***Because + cause clause, result clause***  ***( initial or middle position)***  ***Cause- Effect or Effect- Cause relationship***  **2- Because- since- as Vs Because of - due to- owing to**   * **Because /since / as + S+ V. Eg:** Because/ since/as he misbehaved in the class, the teacher asked him to go out **or** The teacher asked him to go out because/ since/as he misbehaved in the class   **3- Because of / due to-/owing to + noun or gerund**  **Eg:** I was late this morning because of / owing to /due to **the traffic**  She can't drive because of / owing to /due to **her blindness.** | Because of **driving** too fast, John crashed his Truck  ***Cause clause ; as a consequence ;+ Effect / Result clause***  ***Middle position***  ***Cause – Effect relationship***  **4- As a consequence- consequently-thus-therefore- as a result+ S +V**  **Eg:** John was driving too fast; **as a consequence- thus- therefore – a result - consequently** he crashed his Truck |
| **21- Passive voice** | |
| **Simple present passive**:  **The form of the verb: Affirmative: Is/are + pp**  **Negative: isn’t /aren’t + pp**  **Eg:** The policemen **arrest** the corrupt officer ⇨ The corrupt officer **is arrested** by the policeman  Mother **doesn’t water** the flowers. ⇨ The flowers **aren’t watered** by mother  **Simple past passive:**  **The form of the verb: Affirmative: was/were + pp**  **Negative: wasn’t /weren’t + pp**  Eg: A thief  **stole** the cars ⇨ The cars **were stolen** by a thief  Lucy **didn't win** the prize ⇨ The prize **wasn’t won** by Lucy  **Simple future or modals in passive:**  **The form of the verb: Affirmative: will/modal + be+ pp**  **Negative: will not/modal not + be + pp**  **Eg**: Our boss **will not (won’t) sign** the contract ⇨ The contract **will not ( won’t) be signed** by our boss.  Somebody **should do** the work ⇨ The work **should be done.**  My grandparents **might play** cards ⇨ Cards **might be played** by my grandparents  **Present or past continuous passive :**  **The form of the verb: Affirmative: is/are/was/were being+ pp**  **Negative: isn’t/aren’t/wasn’t/weren’t + being + pp**  **Eg:** The counterfeiter **is deceiving** the customers **⇨** The customers **are being deceived** by the counterfeiter.  The mayor **was addressing** a public speech ⇨ A public speech **was being addressed** by the mayor.  The custom officer **is not checking** the passports ⇨ the passports **are not being checked** by the custom officer.  **Present or past perfect passive:**  **The form of the verb: Affirmative: has/have/had + been+ pp**  **Negative: has’t/haven’t/hadn’t + been + pp**  **Eg**: Lionel **has signed** the contract ⇨ The contract **has been signed** by Lionel  Traders **haven’t sold** all the goods ⇨ All the goods **haven’t been sold** by traders  Jerry **had received** the check just in time ⇨ The check **had been received** by Jerry just in time. | |

**BAC 2019**

**Yes, You Can 😊**

**For 3rd year FL**

**Your teacher: Mm. Belouettar**