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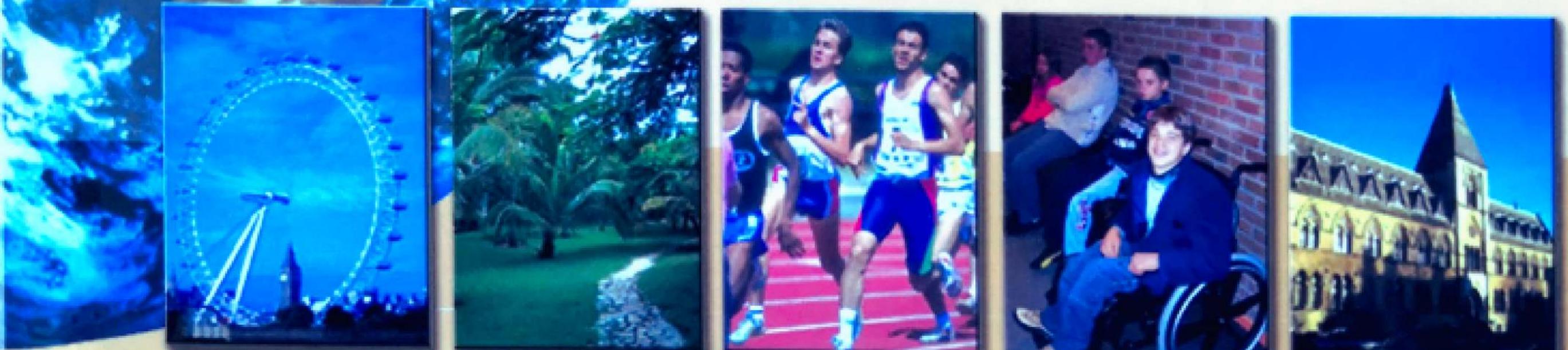
ENGLISH GRAMMER

FIRST YEAR BACCALAUREATE



To English

Student's Book
First Year Baccalaureate



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SIMPLE PAST

take it
till you
make it

THE PAST SIMPLE TENSE IS USED TO DESCRIBE ACTIONS THAT HAPPENED AT A SPECIFIC TIME IN THE PAST. THE TIME CAN BE MENTIONED EXPLICITLY OR UNDERSTOOD FROM THE CONTEXT.

1 - Affirmative form:

1) **For regular verbs, add -ed to the root form of the verb (or just -d if the root form ends in an e):**

PLAY → PLAYED
LISTEN → LISTENED
PUSH → PUSHED

2) **For irregular verbs, things get more complicated:**

PUT → PUT
CUT → CUT
SEE → SAW
BUILD → BUILT
AM/IS/ARE → WAS/WERE

EXAMPLES:

- Yesterday, I jumped so high, I almost touched the moon!
- Last Friday, he ate a pizza so big that he couldn't move for an hour!

2 - Negative form:

To make a negative sentence in the past simple, use did not (or didn't) + the base form of the verb.

EXAMPLES:

- She did not finish her homework because a unicorn ate it!

3 - Question form:

To ask a question in the past simple tense, start with did, followed by the subject and the base form of the verb.

EXAMPLES:

- Did you find my missing sock, or did it run away with the other one?

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

go for
it!

1. Introduction

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS ARE PRONOUNS THAT REFLECT BACK TO THE SUBJECT, BUT HOW DO THEY WORK, AND WHAT ARE SOME EXAMPLES? BELOW, WE EXPLAIN WHAT REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS ARE AND HOW TO USE THEM CORRECTLY.

2. What are Reflexive Pronouns?

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same person or thing. They are: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

3. When do we use them?

1) When the subject and the object are the same:

- I taught myself to play the guitar.
- She made herself a sandwich.

2) For emphasis:

- He built the house himself.
- We did it ourselves!

4. Practice Time!!

Fill in the blanks with the correct reflexive pronouns:

- SHE TAUGHT _____ TO DANCE BY WATCHING YOUTUBE VIDEOS.
- WE PAINTED THE ENTIRE HOUSE _____.
- THE ROBOT PROGRAMMED _____ TO SAY FUNNY JOKES.
- THEY ENJOYED _____ AT THE AMUSEMENT PARK.



USED TO

Stay
Focused!

WE'RE GOING TO DIVE INTO THE MAGICAL WORLD OF "USED TO." GET READY TO ENJOY AND LEARN!

1 - What is "used to"?

"Used to" is a phrase we use when we want to talk about habits or states that were true in the past but are no longer true now. It's like a time machine that takes us back to the past!

2 - When do we use "used to"?

We use "used to" when we talk about:

- 1) **Past habits:** Things we did regularly in the past.
- 2) **Past states:** Situations that were true in the past.

3 - Forms of "used to"

- AFFIRMATIVE: I USED TO EAT ICE CREAM EVERY DAY.
- NEGATIVE: I DIDN'T USE TO EAT VEGETABLES.
- INTERROGATIVE: DID YOU USE TO PLAY OUTSIDE?

4 - Practice Time!

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "used to."

- WHEN I WAS A KID, I _____ (EAT) A LOT OF CANDY.
- MY BROTHER _____ (NOT/PLAY) VIDEO GAMES ALL NIGHT.
- _____ (YOU/GO) TO THE PARK EVERY WEEKEND?



ARTICLES

Don't
lose
hope!

1 - Introduction

ARTICLES ARE SMALL WORDS THAT PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR. THEY SERVE AS DETERMINERS, PROVIDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE NOUN THEY PRECEDE. UNDERSTANDING ARTICLES IS ESSENTIAL FOR CLEAR AND PRECISE COMMUNICATION.

2 - Types of Articles

1) Definite Article: "The"

"The" is used to specify a particular noun. It indicates that the noun is already known or has been previously mentioned.

EXAMPLE: The dog barked at the mailman.

2) Indefinite Articles: "A" and "An"

"A" and "An" introduce a noun that is mentioned for the first time, or they refer to a general category..

EXAMPLE: An elephant ate an apple.

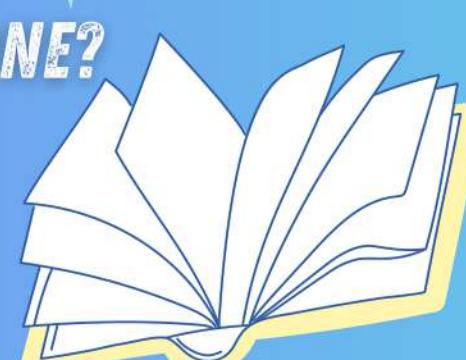
3 - How to Use "A" vs "An"

It's easy peasy! "A" goes before words that start with consonant sounds (like "cat", "dog", "banana"). "An" goes before words that start with vowel sounds (like "apple", "elephant", "hour").

4 - Let's Test Your Article Skills!

Fill in the blanks with the correct article ("a", "an", or "the"):

- DID YOU SEE GIRAFFE AT ZOO YESTERDAY?
- I NEED NEW PENCIL. CAN YOU GIVE ME ONE?
- KING OF JUNGLE IS LION.



MODALS

Stay strong

MODALS ARE MAGICAL WORDS IN ENGLISH THAT HELP US CONVEY DIFFERENT MEANINGS DEPENDING ON THE CONTEXT. THE MODALS WE'RE GOING TO EXPLORE TODAY ARE **MUST**, **CAN'T**, AND **MAY**.

1) Must: when you are certain something is true or necessary.

EXAMPLE: You must wear a seatbelt in the car.

2) Can't: when you are sure something is not true.

EXAMPLE: She can't be at home; her car is not in the driveway.

3) May: when something is possible or allowed

EXAMPLE: You may bring a friend to the party.

3 - Let's practice!!

Fill in the blanks with ("must", "can't", or "may"):

- I ... GO TO BED EARLY TONIGHT. I HAVE AN EXAM TOMORROW.
- THEY ... BE ON THE BUS. IT'S NOT HERE YET.
- YOU ... BRING A FRIEND TO THE PARTY IF YOU WANT.



PRESENT PERFECT

keep
going

1 - What are they used for?

I PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I ARE USED TO TALK ABOUT ACTIONS THAT ARE CONNECTED TO
THE PRESENT.

2 - When do we use them?

1) Ongoing action from the past to present:

EXAMPLE: The professor has taught here for two decades.

2) Repeated actions likely to continue:

EXAMPLE: I've seen the movie six times!

3) Recently completed actions:

EXAMPLE: I've just brushed my teeth.

4) when the time is not mentioned:

EXAMPLE: I have got my phone

5) Adding significance to completed actions:

EXAMPLE: he has met the love of his life!

3 - Formulas:

1) Of present Perfect Simple:

SUBJECT+HAVE/HAS+PAST PARTICIPLE

2) Of Present Perfect Continuous:

SUBJECT+HAVE/HAS+BEEN+VERB+ING

PREPOSITION

Believe more

THERE ARE THREE PREPOSITIONS IN ENGLISH THAT ARE USED WITH TIME IN, AT, ON. GENERALLY, **IN** SHOWS THE “LARGEST” TIME OR PLACE, **ON** SHOWS DATES AND TIME, AND **AT** USUALLY SHOWS THE “SMALLEST” TIME OR PLACE.

IN

Months, years, centuries,
long periods

EXAMPLE:

WE WILL GO ON VACATION **IN JULY**.

ON

Days and dates

EXAMPLE:

HER BIRTHDAY IS **ON APRIL 5TH**.

AT

Specific times

EXAMPLE:

LET'S MEET **AT NOON**.

IN

Enclosed spaces

ON

Surfaces

AT

Specific points

EXAMPLE:

HE IS **IN THE ROOM**.

EXAMPLE:

THE BOOK IS **ON THE TABLE**.

EXAMPLE:

SHE IS WAITING **AT THE BUS STOP**.

TOO AND ENOUGH

Stay
strange

1 - What are they?

"TOO" AND "ENOUGH" ARE USED TO DESCRIBE THE DEGREE OF SOMETHING, OFTEN TO INDICATE WHETHER IT MEETS A CERTAIN REQUIREMENT OR EXCEEDS IT.

2 - Usage:

1) **Too:** Indicates a higher degree than necessary (negative).

EXAMPLE: The soup is **too hot** to eat.

2) **Enough:** Indicates a sufficient amount (positive).

EXAMPLE: The car is **big enough** to fit all our luggage.

3 - Exercise:

Fill in the blanks with "too" or "enough":

- THE STUDENT CANNOT BUY THE BOOK. IT IS EXPENSIVE.
- THE STUDENTS COULD NOT FINISH THE TEST. IT WAS LONG.
- I COULD NOT ANSWER THE QUESTION. IT WASN'T EASY
- WE CAN'T ALL GET INTO THIS SMALL CAR. IT ISN'T BIG
- THE WOMAN CAN'T HEAR THE TELEVISION. IT ISN'T LOUD

PAST CONTINUOUS

Never settle

1 - What is it?

I THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE DESCRIBES ACTIONS OR
I EVENTS THAT WERE HAPPENING AT A SPECIFIC MOMENT
IN THE PAST.

2 - Uses:

1) Ongoing Actions in the Past: To describe an action that was happening at a particular moment in the past.

EXAMPLE: I was reading a book at 8 PM last night.

2) Interrupted Actions: To describe an action that was in progress when another action interrupted it.

EXAMPLE: They were watching TV when the phone rang.

3) Parallel Actions: To describe two or more actions that were happening at the same time in the past.

EXAMPLE: While I was cooking, he was cleaning the house.

3 - Forms:

FORMS

AFFIRMATIVE:

Subject + was/were + verb (ing)

"the girls was cooking"

NEGATIVE:

Subject + was/were + not + verb (ing)

"the boy was not cooking"

QUESTION:

Was/Were + subject + verb (ing)?

"was he studying?"

PASSIVE FORMS

Dream big

THE PASSIVE VOICE IS USED TO FOCUS ON THE ACTION AND THE RECIPIENT OF THE ACTION RATHER THAN THE DOER. IT IS OFTEN USED WHEN THE DOER IS UNKNOWN, UNIMPORTANT, OR IMPLIED.

1. Understanding

The passive voice is formed with the verb "to be" in the appropriate tense followed by the past participle of the main verb.

1) Present simple:

- ACTIVE: "They show the news on TV."
- PASSIVE: "The news is shown on TV."

2) Present Continuous:

- ACTIVE: They are printing the newspaper now.
- PASSIVE: The newspaper is being printed now.

3) Past Simple:

- ACTIVE: They launched a new satellite last week
- PASSIVE: A new satellite was launched last week

3) Past Continuous:

- ACTIVE: The dog was chasing the cat.
- PASSIVE: The cat was being chased by the dog

2. Exercises

Change the following sentences from the active form to the passive form:

- THEY MAKE SHOES IN THAT FACTORY.
- THEY BUILT THAT MOSQUE IN 1934.
- THE STUDENTS WILL FINISH THE COURSE BY JUNE.
- THEY ARE REPAIRING THE STREETS THIS MONTH.
- THEY HAVE FINISHED THE NEW PRODUCT DESIGN.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

1 - What are relative clauses?

RELATIVE CLAUSES ARE A TYPE OF DEPENDENT CLAUSE THAT PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT A NOUN. THEY ARE INTRODUCED BY RELATIVE PRONOUNS LIKE WHO, WHOM, WHOSE, WHICH, AND THAT.

2 - Relative Pronouns:

1) Who: Refers to people (subject).

EXAMPLE: The artist who painted this picture is famous.

2) Whom: Refers to people (object).

EXAMPLE: The doctor whom she consulted was very experienced.

3) Whose : Shows possession.

EXAMPLE: The man whose car was stolen reported it to the police.

EXAMPLE: The cake, which was chocolate, was delicious.

4) that : Refers to people, animals, and things (can be used in restrictive clauses).

EXAMPLE: The house that she bought is very old.

3 - Types of Relative Clauses:

1) Restrictive Clauses: Provide essential information. No commas.

EXAMPLE: The car that he bought is expensive.

2) Non-restrictive Clauses: Provide essential information. No commas.

EXAMPLE: The car, which is red, is parked outside.

CONDITIONALS

full
written

1. What are conditionals?

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES ARE USED TO EXPRESS SITUATIONS WHERE ONE ACTION DEPENDS ON ANOTHER. THEY ARE OFTEN INTRODUCED BY THE WORD "IF". THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF CONDITIONALS THAT ARE USED TO EXPRESS DIFFERENT KINDS OF ACTIONS AND THEIR RESULTS

2. Zero Conditional:

The Zero Conditional is used to talk about general truths, scientific facts, or situations that are always true if something happens.

structure: If + present simple, present simple

EXAMPLE: If you touch fire, it burns you

3. First Conditional:

The First Conditional is used for real and possible situations in the future. It talks about something that may happen (a real possibility).

structure: If + present simple, will + base verb

EXAMPLE: If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.

4. Second Conditional:

The Second Conditional is used for unreal or hypothetical situations in the present or future. It talks about things that are unlikely to happen or are imaginary.

structure: If + past simple, would + base verb

EXAMPLE: If I had more time, I would learn other languages

PHRASAL VERBS

Be
yourself

PHRASAL VERBS ARE COMBINATIONS OF A VERB AND A PREPOSITION OR ADVERB. THESE COMBINATIONS CREATE NEW MEANINGS THAT ARE OFTEN DIFFERENT FROM THE ORIGINAL VERB.

Phrasal verbs are commonly used in English, making them essential to understand for fluent communication. They add variety and nuance to your vocabulary.

Structure:

1) Verb + Preposition :

EXAMPLE: look after

2) Verb + Adverb :

EXAMPLE: Go out

Common Phrasal Verbs:

1-Look after: to take care of

EXAMPLE: She looks after her younger brother.

2-Get along with: to have a good relationship with

EXAMPLE: I get along with my colleagues.

3-Go on: continue, keep on

EXAMPLE: he advised me to go on with his work.

REPORTED SPEECH

Believe
always

REPORTED SPEECH (ALSO CALLED INDIRECT SPEECH) IS USED TO TELL SOMEONE WHAT ANOTHER PERSON SAID. IT OFTEN INVOLVES A SHIFT IN TENSE AND PRONOUNS.

1 - What is Reported Speech?

1) Direct speech: The exact words spoken by someone.

EXAMPLE: She said, "I am going to the market."

2) Indirect speech: Reporting what someone said without using their exact words.

EXAMPLE: She said that she was going to the market.

3 - Key Changes in Reported Speech

TENSE

PRESENT SIMPLE → PAST SIMPLE
PRESENT CONTINUOUS → PAST CONTINUOUS
PRESENT PERFECT → PAST PERFECT
PAST SIMPLE → PAST PERFECT
PAST CONTINUOUS → PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS
FUTURE SIMPLE (WILL) → WOULD

TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS

NOW → THEN
TODAY → THAT DAY
TOMORROW → THE NEXT DAY
YESTERDAY → THE PREVIOUS DAY
TONIGHT → THAT NIGHT
TONIGHT → THAT NIGHT
LAST NIGHT → THE PREVIOUS NIGHT

FUTURE FORMS

Rise above

1 - Using "will":

WE USE DIFFERENT FUTURE FORMS TO TALK ABOUT WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE. THE TWO MOST COMMON ARE: WILL AND GOING TO

2 - Using "will":

1) Predictions: When we make a prediction based on our opinion or experience.

EXAMPLE: I think it will rain tomorrow.

2) Spontaneous Decisions: When we decide to do something at the moment of speaking.

EXAMPLE: I'm hungry. I will make a sandwich.

3 - Using "going to":

1) Plans and Intentions: When we have already decided to do something before the moment of speaking.

EXAMPLE: I'm going to visit my grandmother next weekend.

2) Predictions with Evidence: When we make a prediction based on present evidence

EXAMPLE: Look at those dark clouds. It's going to rain soon.

TEACHER, LOUBNA...



**THANKS TO YOU,
WE WON'T
FORGET
2023/2024**

Yahia, on behalf of his colleagues