

اللغة الانجليزية - المستوى الرابع

English expressions

Participle

What is a Gerund?

Infinitives

Subject & Verb Review

Build your Lexicon: Collocations

1-Collocation Lists

English expressions

Zero Conditional

First Conditional

Second Conditional

Third Conditional

Unless = if not

Used to: Habits in the past

English expressions

Forming Questions

Keep an eye on

Fill me in on the task

Sells like hot cakes

We spread out the news

Speak your minds

I need to think it over

You're making me blush

I've made up my mind

I am flattered by your praise

if + Present Simple, Present Simple

if + Present Simple, will + infinitive

if + Past Simple, would / could / might + infinitive

if + Past Perfect, would/could/might + Perfect Infinitive

The numbers didn't add up

On the verge of

Cut-throat competition

I am on top of that

I've lucked out

Long-standing support

I was stuck in traffic

Grab a bite

You reap what you sow

Well begun is half done

YES/ NO QUESTIONS

Inverting The Subject[And The Verb

Adding Helping Verbs[Before the Subject

WH Questions

WHO -WHAT -WHERE -WHY WHEN -HOW -WHICH

Here are the rules

1. Start the question with the question word: what, when, how...

2. In the simple present, add do or does. 3. In the present progressive, add a form of be. 4. Add the subject.

5. For the simple present, add the verb in the base form. 6. For the present progressive, add the verb + ing. 7. Add the subject.

Keep an eye on - To watch or looking after something Example : Will you keep your eye on my suitcase while I go to get the tickets

Fill+ sub+ in - to give someone extra or missing information Example : I filled her in on the latest gossip.

Sell like hot cakes - to be bought quickly and in large numbers Example : His new video game is apparently selling like hot cakes

Spread out - Move outward, distribute over an area Example : We spread our papers out on the table.

Speak your mind - To say what you think about something very directly Example : He's certainly not afraid to speak his mind.

Think it over - To consider an idea or plan carefully before making a decision Example : I'll think it over and give you an answer next week.

Blush - To become pink in the face, usually from embarrassment Example : I always blush when I speak in public.

Make up your mind - To decide Example : I haven't made up my mind where to go yet.

Be/feel flattered - To feel very pleased and proud because someone has said good things about you or has made you feel important Example : They were flattered to be invited to dinner by the mayor.

We use Zero Conditional to describe rules and situations where one event always follows the other. If you want to study in the USA, you have to pass an exam in English

We use the First Conditional to talk about possible future events that depend on other future events. If I pass my exams, my parents will buy me a scooter. Other possible patterns in the First Conditional: If we save enough money, we can go on holiday. - can If you see him, tell him to give me a ring. - imperative

We use the Second Conditional: 1. To talk about imagined, impossible or unlikely events in the future. If I had enough money, I would love to do something like that. (the sentence refers to the future) 2. To talk about impossible present situations. If I were you, I would study more.

We use the Third Conditional to talk about unreal situations in the past and to imagine things that did not happen. If I hadn't broken my leg, I would have gone skiing

You don't get fit unless you exercise regularly. You don't get fit if you don't exercise regularly

I won't go there unless we take a taxi. I won't go there if we don't take a taxi.

USED TO + INFINITIVE - I used to play with dolls

NEGATIVE : I didn't use to smoke

YES, NO QUESTION Did you use to smoke?

Question word What did you use to do?

If a situation does not add up, there is no reasonable or likely explanation for it. Example: Why would she disappear the day before her holiday? It just doesn't add up.

On the verge of - Close to Example: I was on the verge of calling the doctor when he suddenly got better.

Cut-throat competition - Destructive competition, not worrying about any harm caused Example: The advertising world can be a very cut-throat business

On top of sth - To be able to control a situation or deal with it Example: The stock market has been unpredictable, and you really have to stay on top of your investments

Lucky out - to be very lucky Example: The Giants really lucked out in last night's game

Long-standing - Having existed for a long time - The two high-tech companies are involved in a long-standing copyright infringement lawsuit.

Stuck - unable to move, or fixed in a particular - Seven of us were stuck in the lift for over an hour, position, place or way of thinking

Grab a bite - To get something to eat - I need a few minutes to grab a bite to eat.

You reap what you sow - Everything that you do has repercussions. It comes back to you one way or another. - Watch the way you live your life because you reap what you sow.

Well begun is half done - The beginning is the half of every task - Well begun is half done, The early bird catches the worm

Inverting the subject and the verb - Adding helping verb before the subject

When there is: A helping verb - A modal - To be

As the main verb-these are placed before the subject, (the subject and the verb are inverted). The main verb doesn't change its form

When there is no helping verb (Yes in the Present Simple and the Past Simple) (A helping verb is supplied. - Do/Does (Present Simple) Did (Past Simple)

To form questions this helping verb is placed before the subject. The main verb is always in its base form

WHO -WHAT -WHERE -WHY WHEN -HOW -WHICH

It is raining. Is it raining? - He has gone out. Has he gone out?

Eli jogs every night. Does Eli jog every night? - They started work very early. Did they start work very early?

Everything went like clockwork

I am just a workaholic

Have a word with you

I am through working overtime

Give me the rundown

He's all tied up

She's driving a hard bargain

I'll see to it

Get in contact with

Keep track of

A participle is a verb used as an adjective - The present participle ends in -ing. The past participle has the past form of the verb which would go with the verb have and would usually end in -ed OR it is the past participle form of an irregular verb such as written, frozen, broken

Participial Phrases

Gerunds are made by adding -ing to the base form of a verb. Do + -ing = doing Swim + -ing = swimming fall + -ing = falling

Gerund as NOUNS

Sometimes gerunds work like nouns in a sentence. Examples Smoking is dangerous. Swimming is healthy. I like shopping. She hates running

The gerund is the only form verbs take after a preposition (on, in, by, with, under, through, at, after, before, as, of, off. - Water is needed for growing plants. We passed the exam by working hard.

Gerunds after a PREPOSITION

The infinitive of the verb is the basic form of the verb. There are two forms of infinitives swim, leave, eat, play + bare infinitive to swim, to leave, to eat, to play = full infinitive

Infinitives after ADJECTIVES

We use the full infinitive after adjectives. Examples I am happy to see my friends. We were surprised to get first place.

Infinitive as a Delayed Subject

We also use the infinitive as a delayed subject (where it usually comes after an adjective): Examples: It is healthy to swim. It is dangerous to smoke. Contrast: Swimming is healthy.

Infinitives and Modals

The modal verbs are: can, could, have to, must, might, should, ought to - These verbs always take the bare infinitive Examples We mustn't be late for class. We had to write an essay this morning.

These verbs take infinitives and gerunds: begin, continue, hate, try, need, like, love, prefer, start. - I hate exercising. I hate to exercise

Verbs followed by [Gerunds and infinitives

Your subject is the person, place, or thing that your sentence is about. Important reminders: Your sentence may have a compound subject. Your subject will never be in a prepositional phrase. Usually your subject comes before your verb.

What is a Verb? The main verb tells what the subject does or links the subject to another word that describes it. Action Verb: shows action subject performs I walk three miles every day. Linking Verb: connects subject to another word or words that describe it I am tired. Helping Verb: joins an action verb to form the complete verb I was walking three miles every day when the weather was warmer

Subject-verb agreement means your subject and verbs must match, or agree, in number. If you have a singular subject, then you must use a singular verb. The dog barks at every sound he hears. If you have a plural subject, then you must use a plural verb. The dogs bark at every sound they hear

What is Subject-Verb Agreement?

It is important to know how your singular and plural subjects and verbs are formed! For your subject, which is a noun The singular form does not end in an -s The dog barks at every sound it hears. The plural form ends in an -s The dogs bark at every sound they hear. For your verb The singular form ends in an -s The dog barks at every sound it hears. The plural form does not end in an -s The dogs bark at every sound they hear

If a sentence starts with "there" or "here", the subject will always be placed after the verb. - There is a meeting today. - Here are the results from this past month

Subject-Verb Agreement

Both, few, many, others, and several take a plural verb - Several need to finish the race.

collocation defines a sequence of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance. In other words, two or more words that often go together. - These combinations just sound "right" to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound "wrong".

Adverb + Adjective

Adjective + Noun

noun + noun

noun + verb

verb + noun

verb + expression with preposition

verb + adverb

have : have a drink[ have a good time have a haircut

do : do nothing , do someone a favor do the cooking [do the housework do the shopping

make : make a mess[make a mistake make a noise[make an effort make furniture

take : take a chance[take a look take a rest[take a seat take a taxi

catch : catch a bus[catch a chill catch a cold[catch a thief

pay : pay attention[pay by credit card pay cash[pay interest[pay someone a compliment

save : [save money save one's strength [save someone a seat save someone's life[save something to a disk

keep : keep an appointment[keep calm keep control[keep in touch keep quiet

If you say that something happens like clockwork you mean that it happens without any problems or delays, or happens regularly. - He reorganized Standard Brands twice a year, like clockwork.

Workaholic - A person who works a lot of the time and finds it difficult not to work - A self-confessed workaholic, Modric can't remember when he last had a holiday

Have a word with - Speak with, discuss with - I must have a word with Byron about the repairs.

I am through working overtime - I don't want to work overtime anymore. - I am through with him. [Do not want to have any dealings with him ]

Rundown - A detailed report - Here's a rundown on/of the activities of our ten biggest competitors

Tied up - Busy - I'm afraid we can't meet till Wednesday. - I'm tied up on Monday and Tuesday

Drive a hard bargain - To expect a lot in exchange for what you pay or do - It's more than I planned to pay, but you drive a hard bargain.

See to it - To deal with a task that is waiting to be dealt with - Please see to it that no one comes in without identification

Get in contact - Communication with someone - Get in contact with the management if you should need any help.

Keep track of - To keep a record of something, or make certain that you know or remember what has happened - His job is to keep track of all the shipments going out to customers

The crying baby drew a long breath and sucked in a spider crouching in the corner of the crib.

A participial phrase is the participle plus any complements and modifiers of the participle and complements. A participial phrase may include other types of phrases.

1. The woman wearing the red dress lives in the neighborhood. 2. The moon robot, activated by a remote switch, started moving slowly.

Sometimes gerunds work like nouns in a sentence. Examples Smoking is dangerous. Swimming is healthy. I like shopping. She hates running

The gerund is the only form verbs take after a preposition (on, in, by, with, under, through, at, after, before, as, of, off. - Water is needed for growing plants. We passed the exam by working hard.

We use the full infinitive after adjectives. Examples I am happy to see my friends. We were surprised to get first place.

We also use the infinitive as a delayed subject (where it usually comes after an adjective): Examples: It is healthy to swim. It is dangerous to smoke. Contrast: Swimming is healthy.

The modal verbs are: can, could, have to, must, might, should, ought to - These verbs always take the bare infinitive Examples We mustn't be late for class. We had to write an essay this morning.

These verbs take infinitives and gerunds: begin, continue, hate, try, need, like, love, prefer, start. - I hate exercising. I hate to exercise

These verbs are followed by gerunds and infinitives: remember, stop, forget. BUT the meaning changes if the verb is followed by an infinitive or a gerund...

Your subject is the person, place, or thing that your sentence is about. Important reminders: Your sentence may have a compound subject. Your subject will never be in a prepositional phrase. Usually your subject comes before your verb.

What is a Verb? The main verb tells what the subject does or links the subject to another word that describes it. Action Verb: shows action subject performs I walk three miles every day. Linking Verb: connects subject to another word or words that describe it I am tired. Helping Verb: joins an action verb to form the complete verb I was walking three miles every day when the weather was warmer

Subject-verb agreement means your subject and verbs must match, or agree, in number. If you have a singular subject, then you must use a singular verb. The dog barks at every sound he hears. If you have a plural subject, then you must use a plural verb. The dogs bark at every sound they hear

What is Subject-Verb Agreement?

It is important to know how your singular and plural subjects and verbs are formed! For your subject, which is a noun The singular form does not end in an -s The dog barks at every sound it hears. The plural form ends in an -s The dogs bark at every sound they hear. For your verb The singular form ends in an -s The dog barks at every sound it hears. The plural form does not end in an -s The dogs bark at every sound they hear

If a sentence starts with "there" or "here", the subject will always be placed after the verb. - There is a meeting today. - Here are the results from this past month

Subject-Verb Agreement

Both, few, many, others, and several take a plural verb - Several need to finish the race.

collocation defines a sequence of words or terms that co-occur more often than would be expected by chance. In other words, two or more words that often go together. - These combinations just sound "right" to native English speakers, who use them all the time. On the other hand, other combinations may be unnatural and just sound "wrong".

Adverb + Adjective

Adjective + Noun

noun + noun

noun + verb

verb + noun

verb + expression with preposition

verb + adverb

have : have a drink[ have a good time have a haircut

do : do nothing , do someone a favor do the cooking [do the housework do the shopping

make : make a mess[make a mistake make a noise[make an effort make furniture

take : take a chance[take a look take a rest[take a seat take a taxi

catch : catch a bus[catch a chill catch a cold[catch a thief

pay : pay attention[pay by credit card pay cash[pay interest[pay someone a compliment

save : [save money save one's strength [save someone a seat save someone's life[save something to a disk

keep : keep an appointment[keep calm keep control[keep in touch keep quiet

We entered a richly decorated room. Are you fully aware of the implications of your action?

The doctor ordered him to take regular exercise. The Titanic sank on its maiden voyage. He was writing on the ground in excruciating pain.

Let's give Mr. Jones a round of applause. The ceasefire agreement came into effect at 11am.

The lion started to roar when it heard the dog barking. Snow was falling as our plane took off.

I always try to do my homework in the morning, after making my bed. He has been asked to give a presentation about his work.

We had to return home because we had run out of money. At first her eyes filled with horror, and then she burst into tears.

She placed her keys gently on the table and sat down. Mary whispered softly in John's ear.