

ENGLISH

Revision Booklet

For the Bacallaureate Exam



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FUNCTIONS into LANGUAGE & WRITING	constructions, forms, expressions & set phrases, active vocabulary,	contextualized examples, logic & reasoning, concepts, tenses...
1. FUNCTIONS & STRUCTURES	He <u>can</u> manage to avoid dropping litter on the street/ He was <u>able to</u> fix the lock/She will be able to draft a text/He's (has) been able to drive on the left like the British.	
Ability		
Inability	I can't/I <u>cannot</u> /I can not speak Korean/She is not able to climb the tree/She is <u>unable</u> to climb the tree/I <u>can't afford to</u> purchase certain goods advertised in TV commercials/He can't quit smoking. © hammar	
Liking	I <u>like</u> squash (in general) /I like playing squash (in general) / I <u>like to</u> play squash (now)/ I'm <u>fond of</u> © hammar chocolate/I'm <u>keen on</u> horror films/I love fast food.	I <u>want</u> a soda (now)/ I love mushrooms/ I'd <u>like to</u> have a break (now) /I am hooked on theatre/ She has set her heart on an outing with the group / I have a leaning towards political science. © hammar
Disliking	I <u>dislike</u> action movies/ I despise liars	I <u>loathe</u> package tours/I hate traffic jams
Preferring	a. In general: I <u>prefer</u> coffee <u>to</u> tea/I prefer jogging <u>to</u> swimming/ I prefer <u>to</u> jog (rather) than swim.© hammar	b. In a particular case: I would rather jog than swim= I <u>would prefer</u> <u>to</u> jog (jogging) than have a swim /I would rather you <u>joined</u> (join) me/ I'd rather you <u>didn't tell</u> (don't tell) anyone what I said.
Possibility	It <u>can</u> happen/ It is possible to go through the work overnight .	I'll <u>do everything possible</u> to rid the place from litter/ He says he'll do <u>his best</u> to reach that goal / He says he'll do <u>his utmost</u> to reach that goal. © hammar
Impossibility	It is <u>impossible</u> for me to reach you in time	<u>By no means</u> can you enter that place/I <u>am not</u> in a position <u>to</u> judge him.
Hoping	I hope <u>to</u> make it to the top/ I hope I'll make it to the top.	I hope <u>you will</u> consider me for the job /We hope <u>for</u> human justice.
Wishing	I wish you a nice trip/ I wish you good luck/I wish you happy birthday.	I wish I <u>were</u> a sailor (but I am NOT)/ I wish I <u>would</u> buy a Roys Royce (but I will NOT)/ I wish I <u>had registered</u> at the

		university earlier (but I did NOT) ©hammar
Seeking advice	What should I do? /Is there anything I can do to overcome the difficulty?	Could you please give me tips on how to use this machine?/
Time	I'll see you <u>at</u> the club <u>at</u> 10:00 <u>on</u> Monday/ <u>During</u> his stay in the States he visited <u>the</u> Grand Canyon/ Every now and then: From time to time/ In the meantime = Meanwhile/The day <u>when</u> he graduated, he threw a party/ <u>During the time that</u> his mates were logged on, he was doing an assignment /It's high time she revised <u>(revise)</u> for the exam. © hammar	
Telling past events & reporting	The fire brigade arrived <u>(1)</u> very soon after the fire <u>had started</u> (2) although it <u>had</u> already <u>been smouldering</u> (3) for some hours and <u>would have broken out</u> (4) sooner if the place <u>hadn't been</u> (5) so wet. Anyway, it <u>wasn't burning</u> (6) so ferociously when the fire engine <u>arrived</u> (7) © hammar (1): Past action complete with the time given. (2): Action completed before a time the past. (3): Action starting in the past and continuing until another time in the past. (4) + (5): A hypothesis about the past. (6) + (7) : Action incomplete or interrupted by another. © hammar	
Enumerating & Adding	I like working out (doing sport).What's more, viewing DVDs is one of my hobbies / What's more= Moreover,/Besides,/ © hammar Furthermore,.. /Add to that,...	Firstly / "Then there is .. /Thirdly, .../ Last but not least, .. <u>One good thing about</u> taking care of rural economy <u>is that</u> it helps farming to boom and to become flourishing / <u>Another</u> good thing is that it reduces the rate of migrants who opt for rural exodus . ©hammar
Reason	I am staying on the job <u>because</u> the salary is quite good/...as the salary is quite good/...since the salary is quite good. © hammar	I am staying on the job <u>because of</u> the good salary/ There have been floods due to the heavy rain /She had a brilliant career <u>thanks to her compelling</u> personality / <u>Owing to</u> the heavy rain, there have been floods / Given that it has rained heavily, there have been floods. ©hammar
Purpose	Her parents have moved houses <u>so</u>	She's travelled abroad so as to (= in order to) pursue an

	<u>that</u> she can have peace and quiet.	education.
Concession	<p>Despite= In spite of</p> <p>Despite <u>Mary not having</u> a ticket, she attended the concert/ © hammar</p> <p>Despite <u>Mary's not having</u> a ticket, she attended the concert.</p>	<p>Despite <u>her</u> not having a ticket, ... /In spite of <u>of</u> Mary's not having a ticket,.../ © hammar. He felt poorly. <u>However</u>, he set off for work.</p> <p>Nevertheless= Nonetheless= All the same</p> <p><u>Although</u> he felt poorly, he set off for work= <u>Though/ Even though/Even if</u> he felt poorly, he set off for work.</p>
Zero conditional	Habitual/repetitive condition	If + Present simple → present simple: If I <u>do</u> the test well, I <u>obtain</u> a high grade (=mark)/ If people <u>leave</u> the countryside in big waves to go and live in towns and cities, there <u>is</u> an increase in the number of the unemployed. © hammar
1st conditional	Possible condition	If + Present simple → will + bare infinitive: If you <u>want</u> me to lend you a hand , I <u>will do</u> it with pleasure/
2nd conditional	Impossible/unreal condition NOW	If + simple past (past of unreality) → would + bare infinitive. Situation: The air in my neighbourhood <u>is NOT</u> polluted now. I imagine the OPPOSITE . Then what I must say in a conditional sentence is : "If the air <u>were</u> (better than "was") polluted, I <u>would contribute</u> to a campaign." ©hammar
3rd conditional	Impossible/unreal condition BEFORE NOW	If + past perfect→ would + have + past participle. Situation: I didn't apply for admission in a polytechnic in Canada so they refused me to register . © hammar / Conditional sentence: If I <u>had applied</u> for admission , they <u>would have considered</u> me for registration /they <u>wouldn't have refused</u> me to register. © hammar /If the plane <u>hadn't been</u> short of fuel , there <u>wouldn't have been</u> a crash . ©hammar
Relative pronouns	Here is the engineer <u>who</u> has just	This is the robot <u>which</u> I've read about= This is the robot <u>that</u>

	graduated = Here is the chemist <u>that</u> has just graduated.	I've read about= It is the robot I've read about. <u>Whom</u> (=who) did you tell? (whom= object) / <u>Who</u> invited you? (who = subject) Whose (for people+ things): He's seated next to the brown window = He's seated next to the window <u>whose</u> colour is brown. ©hammar
Necessity/absence of necessity	Necessity: I need some medicine/I'll do with a glass of water/I am in dire need of food supplement.	Absence of necessity : -You <u>needn't</u> use the car; Garth is five minutes'walk (in present) /You <u>needn't have placed</u> the roof rack. © hammar / (you didn't have much luggage). Note = You <u>needn't</u> use = You <u>don't need to</u> use (Likewise: You <u>haven't</u> enough fuel= You <u>don't</u> have enough fuel; You daren't walk all the way there= You don't dare to walk...)
Probability (present/future)	<u>Maybe</u> he will come / He <u>may be</u> there = <u>Maybe</u> he is here / He is likely to be there	It is likely that he will win a prize = He is likely <u>to</u> win a prize. ©hammar He could be fit for the game / He might get bitten by a mosquito .
Probability (past)	He may have been sick /	He could have been sick. ©hammar
Deduction (present)	He looks pale. He <u>must be</u> ill/	She hasn't answered the phone. She <u>must be working</u> / He <u>must be</u> clever enough to attain his goal.
Deduction (past)	It's a slippery road . It <u>must have rained</u> overnight.	He looks thriving (=in good shape). He <u>must have given up</u> smoking= I am almost certain he's given up smoking/ He <u>must have finished</u> school = Surely he finished school.
2. FUNCTIONS FOR COHERENT WRITING	As I see it/To be honest/ The	<u>Concerning</u> English, I will be starting tomorrow/ <u>Regarding</u> (concerning) the English language, it is spoken in almost every

<p>Opinion</p>	<p>truth is/It is taken for granted that/It goes without saying that/© hammar /The fact is../ The trouble is/The problem is../ The matter is that I have no interest in archeology.</p>	<p>country = <u>As far as</u> The English language <u>is concerned</u>, ...©hammar / I <u>feel</u> that they'll hold a fund-raising campaign= I suspect (doubt) that they'll hold a fund-raising campaign/ Suspect= think "yes" Vs doubt= think "not" . © hammar</p>
<p>Certainty</p>	<p>I am <u>certain</u> that the sun rises from the east/ I'm <u>quite</u> certain /I'm <u>definite</u> that ...</p>	<p>I <u>have no doubt that</u> exodus is caused by war and poverty/I <u>am in no doubt that</u> exodus is caused by war and poverty/ Of course../Obviously.../Undoubtedly,/It <u>goes without saying</u> that London is the capital of the U.K/ <u>It is taken for granted</u> that London is the capital. of the U.K. © hammar</p>
<p>Uncertainty</p>	<p>I am not sure whether (if) she'll attend the workshop/ I'm not quite certain eco- driving is feasible</p>	<p>The illness is believed to be caused by a virus/It is <u>thought</u> to be.../ It is <u>said</u> to be.../ It is <u>reported</u> to be .../ I <u>doubt</u> that (suspect) genetically modified foods (GMF) are as healthy as natural ones. © hammar</p>
<p>Denying & nuancing an argument/Negative word/expression + inversion subject & verb</p>	<p>It is not true that that the prices have plummeted/The prices have not dropped <u>at all</u></p>	<p>(with inversion): By no means <u>have</u> the prices dropped = The prices have not dropped by any means (no inversion) /Human rights are not well observed. Neither <u>are</u> civil rights (inversion)= Civil rights are not, either (no inversion)/ Hardly <u>can I</u> speak Italian= I can hardly speak Italian (no inversion) © hammar</p>
<p>Cause & result relationship</p>	<p>The illness is/was caused <u>by</u> a virus/ It has resulted <u>in</u> ../ The world crisis was very serious/© hammar /It <u>led (up) to</u> financial loss/ The loss was <u>due to</u> the world crisis.</p>	<p><u>Because</u> he resigned from his job, he could spare time for writing novels/<u>Since</u> he resigned from his job, he could spare time for writing novels/ <u>Given that</u> he resigned from his job, he could spare time for writing novels/ ©hammar / <u>On grounds that</u> he resigned from his job, he could spare time for writing novels/<u>Seeing that</u> he .../<u>Because of</u> his resignation, he could spare time for writing novels/<u>Due to</u> his resignation, .../<u>Thanks to</u> his resignation, ...</p>
<p>Advantages/disadvantages</p>	<p>Let's consider the pros and the cons</p>	<p>On the minus side... / The disadvantages <u>of</u> ... are.. / <u>There are</u></p>

	of penicillin / On the plus side ,..	disadvantages to technological progress / One advantage of technical progress is...
Parallelism& alternatives	<u>On the one hand</u> , / <u>On the other hand</u> , / Neither... nor/ either ... or / Both .. and... © hammar /You could stay at home, but you might go for a walk. It will do you good . © hammar	We can afford to purchase a flat or a villa. But we prefer the latter (= the villa) to the <u>former</u> (= the flat) Don't abuse video games. <u>Otherwise</u> , you'll suffer from eyesight problems/ Don't abuse video games. <u>Or else</u> , you'll suffer from eyesight problems = Don't abuse video games= <u>If not</u> (= if you abuse them), you'll suffer from eyesight problems. @hammar
Balancing an argument	Technology is a blessing, but it <u>could also</u> be a curse / Technology is a blessing <u>to a certain extent</u> .	It is true that technology is a blessing . However, it isn't really true that technology can replace man/ It is not true that technology is a blessing. © hammar <u>On the contrary</u> , I feel it is a curse / <u>On the one hand</u> , technology is likely to facilitate man's work. <u>On the other hand</u> , it may make you lazy at work. © hammar
Defining	Eco-driving <u>is when you</u> drive consistently and smoothly/ Urban exodus <u>is the fact that</u> people leave the city or town to go and reside in the countryside. © hammar	Rural exodus <u>is</u> the migration of people from the countryside <u>towards</u> the city or the town. @ hammar_/ A road maniac is a motorist <u>who</u> can't help driving at very high speed or swerving/ Canned food is food <u>conditioned</u> (<u>which</u> is conditioned) in a can or tin . © hammar
Differentiating	Online learning and distance learning differ <u>in that</u> the former (= online learning) needs an internet connection whereas the latter © hammar (= distance learning) may only require CDs or recorded videos or even postal correspondence.	The difference <u>between</u> Online learning <u>and</u> distance learning <u>is</u> that the former (= online learning) needs an internet connection whereas the latter (= distance learning) may only require CDs or recorded videos or even postal correspondence= The difference <u>between</u> Online learning <u>and</u> distance learning <u>lies in</u> the fact that the former (= online learning) needs an internet connection whereas the latter (= distance learning) may only require CDs or recorded videos or even postal correspondence. © hammar

Introducing a problem	The problem about (= The problem with) annual festivals is <u>that</u> they may cause an increase in the prices of goods in the host town. © hammar	The trouble about (The trouble with) annual festivals is that they may cause an increase in the prices of goods in the host town. © hammar = The problem about (= The problem with) annual festivals lies in the fact that they may cause an increase in the prices of goods in the host town. © hammar
Paraphrasing (expressing the same idea differently)	I am an illegal immigrant= I am a foreigner with no papers= I am an undocumented visitor.	We request you to assist the needy = We kindly ask you to help those in need . @ hammar
3. FUNCTIONS FOR WRITING LETTERS	I <u>am writing</u> to inform you that I am declining your invitation/I am writing to let you know that I would like to work for your company. © hammar	This is a quick letter to remind you of the arrangement we agreed on/ <u>It was good to</u> hear from you after all this time and to get all your news from the past period (inf)/ <u>On</u> receiving your letter, t thought of registering soon. © hammar
Starting a letter		
Thank-you	Thank you for your reply /I'd like to thank you for accepting to hire me for the job	I would be thankful if you could consider me for the position offered/I am <u>most</u> thankful <u>for</u> your kind letter/It is very good <u>of you</u> to invite me to dinner.
Inquiring	<u>Could</u> you possibly tell me when I can go for an interview ?	I <u>would like to</u> know how I can operate this machine/ <u>Do you</u> have a <u>clue</u> (=an idea) whether there is a GCSE in the U.S? I <u>wonder</u> how much I'll have to pay for the university fees / <u>Have you an idea on how</u> undergraduate students are streamed? © hammar
Requesting	I would like you to <u>to</u> book a room for me with a view on the sea. © hammar / It would be helpful if you could let me know when to contact you for an interview.	You would be <u>so kind as to</u> send me the form the soonest / I <u>would be grateful</u> if you <u>could</u> (= would) send me the booklet as soon as possible. © hammar
Complaining	<u>Why should we</u> comply with (=observe ≠ break) all these rules? My colleagues are complaining <u>about</u> the	I was not happy to hear him say that about the C.E.O/What he did annoys me/I am <u>not quite satisfied with</u> the way they did the work / <u>How nasty</u> the weather is!/I <u>am afraid</u> that I am

	appalling working conditions in the company. © hammar	<u>forced to</u> write about rubbish collection in our neighbourhood. © hammar
Apologizing	I <u>am sorry</u> I cannot make the working hours more flexible / I <u>am afraid</u> I am unable to decide on a pay rise .	I do apologise (= apologize) for not being able to come in the nick of time / I urge you to forgive my inattention /Please accept my apologies .
Explaining & Justifying	I can <u>account for</u> (= explain) this changeful weather by the existence of the global warming phenomenon (= the greenhouse effect)	This is <u>how to handle</u> the situation properly/I will <u>show you how to juggle</u> (=combine= reconcile) work and leisure/ <u>Let me tell you when</u> (how/how often/how long/where etc) you can make use of this appliance (=machine/ device @ hammar)/ <u>What shows that</u> online learning is way better (= far better) than traditional schooling <u>is that</u> learners do not have to commute to school and back. © hammar
Applying for a job	I am writing to apply for the job advertised in "The Sun"	I would like to <u>be working</u> for you/ I would like to <u>be considered for</u> the job of an engineer advertised in the job centre .
Blaming	You should not <u>have done</u> so!	You <u>needn't</u> have been so hasty! © hammar
Inviting	We request the honour of your presence at our annual gala at our headquarters on Saturday April 1st, 2014, at 16:30. © hammar	You are cordially invited to attend the College of Engineering's Fall Faculty Reception Wednesday, September 29, 2004 © hammar 5:30 – 7:30 p.m./We'd like you to join us at the party we're holding on Friday July 12th at 18:00 to celebrate our second wedding anniversary .
Persuading	You may be sure that the living conditions over there are <u>quite</u> good.	I <u>assure you</u> that the pay is decent/ The film subject is <u>so prickly</u> that you can't miss it/ <u>A little</u> money <u>will do</u> to feed millions of hungry mouths. © hammar
Accepting an invitation	I will be pleased to join you at the party/I will take pleasure in attending the meeting.	I willingly accept to research this topic/It will be a pleasure to take part in the research and to become part of your team .
Declining an invitation	It is very good <u>of you to</u> invite me to	I have received the invitation to your Halloween party

	dinner	and I'm afraid I must decline it. © hammar
Recommending	I recommend that you read the enclosed user guide/The holiday <u>was recommended to me</u> by a friend of mine. © hammar	I highly recommend <u>you do it</u> as early as possible/ I strongly recommend this skilled worker to you/ You would certainly benefit by giving John admission in your institution/ Hence, I highly recommend him/her to you to consider her for the position of sub-editor or the like . © hammar
Advising	I advise you to try eco-driving / If I <u>were you</u> , I <u>would</u> always check the tyre pressure (also "tire")	<u>The best thing for you to do</u> in order to consume less petrol is <u>keep</u> the car windows closed/The best thing you can do is <u>try</u> ecotourism (ecological tourism)/ <u>The easiest way</u> for graduates to find a job is <u>advertise</u> in newspapers. © hammar
Suggesting	I suggest attending the meeting (you and I)/ I suggest you <u>accompany</u> us to the airport. © hammar	Why don't you attend the recital?/What about enrolling at Fairclough College?/ How about choosing another career path ?
Blaming/reproaching/regretting	You <u>should have learnt</u> how to reduce fuel consumption while driving. © hammar	I wish road maniacs <u>didn't exist</u> (NOW)! / I wish the weather forecast <u>had been</u> mere clement (YESTERDAY)! © hammar
Closing a letter	I am looking forward to receiving a reply soon/I look forward to receiving your confirmation .	I hope <u>you will</u> consider me for the job / I enclose my C.V and a cover letter /Please write back soon/Thanking you in advance /I hope that you will put the matter right speedily. © hammar

Best of luck!

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