

Summary of English lessons 3LLE 3ASL

TEACHER BOULAOUAD MERIEM

Part one Grammar

Lesson Past modals

- Used to →expresses a past habit
- Had to →expresses a past obligation
- Was/ were able to →express past ability

Structure :Subj + **Used to/ Had to/ Was /Were able to** +verb stem +rest of the sentence

- 1-Ancient merchants **used to** exchange goods.
- 2-People **had to** travel to search for food.
- 3- Many civilizations **were able** to flourish.

Lesson Expressing Concession

Definition: concession means an idea that suggests the opposite of the main part of the sentence.

Rule:a- In spite of/despite +Noun phrase /gerund (Verb +ing)

b-Although /though /even though/Despite the fact that /in spite of the fact that +subject +verb.....

Eg :1) **In spite of having** a lot of money , she refused to buy a car.

2) **Despite all the money**, she refused to buy a car.

Eg :3) **Although** I revised my lessons , I failed the exam.

Lesson Asking questions

<i>What</i> information	<i>When</i> time	<i>Where</i> place	<i>Who</i> person	<i>Why</i> reason	<i>How</i> manner	<i>Which</i> choice
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Eg. **When** did Algeria gain its independence? → **In July 5,1962 (time date)**

Who discovered America? **Christopher Columbus** → (people)

Measurements: how to ask about...?

- **Dimensions:** how + far + auxiliary (to be)+ subject + from+...?
- **Weight:** how much+ auxiliary (to do) + subj+ verb (weigh)...?
- **Person's height:** how + tall + auxiliary (to be) + subj...?

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Lesson Time conjunctions

Before / After/ As soon as /Until

- **After** the Egyptians **had mummified** the Pharaoh , they **buried** him.
- **Before** the Egyptians **buried** the pharaoh , they **had mummified** him.

1ST Action	2nd Action
Past perfect (had+ past participle)	Past simple
After/ As soon as	Before

"Until" occurs only in the middle of the sentence

-It has two forms:

1- Subj +Past simple (negative form→ didn't+V inf) + **UNTIL** +Subj+ past perfect(had +p.p)

Or

2-Subj +Past perfect (affirmative form) +**UNTIL** +Subj+ Past simple

Lesson : Quantifiers

Countable	Uncountable	Both types
Many – several	Much	Some- lot of- lots of
Few – a few	Little – a little	Any (questions and negatives)

Examples:

Many consumers eat unhealthily. (Consumers = countable)

You eat too much food. (Food = uncountable)

Part two :phonetics

Pronunciation of final “s”

Rule

1. The /s/ at the end of a word preceded by a voiced sound is pronounced /z/.
2. The /s/ at the end of a word preceded by a voiceless sound is pronounced /s/.
3. If the final sound in the word is /ks//s// ch/ /sh//z/, or /dg/, the final s is pronounced as /iz/.

Voiced sounds /z/	Voiceless sounds /s/
These sounds are voiced: /b/ /d/ /g/ /j/ /l/ /m/ /n/ /ng/ /r/ /v/ /w// th=this/ + all vowel sounds	These sounds are voiceless: /f/ /h/ /k/ /p/ /t// th=thin/

Examples

/s/	/z/	/iz/
Cats-walks-disks-jumps-laughes-creates-	Runs- grabs- bags- affords-rules- comes- brothers- gloves-	Watches- buses- dishes-badges-Blesses-

Lesson 2: Final “ed”

The final “ed” is pronounced:

/t/	/d/	/id/
/k//p//f//s//sh//ch/ Worked, helped, stuffed,	All other sounds Borrowed , studied ,	/t//d/ Started, added.

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laughed, brushed, watched	civilized	
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Forming opposites using *de /dis*

•Like ≠ dislike •agree ≠ disagree •construct ≠ deconstruct •populate ≠depopulate

Written expression

The form of an essay:

MISS. M. BOULAOUAD

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..... introduction.....

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..... paragraph 1.....

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..... paragraph 2.....

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..... conclusion.....

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Introduction: topic sentence and Thesis statement

Topic sentence: it should include the key words mentioned in the topic.

Thesis statement: it is the last sentence in your introduction; it should give readers an idea of the most important points of your essay and make them want to read more. It can be a question.

Useful sentences:

- This composition (speech, discussion, statement) will **shed light** on the issue (the problem, the phenomenon) of

Counterfeiting is a dangerous phenomenon

Important transition words and expressions:

Result	Addition	Compare	Contrast	Conclusion
Accordingly As A Result	Furthermore In Addition	Comparatively Differently	On The Contrary On The One Hand	At Last But Not Least

Therefore Thus Hence	Moreover	Similarly The same as Likewise	On The Other Hand However Whereas	To Conclude In Conclusion All In All Finally On The Whole
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Miss. M. Boulaouad