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السداسي الثاني  
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الفوج 2

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## Lesson 1:                      The past perfect tense

### Past perfect and the simple past:

#### The form:

-The past perfect is formed by:

Had+ past participle of the verb.

**Example:** He had decided or he'd decided.

- The negative form is formed by:

Had+not+past participle of the verb.

**Example:** He had not decided

The interrogative form is formed by:

Had+subject+past participle of the verb?

**Example:** Had he decided?

**Compare:** Simple past and past perfect.

**Example :**We revised the lesson, then we watched TV.

Simple past.	Simple past
1 <sup>st</sup> action.	2 <sup>nd</sup> action

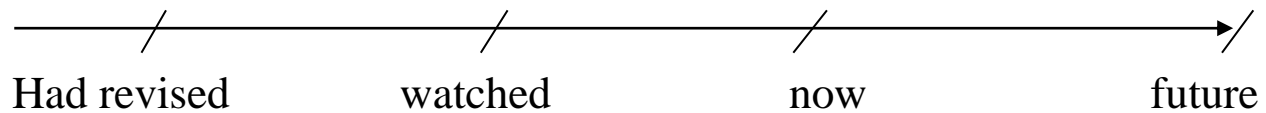
-After we had revised the lesson, we watched TV.

#### **1) The use:**

We use the past perfect when two actions happened in the past. one is before the other.

-The first action is in the past perfect.

-The second action is in the simple past.



So, the past perfect is used for an action completed before an other one.

- We use the past perfect with:

**1. After :** after she had revised her lesson, she went to bed.

**2.Before:** they had studied French, before they came to France.

**3. When:** when Sarah arrived at the party, Paul had gone home.

**4. Until:** this morning, I didn't take a bathe until I had cleaned my room.

**5.As soon as:** yesterday, as soon as I had prepared lunch, I washed the clothes.

**Activity one:** Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. The train (leave) before we (arrive).
2. When her father (travel), she already (buy) a new car.
3. As soon as he (write) a letter, he (watch) TV.
4. He (sell) his car after he repair it.
- 5.It (begin) to main before he (open) his umbrella.
- 6.Kate just (get) home when I (phone).
7. Before I (leave) home I(help) my mother.
8. After I (help) mother. I (leave) home.
9. The phone (not ring) until I (open) the door.

**Lesson 2 :**                      **Will and I'm going to:**

**Compare:**

I will	I'm going
<p><b>A:</b> Gary phoned while you were out.</p> <p><b>B:</b> Ok, I will call him back.</p> <p><b>The use:</b> we use will ("ll) when we decide to do some thing at the time of speaking the speaker has not decided before.</p>	<p><b>A:</b> Gary phoned while you were out.</p> <p><b>B:</b> yes I know I'm going to call him back</p> <p><b>The use:</b> we use (be) going to when we have already decided to do some thing the speaker has decided before.</p>

**Activity 1:** Complete the sentences using will (II) or going to.

-A: why are you turning on the television?

-B: I'm going to watch the news (I/watch).

1.A: oh, I've just realized haven't got any money.

B: haven't you? Well, don't worry.....you some (I/lend).

2.A: I've got a headache.

B: have you? Wait a second and .....an aspirin for you 1/get).

3.A: why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: .....the car (I/wash).

4.A: I've decided to repaint this room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour.....it?(You/pain)

5.A: where are you going? Are you going shopping ?

B : yes, .....

6.A: I don't know how to use this camera

B: it's easy..... You (I/show)

7.A: what would you like to eat?

B: .....a sandwich, please (I/have).

8.A: did you post that letter for me?

B: oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot.....it now. (I/do)

9.A: the ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it ?

B: no, it looks as if .....down. (it/fall).

10.A: has George decided what to do when he leaves school ?

B: yes, Everything is planned.....A holiday for few weeks  
(he/have) then .....a computer programming course. (He /do)

### Lesson 3 :                    FORMATION OF ADJECTIVES.

We form adjectives by adding a fixed (suffix /prefix).

Suffix : syllable word added at the end of a root word.

#### Example:

Culture + al → cultural

#### A-/ Formation of adjective from some nouns :

- |                        |                                     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1- noun + y.           | <u>Example:</u> Dirt → dirty.       |
| 2- noun + -ic / -ical. | <u>Example:</u> Economy → economic. |
| 3- noun + -ful         | <u>Example:</u> Pain → painful.     |
| 4. noun + -less        | <u>Example:</u> Pain → painless.    |
| 5- noun + -al/-ial     | <u>Example:</u> Nature → natural.   |

#### B-/Formation of Adjectives from some verbs:

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1- Verb + -able/ -ible | <u>Example:</u> Wash → washable.<br>Digest → digestible. |
| 2- Verb + -ive         | <u>Example:</u> Attract → attractive.                    |

#### C-/Formation of Adjectives from nouns / adjectives :

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1- Adj / noun + -ish | <u>Example:</u> Self → selfish<br>Fool → foolish |
| 2- Noun + -en        | <u>Example:</u> Wood → wooden                    |
| 3- Noun + -like      | <u>Example:</u> Child → childlike                |
| 4. noun / adj + -ly  | <u>Example:</u> Man → manly                      |

**Activity1:** find suffix in the following words :

- |                |                 |              |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1-courageous.  | 5-skilled .     | 9-stylish.   |
| 2-breathless.  | 6- historical.  | 10-childish. |
| 3-friendly.    | 7- Atomie.      | 11-golden.   |
| 4-noisy.       | 8- Fearless.    | 12-informed. |
| 13-motherly.   | 18- glorious.   |              |
| 14-melodious.  | 19. Unfaithful. |              |
| 15-usable.     | 20. Shameful.   |              |
| 16- potential. | 21- exciting.   |              |
| 17- baby like. | 22- practical.  |              |

**Activity 2:** A/ Add a suffix to the following words

(-able, - al, -ic, -ive, or -ous).

- |             |         |              |         |
|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1- accident | → ..... | 7-create     | → ..... |
| 2- artist   | → ..... | 8- danger    | → ..... |
| 3-attract   | → ..... | 9. Fame      | → ..... |
| 4- center   | → ..... | 10- music    | → ..... |
| 5- comfort  | → ..... | 11- optimist | → ..... |
| 6- courage  | → ..... | 12-rely      | → ..... |

## **Lesson 4 :**                      **FORMATION OF MOUNS**

We form nouns by adding affixes ( suffix / prefix) into verbs or adjectives.

### **A-/ To form nouns from some verbs :**

- |                  |                   |        |             |
|------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|
| 1- Verb + - er   | Example: drive    | —————> | driver      |
| 2- Verb + -ment  | Example: develop  | —————> | development |
| 3- Verb + -ation | Example: examine  | —————> | examination |
| 4- Verb + -ing   | Example build     | —————> | building    |
| 5- Verb + -ee    | Example: employ   | —————> | employee    |
| 6. Verbt - or    | Example: direct   | —————> | director.   |
| 7- Verb + -al    | Example: refuse   | —————> | refusal     |
| 8- Verb + -y     | Example: discover | —————> | discovery.  |

### **B-/ To form nouns from some adjectives.**

- |                       |                  |        |            |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------|------------|
| 1-adj + -ty           | Example: cruel   | —————> | cruelty    |
| 2- adj + -ity         | Example: equal   | —————> | equality   |
| 3- adj + -ness        | Example : ill    | —————> | illness.   |
| 4- verb / adj + -ance | Example: assist  | —————> | assistance |
| 5-verb /adj + -ence   | Example: violent | —————> | violence   |



**Activity 1:** A/ Add a suffix to the following words

(- al. -ance, -ence, or -y) to form nouns.

- |              |   |       |                |   |       |
|--------------|---|-------|----------------|---|-------|
| 1- absent    | → | ..... | 7- important   | → | ..... |
| 2- apologize | → | ..... | 8- insure      | → | ..... |
| 3- arrive    | → | ..... | 9- intelligent | → | ..... |
| 4- differ    | → | ..... | 10- perform    | → | ..... |
| 5- difficult | → | ..... | 11- refuse     | → | ..... |
| 6- discover  | → | ..... | 12- try        | → | ..... |

**Activity 2:** A/ Add suffixes to the words below

(-ity. -ment or -ness) to form nouns.

- |               |   |       |            |   |       |
|---------------|---|-------|------------|---|-------|
| 1- active     | → | ..... | 7- govern  | → | ..... |
| 2- advertise  | → | ..... | 8- ill     | → | ..... |
| 3- arrange    | → | ..... | 9- popular | → | ..... |
| 4- dark       | → | ..... | 10- sad    | → | ..... |
| 5- disappoint | → | ..... | 11- treat  | → | ..... |
| 6- equal      | → | ..... | 12- weak   | → | ..... |

## **Lesson 5 :            FORMATION OF OPPOSITE**

To change meaning of words into opposite we add  
a prefix to a root.

### **Example:**

Dis-    +    agree     $\longrightarrow$     disagree  
(prefix)    (verb)

Im-        +    possible     $\longrightarrow$     impossible  
(prefix)        (adj)

### **1-Verbs:** to change meaning of verbs into opposite

we add the following prefixes: mis- dis-.....

\* mis-                    Example : understand    #    misunderstand

\* dix -                    Example : like                    #    dislike.

### **2- Adjectives:** to change meaning of adjectives we add

the following prefixes: in- , im- .ir- .il-, un- , non-

Note: "il-" before "l"

          "ir" before "i"

          "im-" before "m, b.p"

**Activity 1:** Add the right prefix to the following  
words to get their opposites.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1- .....spell      | 4- .....regular |
| 2-.....happy       | 5-.....obey     |
| 3- .....conscious  | 6-..... kind    |
| 7-.....visible     | 12-.....behave  |
| 8-.....perfect     | 13-.....order   |
| 9-.....legible     | 14-.....crise   |
| 10-.....appear     | 15-.....direct  |
| 11- .....dependent | 16-.....known   |

END

GOOD LUCK