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**Faculty of Arts**

**Second year Non-Specialists**

**English Dept.**

**English (ESL)**

**AY 2022-2023**

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PURPOSES ONLY

# English II

**ESL**

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ONLY**

2

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## **ENGLISH II**

### **ESL**

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**2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR ARTS (NON SPECIALISTS)**

**ENGLISH (ESL)**

**Compiled by Dr. Heba Abdelraheim Alkady**

**A Y (2022-2023)**

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# English II

(ESL)

4

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# English

5

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## Building Vocabulary

Synonyms: Words which have a similar meaning

Example: You are so beautiful. She is so pretty.

1. Provide a synonym for the following words:

a) happy b) nice

c) boring d) tired

Antonyms: Words that are opposite in meaning.

Example: I was disappointed when you left. I was thrilled when I saw  
him leave.

1. Provide antonyms for the following words:

a) happy b) nice c) boring d) tired

Homonyms: Words which have the same spelling and same pronunciation, but different meanings.

Example: I hope you are not lying to me. (telling a lie) My books are lying on the table. (being in a horizontal position)

1. The kids are going to \_\_\_\_\_ TV tonight. What time is it? I have to set my \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) small clock worn on the wrist - \_\_\_\_\_ (b) look at - \_\_\_\_\_



2. Which \_\_\_\_\_ is the homework on? Please \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor if you need help.

(a) one sheet of paper - \_\_\_\_\_

(b) to call someone on an electronic pager - \_\_\_\_\_

Homophones: Words that have the same pronunciation, but different spelling and different meanings.

Example Please try not to (waste, waist) paper.

1. Can I go to the party (to, too, two)?
2. This is my favourite (pare, pair, pear) of jeans.
3. I (sent, scent, cent) a letter to my aunt in Vietnam.
4. The children got (bored, board) during the lecture.
- 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodriguez like to work in (there, they're, their)  
garden

Homographs: Words that have the same spelling, but different  
pronunciations and meanings.

Example: The wind is blowing hard. I have to wind my clock.

1. The singer made a low \_\_\_\_\_ to the audience. • Maria placed a red  
\_\_\_\_\_ on the birthday gift

• (a) decorative ribbon (rhymes with so). • (b) bend at the waist (rhymes  
with how)

2. All the students are \_\_\_\_\_ today. • The boss will \_\_\_\_\_ the award  
at 10:00. • (a) rhymes with pleasant • (b) rhymes with resent

## Prepositions Of Time

Write the most suitable preposition (a, b or c) in the blank:

1 Let's meet \_\_\_\_\_ the evening and then go for a drink. a) at b) in  
c) behind

2 Does your boss visit the office \_\_\_\_\_ the morning or afternoon?  
a) in b) at c) on

3 I like to get up \_\_\_\_\_ sunrise and go for a run. a) at b) on c) in

4 It's very quiet in this street \_\_\_\_\_ the day. a) during b) at c)  
beside

5 Does the sun rise \_\_\_\_\_ dawn or at dusk? a) at b) in c) on

6 What do you normally do \_\_\_\_\_ the evening? a) in b) at c) on

7 Mary starts work \_\_\_\_\_ 9.30am and finishes after 6pm. a) in b)  
during c) at

8 The sun is usually highest \_\_\_\_\_ noon. a) during b) in c) at

9 The traffic is very bad \_\_\_\_\_ the morning and afternoon. a) at  
b) on c) during

10 Most people sleep \_\_\_\_\_ night but I have to work. a) during b)  
at c) in

Match items A with B

A:

Sony BP MGM Wal-Mart Nike Apple Rolex HSBC Toyota Porsche

Google Nestlé Airbus Nokia

B:

watches supermarkets oil sports clothes computers electronics films cars

mobile phones planes banking internet sports cars food and drink

Use the words in capitals to form a word that fits into the space next to it!

There is an \_\_\_\_\_ (ARGUE) that  
\_\_\_\_\_ (RECYCLE) may have some unforeseen  
negative  
effects. Of course, it would be a major \_\_\_\_\_  
(ACHIEVE)  
if we were able to increase \_\_\_\_\_ (AWARE) to  
the threat of  
the environment caused by \_\_\_\_\_ (POLLUTE)  
and the  
\_\_\_\_\_ (BURN) of fossil fuels. However, if the  
public's  
only \_\_\_\_\_ (INVOLVE) in ecological issues is  
taking their

newspapers and bottles to a recycling point, we may only be creating the \_\_\_\_\_ (APPEAR) of \_\_\_\_\_ IMPROVE).

If they have to drive any \_\_\_\_\_ (DISTANT) to the recycling point, for example, it might mean the \_\_\_\_\_ (CONSUME) of more energy than is saved. In addition, if people feel that they are making their \_\_\_\_\_ (CONTRIBUTE) to the environment, they might not put so much \_\_\_\_\_ (PRESS) on large \_\_\_\_\_ (ORGANISE) to encourage the \_\_\_\_\_ (DEVELOP) of safer, less damaging forms of \_\_\_\_\_ (PRODUCE).



## EXERCISE

Fill in the gaps with the correct nationality.

1 He lives in Holland so he must be .

2 She comes from the USA so I think she's .

3 They speak French so they could be or (France/Canada).

4 He's a but he can't speak any Swedish.

5 I became a citizen when I married a woman from Hungary.

## EXERCISE

Choose the best word to fit the gap.

1 Mrs Perez is writing to..... the arrangements she made with you.

A conform B confer C confine D confirm

2 ..... I'll see if Mr Watson is available.

A Hold on B Keep on C Go on D Stay

3 I'll put you.... to the Sales Department.

A over B off C through D in

4 Oh, dear. I think I've..... the wrong number.

A put B done C through D dialled

5 I'm..... Miss Johnson's in a meeting.

A worried B afraid C concerned D frightened

6 No. This is the Finance Department. I'll check the number.....

A extension B external C exterior D extraction

Put the correct form of the word in brackets into the blank .

1. The results were very strange! In fact, they were \_\_\_\_\_ !

(BELIEVE)

2. He has an unfortunate \_\_\_\_\_ to understand people's feelings (ABLE)

3. Due to the clerk's \_\_\_\_\_ we missed the train (STUBBORN)

4. What we saw was beyond all \_\_\_\_\_ (EXPECT)

5. She is a student of the \_\_\_\_\_ (HUMAN)

6. The book contains some great \_\_\_\_\_ (ILLUSTRATE)

7. Please give us details of your present \_\_\_\_\_ (OCCUPY)

8. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Danube River (LONG)

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of our agriculture is important if we want to

produce more food (MECHANIC)

10. Drug \_\_\_\_\_ is a problem causing great concern  
(ADDICT)

11. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the awards is scheduled for next Friday  
(PRESENT)

12. I have been sworn to \_\_\_\_\_ so I can't say a word  
(SECRET)

13. After losing her job she was \_\_\_\_\_ for a month (EMPLOY)

14. Pushing into a queue is considered to be extremely \_\_\_\_\_  
(POLITE)

15. The audience gave the violinist a round of \_\_\_\_\_ (APPLAUD)

16. He isn't happy with his job because he feels he is \_\_\_\_\_  
(PAY)

17. We have just been shown another example of \_\_\_\_\_  
killing (SENSE)

18. My sister's \_\_\_\_\_ makes hers social life  
difficult (SHY)

19. I'm not sure at all I really can't say with \_\_\_\_\_

(CERTAIN)

20. My \_\_\_\_\_ is the history of Elizabethan England (SPECIAL)

21. The police were told by their \_\_\_\_\_ where to find the criminal  
(INFORM)

22. He received many medals for his acts of \_\_\_\_\_ during the  
war (HERO)

23. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the company is said to be dangerous to  
small firms (EXPAND)

24. For all of us, Marilyn Monroe was the \_\_\_\_\_ of beauty  
(PERSON)

25. I can guarantee the \_\_\_\_\_ of our new product (RELY)

26. The government is encouraging heavy \_\_\_\_\_  
(INVEST)

27. People who suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ should buy  
themselves a pet (LONELY)

28. George and I have been friends since \_\_\_\_\_  
(CHILD)

29. Everybody is worried about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rain forest

(DESTROY)

30. Some MPs are calling for \_\_\_\_\_ without trial

(DETAIN)

31. My grandfather was given a medal for \_\_\_\_\_

(BRAVE)

32. My father takes great \_\_\_\_\_ in his work (PROUD)

33. This bag contains all my photographic \_\_\_\_\_ (EQUIP)

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is probably the most useful form of energy

(ELECTRIC)

35. John turned up on the wrong day because of a \_\_\_\_\_

(UNDERSTAND)

36. Jake had another \_\_\_\_\_ with his boss (AGREE) 37. The

bank robbers were sentenced to twelve years of \_\_\_\_\_

(PRISON)

38. Mary suddenly felt sick, so we needed a \_\_\_\_\_ for her

part in the play (REPLACE)

39. Failure to apply in time may result in a \_\_\_\_\_ of benefits

(LOSE)

40. Pat was accused of stealing some \_\_\_\_\_ documents

(CONFIDENT)

Put the correct form of the word in brackets into the blank.

1. In the future the public will have a wider \_\_\_\_\_ of television

programs. (CHOOSE)

2. Looking after the health of 700 children is heavy \_\_\_\_\_ .

(RESPONSIBLE)

3. The town spent more money on \_\_\_\_\_ and health than ever

before (HOUSE)

4. Do you have any particular \_\_\_\_\_ where we sit?

(PREFER)

5. There's a \_\_\_\_\_ contrast between what he does and what he says. (STRIKE)

6. The party turned out to be a huge \_\_\_\_\_  
(DISAPPOINT)

7. He was fined and \_\_\_\_\_ for reckless driving  
(QUALIFY).

8. Is it possible to remove the smell from the books that have been in  
\_\_\_\_\_ for such a long time? (STORE)



**Antonymy:**

words having opposite meanings (e.g. light/dark, heavy/light, open/closed)

**Hyponymy:** words whose meanings are included in the meaning of a more general

word (e.g. daisy, rose, tulip → flowers; desk, table, sofa → furniture; sparrow,

robin, crow → birds)

Examples of gradable antonyms

Separate words

Prefixing with un-/in-/im-

young/old

intelligent/unintelligent

hot/cold

decent/indecent

beautiful/ugly

attractive/unattractive

tall/short

likable/unlikable

fat/thin

comfortable/uncomfortable

heavy/light	probable/improbable
high/low	forgettable/unforgettable
wide/narrow	civilized/uncivilized
happy/sad	happy/unhappy

**Adjectives:**

active/passive, bad/good, illegal/legal, long/short, feminine/ masculine,  
rural/urban, gay/straight Nouns: advantage/disadvantage,  
boom/recession,  
guilt/innocence, optimism/ pessimism Verbs: agree/disagree,  
confirm/deny, disprove/prove, fail/succeed, lose/win

**Adverbs:**

directly/indirectly, explicitly/implicitly, officially/unofficially,  
quickly/slowly

## **Compounds**

noun noun: letter carrier, birthmark, life raft, clergyman, talk radio, fire  
fighter,

streetlight, salesperson, deathwatch, human shield, spacewalk,  
sandcastle, senior

moment, podcast

adjective noun: close call, small talk, blacklist, blackberry,  
heavyweight, bigwig

preposition preposition: upon, within, unto, into, onto

verb noun: chokehold, playroom, treadmill, call box, punch card,  
hitman verb

preposition: breakdown, walkup, teach-in, playoff, takeout, startup,  
walkthrough,

drawdown

These categories do not exhaust the types of compounds that are  
possible in English, but do demonstrate that it is a highly productive type  
of word formation process.

## **Borrowing**

Borrowing is a process by which a language receives a word directly from another language, usually as a result of contact with the language. Although English has borrowed heavily from Latin, Greek, and French, other languages have contributed vocabulary as well

## **Acronyms and abbreviations**

**Acronyms and abbreviations** are formed using the first letters of two or more words to form a single word. The difference between the two processes is that while acronyms can be pronounced as a single word, abbreviations have to be spelled out. Thus, AIDS is an acronym because it can be pronounced as a single word, while CIA is an abbreviation because the individual letters have to be pronounced. Acronyms and abbreviations are very common in English.

Examples abound:

### **Acronyms**

yuppie (young urban professional) MADD (mothers against drunk drivers) NATO

(North Atlantic Treaty Organization) RAM(random access memory) NIMBY (not in my backyard) radar (radio detection and ranging) sonar (sound navigation and

ranging) laser (light amplification by the stimulated emission of radiation)

## **Abbreviations**

LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide) DVD (digital video disc) CPA  
(certified public

accountant) IED (improvised explosive device) ID (identification) lol  
(laughing out

loud) WMD (weapons of mass destruction) MP (member of parliament,  
or military

police)

## Homophones

Homophones are terms that have a similar sound pattern, but are otherwise unrelated. Examples for this are see - sea, buy - bye, might - mite, night - knight.

When two terms are spelled similarly but the sound patterns differ, we speak of homographs. An example for a pair of homographs is wind, as in we wind up in the same club every weekend vs. the wind is very cold in December. When both pronunciation and writing are identical, linguists conventionally speak of homonyms (see below).

## Homonyms

Homonyms are terms that are superficially identical (in speech and writing) but etymologically unrelated: match = thing that you light a cigarette with match = thing that a soccer team loses

date = a sweet kind of fruit (ger: Dattel) date = an appointment Note that

homonyms are characterized by the fact that they look the same superficially, but are actually unrelated. Usually the etymology of a word is key in determining whether it is a homonym.

### Polysemy

In contrast to homonymity, which describes separate words with different meanings that only happen to look similar, polysemy describes individual word with multiple and distinct senses (polysemes). The term bank, for example, can denote either the institution or the building in which the institution resides. Both meanings are associated with the same word, making bank polysemous. By contrast, a river bank is not a different meaning of the same term, but a different word entirely.



## Word classes

It is assumed that you have some familiarity with what in traditional grammar were called the parts of speech, i.e. notions like those in (1). Such notions are now covered by the term categories or syntactic categories.

### (1) Category Abbreviation Example

a. noun N John, London, computer, city, stupidity, event

b. verb V hear, think, kill, shorten, eavesdrop, exist

c. adjective A good, obscene, demented, lovely, schoolmasterly

d. preposition P by, in, with, from, to, at, inside, despite

e. adverb Adv slowly, often, now, mostly

f. determiner D (or Det) a, the, this, those

## Borrowing

Numerous loan words were introduced into English. Some loan words were borrowed from Latin, French, German, Arabic and other languages. Arabs borrowed as freely as they borrowed and their language loaned out from different languages as Persian, Turkish, English, Greek,... etc

Fur

Gain

Garble

Gazelle

Giraffe

Give

Good

Gurgle

Harem

Has

Hashish	نبات (حتشيش)
Hello	هلا
Henna	حناء
ill	عليل،
Index	يندس،
Alas	الأسى
Chemistry	الكيمياء
Algebra	الجبر
Alidade	العضادة،
Almanac	المناخ
Soap	صابون
Solid	صلد
Stable	اصطبل،
Sugar	سكر
Syrup	شرب،

## Confusing words

### A/AN

If the word following begins with a vowel, the word you want is "an":

"Have an apple,

Adam." If the word following begins with a consonant, but begins with a vowel sound, you

still need "an": "An X-ray will show whether there's a worm in it." It is nonstandard and often considered sloppy speech to utter an "uh" sound in such cases.

When the following word definitely begins with a consonant sound, you need "a": "A snake told me apples enhance mental abilities."

See also "an historic."

### A.D.

"A.D." does not mean "after death," as many people suppose. "B.C." stands for the English phrase "before Christ," but "A.D." stands confusingly for a Latin phrase: anno domini ("in the

year of the Lord"--the year Jesus was born). If the calendar actually changed with Jesus' death, then what would we do with the years during which he lived? Since

Jesus was probably actually born around 6 B.C. or so, the connection of the calendar with him can be misleading.

### AM/PM

"AM" stands for the Latin phrase "Ante Meridiem"--which means "before noon"--and "PM" stands for "Post Meridiem": "after noon."

Although digital clocks routinely label noon "12:00

PM" you should avoid this expression not only because it is incorrect, but because many people will imagine you are talking about midnight instead. The same goes for "12:00 AM."

Just say or write "noon" or "midnight" when you mean those precise times.

It is now 333 T2Y rare to see periods placed after these

abbreviations: "A.M.", but in formal writing it is still preferable to capitalize them, though the lower-case "am" and

"pm" are now so popular they are not likely to get you into trouble.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate determiner.

1. .... people believe in ghosts.

Most

Most of

Either could be used here

Before a noun without a determiner, we use most.

2. Has she got ..... friends?

some any any of

In questions we use any; some is mainly used in affirmative sentences.

..... key opens the door.

Neither

Neither of



Either could be used here

Before a noun without a determiner we use neither.

..... these answers is correct.

Neither

Neither of

Either could be used here

We use neither of before a noun with a determiner.

..... my friends wished me on my birthday.

No of

None

None of

None of means not a single one of.

6. I haven't watched ..... his movies.

any

any of

Either could be used here

We use any of before a noun with a determiner.

7. .... turned up for my party.

Nobody

No one

Either could be used here

No one means the same as nobody.

8. I can't take it ..... longer.

any no

not any

No longer is similar to not any longer.

9. She doesn't live here ..... more.

Any

no

Either could be used here

10. .... his ideas are complicated.

All

All of

Either could be used here

We use all of before a noun with a determiner.

11. Can I ask ..... questions?

a few

the few

Either could be used here

se 'a few' to mean 'a small number of'.

12. I earn ..... than I used to.

less

lesser fewer

Less can be used as an adverb. It is the opposite of more.

How to pronounce properly?

## Consonants

/p/	<u>p</u> lay, stop, sp <u>e</u> ak, p <u>o</u> wer	/ʒ/	<u>g</u> enre, meas <u>u</u> re, vis <u>i</u> on
/b/	<u>b</u> ad, <u>b</u> aby, <u>b</u> ig, ob <u>j</u> ect	/h/	<u>h</u> ot, <u>h</u> air, <u>w</u> hole, <u>w</u> hose
/t/	<u>t</u> en, lat <u>e</u> r, litt <u>l</u> e, pot	/m/	<u>m</u> oon, lam <u>p</u> , lam <u>b</u>
/d/	<u>d</u> ay, ad <u>v</u> ice, bed	/n/	can, sn <u>o</u> w, p <u>n</u> eumonia
/k/	<u>ch</u> aracter, qu <u>ic</u> k, tax <u>i</u>	/ŋ/	string, sing <u>e</u> r, tong <u>u</u> e
/g/	<u>g</u> ot, ex <u>a</u> m, ign <u>o</u> re, fing <u>e</u> r	/tʃ/	<u>ch</u> air, mat <u>ch</u> , fut <u>u</u> re
/f/	<u>f</u> ood, laugh, teleph <u>o</u> ne	/dʒ/	just, <u>g</u> eneral, ag <u>e</u> , sold <u>i</u> er
/v/	<u>v</u> ain, <u>o</u> ver, Step <u>h</u> en	/l/	<u>l</u> ook, sm <u>a</u> ll, bott <u>l</u> e, is <u>l</u> e
/θ/	<u>th</u> in, ear <u>th</u> , meth <u>o</u> d, bot <u>h</u>	/r/	<u>r</u> eal, <u>tr</u> ain, <u>w</u> rong, <u>w</u> rite
/ð/	<u>th</u> ey, fat <u>h</u> er, br <u>e</u> ath <u>e</u> , w <u>it</u> h	/j/	<u>y</u> es, <u>E</u> urope, <u>u</u> niversity
/s/	<u>s</u> mall, <u>s</u> ince, <u>s</u> cene, <u>p</u> salm	/w/	<u>w</u> indow, <u>t</u> win, qu <u>ic</u> k, <u>w</u> hy
/z/	<u>z</u> oo, goes, <u>x</u> enophobe		
/ʃ/	<u>sh</u> ell, nat <u>i</u> on, mach <u>i</u> ne		

/ɪ/	pin, English, business	/ʌ/	cut, come, mother
/e/	bed, head, bury, exit	/ɜ:/	girl, burn, word, heard
/æ/	cat, bag, apple, black	/ɑ:/	car, art, heart, half
/ə/	the, a, woman, banana	/ɔ:/	or, board, door, small
/ʊ/	look, put, could, cushion	/ɪ:/	sea, bee, people, receive
/ɒ/	clock, what, because	/u:/	too, blue, fruit, fool

## Diphthongs

/eɪ/	take, pay, wait, ballet	/aʊ/	round, renown, doubt
/aɪ/	five, sigh, height, buy	/ɪə/	here, deer, dear, fierce
/ɔɪ/	noise, boy, lawyer	/eə/	care, air, mayor, prayer
/əʊ/	no, road, sew, broken	/ʊə/	poor, insure, tour, moor

## Prepositions Of Place

Write the most suitable preposition (a, b or c) in the blank:

1 Don't stand \_\_\_\_\_ the television. I can't see! a) on b) in front of

c) above

2 Come and sit \_\_\_\_\_ me so that I can hear you better. a) beside

b) under c) on

3 From the plane we could see people in the fields \_\_\_\_\_ us. a)

beside b) below c) above

4 You'll have to turn round to see it. It's \_\_\_\_\_ you. a) behind b)  
in front of c) over

5 The dead man was lying \_\_\_\_\_ the ground. a) behind b) in front  
of c) on

6 Careful you don't scratch the table! Better put a cloth \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
a) above b) beside c) over

7 It's dark where the road goes \_\_\_\_\_ a railway bridge. a) on b)  
behind c) under

8 He looked up at the ceiling \_\_\_\_\_ him. a) above b) under c)  
below

9 You can sit \_\_\_\_\_ that chair. Nobody is sitting there. a) in front  
of b) on c) above



10 The police car came first. The president was in the car \_\_\_\_\_ it.

a) behind b) on c) under

## Consonants

/p/	<u>p</u> lay, <u>st</u> op, <u>s</u> peak, <u>p</u> ower	/ʒ/	<u>g</u> enre, <u>m</u> ea <u>s</u> ure, <u>v</u> is <u>i</u> on
/b/	<u>b</u> ad, <u>b</u> aby, <u>b</u> ig, o <u>b</u> ject	/h/	<u>h</u> ot, <u>h</u> air, <u>w</u> hole, <u>w</u> hose
/t/	<u>t</u> en, <u>l</u> ater, <u>l</u> ittle, <u>p</u> ot	/m/	<u>m</u> oon, <u>l</u> amp, <u>l</u> amb
/d/	<u>d</u> ay, <u>a</u> dvice, <u>b</u> ed	/n/	<u>c</u> an, <u>s</u> now, <u>p</u> neumonia
/k/	<u>ch</u> aracter, <u>q</u> uick, <u>t</u> axi	/ŋ/	<u>str</u> ing, <u>s</u> inger, <u>ton</u> gue
/g/	<u>g</u> ot, <u>e</u> xam, <u>ig</u> nore, <u>fi</u> nger	/tʃ/	<u>ch</u> air, <u>ma</u> tch, <u>fu</u> ture
/f/	<u>f</u> ood, <u>la</u> ugh, <u>te</u> le <u>ph</u> one	/dʒ/	<u>ju</u> st, <u>g</u> eneral, <u>a</u> ge, <u>sol</u> dier
/v/	<u>v</u> ain, <u>o</u> ver, <u>St</u> ephen	/l/	<u>l</u> ook, <u>sm</u> all, <u>bo</u> ttle, <u>is</u> le
/θ/	<u>th</u> in, <u>ea</u> rth, <u>me</u> th <u>o</u> d, <u>bo</u> th	/r/	<u>r</u> eal, <u>tr</u> ain, <u>w</u> rong, <u>w</u> rite
/ð/	<u>th</u> ey, <u>f</u> ather, <u>br</u> eath <u>e</u> , <u>w</u> ith	/j/	<u>y</u> es, <u>E</u> urope, <u>u</u> niversity
/s/	<u>s</u> mall, <u>s</u> ince, <u>s</u> cene, <u>p</u> salm	/w/	<u>w</u> indow, <u>t</u> win, <u>qu</u> ick, <u>w</u> hy
/z/	<u>z</u> oo, <u>g</u> oes, <u>x</u> enophobe		
/ʃ/	<u>sh</u> ell, <u>n</u> ation, <u>ma</u> chine		

Translate the following:

Eaves-dropping

Salim was fond of standing behind the door of his neighbors to eavesdrop their words. And his mother saw him and told him: Do not steal people's words my son because stealing of words is like stealing of the property. Salim did not listen to the admonition of his mother.

At one particular night he saw the door of the neighbor closed and he stood behind it and the landlord saw him and thought him to be a thief. He beat him severely with a stick that caused blood to gush out of his head, he (Salim) screamed from the pain. His

mother heard him and hastened to him. She said to him: you have got your reward, do not go back to this kind of act again.

1. Match the words in the box with the definitions.

mouth appendix pancreas gall bladder liver rectum stomach  
esophagus small intestine large intestine anus

1. \_\_\_\_\_: the opening at the end of the digestive system from which feces exit the body.
2. \_\_\_\_\_: a small sac located near the start of the large intestine.
3. \_\_\_\_\_: the long tube between the mouth and the stomach. It uses rhythmic muscle movements (called peristalsis) to force food from the throat into the stomach.

4. \_\_\_\_\_: a small, sac-like organ located by the duodenum. It stores and releases bile (a digestive chemical which is produced in the liver) into the small intestine.
5. \_\_\_\_\_: the long, wide tube that food goes through after it goes through the small intestine.
6. \_\_\_\_\_: a large organ located above and in front of the stomach. It filters toxins from the blood, and makes bile (which breaks down fats) and some blood proteins.
7. \_\_\_\_\_: the first part of the digestive system, where food enters the body. Breaking down the food by chewing and salivary enzymes are the beginning of the digestive process.
8. \_\_\_\_\_: an enzyme-producing gland located below the stomach and above the intestines. Enzymes produced here help

in the digestion of carbohydrates, fats and proteins in the small intestine.

9. \_\_\_\_\_: the lower part of the large intestine, where feces are stored before they are excreted from the body.
10. \_\_\_\_\_: the long, thin winding tube that food goes through after it leaves the stomach.
11. \_\_\_\_\_: a sack-like, muscular organ that is attached to the esophagus. When food enters this organ, it is churned in an acid bath.

Translate the following:

The digestive process

Read the text and answer the questions below!

## DISEASES OF THE STOMACH

### READING

#### 1.4.1 Heartburn (R)

1. Do the following quiz on 'Heartburn', write (T) for true or (F) for false or choose the correct answer. Then read the text below and check your answers.

1. Heartburn hurts your heart. \_\_\_\_\_



2. Chewing gum can help heartburn. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Using a lot of pillows when you sleep can make heartburn better. \_\_\_\_
4. If you are overweight, the best way to stop heartburn is to drop some pounds. \_
5. You are most likely to have heartburn when you:
  - a) Wear tight pants
  - b) Lie down after a meal
  - c) Both the above
6. Taking antacids too much can cause:
  - a) leg cramps
  - b) constipation
  - c) fatigue
7. How long should you wait between dinner and going to bed?
  - a) 1 to 2 hours
  - b) 2 to 3 hours
  - c) 3 to 4 hours
8. Can you have GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease) without having heartburn? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Read the text and answer the questions below.

If you've had heartburn, you know that burning feeling in your lower chest. But despite what it's called and where it hurts, the pain has nothing to do with your heart. Heartburn happens when a muscle at the end of your esophagus doesn't close properly. Stomach acid creeps back up that pipe, causing irritation. It's a common problem: About 40% of adults in the United States have heartburn at least once a month. Along with discomfort, you may also have a bitter or sour taste in your mouth and throat. Symptoms can last from a few minutes to a few hours. When you chew gum, your mouth makes more spit. That acts as a buffer to acid. You also swallow more when you chew gum, and that pushes acid down. Smoking can make things worse. You're likely to make less spit and more stomach acid. If your heartburn is worse when you lie down,

try raising the head of your bed so your head and chest are higher than your feet. But don't do it with pillows. That can put your head at an angle that can put more pressure on your stomach, making things worse. Instead, try putting 6-inch blocks under the bed posts at the head of the bed. Sleeping on your left side also can help. Studies show lying on your right side can make heartburn worse. The left position seems to put less pressure on the muscle connecting your stomach and esophagus. Numbers on the scale matter more than what you eat. Pressure on your stomach from too much weight can allow acid up into your esophagus. A study by doctors at Stanford University who reviewed more than 2,000 studies about heartburn found no evidence that giving up foods makes it better. But losing a few pounds really does help. If you know something gives you heartburn, don't eat or drink it.

You set yourself up for heartburn when you overeat, and lying down after a meal makes it worse. Tight clothing, control top panty hose, and body shapers can also put pressure on your tummy, so if you're worried about it, wear loose-fitting, comfortable clothes. Antacids that you can buy at the drugstore can give you quick relief, but if you depend on them too much, they may cause other problems: constipation or diarrhea. Look for the kinds that contain magnesium hydroxide or aluminum hydroxide. They are less likely to cause digestion problems. It's never a good idea to go to bed on a full stomach. Spreading out the time between dinner and hitting the sack will give stomach acid time to settle. Don't rush your meals, and don't eat so much that you are uncomfortable. Try eating four or five smaller meals instead of three large ones. If you have heartburn more than twice a week, you might have something called GERD (gastroesophageal reflux disease). Heartburn is a symptom of

GERD, but not always. Hoarseness, a dry cough, trouble swallowing and asthma symptoms are also signs of GERD. Many people take nonprescription antacids for mild or occasional heartburn. Antacids neutralize some of the stomach acid for 30 minutes to 2 hours. Antacids work faster than acid reducers (H<sub>2</sub> blockers), but their effect does not last more than 1 to 2 hours. Acid reducers, also called histamine receptor (or H<sub>2</sub>) blockers can provide relief for up to 12 hours. They decrease the amount of acid that the stomach makes, which may reduce irritation to the stomach lining and decrease heartburn.

- 1) When does heartburn happen?
- 2) What are the symptoms of heartburn?
- 3) What can make the symptoms better or worse?

- 4) Why shouldn't you sleep with a lot of pillows when you have heartburn?
- 5) Why can sleeping on your left help when you have heartburn?
- 6) What is the connection between heartburn and overweight?
- 7) What are the signs of GERD?
- 8) How can mild heartburn be treated?

What can you eat and what should you avoid if you have heartburn. Put the following foods into the correct column.

1. banana
2. tomato sauce
3. herbal tea
4. vinegar
5. oat
6. fish & chips
7. orange juice
8. bean
9. chili
10. milk
11. alcoholic beverages
12. ginger
13. caffeinated drinks (coffee, tea)
14. chewing gum

15. chocolate 16. butter 17. fennel 18. couscous and rice

19. celery/parsley 20. ice cream

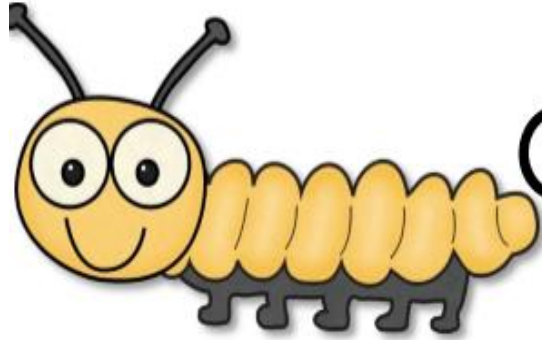
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## Soft & Hard C

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purposes.





caterpillar

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candy corn

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cup

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broccoli

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coconut

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maraca

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cinnamon

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cents

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cider

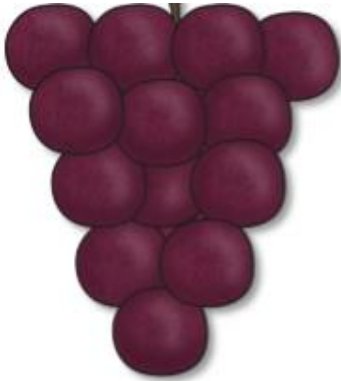
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grapes

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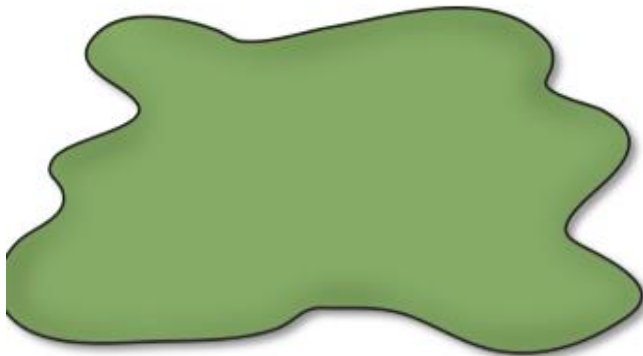
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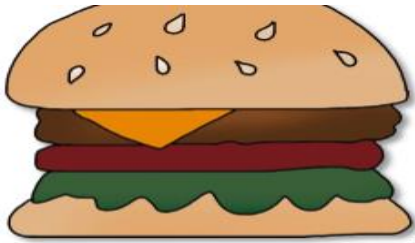
gifts

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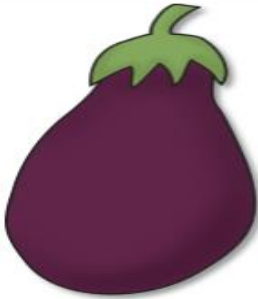
green



burger

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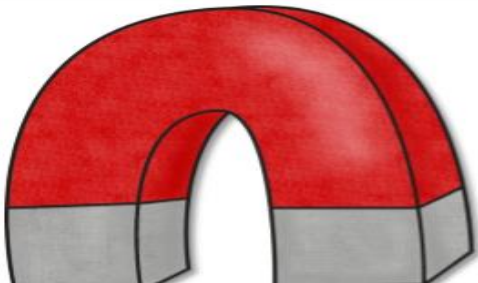
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eggplant

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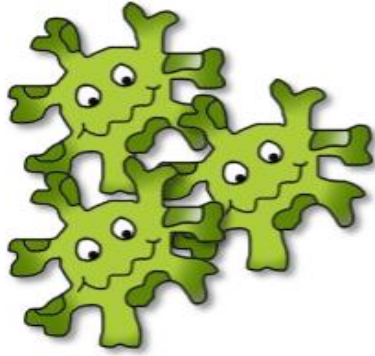
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magnet



Give more examples:



germs

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giraffe

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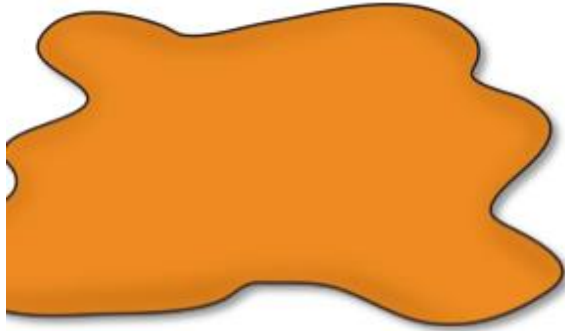
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general

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orange

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fudge bar

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cabbage

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## Hard and soft c & g

### Generalization:

c and g are hard before a, o, and u. they are soft before e, i, and y.

hard c	hard g	soft c	soft g
cup	gum	cent	gym
corn	gate	cell	gem
call	game	city	germ
cave	gave	circle	giant
camp	gold	cycle	gentle
cart	golf	center	ginger
cage	goat	celery	gypsy
coin	gain	cedar	general
cold	gush	cease	giraffe
coat	gulp	cellar	gelatin
cost	good	cement	
come	garden	central	
came	getting	cereal	
cook	great	certain	
cute	group	ceiling	
cuff	ground	cider	
camel		circus	
candy		cinch	
count		cyst	
coast		census	
comic		cymbal	
cousin		cinder	
candle		citizen	
college		cinema	
canary		cyclone	
clothes		cylinder	
camera		cinnamon	
could			

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Firefighters are often asked to speak to school and community groups about the importance of fire safety, particularly fire prevention and detection. Because smoke detectors reduce the risk of dying in a fire by half, firefighters often provide audiences with information on how to install these protective devices in their homes. Specifically, they tell them these things: A smoke detector should be placed on each floor of a home. While sleeping, people are in particular danger of an emergent fire, and there must be a detector outside each sleeping area. A good site for a detector would be a hallway that runs between living spaces and bedrooms. Because of the dead-air space that might be missed by turbulent hot air bouncing around above a fire, smoke detectors should be installed either on the ceiling at least four inches from the nearest wall, or high on a wall at least four, but no further than twelve, inches from the

ceiling. Detectors should not be mounted near windows, exterior doors, or other places where drafts might direct the smoke away from the unit. Nor should they be placed in kitchens and garages, where cooking and gas fumes are likely to cause false alarms.

1. Which organizational scheme does this list of instructions follow?

- a. hierarchical order
- b. comparison-contrast
- c. cause-and-effect
- d. chronological order by topic

2. What is the main focus of this passage?

- a. how firefighters carry out their responsibilities
- b. the proper installation of home smoke detectors
- c. the detection of dead-air space on walls and ceilings
- d. how smoke detectors prevent fires in homes



3. The passage implies that dead-air space is most likely to be found

a. on a ceiling, between four and twelve inches from a wall.

b. close to where a wall meets a ceiling.

c. near an open window.

d. in kitchens and garages.

4. The passage states that, compared with people who do not have smoke detectors, persons who live in homes with smoke detectors have a

a. 50% better chance of surviving a fire.

b. 50% better chance of preventing a fire.

c. 75% better chance of detecting a hidden fire.

d. 100% better chance of not being injured in a fire.

5. A smoke detector should NOT be installed near a window because
- a. outside fumes may trigger a false alarm.
  - b. a draft may create dead-air space.
  - c. a draft may pull smoke away from the detector.
  - d. outside noises may muffle the sound of the detector.

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Jazz has been called “the art of expression set to music”, and “America’s great contribution to music”. It has functioned as popular art and enjoyed periods of fairly widespread public response, in the “jazz age” of the 1920s, in (5) the “swing era” of the late 1930s and in the peak popularity of modern jazz in the late 1950s. The standard legend about Jazz is that it originated around the end of the 19th century in New Orleans and moved up the Mississippi River to Memphis, St. Louis, and finally to Chicago. It welded together the elements of Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues. However, the influences of what led to those early sounds goes back to

(10) tribal African drum beats and European musical structures.

Buddy Bolden, a New Orleans barber and cornet player, is generally considered to have been the first real Jazz musician, around 1891.

(15) What made Jazz significantly different from the other earlier forms of music was the use of improvisation. Jazz displayed a break from traditional music where a composer wrote an entire piece of music on paper, leaving the musicians to break their backs playing exactly what was written on the score. In a Jazz piece, however, the song is simply a starting point, or sort of skeletal guide for the Jazz musicians to improvise around. Actually, many of the early Jazz musicians were bad sight readers and some couldn't even read music at

(20) all. Generally speaking, these early musicians couldn't make very much money and were stuck working menial jobs to make a living. The second wave of New Orleans Jazz musicians included such memorable players as Joe Oliver, Kid Ory, and Jelly Roll Morton. These men formed small bands and took the music of earlier musicians, improved its complexity, and gained greater success. This music is known as "hot Jazz" due to the enormously fast speeds and rhythmic drive.

(25)

A young cornet player by the name of Louis Armstrong was discovered by Joe Oliver in New Orleans. He soon grew up to become one of the greatest and most successful musicians of all time, and later one of the biggest stars in the

world. The impact of Armstrong and other talented early Jazz musicians changed the way we look at music.

1. The Passage answers which of the following questions?

(A) Why did Ragtime, marching band music, and the Blues lose popularity after about 1900?

(B) What were the origins of Jazz and how did it differ from other forms of music?

(C) What has been the greatest contribution of cornet players to music in the twentieth century?

(D) Which early Jazz musicians most influenced the development of Blues music?

2. According to the passage, Jazz originated in

(A) Chicago

(B) St. Louis

(C) along the Mississippi river

(D) New Orleans

3. The word “welded” in line 6 is closest in meaning to

(A) squeezed

(B) bound

(C) added

(D) stirred

4. Which of the following distinguished Jazz as a new form of musical expression?

(A) the use of cornets

(B) “hot Jazz”

(C) improvisation

(D) New Orleans

Orleans

5. The word “skeletal” in line 15 is closest in meaning to

(A) framework

(B) musical

(C) basic

(D) essential

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) many early Jazz musicians had poor sight
- (B) there is no slow music in Jazz
- (C) many early Jazz musicians had little formal musical training
- (D) the cornet is the most common musical instrument used in Jazz

7. The word “menial” in line 18 is closest in meaning to

- (A) mens
- (B) attractive
- (C) degrading
- (D) skilled

8. According to the passage, which of the following belonged to the second wave of New Orleans Jazz musicians?

- (A) Louis Armstrong
- (B) Buddy Bolden
- (C) St. Louis
- (D) Joe Oliver



9. All of the following are true EXCEPT

(A) the late 1930s was called the “swing era”

(B) “hot Jazz” is rhythmic

(C) Jazz has been said to be America’s greatest contribution to  
music

(D) Joe Oliver is generally considered to be the first real Jazz  
musician

10. The word “its” in line 21 refers to

(A) small bands (B) earlier music (C) men (D) earlier  
musicians

11. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?

(A) “improvisation” (line 12) (B) “traditional” (line 12)

(C) “composer” (line 12)

(D) “score”

(line 14)

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Having no language, infants cannot be told what they need to learn. Yet by the age of three they will have mastered the basic structure of their native language and will be well on their way to communicative competence. Acquiring their language is a most impressive intellectual feat. Students of how children learn language generally agree that the most remarkable aspect of this feat is the rapid acquisition of grammar. Nevertheless, the ability of children to conform to grammatical rules is only slightly more wonderful than their ability to learn words. It has been reckoned that the average high school graduate in the United States has a reading vocabulary of 80,000 words, which includes idiomatic expressions and proper names of people and places. This vocabulary must have been

learned over a period of 16 years. From the figures, it can be calculated that the average child learns at a rate of about 13 new words per day. Clearly a learning process of great complexity goes on at a rapid rate in children.

1. What is the main subject of the passage.

(A) Language acquisition in children

(B) Teaching languages to children

(C) How to memorize words

(D) Communicating with infants

2. The word "feat" in line 5 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

(A) Experiment (B) Idea

(C) Activity

(D)

Accomplishment



(D) They learn the most words in high school.

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Bacteria are extremely small living things. While we measure our own sizes in inches or centimeters, bacterial size is measured in microns. One micron is a thousandth of a millimeter a pinhead is about a millimeter across. Rod shaped bacteria are usually from two to four microns long, while rounded ones are generally one micron in diameter Thus if you enlarged a founded bacterium a thousand times, it would be just about the size of a pinhead. An adult human magnified by the same amount would be over a mile(1.6 kilometers) tall.

Even with an ordinary microscope, you must look closely to see bacteria. Using a magnification of 100 times, one finds

that bacteria are barely visible as tiny rods or dots. One cannot make out anything of their structure. Using special stains, one can see that some bacteria have attached to them wavy - looking "hairs" called flagella. Others have only one flagellum. The flagella rotate, pushing the bacteria through the water. Many bacteria lack flagella and cannot move about by their own power while others can glide along over surfaces by some little understood mechanism.

From the bacterial point of view, the world is a very different place from what it is to humans. To a bacterium water is as thick as molasses is to us. Bacteria are so small that they are influenced by the movements of the chemical molecules around them. Bacteria under the microscope, even those with no flagella, often bounce about in the water. This is because they collide with the water



molecules and are pushed this way and that. Molecules move so rapidly that within a tenth of a second the molecules around a bacterium have all been replaced by new ones even bacteria without flagella are thus constantly exposed to a changing environment.

1. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

(A) The characteristics of bacteria (B) How bacteria reproduce

(C) The various functions of bacteria (A) How bacteria contribute to disease

2. Bacteria are measured in

(A) inches (B) centimeters (C) microns (D) millimeters

3. Which of the following is the smallest?

(A) A pinhead

(B) A rounded bacterium

(C) A microscope

(D) A rod-

shaped bacterium

4. According to the passage, someone who examines bacteria using only a microscope that magnifies 100 times would see

(A) tiny dots

(B) small "hairs"

(C) large rods

(D) detailed structures

5. The relationship between a bacterium and its flagella is most nearly analogous to which of the following?

(A) A rider jumping on a horse's back

(B) A ball

being hit by a bat

(C) A boat powered by a motor      (D) A door closed by a gust of  
wind

6. In line 16, the author compares water to molasses, in order to  
introduce which of the following topics?

(A) The bacterial content of different liquids

(B) What happens when bacteria are added to molasses

(C) The molecular structures of different chemicals

(D) How difficult it is for bacteria to move through water

Read the following passage then answer the questions:

Mental and physical health professionals may consider referring clients and patients to a music therapist for a number of reasons. It seems a particularly good choice for the social worker who is coordinating a client's case. Music therapists use music to establish a relationship with the patient and to improve the patient's health, using highly structured musical interactions. Patients and therapists may sing, play instruments, dance, compose, or simply listen to music. The course of training for music therapists is comprehensive. In addition to formal musical and therapy training, music therapists are taught to discern what kinds of interventions will be most beneficial for each individual patient.

Because each patient is different and has different goals, the music therapist must be able to understand the patient's situation and choose the music and activities that will do the most toward helping the patient achieve his or her goals. The referring social worker can help this process by clearly communicating each client's history. Although patients may develop their musical skills, that is not the main goal of music therapy. Any client who needs particular work on communication or on academic, emotional, and social skills, and who is not responding to traditional therapy, is an excellent candidate for music therapy.

1. Which of the following best organizes the main topics addressed in this passage?

a. I. The role of music therapy in social work

II. Locating a music therapist III. Referring patients to music therapists

b. I. Using music in therapy

II. A typical music-therapy intervention

III. When to prescribe music therapy for sociopaths

c. I. Music therapy and social work

II. Training for music therapists

III. Skills addressed by music therapy

d. I. How to choose a music therapist

II. When to refer to a music therapist

III. Who benefits the most from music therapy

1 Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this  
passage?

- a. How to Use Music to Combat Depression
  - b. What Social Workers Need to Know about Music Therapy
  - c. Training for a Career in Music Therapy
  - d. The Social Worker as Music Therapist
2. According to information presented in the passage, music therapy can be prescribed for social work clients who
- a. need to develop coping skills.
  - b. were orphaned as children.
  - c. need to resolve family issues.
  - d. need to improve social skills.
3. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?

a. Music therapy can succeed where traditional therapies have failed. b.

Music therapy is a relatively new field.

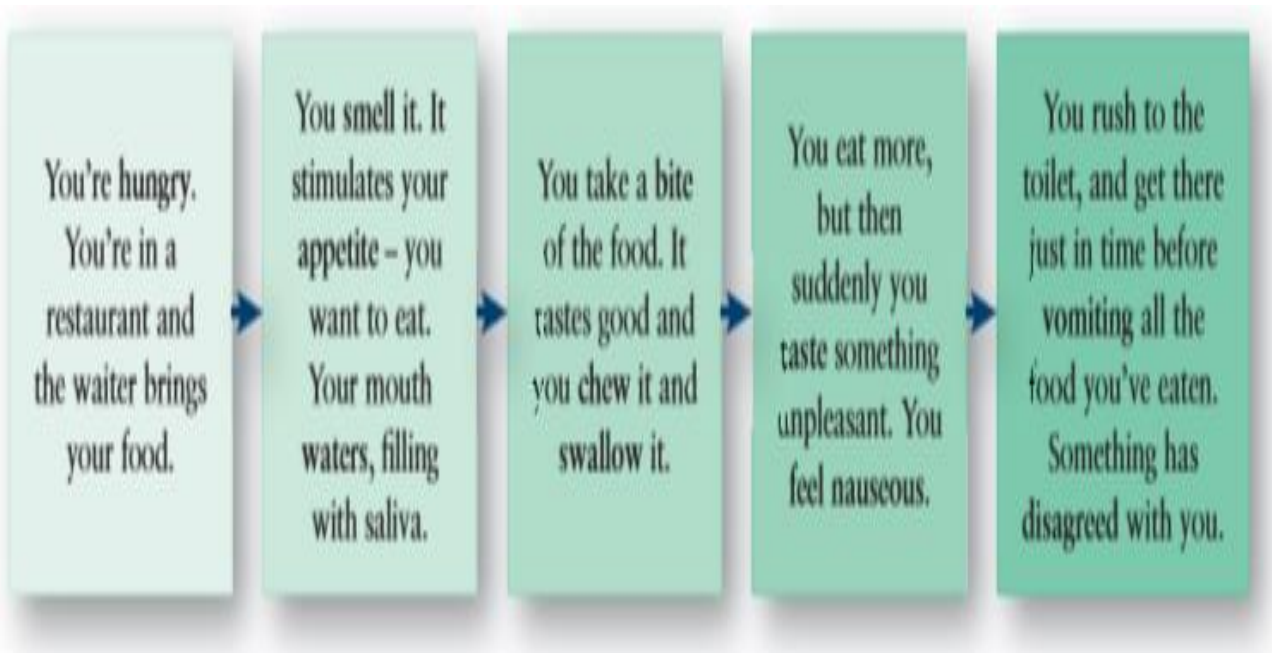
c. Music therapy is particularly beneficial for young children.

d. Music therapy is only appropriate in a limited number of  
circumstances.



## Functions of the body

The five senses In addition to smell and taste, the senses include sight (or vision), hearing, and touch (also called sensation or feeling). To ask about the senses, doctors use the questions:



## Other functions

Function	Verb	Noun
speaking	speak	speech
walking	walk	gait
breathing	respiration	inhale / breathe in exhale / breathe out breath
urination	micturition	urinate micturate pass urine /
defecation	defecate	pass faeces / pass stools
menstruation	menstruate	have a period (menstrual)

When I eat solid food, I have to ----- (bite/chew) it for a long time  
before I can----- (swallow/eat) it.

I have no----- (taste/appetite) and I've lost five kilos in the last few  
weeks.

The garden is full of flowers, but my ----- (sense/sensation) of smell  
has disappeared and I can't enjoy the perfume.

When did you last----- (have/pass) a period?

Take a deep----- (breathe/ breath) in.

Cross out the word that is not in the same category as the others:

1. TOES EYEBROWS NOSE CHEEKS LIPS

2. SPRUCE PINE IVY CEDAR MAPLE

3. HAMMER SCREWDRIVER TABLE SAW WRENCH  
PLIERS

4. ANGER SMILE CONTENTMENT DISGUST ELATION

5. NOUN PREPOSITION VERB PARAGRAPH ADJECTIVE

6. HALLOWE'EN NEW YEAR'S EVE TUESDAY LABOR DAY  
THANKSGIVING

7. GERMANY MAINE SWEDEN RUSSIA NORWAY

8. HEXAGON SQUARE GLOBE PENTAGON TRIANGLE

9. TEA CHAI COFFEE BEER HOT COCOA

10. BUNNY      MOUSE      HAMSTER      RAT      JACKAL

11. BUN      BOUFFANT      FEDORA      CREW CUT      BOB

12. HAIL      RAIN      CLOUDS      SLEET      SNOW

13. TRUCK      TOYOTA      FORD      GM      HONDA

14.      SNEAKERS      BOOTS      LOAFERS      SOCKS      HIGH-  
HEELED PUMPS

15.      THRONE      SOFA      RECLINER      BENCH      COFFEE  
TABLE

16.      WINTER      DECEMBER      JANUARY      MARCH  
FEBRUARY

17.      CLEVELAND      HAVANA      BUFFALO      CHICAGO  
DETROIT

18.      ITALIAN      FRENCH      SPANISH      ENGLISH  
RENAISSANCE

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19. GOVERNOR      MAYOR      LAWYER      PRESIDENT      VICE-  
PRESIDENT

20. BIKINI      PARKA      TRENCHCOAT      SWEATER      JACKET

Fill in the words in the correct categories.

SUNDAY GERMAN SHEPHERD CAN OPENER MADONNA

SMILE POODLE CARBURATOR FRANK SINATRA SPATULA

GRIMACE WHISK MONDAY ENGINE GRIN FRYING PAN

WEDNESDAY BLENDER GLARE PAUL McCARTNEY

RETRIEVER HUSKY ELVIS THURSDAY FROWN MUFFLER

FRIDAY SAINT BERNARD TIRE ELLA FITZGERALD OIL

FILTER

TYPES OF DOGS

DAYS OF THE WEEK

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FAMOUS SINGERS

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

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KITCHEN ITEMS

CAR PARTS

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Use a synonym for these words to make a sentence.

1. Difficult

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2. Simple

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3. Freezing

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4. Fight

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5. Estimate

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6. Sleepy

---

7. Gigantic

---

8. Breezy

---

9. Noisy

---

10. Sad

---

11. Happy

---

12. Intelligent

---

13. Fast

---

14. Relaxing

---

15. Hot

---

16. Fun

---

17. Delicious

---

18. Supper

---

19. Sofa

---

20. Limb

## ANTONYMS

Use an antonym for these words to make a sentence.

1. Nervous

---

2. Interesting

---

3. Dark

---

4. Warm

---

5. Same

---

6. Inactive

---

7. Forward

---

8. True

---

9. Bumpy

---

10. Healthy

---

11. Lanky

---

12.

Typical

---

—

13. Liquid

---



14.Complex\_\_\_\_\_

15.Humble\_\_\_\_\_

16.Cowardly\_\_\_\_\_

17.Spicy\_\_\_\_\_

18.Bald\_\_\_\_\_

19.Elderly\_\_\_\_\_

20.Fill\_\_\_\_\_

## HOMONYMS

### 1. seller cellar

The \_\_\_\_\_ did not want to have visitors until he had cleaned out  
the \_\_\_\_\_.

### 2. flex flecks

My personal trainer picks \_\_\_\_\_ of lint off his spandex while I  
attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ my muscles.

### 3. conch conk

Captain Nick will \_\_\_\_\_ you on the head with a  
\_\_\_\_\_ shell if you disobey him again.

### 4. groan grown

“I have \_\_\_\_\_ too fat to fit into my favorite jeans,” she said  
with a \_\_\_\_\_.

5. disgust discussed

We have already \_\_\_\_\_ my \_\_\_\_\_ of pork rinds.

6. banned band

My favorite \_\_\_\_\_ has been \_\_\_\_\_ from the hotel  
for trashing their room.

7. waist waste

Even though that donut will go straight to my \_\_\_\_\_, it seems a  
shame to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

8. hoarse horse

Samantha grew \_\_\_\_\_ calling for her escaped \_\_\_\_\_.

9. sealing ceiling

Why is there \_\_\_\_\_ wax upon the \_\_\_\_\_?

10. gate gait

The sisters giggled at the strange \_\_\_\_\_ of the man, as he plodded  
through the front \_\_\_\_\_.

## HOMONYMS

### 1. too two to

\_\_\_\_\_ babysit for three \_\_\_\_\_-year olds is much \_\_\_\_\_ hard for  
me.

### 2. for four fore

It seems excessive \_\_\_\_\_ Bob to yell “\_\_\_\_\_” more than  
\_\_\_\_\_ times in a game.

### 3. isle I'll aisle

“\_\_\_\_\_ walk down the \_\_\_\_\_ with the man who owns his own  
\_\_\_\_\_,” Erin said.

### 4. balled bawled bald

“I’m \_\_\_\_\_!” he \_\_\_\_\_, before he \_\_\_\_\_ up in the  
corner.

5. peek pique peak

If you \_\_\_\_\_ at my painting of the mountain \_\_\_\_\_ before I am  
done, it will send me into a fit of \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Pair pare pear

Please \_\_\_\_\_ the skin off that \_\_\_\_\_ and that \_\_\_\_\_ of  
apples.

7. heir air err ere

\_\_\_\_\_ I took my flight exam, the pilot advised me not to \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
\_\_\_\_\_ lest I leave a mess for my \_\_\_\_\_.

8. poor pour pore

Please \_\_\_\_\_ me a drink while I \_\_\_\_\_ over these  
\_\_\_\_\_ student papers.

9. rite right wright write

\_\_\_\_\_ before he begins to \_\_\_\_\_, the play \_\_\_\_\_  
performs a solemn \_\_\_\_\_.

10. raise Ray's rays raze

\_\_\_\_\_ going to \_\_\_\_\_ this place to the ground if he doesn't get  
a \_\_\_\_\_ for capturing the manta \_\_\_\_\_.

Match the words that rhyme.

1. THERE      CAKE

2. CAT      GAME

3. SISTER      CHEEK

4. LIP      THIN

5. TRUE      VERSE

6. TIGHT      CHASE

7. BUG      AMUSE

8. DAY      FLAT

9. AIM      TEETH

10. MIME      SNUG



11. CROSS MISTER

12. ACHE BEARD

13. ACE CRIME

14. WREATH STITCH

15. WEIRD BITE

16. SPEAK FEY

17. RICH PEAR

18. WORSE BOSS

19. BEGIN NEW

20. CHOOSE QUIP

Complete the sentences below with the best choice.

1. I pet my \_\_\_\_\_. car can cat
2. I brush my \_\_\_\_\_. heart teeth toe
3. Adrienne bought some \_\_\_\_\_. coffee Canada captains
4. Megan wore a \_\_\_\_\_. dress drip drain
5. I boiled an \_\_\_\_\_. elephant eel egg
6. Emily mailed a \_\_\_\_\_. letter latrine lettuce
7. I cross my \_\_\_\_\_. hair harbor heart
8. Heather rode the \_\_\_\_\_. bank bunny bus
9. She laughed out \_\_\_\_\_. loud load loan
10. He climbed a \_\_\_\_\_. tent tree turtle

11. Linda read a \_\_\_\_\_. book look took
12. I sliced a \_\_\_\_\_. sauce noodles tomato
13. She went to \_\_\_\_\_. church cheese cherry
14. He found a \_\_\_\_\_. Quaker quarter quirk
15. I forgot my \_\_\_\_\_. keys feet blood
16. Stephanie opened a \_\_\_\_\_. winding windmill window
17. He brought Jane some \_\_\_\_\_. flour floors flowers
18. He took out the \_\_\_\_\_. garbage grange garage
19. I heard the \_\_\_\_\_. cold picture sound
20. I smelled the \_\_\_\_\_. noise sunlight smoke

Complete the sentences below with the best choice.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ my first choice for the job.      Your   You're   Yore
2. The canoe had an \_\_\_\_\_.    or   ore   oar
3. Kaity's puppy dug a big \_\_\_\_\_.    whole   hoal   hole
4. The baby was \_\_\_\_\_ tired.    Knott   not   knot
5. No one \_\_\_\_\_ the answer.    knew   gnu   new
6. The kids were \_\_\_\_\_.    board   bored   boarded
7. The brave \_\_\_\_\_ fought the dragon.    night   nite   knight
8. I should \_\_\_\_\_ come anyway.    of   have   ove
9. \_\_\_\_\_ my wife's name.    Mary's   Merries   Marries
10. Rapunzel had long \_\_\_\_\_.    hare   hair   hear
11. His dog has \_\_\_\_\_.    flees   fleece   fleas

12. Brittany doesn't like to \_\_\_\_\_. weight wate wait

13. Please \_\_\_\_\_ with me. bare bear bair

14. Put that box in the \_\_\_\_\_. seller cellar sellar

15. Of \_\_\_\_\_ I will! coarse corse course

Complete the sentences below with the best choice.

1. Monica was \_\_\_\_\_ about the weather. antihappy prehappy

unhappy

2. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ the freezer. unfrost defrost antifrost

3. Bob needs to \_\_\_\_\_ his paper. exwrite unwrite rewrite

4. Darci is the \_\_\_\_\_ choice for the job. best betterest goodest

5. Steve is the \_\_\_\_\_ man I know. hairier hairy hairiest

6. Sue's house is \_\_\_\_\_ than mine. cleanest clean cleaner
7. I have the \_\_\_\_\_ trouble with math. more moster most
8. Mom has the \_\_\_\_\_ space in her attic. less lesser least
9. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ in the backyard. bunnys bunnies bunny's
10. Myrita saw some \_\_\_\_\_ by the road. deer's deer deers
11. Violet lost her \_\_\_\_\_. glasses glassez glass's
12. I have to get \_\_\_\_\_ at the store. banana's bananaz bananas
13. \_\_\_\_\_ dial is not working. Its It's Its'
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ fun to be around now. is was are
15. He has \_\_\_\_\_ to the dentist. going gone goed

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

Look at B and C opposite to help you.

1 Her condition (deteriorated/improved) and she died.

2 He (relapsed/recovered) and was allowed to go home from hospital. 3

The cause of sleeping (illness/sickness) was discovered in 1901.

4 The patient made a full (remission/recovery).

5 I have been in (poor/good) health for months and feel very fit.

6 It was a month before I (got over / got better) the illness.

7 He seems to be rather (unhealthy/unwell) – his diet is bad and he  
never exercises.

Match the symptom and the illness.

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Stomach ache___  | a. fever                 |
| 2. feel very hot___ | b. very sick, high fever |
| 3. cough a lot___   | c. sore throat           |
| 4. runny nose___    | d. cold                  |
| 5. sneezing ___     | e. congestion            |
| 6. pneumonia___     | f. stomach flu           |



Translate the following:

### A Clinic Phone Message

Vocabulary: clinic walk-in emergency regular Patient fill renew  
prescription schedule

Read the Message:

Thank you for calling Open Cities Health Clinic. Our regular walk-in hours are from 8 am to 9 pm, Monday through Friday, and 12 noon to 5 pm on Saturdays. If this is an emergency, call 911. If you are a regular patient at the clinic, press 1. If you are a new patient, press 2. To fill or renew a prescription, press 3. To schedule an appointment,

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please call back during our office hours. To leave a message with the  
receptionist, press 0 or stay on the line. To hear this message again,  
press 4.

Write the correct word:

1. Thank you for calling Open Cities Health \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The walk-in hours are 8 am to \_\_\_\_ pm, Monday through Friday.
3. The walk-in hours are 12 noon to 5 pm on \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you are a regular \_\_\_\_\_, press 1.
5. If you are a new patient, press \_\_\_\_.
6. To fill or renew a \_\_\_\_\_, press 3.
7. To schedule an appointment, please \_\_\_\_\_ back.
8. To leave a \_\_\_\_\_ for the receptionist, press 0.

Match the vocabulary word with the definition:

1. walk-in \_\_\_ a. the place to see a doctor
2. patient \_\_\_ b. the person who is sick
3. clinic \_\_\_ c. you need to schedule an
4. appointment \_\_\_ d. you go to the clinic, but you do not have an appointment

Finish the sentence:

1. I call the \_\_\_\_\_ (clinic/store).
2. I am a new \_\_\_\_\_ (student/patient).
3. I want an \_\_\_\_\_ (appointment/dinner).
4. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ (schedule/regular) the appointment.

Translate the following:

### Patient Responsibilities

What are your patient responsibilities?

Vocabulary:

truth      illness      follow      instructions      Appointment

cancel    bills

- a. Go to the clinic as soon as you feel very sick
- b. Ask questions
- c. Tell the truth about your illness. Do not lie.
- d. Respect the nurse and the doctor
- e. Follow the instructions from the doctor or nurse

f. Keep your appointment. Call if you have to cancel.

g. Pay your bills

Circle the correct word. Write the word.

h. Go to the clinic as \_\_\_\_\_ (soon/late) as you feel sick. i. Ask  
\_\_\_\_\_ (answers/questions).

j. Tell the \_\_\_\_\_ (lie/truth) about your illness.

k. Respect the \_\_\_\_\_ (patient/nurse) and the doctor.

l. Call if you have to \_\_\_\_\_ (cancel/finish).

m. Pay your \_\_\_\_\_ (bank/bills).

Center	مركز
Certificate	شهادة كتابية
Certified	معتمد - مصرف عليه
Certified Accountant	محاسب قانوني
Chamber of Commerce	غرفة تجارية
Change	عملة صغيرة - فكة
Charges	مصاريف - تكاليف
Check	يراجع - يضبط
Cheque	شيك
Cheque to Order	شيك لأمر
Cheque to Bearer	شيك لحامله
Cheque Book	دفتر الشيكات
Cheque Payable	شيك للدفع
Circulation	توزيع - تداول - دورة
Class	فئة / درجة - طبقة
Classification	فرز - تقسيم - تبويب
Clear Profit	ربح صافي
Clear Sale	بيع للتصفية
Clearing	المقاصة
Clerk	كاتب - موظف
Client	عميل - زبون
Closing Stock	بضاعة آخر المدة
Code	دليل - اصطلاح
Coin	عملة - نقود

Translate the following homonyms into Arabic:

ad/add

affect/effect

ail/ale

aisle/I'll

ant/aunt

ate/eight

be/bee

beach/beechn



beat/beet

bald/bawled

bare/bear

billed/build

blew/blue

by/bye/buy

cell/sell

cent/scent/sent

chili/chilly

read/red

read/reed

real/reel

recede/reseed

review/revue

roe/row

right/rite/write

ring/wring

road/rode/rowed

roam/Rome

role/roll

root/route

rote/wrote

rough/ruff

rye/wry

sachet/sashay

sacks/sax

sail/sale

scene/seen

sea/see

## Free Writing

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A series of horizontal dashed lines spanning the width of the page, providing a space for handwritten notes.