

Comparative and Superlative Adjective:

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	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one Syllable	Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Consonant + short vowel + Consonant (CVC)	big	bigger	biggest
ends in -e	large	larger	largest
ends in -y	happy	happier	happiest
Two Syllables	gentle	gentler more/less gentle	gentlest most/least gentle
Three or more Syllables	expensive	more/less expensive	most/least expensive
Irregular Forms	good	better	best

- We Always use the article "The" after a Comparative adjective.

- We Always use the article "The" before a Superlative adjective.

1/A/An Indefinite Articles: (X)

(2)

The: Definite Article used for particular before nouns, plural nouns.

A: quand la première lettre est une ~~syllabe~~ consonne

An: quand la première lettre est une voyelle
long action

3/Present Continuous and Present Simple: (X)

Present Continuous: at the moment, now, currently, at present, this afternoon, tomorrow, next week, ... / year

- décrire des actions qui se déroulent actuellement ou qui se déroulent autour de maintenant, il est également utilisé pour décrire des actions en cours de progression qui ont commencé dans le passé et qui continuent dans le présent - il n'est pas utilisé pour décrire des actions habituelles ou des faits permanents, mais plutôt pour des actions qui se déroulent temporairement.

Subject + am / is / are + Verbe(ing)

* Present Simple: usually, normally, always, often, once a week...

- décrire des actions habituelles, parler d'une vérité générale, exprimer des sentiments, des opinions, raconter des histoires au événement qui se déroulent dans le passé mais qui sont racontés au présent, donner des instructions.

- Subject + verb in present form.

3^{ème} personne on rajoute "s"

~~Donc~~ Dans les Verbes qui se terminent par o, ch, sh, th, ss, gh, g la 3^{ème} personne on rajoute "es".

* Negative form:

do / does + not + root form of Verb

* Question:

do / does + Subject + root form of Verb.

* Common Verbs: (Verbe d'actions et d'états)

- work, study, play, walk, talk, eat, drink, watch
- be, like, want, need, know, believe, love.

(3)

4/ Past Continuous and Past Simple! (X) ^{Peng action}

* Past Continuous: *when/while/since*

- Le "Past Continuous" fait ^{pas} pendant référence à un moment où l'action n'était terminée mais se faisait.
- Action non terminée mais en cours.

Subject + Was/Were + Verb (ing)

- Le "Past Continuous" est à la manière d'une action passée

* Past Simple: *yesterday, last week, ago, previously*

- Le "Past Simple" est une action qui est complètement terminée dans le passé.

Subject + Past Simple Verb

* Question:

did + Subject + infinitive Verb

* Negative Form:

didn't + infinitive Verb

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5 Tenses:

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* Simple Tenses: Habits / Repeated action / states

Present Simple: ~~Subject~~ + base Verb / base Verb + s/es

Past Simple: ~~Subject~~ + past simple Verb } Single action

Future Simple: ~~Subject~~ + will + Verb

* Continuous Tenses: Temporary

Present Continuous: ~~Subject~~ + am/are/is + Verb (ing)

Past Continuous: ~~Subject~~ + was/were + Verb (ing)

Future Continuous: ~~Subject~~ + will be + Verb (ing)

* Perfect Tenses: Completed action before something else

Present Perfect: ~~Subject~~ + Have/Has + Past Participle

Past Perfect: ~~Subject~~ + Had + Past Participle

Future perfect: ~~Subject~~ + will Have + Past participle

* Perfect Continuous Tenses: action continues up to

Present: ~~Subject~~ + Have/Has + been + Verb (ing)

Past: ~~Subject~~ + Had + been + Verb (ing)

Future: ~~Subject~~ + will have + been + Verb (ing)

6/Active and Passive Voice:

Active: $S_1 + V + S_2$

Passive: $S_2 + (to) + V(P.P) + by + S_1$

Rules:

- $S_1 \leftrightarrow S_2$

- by

- $V \rightarrow V'$: Verb \rightarrow Verb (Past Participle)

- (to be): ~~to be~~ le conjuguer au même Temps que "active"

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Present simple	am/is/are + Past Participle
Past Simple	was/were + PP
future Simple	will be + PP
Present Continuous	am/is/are being + PP
Past Continuous	was/were being + PP
future Continuous	will be being + PP
Present perfect	Have/Has been + PP
Past Perfect	Had been + PP
future Perfect	will Have been + PP
Present Perfect Continuous	Have/Has been being + PP
Past Perfect Continuous	Had been being + PP
future Perfect Continuous	will Have been being + PP
Tenses	rules in The Passive

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7/ Relative pronouns :

who se réfère à des personnes et parfois pour les animaux

which se réfère à des choses ou des animaux

whose : indiquer la possession et se réfère généralement à une personne ou un objet.

that : se réfère à des personnes, des choses ou des animaux, peut être utilisé comme sujet ou objet de la phrase

whom : se réfère à des personnes mais uniquement comme objet de la phrase.

- The man who is singing is my brother.
- The boy whose bag was stolen is my friend.
- The book which I borrowed from library was very interesting
- The dog that is barking is mine.
- The man whom I saw yesterday is my boss.



- where: places. I know a restaurant where the food is...
- when: times. There isn't a day when I don't feel...
- why: reasons. Do you know the reason why the shop...

8/ Expressing Condition: "IF" = "Provided that" = "as long as"
 = when

* Type 0: General Truth (Fact):

IF + Present Simple + Present Simple

- If I wake up early, I go jogging.

* Type 1: Condition/Consequence:

IF + Present Simple, future simple

- If I have enough time, I'll watch the football match.

* Type 2: Imagination/Impossible:

IF + Past, would + Verb (stem)

- If I were a millionaire, I would buy a castle.

3/Sentence Pattern:

- * **Subject**: a word or group of words in a sentence about which something is said.
 - * **Verb**: word or phrase expressing action or occurrence.
 - * **Complement**: a word or phrase that usually comes after "be" and sometimes after verb: become, turn, look, appear, feel...
 - * **Object**: a word or phrase in a sentence towards which the action of the verbal element is directed.
 - Direct object (DO)**: *what?*
 - Indirect object (IO)**: *whom?* = *for who?*
 - * **Adjunct**: is the optional element in the sentence. It answers the questions: *How? why? when? where?*
The removal of Adj would not harm the sense of the sentence
- five basic patterns**: SV, SVO, SVIO DO, SVC, SVOC

10/ Reported Speech:

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- Reported speech begins with a reporting verb: said, told, asked, warned, advised, requested.
- Tenses, Pronoun, Time and place, modals and auxiliary verbs changes.

Direct to Reported Verb Tenses

Direct Verb Tense	Reported Verb Tense (s)
Past Simple	Past Simple / Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Continuous / Past perfect continuous
Past Perfect	no change
Past Perfect Continuous	no change
Present Simple	present Simple / Past Simple
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
future with will	will or would
future with be going to	am/is/are or was/were/were going to

11/Conjunctions:

Conjunction: is a word that links words, phrases, or clauses.

1- Coordinating Conjunctions: FANBOYS

for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so ^{it comes after a comma}

- Sara was feeling ill, she didn't go to office
_{independent clause} _{independent clause}

- we were hungry, for we hadn't eaten since yesterday.

- Mary didn't go to work, nor did Mary

- Samy was sick, but he went to work

- he hates you, and he will never talk to you

- do you want to come with us, or do you want to stay here? (12)

- They worked hard, yet they failed. } yet = however
(comme mais)

2. Correlative Conjunctions:

both ... and, either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, whether ... or, if ... then.

- Both my sister and my brother study hard.
noun noun

Neither ^{neoun}Salma ^{neoun}neen ^{neoun}her parents are coming to the club.
Subject 1 Subject 2

Subject 1

Subject 2

equal weight

equal
weight
N

- Both... and: il y a des 2 elements qui sont tous les 2 vrais ou qui se produisent tous les 2
- Either... or: il presente un choix entre 2 alternatives.

- Either... or: il presente un chaise entre 2 alternatives.

- Neither ... nor: cela indique qu'aucune des alternatives n'est vraie ou ne se produit.
- Not only ... but also: il souligne que 2 éléments sont vrais ou se produisent.
- whether ... or: il introduit 2 possibilités ou alternatives.

Ces conjonctions corrélatives sont utilisées pour joindre des structures grammaticales similaires et fournir un équilibre et un parallélisme dans la phrase.

3 - Subordinating Conjunctions:

after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, till, until, when, where, whether, while, as soon as.

- After I had finished work, I went to bed.
subordinate: dependent clause independent clause

Traduction des Conjonctions:

for: pour, and: et, nor: ni, but: mais,
or: ou, yet: encore/donc/mais, so: donc,
both... and: les deux... et, either... or:
soit... soit / ~~ni... ni~~, neither... nor: ni... ni /
ni l'un... ni l'autre, not only... but also: pas
seulement... mais aussi, whether... or: que ce
soit... ou, if... then: si... donc / si... alors.
after: après, although: bien que/mais/malgré que,
as: comme, because: parce que, before: avant,
how: comment, if: si, once: une fois, since:
depuis, than: que, that: ce/cette, though:
mais, till: jusqu'à/avant, until: jusqu'à

/ avant, when: quand, where: ou, whether: si, while: tant que, as soon as: dès que, tout de suite

MAGUEMOUN SAMY

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- 1-SV: He plays
- 2-SVO: messi loves his mother
- 3-SVIO DO: My friend sent me a message.
- 4-SVC: Football is a game.
- 5-SVOC: He painted his house yellow
- 6-SVA: My father works in algeria
- 7-SVOA: Samy plays fortnite very well.
- 8-SVOAA: The pean rang the bell at 5 o'clock in the evening.
- 9-SVOCA: They painted the museum red purposely.
- 10-ASV: Now you may go.
- 11-ASVO: Everyday he sends message.

• Type 3: ~~hypothèses~~ sur ce qui aurait pu se passer.

If + Past Perfect, would have + past participle

- If I had studied harder, I would have passed the Exam.