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Faculty of Arts

1st year Arts (Non-Specialists)

English (ESL)

AY 2023-2024

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English I

ESL

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ENGLISH (ESL)

Compiled by Dr. Heba Abdelraheim Alkady

A Y (2023-2024)

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English I

(ESL)

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English sounds

Consonants

/p/ as in pipe /z/ as in zoo

/b/ as in be /θ/ as in think

/t/ as in time /ð/ as in that

/d/ as in do /ʃ/ as in sure

/k/ as in car /ʒ/ as in casual

/g/ as in go /tʃ/ as in church

/f/ as in fine /dʒ/ as in gin

/v/ as in vet /h/ as in hat

/s/ as in sad

Vowels

/ɪ/ as in sit /eɪ/ as in may

/i:/ as in speak /aɪ/ as in kite

/ʊ/ as in book /ɔɪ/ as in toy

/u:/ as in tool /ɪə/ as in near

/ʌ/ as in cup /eə/ as in dare

/ɑ:/ as in heart /ʊə/ as in cure

/ɒ/ as in box /əʊ/ as in cold

/ɔ:/ as in door /aʊ/ as in mouth

/e/ as in bed /æ/ as in cat

/ɜ:/ as in bird /ə/ as in ago

/m/ as in map

/n/ as in nose

/ŋ/ as in king

/l/ as in love

/r/ as in red

/j/ as in yacht

/w/ as in wet

S phonemes

1-/s/ after voiceless consonants

books, roofs, aunt's, wife's, month's, stops, writes

2-/z/ after voiced consonants and vowels

sons, songs, walls, heroes, dog's, pupil's, goes

3-/ɪz/ after /s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/

churches, languages, judge's, actress's, teaches

/ed/ phonemes

1-/t/ after voiceless consonants

looked, missed, passed, baked, crossed

2-/d/ after voiced consonants and vowels

played, served, appeared, spammed, bottled

3-/ɪd/ /t/ /d/

hated, started, wanted, speeded, voted, loaded

Capitalization

(J. Straus)

Rule 1. Capitalize the first word of a quoted sentence.

Examples: He said, "Treat her as you would your own daughter."

"Look out!" she screamed. "You almost ran into my child."

Rule 2. Capitalize a proper noun.

Example: Golden Gate Bridge

Rule 3. Capitalize a person's title when it precedes the name. Do not capitalize when the title is acting as a description following the name.

Examples: Chairperson Petrov

Ms. Petrov, the chairperson of the company, will address us at noon.

Rule 4. Capitalize the person's title when it follows the name on the address or signature line.

Example: Sincerely, Ms. Haines, Chairperson

Rule 5. Capitalize the titles of high-ranking government officials when used with or before their names. Do not capitalize the civil title if it is used instead of the name.

Examples: The president will address Congress.

All senators are expected to attend.

The governors, lieutenant governors, and attorneys general called for a special task force.

Governor Fortinbrass, Lieutenant Governor Poppins, Attorney General Dalloway, and Senators James and Twain will attend.

Rule 6. Capitalize any title when used as a direct address.

Example: Will you take my temperature, Doctor?

Rule 7. Capitalize points of the compass only when they refer to specific
regions.

Examples: We have had three relatives visit from the South.

Go south three blocks and then turn left.

We live in the southeast section of town.

Southeast is just an adjective here describing section, so it should not be capitalized.

Rule 8.

Always capitalize the first and last words of titles of publications regardless of their parts of speech. Capitalize other words within titles, including the short verb forms Is, Are, and Be.

Exception: Do not capitalize little words within titles such as a, an, the, but, as, if, and, or, nor or prepositions, regardless of their length.

Examples: The Day of the Jackal

What Color Is Your Parachute?

A Tale of Two Cities

Rule 9.

Capitalize federal or state when used as part of an official agency name or in government documents where these terms represent an official name. If they are being used as general terms, you may use lowercase letters.

Examples: The state has evidence to the contrary.

That is a federal offense.

The State Board of Equalization collects sales taxes.

We will visit three states during our summer vacation.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been subject to much scrutiny and criticism lately.

Her business must comply with all county, state, and federal laws.

Rule 10.

You may capitalize words such as department, bureau, and office if you have prepared your text in the following way:

Example: The Bureau of Land Management (Bureau) has some jurisdiction over Indian lands. The Bureau is finding its administrative

role to be challenging.

Rule 11.

Do not capitalize names of seasons.

Example: I love autumn colors and spring flowers.

Rule 12

. Capitalize the first word of a salutation and the first word of a
complimentary close.

Examples: Dear Ms. Chan:

My dear Mr. Sanchez:

Very truly yours,

Rule 13.

Capitalize words derived from proper nouns.

Example: I must take English and math.

English is capitalized because it comes from the proper noun England,
but math does not come from mathland.

Rule 14.

Capitalize the names of specific course titles.

Example: I must take history and Algebra 2.

Rule 15.

After a sentence ending with a colon, do not capitalize the first word if it begins a list.

Example: These are my favorite foods: chocolate cake, spaghetti, and artichokes.

Rule 16

. Do not capitalize when only one sentence follows a sentence ending with a colon.

Example: I love Jane Smiley's writing: her book, *A Thousand Acres*, was beautiful.

Rule 17.

Capitalize when two or more sentences follow a sentence
ending with a colon.

Example: I love Jane Smiley's writing: Her book, *A Thousand Acres*,
was beautiful. Also, Moo was clever.

Writing Numbers

Rule 1.

Some authorities say that the numbers one through nine or ten should be spelled out and figures used for higher numbers. Other authorities spell out one through one hundred, plus even hundreds, thousands, and so on.

The best strategy is to be consistent.

Correct Examples: I want five copies, not ten copies.

I want 5 copies, not 10 copies.

Rule 2.

Be consistent within a category. For example, if you choose numerals because one of the numbers you must deal with is greater than ten, you should use numerals for everything in that category.

Correct Examples: Given the budget constraints, if all 30 history students attend the four plays, then the 7 math students will be able to attend only two plays.

(Students are represented with figures; plays are represented with words.)

My 10 cats fought with their 2 cats.

My ten cats fought with their two cats.

Incorrect Example: I asked for five pencils, not 50.

Rule 3.

Always spell out simple fractions and use hyphens with them.

Examples: One-half of the pies have been eaten.

A two-thirds majority is required for that bill to pass in Congress.

Rule 4.

A mixed fraction can be expressed in figures unless it is the first word of

a sentence.

Examples: We expect a 51/2 percent wage increase.

Five and one-half percent was the maximum allowable interest.

The Blue Book of Grammar and Punctuation

Rule 5.

The simplest way to express large numbers is best. Round numbers are usually spelled out. Be careful to be consistent within a sentence.

Correct: You can earn from one million to five million dollars.

Incorrect: You can earn from one million to \$5,000,000.

Correct: You can earn from five hundred to five million dollars.

Correct: You can earn from \$5 hundred to \$5 million.

Incorrect: You can earn from \$500 to \$5 million.

Incorrect: You can earn from \$500 to five million dollars.

Rule 6.

Write decimals in figures. Put a zero in front of a decimal unless the decimal itself begins with a zero.

Examples: The plant grew 0.79 of a foot in one year.

The plant grew only .07 of a foot this year because of the drought.

Rule 7.

With numbers of four or more digits, use commas. Count three spaces to the left of the ones column to place the first comma. If the

number contains seven or more digits, continue placing commas after every three places.

Examples: \$1,054.21

Rule 8.

When writing out a number of four or more digits, do not use a comma.

However, do use the word and where a decimal point appears in the figure format.

Example: One thousand fifty-four dollars and twenty-one cents

Rule 9.

The following examples apply when using dates:

Examples: The meeting is scheduled for June 30.

The meeting is scheduled for the 30th of June.

We have had tricks played on us on April 1.

The 1st of April puts some people on edge.

Rule 10.

When expressing decades, you may spell them out and
lowercase them.

Example: During the eighties and nineties, the U.S. economy grew.

Rule 11.

If you wish to express decades using incomplete numerals, put an apostrophe before the incomplete numeral but not between the year and the s.

Correct: During the '80s and '90s, the U.S. economy grew.

Incorrect: During the '80's and '90's, the U.S. economy grew.

Rule 12.

You may also express decades in complete numerals. Again, don't use an apostrophe between the year and the s.

Example: During the 1980s and 1990s, the U.S. economy grew.

Rule 13.

Normally, spell out the time of day in text even with half and quarter hours. With o'clock, the number is always spelled out.

Examples: She gets up at four thirty before the baby wakes up.

The baby wakes up at five o'clock in the morning.

Rule 14.

Use numerals with the time of day when exact times are being emphasized or when using A.M. or P.M.

Examples: Monib's flight leaves at 6:22 A.M.

Please arrive by 12:30 sharp.

She had a 7:00 P.M. deadline.

Rule 15.

Use noon and midnight rather than 12:00 P.M. and 12:00 A.M.

Rule 16. Hyphenate all compound numbers from twenty-one through
ninety-nine.

Example: Forty-three people were injured in the train wreck.

Twenty-three of them were hospitalized.

Rule 17.

Write out a number if it begins a sentence.

Examples: Twenty-nine people won an award for helping their
communities.

That 29 people won an award for helping their communities was
fantastic! OR That twenty-nine people won an award for helping their
communities was fantastic!

Grammar

Correct the grammar error in each sentence..

1. How quick he runs.
2. Neither DeAndre nor I are to follow.
3. The desk and the chair sits in the corner.
4. Each of us were scheduled to take the test.
5. The coach, not the players, have been ill.
6. There is only four days until Christmas.
7. She is one of the women who works hard.
8. That was Yusuf and me whom you saw.

9. This phone call is for Bill and I.
10. Terrell is the smartest of the two.
11. It was I whom called.
12. It is us clerks who work hard.
13. He took the plate off of the table.
14. None of the neighbors offered his support.
15. They mailed the copies to him and I.
16. Neither of the candidates have spoken.
17. How will you be effected financially if the effect of downsizing
means you will lose your job?
18. Joan walks slower so her children can keep up with her.

19. Jake is the oldest of the two brothers.

20. May did good on the test she took yesterday.

21. He and she were real close friends.

22. Whomever drove in the carpool lane without any passengers will be
fined.

23. Please allow Jenna or myself to assist you.

24. I work with people that judge others by their nationalities and
accents.

25. They fought over their father's estate because they felt angrily
about the way he had treated them.

26. You look well in that running outfit.

27. Don't feel badly about forgetting my birthday.
28. We saw two puppies at the pound and took home the cutest one.
29. Speak slower please.
30. Samantha will meet us later on.
31. Pollen effects my sinuses and makes me sneeze.
32. I want to lay down for a nap, but the phone keeps ringing.
33. That SUV, that landed on its hood after the accident, was traveling
at eighty miles per hour.
34. Yesterday, Barry lay my jacket on the hood of the car.
35. How much further before we arrive in Santa Fe?

36. My daughter became a honorary member of the city council for the day.

37. In the end, we had to decide among a minivan and a station wagon as our second car.

38. Your the only one for me.

39. That redwood tree has become taller then the oak tree next door.

40. The time for action has long since past.

41. Its a long way from here to Tierra del Fuego.

42. Mother, can I go to the movies with Ashton this afternoon?

43. I could of danced all night.

Underline the subjects once and the verbs twice.

1. He depends on her in times of need.
2. Watch your step.
3. The insurance agent gave her sound advice.
4. On the table was her purse.
5. In the newspaper, an interesting article appeared.
6. Look before you leap.
7. Across the road lived her boyfriend.
8. We are forced to inhale and exhale this smog-filled air.
9. In the gutter, I found a shiny new dime.

10. Around every cloud is a silver lining.

11. Every one of the roses bloomed.

Confusing Words

Because many words in English sound or look alike, frequently causing confusion, this list will be very helpful.

a vs. an

Rule.

Use a when the first letter of the word following has the sound of a consonant. Keep in mind that some vowels sound like consonants when they're sounded out as individual letters.

Examples:

- a finger

- a hotel
- a U-turn (pronounced Yoo-turn)
- a HUD program
- a NASA study

Rule.

Use an when the first letter of the word following has the sound of a vowel. Remember that some consonants sound like vowels when they're spoken as individual letters.

Examples:

- an FBI case (F is pronounced ef here)

- an honor (H is silent here)
- an unusual idea
- an HMO plan (H is pronounced aych here)
- an NAACP convention (N is pronounced en here)

Deciding whether to use a or an before abbreviations can be tricky.

The abbreviation for Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) causes confusion because it can be pronounced as a word (fak), or one letter at a time (F-A-Q).

Using the guidelines above, one would say a FAQ when it is pronounced
as one word, and an FAQ when it is pronounced one letter at a time.

accept to agree

except but, with the exception that

ad advertisement

add to perform addition

ades fruit drinks

aides people who help; assistants

AIDS acronym for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

aids helps, assists

adverse unfortunate; strongly opposed (refers to things, not people)

Examples: an adverse reaction to the medication adverse weather
conditions

averse having repugnance (refers to people)

Example: He is averse to a military draft.

advice vs. advise

advice (noun) recommendation

advise (verb) the act of giving a recommendation

affect vs. effect

Rule 1.

Use effect when you mean bring about or brought about, cause

or caused.

Example: He effected a commotion in the crowd.

Meaning: He caused a commotion in the crowd.

Rule 2.

Use effect when you mean result.

Example: What effect did that speech have?

Rule 3.

Also use effect whenever any of these words precede it: a, an,

the, any, take, into, no. These words may be separated from effect by

an adjective.

Examples: That book had a long-lasting effect on my thinking.

Has the medicine produced any noticeable effects?

Rule 4.

Use the verb affect when you mean to influence rather than to
cause.

Example: How do the budget cuts affect your staffing?

Rule 5.

Affect is used as a noun to mean emotional expression.

Example: She showed little affect when told she had won the lottery.

ail to be ill; to cause pain or distress

ale malt beverage more bitter than beer

air what we breathe

err make a mistake

heir one who inherits something

aisle passageway

I'll contraction for I will

isle a small island

all entire, everything

awl a tool

allot to parcel out

a lot always two words meaning many

allowed gave permission to

aloud said out loud; spoken

all ready means all are ready

Example: We are all ready to go.

already refers to time

Example: Is it summer already?

all together refers to a group; all of us or all of them together

Example: It is wonderful to be all together to celebrate your birthday.

altogether entirely

Example: It is not altogether his fault.

altar pedestal, usually religious

Example: They exchanged wedding vows at the altar of the church.

Alter to modify

Example: Please don't alter your plans until we have the final schedule approved.

allude to refer indirectly

Example: He alluded to his past as a spy.

elude avoid capture

Example: The fugitive eluded the police for a month.

illude mislead

Example: He illuded her about his age.

allusion an indirect mention of something

illusion false perception

ambiguous to have more than one meaning

Example: The law was ambiguous.

ambivalent to have mixed feelings

Example: She is ambivalent about her wedding dress.

Amicable friendly (refers to things, not people)

amiable friendly (refers to people)

Example: The amiable couple had an amicable divorce.

among involves three or more

Example: Who among us has not lied?

between involves just two

Example: She couldn't decide between Chinese and Thai food.

amount used for things not countable

Example: We couldn't handle that amount of ill will.

number used for things that can be counted

Example: The number of accidents increased by ten percent.

ant a bug

aunt the sister of a parent

ante a bet placed before playing

auntie affectionate term for a parent's sister

anxious to have anxiety or worry

Example: She is anxious about taking the test.

eager excited

Example: She is eager to get a puppy.

anymore something additional or further

Example: It didn't rain any more this year than last year.

anymore any longer, nowadays

Example: Harry doesn't travel anymore.

appraise to put a value on something

apprise to notify

arc arch, crescent, half moon

ark a vessel or a refuge

ascent (noun) movement upward

assent (noun or verb) enthusiastic agreement; to agree

consent agreement

assistance (noun) help

assistants (noun) people who help

assumption an idea not based on evidence

presumption an idea based on evidence

assure to promise or say with confidence

ensure to make sure something will/won't happen

insure to issue an insurance policy

ate past tense of eat

eight the number after seven

aural having to do with hearing

oral having to do with the mouth

Grammar Answers

1. How quickly he runs.
2. Neither DeAndre nor I am to follow.
3. The desk and the chair sit in the corner.
4. Each of us was scheduled to take the test.
5. The coach, not the players, has been ill.
6. There are only four days until Christmas.
7. She is one of the women who work hard.
8. That was Yusuf and I whom you saw.
9. This phone call is for Bill and me.
10. Terrell is the smarter of the two.

11. It was I who called.

12. It is we clerks who work hard.

13. He took the plate off the table.

14. None of the neighbors offered their support.

15. They mailed the copies to him and me.

16. Neither of the candidates has spoken.

17. How will you be affected financially if the effect of downsizing
means you will lose your job?

18. Joan walks slowly so her children can keep up with her. (OR more
slowly)

19. Jake is the older of the two brothers.

20. May did well on the test she took yesterday.

21. He and she were really close friends. (OR very)

22. Whoever drove in the carpool lane without any passengers will be
fined.

23. Please allow Jenna or me to assist you.

24. I work with people who judge others by their nationalities and
accents.

25. They fought over their father's estate because they felt angry about
the way he had treated them.

26. You look good in that running outfit.

27. Don't feel bad about forgetting my birthday.

28. We saw two puppies at the pound and took home the cuter one.

29. Speak more slowly please.

30. Samantha will meet us later.

31. Pollen affects my sinuses and makes me sneeze.

32. I want to lie down for a nap, but the phone keeps ringing.

33. That SUV, which landed on its hood after the accident, was traveling
at eighty miles per hour.

34. Yesterday, Barry laid my jacket on the hood of the car.

35. How much farther before we arrive in Santa Fe?

36. My daughter became an honorary member of the city council for
the day.

37. In the end, we had to decide between a minivan and a station wagon as our second car.

38. You're the only one for me.

39. That redwood tree has become taller than the oak tree next door.

40. The time for action has long since passed.

41. It's a long way from here to Tierra del Fuego.

42. Mother, may I go to the movies with Ashton this afternoon?

43. I could have danced all night.

44. Srdjian emigrated from his native Bosnia about five years ago.

45. I am tiring of the noise from the continuous flow of traffic past my apartment.

46. The teacher tried to elicit a discussion about the novel.

47. La Donna talks fondly about the four years that she went to the
university.

48. The answer is plain and simple.

49. Let me set this book down on the table before I answer your
question.

50. The legislature finally authorized the funds to polish the gold on the
dome of the capitol building.

Finding Subjects and Verbs Answers

1. He depends on her in times of need.
2. (You) Watch your step.
3. The insurance agent gave her sound advice.
4. On the table was her purse.
5. In the newspaper, an interesting article appeared.
6. (You) Look before you leap.
7. Across the road lived her boyfriend.
8. We are forced to inhale and exhale this smog-filled air. (or are)
9. In the gutter, I found a shiny new dime.
10. Around every cloud is a silver lining.
11. Every one of the roses bloomed.

Finding Subjects and Verbs Answers

1. This gorgeous grand piano is tuned to perfection. (or is)

2. Every environmental regulation has been undermined by that industry.

(or has been)

3. My gift for walking and talking simultaneously did not go unnoticed.

4. Your red scarf matches your eyes.

5. Every attempt to flatter him failed miserably.

6. (You) Think before you speak and you will be glad for the things you

never said.

7. If all is lost, why am I still playing?

8. Jared needed a pity party after he lost his job.

9. Have you memorized all the chemical symbols on the chart?

10. Buses has only one s in the middle of it.

11. (You) Please answer the question without smirking.

Translate the following passage:

Is Today the Day?

Brenda and her new husband, Bart, were out for a walk on a cold winter day. They walked past the white building that was the county animal shelter. —Do you want to go in and see the dogs?|| Brenda asked. —Sure,|| answered, —but today is not the day to take one home! Remember, we decided to wait until summer to get a dog!|| Inside the shelter, a worker led Brenda and Bart down the hall to the dog kennel. They were greeted by many hopeful barks that were clearly saying,

—Take me home!|| Then Brenda saw a strong, black and tan dog with its nose pressed against the gate. It won her heart. Both the dog and Brenda looked at Bart with big, excited eyes. Maybe the time was right after all!

Synonymy exercise

Pup eager ivory frosty powerful stroll replied

1. _____ is a synonym for walk.

2. _____ is a synonym for cold.

3. _____ is a synonym for white.

4. _____ is a synonym for answered.

5. _____ is a synonym for dog.

6. _____ is a synonym for strong.

7. _____ is a synonym for excited

Exchange frosty hum ivory journal stroll witness

1. After dinner, it's nice to take a slow _____ around the block.
2. Some of the piano's 88 keys were black and others were _____
3. You can keep the sweater or _____ it for a larger size.
4. Juana wrote about daily events in her _____ .
5. Angela would testify in court as a _____ for the defense.
6. As autumn turned to winter, the mornings became cold and _____.
7. Everyone else knew the words to the song, but I had to _____

Homophones

Fill in each blank with the correct homophone.

1. whole / hole

a. I can't believe I ate the _____ box of donuts!

b. To be a donut, a round cake must have a _____.

2. principal / principle

a. Honesty is a _____ to live by!

b. Ms. Chin, our school _____, announced the guest speaker.

3. flee / flea

a. Waldo found a _____ in his dog's thick coat.

b. If the fire comes their way, the animals must _____ the forest.

4. plain / plane

a. Would you like a _____ or chocolate donut?

b. The wings dipped as the _____ turned.

5. sleigh/ slay

a. The horse pulled the _____ through the snowy field.

b. The young hero will _____ the fierce dragon.

6. rain / reign

a. The homecoming queen will _____ at the football game.

b. I hope it doesn't _____ during the game.

7. throne / thrown

a. The ball was _____ from the 20-yard line.

b. The queen sat on a _____ decorated with flowers

Shortened forms

Write the shortened form of each of the following words.

EXAMPLE: doctor = ___dr_____

☐ photograph = _____

☐ mathematics = _____

☐ advertisement = _____

☐ popular = _____

☐ airplane = _____

☐ professor = _____

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Circle the most common meaning of each boldface abbreviation.

B.A.

Bachelor of Arts

before arrival

Best Actor

D.A.

date of arrival

District Attorney

don't answer

Jan.

o Janitor

o Junior

o January

o FDA

o Food and Drug Administration

o Future Democrats of America

o Federal Department of Agriculture

o Co

o copilot

o Company

o cousin

☐ Mon.

o moon

o money

o Monday

☐ ASAP

o Americans Supporting All People

o as soon as possible

o Association for Special Athletic Pursuits

Combine a prefix from the box with the word in parentheses to complete the sentence.

ir in re pre semi non

1. On her first day at the new school, Rosie felt (secure)

_____.

2. The teacher thought that Christopher's excuse was utter (sense)

_____.

3. If you (pay) _____ for something, you send the money ahead of time.

4. Tricking someone else into doing your work is lazy and (responsible)

_____.

5. James will have to (place) _____ the basketball he
lost.

6. Gloria's cookie recipe calls for (sweet) _____
chocolate chips.

Circle the suffix that correctly completes each sentence.

1. To change the verb tour to a noun meaning “one who tours,” add the suffix (or / ist / er).

2. To change the noun speed to an adjective meaning “very fast,” add the suffix (ly / er / y).

3. To change the verb break to an adjective meaning “capable of being broken,” add the suffix (ible / able / ery).

4. To change the noun envy to an adjective meaning “jealous,” add the suffix (bus / ous / ish).

5. To change the noun taste to an adjective meaning “in good taste,” add the suffix (y / ier / ful).

The Sun and the Wind The sun and the wind had an argument. "I am more powerful than you," howled the wind. The sun disagreed. "Let us have a test to decide which of us is more powerful," he cried hotly. "Do you see the man walking on the street down there? Are you strong enough to make him take off his coat?"

Write words from the paragraph that have these prefixes :

de _____ dis _____

Write words from the paragraph that have these suffixes :

ful _____ ment _____

ly _____ ing _____

“That’s easy,” moaned the wind. He blew harder and harder. The man became cold. To protect himself, he pulled his coat tightly around him. Finally, the wind admitted that he could do nothing more to remove the coat. Now it was the sun’s turn to show his mighty power.

Write words from the paragraph that have these prefixes:

. ad _____ re _____

pro _____ be _____

The sun began to shine brightly. Soon the man grew warmer. He removed his coat to enjoy the warmth of the sun. Laughing loudly, the sun told the wind, “Do you see why I was successful? You met with failure because you used force. Sometimes kindness is more powerful than force.”

Write words from the paragraph that have these suffixes :

ly _____ er _____

ful _____ ness _____

Read the definitions. Then use prefixes and suffixes to complete the words.

1. _____ NATIONAL: between or among nations

2. _____ JOIN: to join again

3. _____ PRACTICAL: not useful or efficient

4. PRE _____ : to forecast or guess a future event

5. _____ GRAPHY: the story of someone's life
6. MERCI _____: full of pity and forgiveness
7. WORTH _____: without value
8. CONSTANT _____: on and on without stopping
9. NEUR _____: inflammation of the nerves

Multiple Meaning Words

People with word power are careful about mixing up words. Confusion usually occurs between words that are very similar. Many English words have more than one meaning and can be used as different parts of speech. To add to the confusion, these words are often pronounced differently, as well.

EXAMPLES:

a bow and arrow (noun that rhymes with go) the bow of a ship (noun that rhymes with cow) to bow before the king (verb that rhymes with now

Study each boldfaced word. Then identify its part of speech. On the
line, write noun, verb, adjective, or adverb.

Invite the duke and the count.

It might rain today.

Count the remaining tokens.

We have power and might.

Go down to the basement.

Are all students present?

Goose down is very soft.

I gave Taylor a present.

Add vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to complete the multiple meaning words.

1. BR ___ DG ___ is a popular card game.
2. Her P ___ T ___ NT leather shoes are shiny.
3. Light the fire with a M ___ TCH.
4. A R ___ R ___ bird is hard to find.
5. Please fry me a pork CH ___ P for dinner.
6. An out-of-date license is ___ NV ___ L ___ D.
7. A P ___ LM is a common tropical tree.
8. A CR ___ T ___ is a slatted wooden container.

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and usually different spellings.

EXAMPLES: pail (a bucket) / pale (white) ant (insect) / aunt (female relative)

Read the sentences. Write a homophone for each boldfaced word on the line. The first one has been done for you.

1. How hi _____ can ewe ____you_____ jump?

2.. Please _____ stand over their _____.

4. Does that hoarse _____ need a bridal _____?

5. Wheel _____ bee _____ home soon.

Circle the correct words.

1. Rupert (maid / made) a (very / vary) big mistake.
2. I (heard / herd) he didn't pay the (tax / tacks) on his house.
3. Now the government has put a (lean / lien) on his property.
4. Rupert doesn't (no / know) what to (dew / do) about it.
5. (We've / weave) (tolled / told) (hymn / him) to (meat / meet)
with a lawyer.
6. Maybe it (wood / would) be wiser for Rupert to take out a (lone /
loan) and pay up.

Near Misses

Near misses are words that are similar in one way or another. These words have different meanings, however. Be careful!

Circle the word that makes sense in each sentence. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. People are said to (emigrate / immigrate) when they leave a country and (immigrate / emigrate) when they enter another country.
2. In anything you write, chances are you will use at least one (proposition / preposition).
3. The arrival of our (imminent / eminent) speaker is (imminent / eminent).

4. I wish I had an autographed (pitcher / picture) of that famous (pitcher / picture).

5. You may (disprove / disapprove) of my opinion, but you can't (disprove / disapprove) it.

6. I am (confident / confidant) that my friend and (confidant / confident) will keep my secrets.

7. Is it possible for you to (device / devise) a (devise / device) to solve that problem?

8. The attorney is (prosecuting / persecuting) a man charged with (prosecuting / persecuting) his dog.

9. Iran was (formally / formerly) called Persia until its name was (formally / formerly) changed.

10. The sick boy should (lie / lay) his backpack on the floor and (lie /
lay) down in the nurse's office.

Translation of Arabic Proverbs

لا يلدغ المؤمن من جحر مرتين.

The believer is not bitten from the same hole twice. (Fool me once, shame on you; fool me twice, shame on me.)

قليل البخت يلاقي العظم في الكرشة.

The unlucky person finds bones in his tripe dinner. (You can't escape bad luck.)

الطيور على اشكالها تقع.

Birds of a feather flock together.

ابن الوزّ عوّام.

The son of a goose is a swimmer. (Like father, like son.)

دوام الحال من المحال.

Continuing the same state is impossible. (Nothing stays the same.)

باب النجّار مخلص.

الشاطرة تغزل برجل حمار.

The clever one spins with a donkey's leg (i.e. can make something out of nothing). (Used to criticize someone who blames their tools for their bad work.)

في الهوا سوا.

We are in the same boat (lit. same air).

الى مكتوب عالجبين لازم تشوفه العين

What is written on the brow will inevitably be seen by the eye. (One will inevitably meet one's destiny.)

يا مآمن للرجال يا مآمن الميّة في الغربال.

Trusting men is like trusting water in a sieve.

يد واحدة ماتسقفش.

One hand doesn't clap. (Cooperation from all sides is necessary to accomplish anything.)

تحت السواهي دواهي.

Underneath the nice exterior is a bunch of problems. (Used to criticize someone who tries to put up a good appearance to cover up their faults.)

على قد لحافك مد رجلك

Stretch your legs as far as your blanket extends. (Don't live beyond your means.)

المتعوس متعوس ولو ركبه على راسه فانوس.

(You can't escape your luck.)

لقيني ولا اتغديني.

Better a warm welcome than being invited to lunch. (Welcoming people warmly is important.)

طباخ السمّ بيدوقه.

One who cooks poison tastes it. (What goes around comes around.)

اللي يلاقي اللي يطبخ له لية يحرق صوابعه؟

Why should one who finds someone to cook for him burn his fingers?

(Don't do your own dirty work if you can find someone to do it for you.)

اتعدى بيه قبل ما يتعشى بيك.

Eat him for lunch before he eats you for dinner. (Kill him before he kills you; get your blow in first.)

القط ما يحبش الا خناقه.

The cat only likes its strangler. (People only respond to harsh treatment.)

الغاي ينقط بطاقيته.

The fan will donate his skullcap. (An enthusiast will give away everything he has for what he loves.)

الحركة بركة.

Movement is a blessing. (Exercise is good.)

دبّور زنّ على خراب عشّه.

A wasp that brought about the destruction of its own nest through its buzzing. (He asked for it, it was his own fault.)

تضرب القدرة على فمها تطلع البنت لأمها.

Like mother, like daughter.

هاك الشبل من ذاك الأسد.

شحات ونزهي.

A beggar but acting like a rich man. (Used to describe someone who's in

no position to be picky but is still acting like he can set the terms of whatever bargain etc. is going on. Sort of like the equivalent of "Beggars can't be choosers," but in reverse.)

حجة البليد مسح التخته.

The bad student's excuse is erasing the blackboard. (Used to describe people who are trying to divert attention from their own failings by talking about other things.)

مصائب قوم عند قوم فوائد.

Some people's disasters provide benefits for other people. (What is disastrous for some people can prove to be advantageous for other people.)

عمر الشقي بقي.

The wicked or naughty live longer. (Can be used to hint that if you take risks, it'll pay off. Can also be used in a joking way; for example, if a friend was in a minor car accident and was uninjured, you could tell them)

القفة ام ودنين يشيلوها اتنين

A basket has two handles (lit. ears) for two people to carry it. (Many hands make light work.)

ديل الكلب عمره مايتعدل

The dog's tail will never straighten out. (A leopard doesn't change its spots.)

مافيش حلاوة من غير نار

(You can't make an omelet without breaking a few eggs.)

الغالي تمنه فيه

You get what you pay for. (Expensive things are worth the price for their quality.)

الاعتراف بالحق فضيلة

Admitting it when someone else is right is a virtue.

ما خفي كان أعظم

What is (still) hidden is more than what has happened/been revealed

so far. (This is just the tip of the iceberg.)

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			

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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			

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

FAMOUS SINGERS

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

KITCHEN ITEMS

CAR PARTS

Use a synonym for these words to make a sentence.

1. Difficult

2. Simple

3. Freezing

4. Fight

5. Estimate

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_____

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FRUIT IN ENGLISH

الفواكه بالانجليزية



apple



apricot



avocado



banana



blackcurrant



blackberry



blueberry



cherry



coconut



fig



grape



kiwi(fruit)



lemon



lime



lychee



mango



nectarine



orange



papaya



passion fruit



peach



pear



pineapple



plum



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English Idioms: Animals

Put Lipstick on a Pig	Make cosmetic changes to something bad
Put Out Feelers	Make discreet, informal suggestions, ask around
Put the Cart Before the Horse	To do things in the wrong order
Put the Cat Among the Pigeons	Say or do something that causes trouble or controversy
Rain Cats and Dogs	Rain very heavily
Raise (Someone's) Hackles	Make someone angry and defensive
Red Herring	A misleading clue; something intended to mislead
Screw The Pooch	To make a serious error
Seize (Take) the Bull By the Horns	Attack a problem directly
Sick as a Parrot	Very disappointed
Sitting Duck	Something or someone easily attacked or criticized
Smell a Rat	Suspect deception
Something to Crow About	Something to be proud of, an accomplishment about which one is justified in bragging

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Past Simple Form of Regular Verbs

/t/		/d/		/ɪd/	
<i>_ed</i> is pronounced /t/ after verbs ending in voiceless sounds /k/ /s/ /p/ /t/ /θ/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ except /t/		<i>_ed</i> is pronounced /d/ after verbs ending in voiced sounds except /d/. Voiced sounds include vowel sounds; /v/ /m/ /n/ /l/ /r/ /dʒ/ /g/ /ð/ /z/ /ʒ/ /b/ /ŋ/		<i>_ed</i> is pronounced /ɪd/ after verbs ending in /t/ or /d/ sounds	
Announced	Laughed	Lived	Listened	Suggested	Accepted
Cooked	Brushed	Climbed	Toured	Voted	Painted
Walked	Crashed	Phoned	Considered	Waited	Contacted
Talked	Worked	Waved	Traveled	Wanted	Hated
Finished	Liked	Arrived	Stayed	Shouted	Included
Typed	Attacked	Cleared	Rescued	Hunted	Landed
Danced	Locked	Studied	Happened	Adopted	Needed
Watched	Stopped	Opened	Destroyed	Emigrated	Recommended
Looked	Asked	Enjoyed	Refused	Started	Ended
Missed	Washed	Copied	Died	Visited	Graded
Rushed	Braked	Mailed	Belittled	Investigated	Rated
Hoped	Escaped	Called	Questioned	Attended	Hesitated
Wished	Kissed	Borrowed	Discovered	Affected	Decided
Dressed	Tripped	Hurried	Argued	Added	Interested
Practiced	Jumped	Signed	Tried	Chatted	Traded
Coughed	Promised	Played	Cried	Heated	Lasted
Helped	Slipped	Carried	Lied	Sorted	Insisted
Developed	Touched	Moved	Used	Regretted	Avoided
Knocked	Fixed Pissed	Pulled	Cleaned	Wasted	Stated
Snatched	(off)	Wondered	Loved	Interrupted	Tasted
Stepped	Ripped	Killed	Designed	Minded	Admitted
Punished	Checked	Married	Changed	Sounded	Invented
Hushed (up)	Plucked	Believed	Joined	Counted	Created
Mixed (up)	Coaxed	Begged	Grabbed	Demanded	Competed
Wrapped	Rehearsed	Preferred	Seemed	Strutted	Intended
Stalked	Cursed	Teased	Explained	Hesitated	Concocted
Fished	Jinxed	Closed	Robbed	Proceeded	Requested
Slapped	Banished	Accused	Continued	Succeeded	Disregarded
Forced	Dunked	Strolled	Hired	Assisted	Outsmarted
Mocked	Pushed	Shrugged	Stored	Grounded	Disappointed
Focused	Faked	Praised	Healed	Lifted	Cheated
Risked	Flushed	Followed	Fostered	Overreacted	Scolded
Chopped	Backed (up)	Egged on	Learned	Bounded	Mistreated
Discussed	Placed	Bogged down	Sued	Pretended	Attempted
Hitchhiked	Reduced	Encouraged	Harmed	Twisted	Coexisted

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE	BARE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE
• awake	• awoke	• awoken	• hold	• held	• held
• be	• was, were	• been	• keep	• kept	• kept
• beat	• beat	• beaten	• know	• knew	• known
• become	• became	• become	• lay	• laid	• laid
• begin	• began	• begun	• lead	• led	• led
• bend	• bent	• bent	• leave	• left	• left
• bet	• bet	• bet	• lend	• lent	• lent
• bid	• bid	• bid	• let	• let	• let
• bite	• bit	• bitten	• lie	• lay	• lain
• blow	• blew	• blown	• lose	• lost	• lost
• break	• broke	• broken	• make	• made	• made
• bring	• brought	• brought	• mean	• meant	• meant
• broadcast	• broadcast	• broadcast	• meet	• met	• met
• build	• built	• built	• pay	• paid	• paid
• buy	• bought	• bought	• put	• put	• put
• catch	• caught	• caught	• read	• read	• read
• choose	• chose	• chosen	• ride	• rode	• ridden
• come	• came	• come	• ring	• rang	• rung
• cost	• cost	• cost	• rise	• rose	• risen
• cut	• cut	• cut	• run	• ran	• run
• dig	• dug	• dug	• say	• said	• said
• do	• did	• done	• see	• saw	• seen
• draw	• drew	• drawn	• sell	• sold	• sold
• drive	• drove	• driven	• send	• sent	• sent
• drink	• drank	• drunk	• sing	• sang	• sung
• eat	• ate	• eaten	• sit	• sat	• sat
• fall	• fell	• fallen	• sleep	• slept	• slept
• feel	• felt	• felt	• speak	• spoke	• spoken
• fight	• fought	• fought	• spend	• spent	• spent
• find	• found	• found	• stand	• stood	• stood
• fly	• flew	• flown	• swim	• swam	• swum
• forget	• forgot	• forgotten	• take	• took	• taken
• forgive	• forgave	• forgiven	• teach	• taught	• taught
• get	• got	• got (gotten)	• tear	• tore	• torn

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