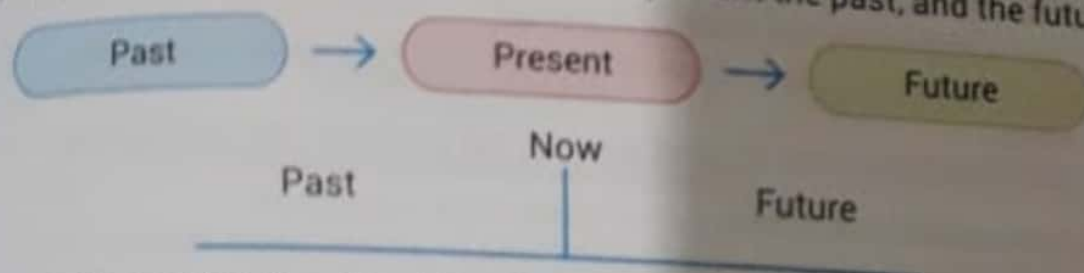


II

Language Grammar

1 English tenses

In English, there are three main tenses: the present the past, and the future.



The past is used to describe things that have already happened (e.g. yesterday, last week, three years ago). The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now. The future tense describes things that will happen (e.g. tomorrow, next week, next year, in three years from now in the future". Here is a summary of main English tenses; it includes *examples, uses* and *time expressions* used with each tense.

Simple	
Past	<p>I watched a film yesterday.</p> <p>- Use it for past habits or completed actions with expressions like: yesterday, a week/ month/ year...ago, last year/ month, on Monday,...</p>
Present	<p>I watch a film everyday.</p> <p>Use it for habits, general truth, and with mental action verbs (like, love, want, need, etc.) with expressions like: always, usually, often, never, every month, everyday,...</p>
Future	<p>I will watch a film tomorrow.</p> <p>Use it for an action or condition in the future With expressions like: tomorrow, next week, in an hour, later, soon</p>
Continuous	
Past	<p>I was watching a film when you arrived.</p> <p>Use it to indicate uncompleted actions or persistent habits in the past. With expressions like: while, at this time yesterday, at 9:00 last Monday,</p>

Zero conditional**Examples**

- ✗ If you stand in the rain, you get wet.
- ✗ If you heat ice, it melts

Structure**Present Simple**

+

Present Simple**Uses**

- ✗ Facts which are generally true or scientific facts.
- ✗ The condition always has the same result.

First conditional**Examples**

- ✗ If it rains, we will cancel the trip.
- ✗ If you study, you will pass the exam.

Structure**Present Simple**

+

Will/won't+verb**Uses**

- ✗ A possible situation in the future.
- ✗ Predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens).

Second conditional**Examples**

- ✗ If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.
- ✗ If they sold their farm, they would be rich.

Structure**Simple Past**

+

Would + verb**Uses**

- ✗ Hypothetical or unlikely situation.
- ✗ Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future.

Third conditional**Examples**

- ✗ If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.
- ✗ If I hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party.

Structure**Past Perfect**

+

Would have + Past Participle**Uses**

- ✗ The person is imagining a different past.
- ✗ Expressing a regret

3**Reported speech:****3.1. Reported statements:**

Reported speech is when you tell somebody else what you or a person said before (direct speech).

Continuous

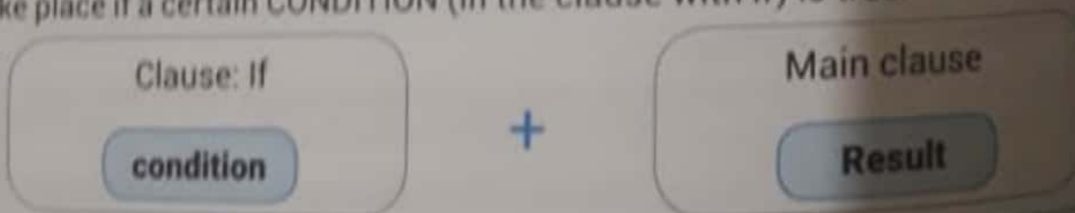
Present	I am watching a film now. Use it for an action going on at the time of speaking. With expressions like: now, right now, at the moment, at present, still.
Future	I will be watching a film tomorrow at 9:00. Use it to indicate what will be going on at some time in the future or planned events. With expressions like: while, when, this time tomorrow, this time next week.

Perfect

Past	I had watched the film when you arrived. Use it for a completed action in the past that happened before another event. With expressions like: after, as soon as, the moment that, until, before.
Present	I have watched that film. Use it for past actions not defined by time or actions which started in the past and has continued till now. With expressions like: already, just, yet, since, for.
Future	I will have watched all the film by the time you arrive. Use it for an action that will be complete before another event takes place. With expressions like: by next month, by then, by the time...

2 Conditionals:

Conditional sentences are also known as **Conditional Clauses** or **If Clauses**. They are used to express that the action in the main clause or **RESULT** can only take place if a certain **CONDITION** (in the clause with **if**) is true.



If - Clause (Condition)	Main - Clause (Result)
If I drink coffee at night,	I won't get any sleep.
If I won a million dollars,	I would buy a villa.
If the weather had been good,	We would have enjoyed ourselves.

Here is a summary of the conditional sentences with examples, structures and uses

Conditionals	Condition	+	Result
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Sunday 1 June

Bill: I'm really happy.

June 2 Monday

Sara: Bill said that he was really happy

3.2. Reported questions:

Use normal statement word order without auxiliaries do/does/ did or a question mark.

Example:* "Where do you live?" He asked me where I lived. **NOT** she asked me where did I live.

With yes/no questions introduce if or whether.

* "Is it possible?"

She asked if it was possible.

* "Did you finish on time?"

He asked me whether I had finished on time.

3.3. Reported requests:

Use verb + object + infinitive with to.

Example:

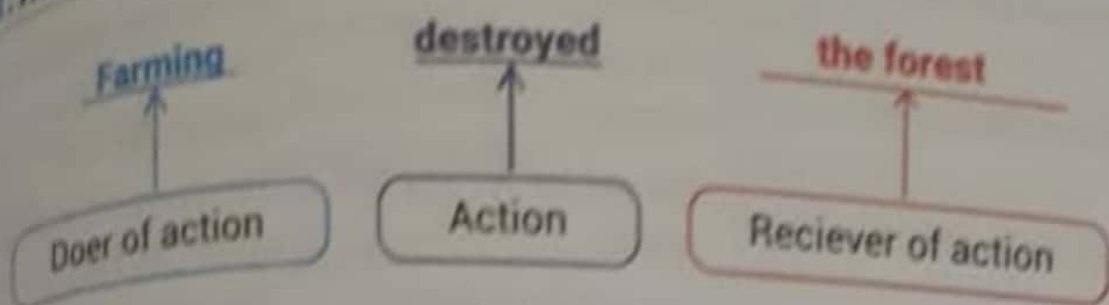
* "Could you open the window, please?" He asked me to open the window.

REPORTED SPEECH

Present Simple	"I know quite a lot of people here." Robert said.	Simple Past	He said that he knew quite a lot of people there.
Present Continuous	"John is feeling much better," Paul said.	Past Continuous	Paul said that John was feeling much better.
Simple Past	"I enjoyed my holiday in the states," David said.	Past Perfect	David said that he had enjoyed his holiday in the States.
Past Continuous	"Jackie wasn't feeling very well," the teacher said.	Past Perfect Continuous	The teacher said that Jackie hadn't been feeling very well.
Present Perfect	"They've seen the Eiffel Tower," John said.	Past Perfect	John said that they had seen the Eiffel Tower.
Present Perfect Continuous	"I have been waiting for ages," my father said.	Past Perfect Continuous	My father said that he had been waiting for ages.
Past Perfect	"Nobody had warned them about the storm," the politician said.	Past Perfect	The politician said that nobody had warned them about the storm.
Past Perfect Continuous	"I had been reading all day," Brenda said.	Past Perfect Continuous	Brenda said that she had been reading all day.

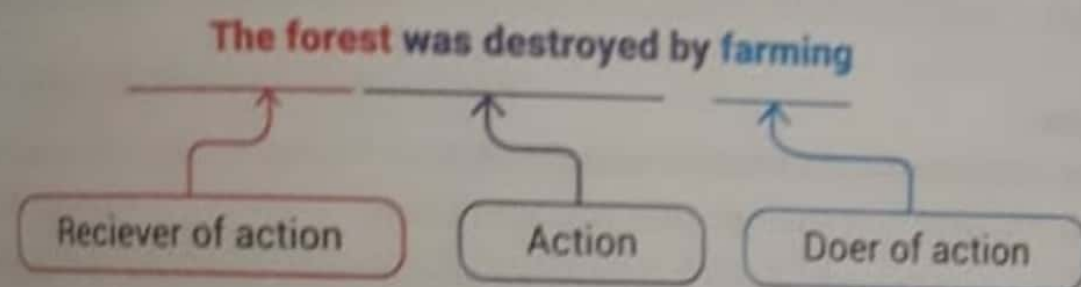
Active & Passive Voice

4.1. Active Voice:



Subject	Action	Object	
Sally	drove	her car	off of the road
The Dog	bit	Timmy	on the arm

4.2. Passive voice:



Object	Action		Subject
The car	was driven	off the road by	Sally
Timmy	was bitten	on the arm by	the dog

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
The simple present	She writes the report.	The report is written (by her).
The present continuous	She is writing the report.	The report is being written (by her).
The present perfect	She has written the report.	The report has been written (by her).
The simple past	She wrote the report.	The report was written (by her).

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
The past continuous	She was writing the report	The report was being written (by her).
The past perfect	She had written the report.	The report had been written (by her).
The simple future	She will write the report.	The report will be written (by her).
The future continuous	She will be writing the report.	The report will be being written (by her).
Future perfect	She will have written the report.	The report will have been written (by her).

5 Wish / If only:

5.1. Wishes about the present:

Use wish + past simple for things you want to change but it is impossible or not likely.

Example:

- ✗ I wish I had money. (But I don't have money)
- ✗ I wish you were rich enough. (But you aren't rich)

Use wish + could to talk about possibilities and abilities you want to change.

- ✗ I wish I could sing. (But I can't)

5.2. Regrets about the past:

Use wish + past perfect to talk about things that happened or didn't happen in the past which you regret now.

Example:

- ✗ I wish I had seen my friend off before she left. (I didn't see my friend off)
- ✗ I wish I had never met such dishonest people. (I met some dishonest people)
- ✗ John wishes he hadn't bought that awful second-hand car. (He bought the car)

5.3. If only:

You can use if only instead of wish to talk about the present or past showing more emotion.

Example:

- ✗ If only I were with my friends now.
- ✗ If only I had worked harder.
- ✗ If only I could help.

Exercise 1

bac 2012-2013

Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words given. (6pt)

1. "You did well in the competition," the coach said.
The coach told the swimmers
2. The committee selected two films for an international festival.
Two films
3. Our team didn't qualify for the final match because they didn't play well.
If they
4. "We have known each other for a long time," the suspect said.
The suspect told the police officer
5. Muslims celebrate Aid Alfitre on the 1st of Choual.
Aid Alfitre
6. I couldn't send the photo by e-mail because I didn't have a scanner.
If I I

Exercise 2

bac 2014

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct tense. (5 pts)

1. Laura went to the English club after she (finish) her homework.
2. "I (work) in this medical centre for more than ten years now,"
Doctor Wilson said.
3. By the end of "2025" the government (complete) the first part of
the housing project.
4. When Fard got to school, the exam (already start)
5. If Jane had been more serious, she (not lose) her job.

Exercise 3

Rewrite these sentences beginning with the words given.

1. I didn't take the exam because I was late.
If only I
2. "Why didn't I meet him before he left?"
If only I
3. You make too many mistakes.
I wish you
4. "I'm not there to help her with the housework."

I wish
This is too complicated for me. I can't sort it out.
I wish I



Exercise 4

Write these sentences beginning with the words given.

1. Where did you spend your summer holiday?
My teacher asked
2. "Are you still at school?" my mother asked my sister.
My mother wanted to know
3. "Did your little brother go with you to the cinema yesterday?"
My friend wondered
4. "Why do you take the bus instead of the tram?"
They asked Janet
5. Could you help me with this exercise?
Ali asked me



Exercise 5

Write the underlined sentences using the appropriate modals + have

1. I'm sure we made a mistake. This is not the right address.
We
2. Perhaps they sent you an email. Just check.
They
3. Janet doesn't recognize her boss. It's certain she didn't meet her before.
Janet
4. The little boy came back home crying. Definitely he fell off the bike while riding.
The little boy
5. It's certain it wasn't James who solved that problem. He doesn't like math.
It

6 Modal Verbs

	present	past
strong obligation	have to work must work	had to work
mild obligation / advice	should work ought to work	should have worked ought to have worked
absence/lack of obligation	don't have to take	didn't have to take
strong prohibition	mustn't smoke can't smoke	
mild prohibition	shouldn't smoke oughtn't to smoke	shouldn't have smoked oughtn't to have smoked
permission	can stay may stay	could stay might stay
ability	can / can't do	could / couldn't do

6.1. Past modals of deduction:

We use modal verb + have + past participle to make deductions or guesses about the past.

- ✗ Amine didn't show up yesterday; he can have been sick.
- ✗ Jim failed all his exams; he can't have worked hard.
- ✗ I haven't seen my neighbor for ages; he must have moved house.

must have + past participle	we use this when we are sure / certain that something is true, based on strong evidence	I can't find my wallet I must have lost it somewhere.
might / could / may have + past participle	we use this when it's possible that something is true	My father is late. He could have missed the 6:30 train.
couldn't / can't have + past participle	we use this when we are certain / sure that something is not true, based on strong evidence	Nadia can't have seen the film yesterday; she had too much housework to do.