

1/Parallelism → the repetition of the of a form, tense or structure in a sentence

e.g.: workers express their disappointment by **going** sick, not **trying**, **leaving** or **threatening** to strike.

we apply parallelism with: 1/**Co-ordinating conjunctions:** and, or, but, for, so, yet .2/**Correlative conjunctions:** either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, both...and, whether...or .3/**Words in a series:** they bought a laptop, a web cam, a flash disk and a mouse .4/**Comparative°+COMPARATIVE=THE MORETHE MORE /THE LESS.....THE LESS**

STRUCTURES	COMPONENTS	EXAMPLES
Parallelism with correlative Conjunctions	*Either...or	- Either you leave or I call the police. -I don't know whether I leave or stay.
	*Whether...or	- Neither the boy nor his mate was there.
	*Neither...nor	-He is both a painter and a musician.
	*Both...and	-It's as old as the hills.
	*As...as	-The show was not only fake but also boring
	*Not only...but also	- No sooner did they step on the lawn than they started running.
	*No sooner...than	

2/Used to + bare inf : Example: people used to spend their holidays with their relatives. → Now they don't.

→ Used to + bare inf is used to express an habitual action in the past / past habit.

3/PREFIXATION →

prefix	Example	prefix	Example
in-	inattention / inanimate	ir-	Irrational / irrelevant
un-	uncommon / unclear / unanimous	im-	Immature / immoral
dis-	Disagree / disapprove / disappear	ab-	Aboriginal
il-	Illegitimate /	non-	Non-smoker / non-calm / non- drinker

4/Verb + verb + ing: begin/start/go on/ continue/ keep/ stop/ finish /+ verb + ing / verbs of likes and dislikes + "ing" verb./Preposition +ving :by, on ,with, without, before, after, for, of

5/Compound adjectives: There are many ways to form a compound adjective

- 1- Noun+ Past participle** A snow- covered mountain /A man- made material.
- 2- Noun+ Verb+ ing:** A Peace loving/ Petrol producing country./ Water- conducting pipe.
- 3- Noun+ Adjective:** olive- green shirt.
- 4- Noun+ Like:** A mule-like face.
- 5. Adjective+ Noun+ ed:** Blue-eyed/ Short haired girl.
- 6. Adjective+ Verb+ ing** A nice-looking/ Fast-running boy.
- 7. Number+(year)+ old:** Sixty-year old person
- 8. Adverb+ Verb+ ing:** Hard- working pupils.
- 9. Adverb+ Past Participle:** well-known/ready-made/well-fed
- 10. Cardinal number+ Noun:** Second-hand/ First- class
- 11. Adjective+ Adjective:** Fast-new car/ Old-noisy bicycle/ A dark-blue shirt
- 12. Adjective+ Noun:** Full -size.
- 13. - Ever+ Adjective:** An ever -green forest
- 14. Cardinal number+ noun(singular)=** a ten-dinar note.
- 15. car. number+ noun+ adj:** a two- kilometer- long street./A twenty- foot deep well

6/Comparative/superlative

	short adj	long adj	IRREGULARS			
Comparative 2	Adj+ er+ than	More+ Adj+ Than	Good	Bad	little	Much/many
			Better	Worse	Less	More
superlativ3 /more	The+ Adj+ est	The+ most+ Adj	best	worst	least	most

7/too + adjective +to / e.g: parents are **too poor** to send their children to school.

Paraphrase: **because** parents are very poor, they cannot send their children to school.

too + adjective + to is used to express cause and effect / result

so that / so + adj + that

So that is used to express purpose /People emigrate **so that they earn money**

So+ adjective + that is used to express a cause /They are **so poor that they emigrate to America.**

*Both “despite” and “although” are conjunctions used to express CONTRAST.

A/ **Although + clause 1 + clause 2.**e.g.: Although he is ill, he comes to school.

B/ **Despite + noun** e.g.; Despite his illness, he comes to school.

8/ Conditionals

1.IF + SIMPLE PRESENT,WILL + INF →Likely to happen /If he comes soon, we will arrive in time.
2.IF+SIMPLE PAST,WOULD+INF →Unlikely to happen /If he came soon, we would arrive in time.
3.IF+PAST PERFECT,WOULD HAVE + P.P →Impossible to happen /If he had come soon, we would have arrived in time.

Other conjunctions: unless (if not) / provided that / providing that / as long as can be used to convey condition

IF/UNLESS/If we do not donate, children will not stay ay school./Unless we donate, children won't stay at school.

→ If + negative verb = unless + positive verb

9/Emphatic DO :E.g1. Distance learning **DOES** have side effects. **DOES** /to emphasize meaningE.g2. **I Do believe in god.**

10/noun + hood Examples/childhood / boyhood / adulthood / manhood/womanhood / motherhood / fatherhood / brotherhood / sisterhood

11/THE+ADJ=GROUP The + adjective is used to refer to a group of people. **Examples:** the poor/ the rich/the blind/the deaf/ the handicapped...

12/→ be devoted to / dedicated + V +ing/ e.g 1: Sony's efforts **are devoted to perfecting** electronic games.

→ **be used to / accustomed to + v +ing** e.g 2: I **am used to playing** games.

13/subjunctive 1→ it is essential that + subject+ verb in the infinitive e.g: **it is essential** that any company **identify** potential women manager.→This tense is called the subjunctive. It is used to emphasize meaning.

- We use the subjunctive after these expressions/it is best that/it is crucial that/it is essential that/it is important that/it is urgent that/it is vital that/I ask that/I Advise that / I insist that / I Suggest that/I Urge that/I suggest that/I

Recommend that/It is imperative that

14/restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses:

Alexander G Bell, **who is also a teacher**, is the inventor of the telephone.

2- The man **who invented the telephone** was a teacher

15/ need must could + HAVE +PP

YOU NEED TO NECESSITY OBLIGATION

YOU NEEDN'T ABS OFF NECESSITY

YOU NEED HAVE GONE absence of necessity in past you went but it wasn't necessary

PERFECT MODALS	MEANING	EXAMPLE
Needn't have + P.P.	Unnecessary past action	You needn't have worried about my absence.
Should have + P.P.	Advisability/Reproach in past	You should have seen a doctor.
Must have + P.P.	Deduction about a past action	He must have studied hard. He got the best ma
Might have + P.P.	Possibility about a past action	They might have visited all the sights
Could have + P.P.	Ability a bout a past action	My brother could have carried his bike home.

16/ADJ+PREPOSITION

	on	In	about	from	for	of	with	to	at	by
independent /conscious/ Proud /aware/ ashamed /jealous made/ deprived/ Approve / consist / compose						x				
Good/ bad /skilled									x	
Interested/ successful/ engaged /Succeed / believe / result / integrate / live / put / locate		X								

Dependent /based /keen /imposed /Focus / depend / base	x									
Responsible/ sorry/ qualified					x					
Used/accustomed/similar/likely/addicted/indebted/eager able								x		
Free/different/Prevent/suffer/exclude/to depart/ to take / differ				x						
Pleased angry /disappointed/ compared /familiar /bored							x			
Written/ Appointed										X

17/SO THAT/SO ADJ THAT

- E.g. 1) He worked so hard that [he got an excellent grade in the test]1(Clause)- Function: Expressing a **cause / consequence**

E.g. 2) he worked hard so that he would succeed in the exam. Function: Expressing **purpose**

18/INVERSION 1.Never have I encountered such rudeness.2.-**No sooner** had he locked the door, **than** the phone started ringing.3.-**Hardly** can she notice our efforts.4.-**Not only** is he a painter, **but** he is **also** a singer5.**Only now** are we realising the impact of consumerism on society.

19/The passive Structure :object + to be (in the tense of the active verb) + past participle

Active voice - Passive voice		
Tense	Active	Passive
Present Simple	We eat rice.	Rice is eaten .
Present Continuous	We are eating rice.	Rice is being eaten.
Present Perfect	We have eaten rice.	Rice has been eaten.
Past Simple	We ate rice.	Rice was eaten.
Past Continuous	We were eating rice.	Rice was being eaten.
Past Perfect	We had eaten rice.	Rice had been eaten.
Future Simple	We shall eat rice.	Rice will be eaten.
Future Perfect	We shall have eaten rice.	Rice will have been eaten.

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