



LINGUISTIC DRILLS

THIRD YEAR

GENERAL EDUCATION

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

DR. REWAA AHMED ANWER

2022-2023

DATA OF THE CURRICULUM:

THIRD YEAR

GENERAL EDUCATION

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF EDUCATION

REWAA AHMED

150 PAGES

Read and answer the questions:

We get linen from flax stalks. Stalks contain fibers and hard cores. First, we remove the seeds from the stalks, either manually or mechanically. Then we ret the stalks in water. This loosens the fibers from the stalks. Next, we break the hard cores into fragments. We use heavy rollers for this. Finally we separate the fibers from the fragments. There are two types of fiber: animal fibers and vegetable fiber. We get animal fibers from animal animals like sheep and goats. Wool is an example of an animal fiber. We get vegetable fiber from plants like cotton and flax. Linen is an example of a vegetable fiber.

1-Where do we find linen fibers?

2- What do we use to break the hard cores into fragments?

3-How do we remove the seeds from the plant?

4-What do we get the stems in?

5-Where do we get wool from?

II- Form nouns from the following verbs:

Occur - identify - reveal - refer - involve - select -
discover - suggest - explain - evaluate.

III-Form nouns from the following adjectives:

Proud - terrible - real - native - simple - hasty -
superior - haughty - honorable - distinguished.

Welcome to Harrods – a different world for a million reasons. Harrods is the largest store in Europe with goods displayed in 60 windows and 5 hectare of selling space. In one year over 14 million purchase are made in the 214 departments where you can buy anything from a pin to an elephant – if you can convince the manager of the Pet Department that you are a suitable elephant owner, that is ! It is Harrods policy to stock a wide and exciting range of merchandise in every department to

give the customer a choice of goods which is unique in its variety and which no other store can match. Harrods stocks 100 different whiskies, including 57 single malts, 450 different cheeses, 500 types of shirts and 9.000 ties to go with them, 8.000 dresses and 150 different pianos. Harrods also offers a number of special services to its customers including a bank, an insurance department, a travel agency, a funeral service and London's last circulating library. 40 million \$ worth of goods are exported annually from Harrods and the Export Department can deal with any customer purchase or order and will pack and send goods to any address in the world. Recently, six bread rolls were sent to New York, a handkerchief to Los Angeles, a pound of sausages to a yacht anchored in the Mediterranean, and a Persian carpet to Iran. Harrods has a staff of 4,000 rising to 6.000 at Christmas time. It sells 5 million different products, not all of which are actually kept in stock in the store itself. To handle this enormous range, a new

computerized warehouse. It will be the largest warehouse in Britain and the second largest in Europe and will deal with a wider range of goods than any other distribution centre in the world. Thanks to its modern technology, a customer will be able to order any product in the world from any assistant in the shop. The assistant will be able to check its availability immediately on a computer screen, decide with the customer on a suitable delivery date and time and then pass the order directly to the warehouse through the computer. The time of delivery will be guaranteed to within one hour. For many of London visitors Harrods is an important stop on their sightseeing programme. Henry Harrod's first shop was opened in 1849, but the building as it stands today was started in 1901 and it has become one of London's landmarks. It has many items of architectural interest: the plaster ceilings are original, as is the famous Meat Hall with its Victorian wall tiles, and the light fittings on the ground floor date back to the 1930s.

I Decide whether the following statements are false or true:

- 1- The Pet Department will sell an elephant to any consumer who can afford one.
- 2- Other stores are unable to match Harrods' range of merchandise.
- 3- There are 500 shirts for sale in Harrods.
- 4- Harrods stocks 100 different brands of malt whiskey.
- 5- You can borrow books from Harrods.
- 6- You can arrange for a dead body to be buried in Harrods.
- 7- A customer once asked to have a handkerchief sent to the U.S.A.
- 8- Harrods exports over \$3 million worth of goods a month.
- 9- A greater variety of products will go through the new warehouse than any other in the world.

- 10- To obtain a product that isn't in the store, a customer has to go to the warehouse.
- 11- Harrods employs over 6.000 regular staff.
- 12- When the new computerized system is operating any product will be delivered an hour after you have placed the order.
- 13- The wall tiles in the Meat Hall were made in 1849.
- 14- The restaurants at Harrods are good but very expensive.
- 15- You can eat as much as you like at the 'Grand Buffet Tea' for a fixed price.

The study of child development is of the greatest interest in its own right, not only for the light it may shed on the mind of the adult. Since the mentality, dispositions and behavior of the adult are the end result of a long and complex process, they too can be better

understood in the light of their developmental history. Furthermore, only when we have a proper understanding, in detail, of the intellectual, emotional and social changes that take place during the course of growth from birth to adolescence will we be in a position to provide correct education and vocational guidance, according to need and degree of normality.

The realization that a child is not merely a small grown-up is a comparatively recent revolutionary discovery. Even a century ago this idea would have seemed strange. Until that time a child was not only dressed like a miniature adult, he was often treated like one. Moreover, many children of tender age were sent to work as chimney sweeps or toiled for long hours in the coal mines and 'dark satanic mills'. Nor did English law make any allowance for the tender age of young offenders.

I-Choose A, B or C:

1- How can the mentality, the dispositions and behavior of the adult be adequately understood?

- a- they cannot be understood at all.
- b- In the light of their developmental history.
- c- In the light of their present state.

2-How is a child recently looked upon?

- a-as a small grown up.
- b-as an adult.
- c-as a small helpless creature.

Why were children sent to work as chimney sweeps a century ago?

- a-there were no laws to prohibit their employment.
 - b-Adults were unable to work as chimney sweeps.
 - c-There were no schools to accommodate all children.
-

II-Vocabulary:

A	B
Development	consideration
Disposition	fiendish
Intellectual	inclinations
Adolescence	puberty
Vocational	growth
Miniature	rational
Satanic	very small

Christmas is an annual festival that is held on

December 25 to celebrate the Nativity or birth of

Christ. The origin of the festival is unknown.

Scholars believe that it is derived in part from rites

held by pre-Christian Germanic and Celtic peoples to

celebrate the winter solstice. Christmas festival,

generally observed by Christians since the 4th century, incorporate pagan customs, such as the use of holly mistletoe, Yule logs, and wassail bowls. The Christian tree, an evergreen trimmed with lights and other decorations, is derived from the so-called paradise tree, symbolizing Eden, of Germanic mystery plays. The use of a Christmas tree custom to Great Britain; from there through Germany and then into northern Europe. In 1840 Albert, Prince consort of Queen Victoria, introduced the Christmas tree custom to Great Britain, from there it accompanied immigrants to the United States. Meanwhile, Dutch settlers had brought to the New World the custom of celebrating St. Nicholas' Day on December 6, and especially St. Nicholas Eve, when gifts were given to children of whom the saint was patron. British settlers took over the tradition as part of their Christmas Eve celebration. The English name of the legendary jolly, red-garbed man who delivers present to good children at

Christmas, Santa Claus is derived from the Dutch
Sinterklaas, a modification of Saint Nicholas

I-Choose the correct answer for each question:

1-When did Christmas festivals start?

A-in the 4th century.

B- in the

17th century

2-When was a Christmas tree first used?

A-in the 4th century.

B-in

the 17th century.

3-Where did the first use of a Christmas tree start?

A- in France.

B-in

Great Britain.

4-when was the Christmas tree custom introduced to

Great Britain?

A- in the 17th century.
century.

B- in the 19th

5-who introduced the celebration of St. Nicholas Day
to the U.S.?

A-Dutch settlers.
French settlers.

B-

II-Vocabulary:

A

B-

Annual
an ancient European people.

related to the Celts,

Festival
year.

happening once a

Celtic
when people celebrate something.

a special occasion

Solstice beliefs that do not belong to any religion of the world.

Pagan the time of either the longest or shortest day of the year.

Incorporate a tree that does not lose its leaves in winter.

Wassail include something as part of a system.

Evergreen for eating and drinking.

Venice is different from other Italian towns in several ways. The place became a trading centre of importance on manmade islands in the lagoon more than 1.000 years ago. Gradually it built up a chain of possessions reaching to the Aegean and the Black Sea. Later it began to gain land on the Italian mainland. One of the great commercial, financial, and cultural centres of

the Renaissance. Venice declined after the 16th, its old buildings remaining in the complicated system of islands and canals fortunately preserved with little change to the present . A causeway carrying a railway was completed to the town as early as 1846 and modern portworks were later built to revive its trade in newly unified Italy.

The modern city of Venice is divided into three main parts; the old city with its canals and no wheeled traffic, magnificent palaces and churches and picturesque but decaying side streets; the fashionable seaside resort of the Lido, reached only by ferry boat; and the modern port (Porto Marghera) and town (Mestre) on the mainland. Porto Marghera is now one of the leading ports of Italy and has been able to expand as an industrial area with chemicals, metals, and engineering works. As an outlet for north-east Italy. Venice has revived in an impressive way. The future of the old town itself is less bright, for enormous restoration of foundations as well as

buildings themselves is necessary if this unique monument is to be preserved at all for the future.

Venice is one of the few cities in the world through which you can stroll far away from the smell of petrol and free from the constant annoyance of having to cross streets full of traffic. Nevertheless, it is easy to go on wandering in circles in the heat. Fortunately good maps are given away in most hotels and if there are a few seats in the square there are always churches which are always deliciously cool. On the other hand, in the cafes, the drinks – alcoholic or non-alcoholic- are straight off the ice. If you are lost anywhere near the Grand Canal, take a steamer to St. Mark's, the Academia or the Rialto, each of which excellent points for departure.

As we cut through the water of the small canal I was fascinated by the play of the sunlight on the water, and excited by the knowledge that we were surrounded by this backwater of the sea. How peaceful it was.

I-Venice first became important in the years:

- A- 1000-800 B.C. B-800-1000 A.D.
 C-1200-1400 A.D D-1400-1600 A.D..

2- During the Middle Ages and the Renaissance the Venetian Empire:

- A-collapsed B-expanded
 C-declined. D-decayed.

3-After about 1700 what happened to Venice?

A-She carried on as before.

B-She went on getting richer still.

C-She went slowly downhill.

D-She collapsed in ruins.

4-From the mid-nineteenth century onwards the economy of Venice has:

- A- picked up. B-slumped C-
 boomed D-stagnated.

5-What would you most expect to find in each of the three parts of Venice?

i-the old city. A-beaches B-
art galleries C-power station.

ii-the Lido: A-gandolas B-
docks C- restaurants

iii-Porto Maghera: A-factories B-
museums C-palaces.

6-The architecture and foundations in the old city must be:

A-redecorated B-redesigned C-
renewed D-removed

7-When you go walk for a stroll you walk in a --- way:

A-energetic B-businesslike
C-peaceful D-leisurely

8-One of the chiefest attractions of Venice is the absence of :

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A-people. | B-streets. |
| C-pollution | D-cars |

9-It is easy to go on wandering in circles shows that the street plan of Venice is:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A-Straightforward | B-complicated |
| C-old-fashioned | D-simple. |

10-What effect did the light on the water and the buildings have on the writer? He was:

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A-depressed | B-oppressed |
| C-impressed. | D-suppressed. |

All over the world young people (and many not young) give up their time in the evenings, at weekends, and in their holidays to work voluntarily for their fellowmen. Sometimes they may give up several, a year

or two years. The kind of work they undertake varies enormously, depending on the needs and opportunities in each place and the abilities of the volunteers. For instance, in Bolivia and many other countries volunteers have taught adults to read and write, in Ghana they have helped villagers to build their own roads, schools, markets and street-drain; in the USA they help old people paint their houses; an international team of volunteers has worked on a collective farm in the Soviet Union. After natural disasters such as earthquakes, avalanches, or floods volunteers help repair the damage; after wars volunteers help rebuild the shattered cities. This service is organized by many different bodies: local, national, and international, religious, non-religious, sometimes political but usually non-political. A group of volunteers working and living together is known as a volunteers working camp. The oldest organization founded specially for running voluntary working camp is *Service Civil International*. The name is French and has

nothing to do with the civil service; *service civil* is civilian as opposed to military service; S.C.I. was started in 1920 by a Swiss engineer, Pierre Ceresole. S.C.I. is non-religious and non-political; it has branches and groups in four continents. The British branch, one of the oldest and the largest, is called International Voluntary Service. Here's an extract from one of I.V.S.'s information sheet:

let's face it now: Let's face the problem that surround us now. Ugliness and dirt. Mental and physical disease. Racial intolerance, old age, and poverty. We can't just leave it to the State or to other people. We have to do something. And now.

But How? Volunteers can't usually mend a broken or a broken mind or transform the standard of living of the very poor. But they can help to get rid of physical, mental and social misery. And they can show those less unfortunate that some people care. *But do they?* Yes.

I.V.S. volunteers in over a hundred units in Britain from Cornwall to Aberdeen carry out a variety of work in their communities. Some examples – from a thousand:

-Making parks out of wasteground in a mining village near Leeds and clearing oil from beaches in Cornwall.

-Helping to start and run a club for physically handicapped children in Lewisham.

-Teaching immigrant mothers English in Liverpool.

-Painting old people's houses in Glasgow.

International workcamps: all over Europe and in Africa, Asia and America, each year about 1.200 British volunteers work in Britain and abroad and 1.100 foreign come to Britain for two or three weeks. Not just to dig and build, though many do that. But also to care for the sick, the aged, the mentally handicapped, and the young.

Emergencies: Like you, we do not know when natural or man-made disasters are going to take place. But within

days of flood hitting Florence in 1968 we had sent volunteers to join an international team of 6600 helping in the relief work, clearing the mud and rescuing the art treasures.

1-The main point about voluntary service, as it is described here is that one works:

A-for one's fellowmen.

B-without earning

anything

C-with one's own hands.

D-in one's spare

time.

2-Which of these events is a natural disaster?

A-race riot.

B-a bomb attack.

C-a tidal wave.

D-a civil war.

3-The kind of work described in Ghana is known as:

A- national service.

B-community

development

C-rural animation.

D-adult education

4-Voluntary service organizations:

A-are always international

B-are

occasionally political.

C-are usually connected with churches.

D-are

invariably non-political.

5-An example of mental disease is

A-schizophrenia.

B-tuberculosis.

C-cancer.

D-poliomyelitis.

6-One of the problems facing I.V.S. mentioned in the paragraph headed Yes: *let's face it now* is:

A-juvenile crime.

B-

Undernourishment.

C-colour A prejudice.

D-unemployment.

7-In the paragraph headed *But How?* I.V.S. admit that they usually can't:

A-Cheer up the invalid and lonely. B-do jobs needing great professional skill or economic power.

C-take part in the construction work. D-show their concern for people's unhappiness.

8-How would you best describe I.V.S. in Cornwall and Leeds?

A-Reconstruction. B-construction.

C-decoration. D-pollution.

9-The work of the international workcamps fall into two main types:

A-manual and social. B-medical and educational.

C-practical and theoretical. D-physical and mental.

10-An emergency is something:

A-well planned and efficient. B-supernatural
and horrifying.

C-extraordinary and exceptional. D-unfortunate and
unexpected.

Akhenaton or Ikhnaton also called Amenhotop IV,
pharaoh of Egypt from about 1350 to 1334 B.C.

Akhenaton was the son of Amenhotop III and Tiy, and
husband of Nefertiti, whose beauty is now famed
through celebrated portrait busts of the period.

Akhnaton was the last important ruler of the 18th
dynasty and notable as the first historical figure to
establish a religion based on the concept of
monotheism. He established the cult of Aton, or Aten;
the sun god or solar disk, which he believed to be a
universal omnipresent spirit and the sole creator of the
universe. Some scholars believe that the Hebrew

prophets' concept of a universal God, preached seven or eight centuries later in a land that Akhenaton once ruled, was derived in part from his cult. After he established the new religion, some referred to as solar monotheism, he changed his name from the royal designation Amenhotop IV to Akhenaton, meaning 'ton is satisfied'. He moved his capital from Thebes to Akhenaton (now the site of Tall al 'Amarinah), a new city devoted to the celebration of Aton, and he ordered the obliteration of all traces of the polytheistic religion of his ancestors. He also fought bitterly against the powerful priests who attempted maintain the worship of the state god of Amon, or Amen. This religious revolution had a profound effect on Egyptian artist, who turned from th the ritualistic forms to which they had been confined to a much more realistic representation of nature as evidence of the all-embracing power of the sun, Aton. A new religious literature also arose. This blossoming of culture,

however, did not continue after Akhenaton's death.

Son-in-law, Tutankhamen, moved the capital back to

Thebes, restored the old polytheistic religion and

Egyptian art once again became ritualistic.

Choose A or B:

1-How long did the reign of Akhenaton last in Egypt?

A 16 years.

B-60 years.

2-Who is the father of Akhenaton?

A-Amenhotop III.

B-Amenhotop III. . .

3-Who was Akhenaton married to?

A-Tiy.

B-Nifertiti.

4-What dynasty was Akhenaton ruler of ?

A-14th dynasty.

B-18th dynasty.

5-On what concept was Akhenaton's religion based?

A-Polytheism.

B-monotheism.

6-In what way did the new religion affect artist in Egypt?

A-they turned to realistic representation of nature.

B-they maintained their ritualistic forms.

7-Who fell back on polytheistic religion after Akhenaton's death?

A-Akenaton's son.

B-Tutankhamen.

II-Match the definitions in column A with the words in column b:

A

B

1-Busts

famous

2-Celeberated

a model of someone

made of stone or metal

3-Dynasty

present everywhere at all

times

4-Monothelism	a period of time
when a family rule the country	
5-Omnipresent	use one's time and
effort to do something	
6-Devoted to	the destruction of all
signs	
7-Obliteration	the belief that there is
more than one god	
8-Polytheism	types of behavior
following the same pattern	
9-Ritualistic	the belief that there is
One god only	

In some governorates the agricultural or animal production is enough for the inhabitants. It may exceed their needs. In this case they export it to other governorates. In some governorates the production is not enough for the inhabitants. In this case, they import the

food substance which they need from other governorates or from other countries. The amount of food substance consumed by individuals differ from one governorate to another. This is because there is a relation between the natural environment and the kind of food which people consume in big amounts. For example, in coastal governorates the inhabitants feed mainly on fish.

In governorates with an agricultural environment, the inhabitants feed mainly on vegetables, fruits, milk and meat. In governorates with a desert environment, inhabitants feed mainly on dates, milk, and meat. Each individual in a governorate should have a well-balanced diet to enjoy good health. This helps him in carrying out the different kinds of work which lead to the promotion and progress of the governorate. Healthy food is one of the most important factors of good health. Among its indications is feeling strong, active, light and enjoying a healthy complexion. A well-balanced diet is composed of complete meals enough for one person and at fixed

times. The meals will be according to the body needs, and according to the exerted effort and energy.

Cleanliness should be considered while preparing, handling and preserving food substances forming these meals. Thus the person should eat different kinds of food, where the nutritive groups are represented, to fulfil the needs of the body and keep it healthy. What are the food substances which represent the nutritive groups?

First group: It is called the building group. It contains food rich in protein such as milk, and in products, meat, eggs, and legumes. Second Group: It is called the energy group. It contains food releases energy in the human body in great quantities. (a)Starches such as bread, rice, macaroni, potatoes and sweet potatoes. (b)Sugars such as sugar, jam, sweets and honey. (c)Fats such as cooking oil, fats and butter. Third Group: It is called the protective group. It contains food rich vitamins and mineral salts; such as vegetables, fruits,

milk, eggs and liver. Advantages of the nutritive group:

The building group helps in the growth of the body by the renewal of its worn out cells. The energy yielding group provides the body with the energy necessary for movement and activity. The protective group protects the body from diseases.

1-Underline the food substances which contain proteins:

Meat – lentils – oil – milk – eggs – rice.

2-Underline the food substances which contain sugar:

Halawa taheenia – macaroni – medamis – jam.

3- Underline the food substances which contain vitamins:

tomatoes – carrots – oranges – fish – white cheese.

4-In two points only explain the importance of having your daily meals at a fixed time.

5-Explain two of the factors which affect choosing nutritive food substances.

6- Give the adjective of the following words:

energy _ environment _ necessity _ renewal _ consider _
 activity _ cleanliness _ differ _ health _

7-Give the verb form of the following words: inhabitant

_ production _ protective _ growth _ renewal _
 cleanliness _

8- Give the noun form of the following words:

important _ healthy _ fulfill _ nutritive _ strong _ export
 _ consume _ prepare _ differ _ indicate _

1-What kind of word is 'good'?

2-What kind of word is 'pencil'?

1- -What kind of words are 'well' and 'badly'?

2- -What kind of person studies electricity and light?

3- What kind of places are the Empty Quarter and the
 Sahara?

4- What kind of person designs buildings?

5- What kind of person builds buildings?

The very earliest men knew about fire. It flashed at them from raging volcanoes in blasts of lightning, and in forest fires. Through the long morning of history men knew fire only to fear and dread it. Then one by one the tribes and camps of men scattered over the face of the earth found that fire could be useful, and to some extent kept under control. IT is thought that each group of people made the great discovery for themselves; may be they stumbled upon it by accident. At any rate we can be sure that there were many burnt fingers and scorched eyebrows before our forefathers learned to bring their little campfires under control. Early men used fire for cooking and to harden their weapons. Charred meat bones and hardened sticks have been found among remains of their campfires. Yet it was long before men learned to strike a fire for themselves.

The precious fire was guarded, watched and fed constantly, when camp was moved the fire was carefully carried to the new site. For if it went out, they must wait for a forest fire or for a blast of lightning to strike some tree. Or maybe borrow a blazing stick from an other tribe they chanced to meet. So we can not give the credit for discovering the use of fire to any one of our ancestors. It was, in a way discovered by every one. And if mankind had to live long history again, no doubt the use of fire would be discovered in first that same way all over again.

I_ Answer the following questions:

1-How did early men get fire? And how did they make use of it?

2-Why did they guard fire?

3-Why did they fear fire?

4-What harms did the early men suffer before they could bring fire under control?

5-What tells us that the early men used fire?

6-How do we use fire nowadays?

7-How could the early men keep fire under control?

8-How do we nowadays keep fire under control?

Crime and Punishment

IF you had been alive 200 years ago, and perhaps had stolen only a few loaves of bread, you would have gone to prison. IF you had killed someone, something far worse would have happened to you. You would have been hanged in public. Life was hard and often brutal. So was the law, perhaps it had to be. If you had lived in a large city like London, and if you had walked through the streets at night, someone might have killed you only in order to

get your money. Prisons have of course got much better in the last 200 years. But conditions are still far from perfect. If you were in a prison in many countries today, you would probably be living in a cell like this. You would probably sharing it with at least tow other people. Many people say, “why should criminals have any better conditions? They shouldn’t have broken the law in the first place?”

1-People were hanged in public 200 years ago, ask why?

2-Something happened to people who stole bread, ask what?

3-things happened to people who walked through the streets at night, ask what?

4-the law was hard, ask why?

5-What sort of cell you would be living in if you were in prison?

6-How many people you would be sharing with?

7-What people say about such condition?

Linda found a seat in a compartment that was full of middle-aged businessmen. One of them offered to put her case on the rack for her. She politely told him she could do it herself. The man started talking to her after she had sat down. She tried to avoid getting into a conversation but it was impossible. He was one of those boring types that go on talking even if nobody is interested. When she casually mentioned that she was going to Liverpool in order to do a report on the city, he began telling her all about the place. Several hours went by.

He talked and talked. Linda hardly said anything. Finally the train got into Liverpool. The man kept talking and talking until the very last minute. Linda got up to go. Just then he invited her to a party. He said he would introduce her to all his friends so that she could learn about Liverpool. Linda politely refused and hurried out of the compartment. She could still hear the man's voice. He was talking to someone else in the compartment and she happened to catch a few words. "Nice girl," he was saying, "but you know, she talked so much that I could hardly get a word in edgeways."

I_Vocabulary:

Find the words or phrases in the passage that mean these things:

- 1- a part of a train where people sit.
- 2-Where you put your suitcase.

3-Say something in a casual way.

4-Arrive in.

5-Ask someone to come to a party, etc.

6-Say 'no'

7-Leave quickly.

8-I could hardly say anything myself.

II_ Questions:

1-Who else was in the compartment?

2-What did the man do when Linda came in?

3-What did Linda try to avoid? Why?

4-Why was she going to Liverpool?

5-What happened when she mentioned this?

6-What happened during the journey?

7-What happened just after the train got into

Liverpool?

8-She tried to avoid getting into a conversation.

What did she try to avoid if she did not want to?

a- miss the train. b-sit next to the man in
the dining car.

c-be impolite. d-look bored.

e-get into an argument.

9-The man was boring, Linda was bored. What
can we say about both the man and Linda? He
was the sort who:

a-amuses people. b-irritates them.

c-interests them. d-frightens them.

It is not strictly true that half of the world
is rich and the other half is poor. It is one-third
is very rich and two-thirds that are very poor.
People in the rich third don't realize the
enormous difference between them and the

other two-thirds. A very simple example is that a dog or a cat in north America eats better than a child in the poorer countries. A fisherman in south America may be catching fish which is processed into pet food and yet his own children are not getting enough protein for their bodies to develop properly. Although a lot of the world's natural resources like oil came from these poorer countries, the richer countries are probably using sixty times as much of these resources as a person in Asia or Africa. The richer countries are in position to dictate to suppliers what kind of prices they are prepared to pay for these natural resources. In some cases the prices have gone down, in others they have remained steady. But the prices the richer countries get for their own exports have continued to rise. So they are getting richer and

richer and the poorer countries are getting poorer.

Vocabulary:

Strictly true: exactly true.

Protein: the things in food that build up the body and necessary for good health.

Processed into pet food: made into food for dogs, cats and other pets.

Develop properly: develop as they should.

Natural resources: basic materials like oil, natural gas, and the things needed to make iron, steel etc.

Using up: using all of something.

Suppliers: (here) the poorer countries that supply or produce natural resources.

Remain steady: stay the same.

Questions:

1-What are the 2 divisions the economist speaks and what does he says about them?

2-What happens to the fish a South American fisherman catches, and what is strange about this?

3-Why is the writer surprised when he says that the richer countries are using up the world's natural resources?

4-What is one reason for the fact that the richer countries are getting richer and the poorer are getting poorer?

The Names of Allah

“He is Allah: there is no Allah but He ...Allah is unique in terms of true being. No other being can be said to exist of itself. In fact “Everything perishes except

His Presence (Face)”(28:88) It is probable that the name Allah occurs to indicate the Absolute in the same way that proper nouns denote particular things. As Allah breathed His Spirit on the human form it can aspire to actualize Allah’s qualities but the possibility of this occurring is limited and relative to our own natural disposition which Allah gave us. However, gaining knowledge of Allah’s most beautiful Names and assuming them as noble or praiseworthy character traits whatever possible makes us in no way comparable to Allah’s likeness. Likeness is defined as sharing in a specific thing and in essence. A horse and a human being may both be swift but their likeness ends here.

1- What is a Moslem’s creed?

A Moslem’s creed is to believe in Allah. His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, the Day of Judgement, and Fate whether good or bad.

2- How many are the Names of Allah?

3- Can any being be compared to the word 'Allah'?

Of course no being can be compared to Allah.

4- Mention some of the names of Allah ?

5- Describe the nature of human beings?

Human beings are mortals; they are likely to die.

6- What is the meaning of immortal?

Immortal means that God is not likely to die, and everlasting.

7- Give the meaning of the following words:

Perish – swift – denote – disposition.

8- Give the opposites of the following words:

Absolute – perishes – likeness - everything

9-Give the nouns of the following words:

Patient - relative – indicate – aspire – actualize – swift
– comparable.

10-Give the adjectives of the following words:

possibility – essence – nature – satisfaction.

12-Give the adverbs of the following words:

proper – compassionate – inclusive -

2- Al-Rahman: The merciful

In the name of Allah, the Merciful (Al_Rahman), the compassionate (Al-Rahim)...” The merciful and the Compassionate are qualities derived from rahma (mercy). The concept of mercy requires that there be an object of mercy, someone or something in need. The needs of the needy are satisfied through the Merciful without any intention, choosing, willing, or asking by the needy, which shows concern, but actually satisfies them. The merciful is all-inclusive in

that mercy is extended to the worthy and the unworthy alike and includes all their needs. There is a Hadith where the Messenger says, “ Allah Most High has one hundred portion of mercy. He has given only one portion to the universe and that Allah has divided among all of creation.” The feeling of mercy and compassion that Allah’s creatures feel for each other is from this. The other ninety-nine portions are reserved for the Day of Judgement when Allah will bestow it upon the believers. A distinction should be made between the meanings of the two qualities of the Merciful and the Compassionate. The basic meaning to be understood from the Merciful is a kind of mercy which is beyond the reach of human potential and provides the needs of the nafs or soul for the creatures in this world regardless of their worthiness. The Compassionate, on the other hand, is the quality that Allah manifest to the believers, “He is compassionate to the believers”. Allah shows compassion towards

those who use their free will to chose His way in order to be saved in the Hereafter. This is why it is said Allah is compassionate towards his believers.

1- What is meaning of God's compassion?

2-What is the distinction between the two names: the 'Merciful', and the compassionate'?

3-Give the meaning of the following words:

satisfaction – independent -

4-Give the opposite of the following words: worthy –

merciful – independent -

5- Give the nouns of the following words:

Worthy – merciful - actually

6-Give the adjectives of the following words:

distinction – satisfaction -

Grammar

Vocabulary Review 1:

- 1- A synonym for *certainly* is (may be – if course – frequently – perhaps).
- 2- To *figure interest on an account* is to (deposit it – withdraw it – calculate it mathematically – to draw it).
- 3- In banking terms, the opposite of *a charge* is a (saving – credit, statement – debt).
- 4- Which of the following words may be used as both a noun and a verb without any change in the form?(*withdraw – issue – receive – continue – assume*).
- 5- To *record a check* is to (film it – write it into a register – mail it – file it).
- 6- To be *active* is the opposite of to be (open – closed – insufficient – delinquent).
- 7- *There's no need* means there is no (necessity – fun – charge – trouble – bother).

8- To *write a check* is to make (over – for – in – out) a check.

9- A *pamphlet* is a (news bulletin – large book – booklet – magazine – article).

10-To *weight* something, one usually uses a (meter – stamping machine – scale – stamp).

Vocabulary Review 2:

1- Foreign is the opposite of (modern – domestic – exaggerated – alien).

2- If the *postal rate* is going down, it (decreases – increase – stays the same – ends).

3- A *rate* is a (direction for cooking – written acknowledgement – lie – money).

4- *I'm sure* means I'm (safe – okay – better – certain).

5- What are the verb forms of the nouns (declaration – receipt – arrival – insurance – delivery – explanation).

- 6- *Incidentally* means (of course – by the way – certainly – pleasantly).
- 7- An example of *a fresh* product is (canned beans – frozen spinach – eggs – limes).
- 8- A *butcher* would deal with all of these except one (chicken – veal – bread steak).
- 9- *Even though* means (in spite – because – since – without).
- 10- The opposite of *expensive* is (costly – dear – small – cheap).

Vocabulary Review 3:

- 1- To be *good at* something means to (excel – leap – smile – look).
- 2- The adjective form of the noun *independence* is (independing – independuous – independable – independent).

- 3- A *container* that chills something and keeps it cold is called a (chiller – colder – a keeper).
- 4- The *covering* or skin of any fruit is generally referred to as the (heart – crust – top – peel).
- 5- If you *stepped* on the peel of a banana, you would find it (hard – slippery – breakable – rough).
- 6- When speaking of fruit, the opposite of *ripe* is (red – green – juicy –sour).
- 7- To be *delighted* is to be (enthusiast – indifferent – bitter – angry).
- 8- When a person *goes off* duty it means that he is about to (start working – stop working – work hard – get a promotion).
- 9- The opposite of *fresh* is (ripe – stale – new modern).
- 10-A *matinee* is always presented (at night – in the afternoon – in the morning).

Vocabulary Review 4:

1-In the sentence “*It’s the makeup he’s wearing,*”
makeup means (cosmetics, pretense – fabrication –
construction).

2-*Nothing left* means (nothing in addition – nothing to
the left – nothing new – nothing remaining).

3-The opposite of being *bored* is being (casual – drilled –
designed excited).

4-If a show is *sold out*, then tickets are obtainable
elsewhere – completely sold – partly sold – sold only by
reservation).

5-A member of the *cast* is a person who works in the
stage production as a (stagehand, a technician – an actor
– an actress – an usher – a box office attendant).

6-Give the opposite of the words (late – closes – wrong –
agree- married – constant – serious).

7-A mustache is something a man grows on his (upper lip head – chin – arm).

8-When a store is open twenty-four hours, it is open (everyday – all day – all day and all night – three days a week).

9-*Frozen* food such as ice cream is kept in a cooler – icer – rack – freezer).

Vocabulary Review 5:

1-To *browse* is to (shed – inspect leisurely – buy – read thoroughly).

2-The noun form of the verb form *compete* is (competity – competison – competability – competition).

3-Another way to say *thirty seconds* is (half a minute – a minute – a few minutes – several minutes – a long time).

4-Which of the following items is not *dairy* products? (milk – butter – yogurt – hamburgers – cheese – cones).

5-A common synonym for the adjective *convenient* is (cheap – handy – selected – competitive).

6-Give the opposites of the words (south – west – wrong – above – difficult – left – last – lost).

7-The cost of riding a bus is called a (fare – transfer – change – map).

8-If a person wants to see the sights, then that person is interested in (having a vision – visiting places – buying glasses).

9-To catch a bus is to (get off it – miss it – board it).

10-*If it's been ages*, then it's been a long time – a short while – a few minutes – a reasonable amount of time).

Vocabulary Review 6

1- A *tip* given to a driver at the end of a ride is (advice – a push – nod of the head – a small sum of money).

2-Another word for *taxi* is (meter – truck – cab – desk).

3-The expression *behind a desk* means (driving a taxi – working in an office – being out in the air – working at a train station).

4-A voice that *whispers*, speaks (quietly – loudly – not at all – kindly).

5-In the phrase to understand what's *going on*, going on means(traveling – talking a lot – continuing – happening).

6-what preposition is used as penalty in baseball (out – up – over – under – in).

7-A *wrong number* is (a late - ambiguous – a left – an incorrect).

8- To *bother* is to (amuse – cause annoyance – applaud – suspect).

9-When you finish talking on the phone, you *hang* it (on – down – to – up).

10-Something which requires immediate action is
(unimportant – urgent – leisurely – wrong).

Vocabulary Review 7:

1-What are the opposites of these words (wrong – helpful
– anything – hang up – private – thoughtful – no one).

2- A *partner* or *colleague* in business may be called (a
boss – an employee – a consultant an associate).

3- To be *worn* out is to be (fired – rested – old – warm).

4-The *House of Representatives is in session*, then they (
on vacation – campaigning – in their offices – meeting).

5-*On foot* means (running – walking – riding – with
shoes on).

6-*What does it matter?* means (it's very important – I'm
too old – it's not important).

7-To *give it a try*, means (to give it up – lose it – to
attempt it – to forget it).

8-Which of the following words is not an acceptable adjectival form of the verb vary? (variable – varying – various – varied – variful).

9-The opposite of *continuos* is (continued – intermittent – perfect – crowded).

10-A *multivitamin* has (only vitamin C, many vitamins – no vitamins – an appetizer).

Vocabulary Review 8:

- 1- When you *fill a prescription*, you (pour water into it – take a pill with water – have a pharmacist prepare it).
- 2- An *assistant* is (an aide a hindrance – a competitor – a pharmacist).
- 3- To *have a look* means to (stare – check – put on your glasses).
- 4- A person who *overdoes* it will probably be (rested – refreshed – weary – relaxed).

- 5- What is the noun form of the words (alter – admire – decide – occur - mark).
- 6- What is the adjective form of the words(allergy – behave – substance – recognize – race).
- 7- What is the noun form of the words (transport – constancy – present – reveal – identify).
- 8- To *ignore* it to (overlook – look over – pay attention to – talk to).
- 9- The opposite of *value* is (worthy – worthless – valued – valiant).
- 10- A *lease* is (a room – an apartment – a tenant – a rental agreement).

Vocabulary Review 9:

1-If someone *goes somewhere for good*, he or she goes there (on a vacation, for health reasons, for a change, permanently). _____

2-*On account of* has the same meaning as (instead of, in front of, in need of, because).

3-*Once in a while* means (sometimes, for a long time, seldom, forever).

4-*Pretty good* means (very good, rather good, awfully good, not at all good).

5-The opposite of *tough* is (shiny, lean, smooth, easy).

6-What is the plural form of *sheep*?

7-*Barely* means (without covering – simply – only just).

8-*Overhear* means (when one means to hear – when someone does not mean to hear).

9-*Overcome* means (come over – defeat).

10- To *drop someone a line* is to (telephone, write, visit).

Vocabulary Review 10:

1- *Someone who is hard of hearing* is (difficult to hear, difficult to locate, partially deaf).

2-If *someone gives himself up*; he (faints, falls down, gains courage, surrender).

3-A *person who can not hear* is (blind, dumb, sick, deaf).

4_What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun *silence*?

5_What is the corresponding adjective form of the noun *truth*?

6-*In vain*, means (rapidly, often, without effective result, continuously).

7-We are old friends of (them, their, theirs).

8-How long (do you study, have you studied) English?

9-When you telephoned I (slept, I was sleeping).

10-The merchandise was supposed (to deliver _ to be delivered) yesterday.

Vocabulary Review 11:

1-The opposite of *sharp* is (broad, dull, frequent).

2-Someone who is *punctual*, always (arrives late, arrives on time, comes empty-handed, needs money).

3-Joan speaks English (good _ well).

4-To *call up* someone is to (admire, telephone, visit, study).

5-To *call off* something is to (tear, need, cancel, postpone),

6-What is the superlative form of the adjective *interesting*?

7-You would probably put your dirty dishes in the
(disposal – stove – dishwasher – refrigerator).

8-If something is private, it is (physically comfortable –
ugly – luxurious – secluded).

9- What is the adjective form of the words(space –
earth – planet – disguise - recognize).

10-What is the noun form of the words (initiate –
condemn – observe – extend – adapt).

Vocabulary Review 12:

- 1- What are the opposite meaning of the following
words:(impress – end – fortunate – appointment –
credible).
- 2- An anniversary celebration often commemorates a
(birthday – a wedding – death – graduation).
- 3- Which of the following is considered seafood?(veal –
lobster – steak – duck).

- 4- Pastries are usually (sour – salty – spicy – sweet).
- 5- The opposite of thrifty is (sparing – wasteful – forty – solid).
- 6- A common synonym of the word trash is (treasure – merchandize – junk).
- 7- To put something off is to (welcome it – to postpone it – want it – reject it).
- 9- What is the adjective form of the words(vegetate – fortune – sleep – bear - define).
- 10-What is the verb form of the words (large – wide – general – regular - similar).

Exercise 1

Corresponding noun and verb form:

Write the corresponding noun forms of the verbs listed:

1-imagine -----

2-reserve -----

3-oblige -----

4-consider -----

5-expect -----

6-explain -----

7-admire -----

8-satisfy -----

9-hesitate -----

10-identify -----

11-appear -----

12-interfere -----

13-obey -----

14-annoy -----

15- refuse -----

Exercise 2:

Write the corresponding noun forms of the verbs listed:

1-arrive -----

2- describe -----

3-destroy -----

4-protect -----

5-locate -----

6-hesitate -----

7-complete -----

8-prove -----

9-discover -----

10-paralyze -----

11-amuse -----

12-excite -----

13-adjust -----

14-arrange -----

15-treat -----

Exercise 3:

- What is the corresponding verbs of the following nouns:

1-Reflection

2-Person

3-collection

4-beginning

5-remainder

6-adoption

7-approval

8-withdrawal

9- opposition

10-disapproval

11-improvement

12-argument

13-choice

Exercise 4:

- What is the corresponding nouns of the following verbs:

1-paralyze

2-widen

3-slow

4-swift

5-gentle

6-bear

7-light

8-fresh

9-filthy

10-Fail

11-believe –

12-develop–

13-result

14-disobey

15-care

16-hate

Exercise 5:

Corresponding noun and verb form :

Write the corresponding verb form of the nouns listed:

1-robbery -----

- 2-growth -----
- 3-interference -----
- 4-burial -----
- 5-explosion -----
- 6-success -----
- 7-punishment -----
- 8-disturbance -----
- 9-apology -----
- 10-admission -----
- 11-repetition -----
- 12-proof -----
- 13-collection -----
- 14-failure -----
- 15-loss -----

Exercise 6:

Corresponding noun and verb form:

Write the corresponding verb form of the nouns listed:

1-denial -----

2-marriage -----

3-intention -----

4-belief -----

5-advice -----

6-warning -----

7-contribution-----

8- action-----

9-description.-----

10-impression -----

Exercise 7

Corresponding noun and verb form:

Write the corresponding verb form of the nouns listed:

1-decision -----

2-deception -----

3-definition -----

4-addition -----

5-classification-----

6-supply -----

7-composition -----

8-digestion -----

9-hot -----

10-explanation-----

Exercise 8

Write the nouns which corresponds to each of the adjectives

listed:

1-Nervous –

2-ignorant –

3-beautiful –

4-convenient –

5-ugly –

6-gentle –

7-bitter –

8-generous –

9-religious –

10-kind.

11-actual

12- poor

13-presence

14- healthy.

15 _relevant

Exercise 9

Write the adjective form which corresponds to each of the nouns listed:

1-Regularity –

2-indifference

3-confusion –

4-death

5-bitterness–

6-freedom

7-generosity

8-presence

9-intelligence

10-cruelty

11-confusion–

Using Prefixes:

Look at these examples and add more of your own, using the root words below with one of the prefixes in this list:

Co	co-chairman	co-worker
mid	midnight	midweek
over	overact	overpaid
under	underpaid	undercharged
re	rebuild	reappear
sub	subnormal	subway
un	untie	undo
self	self-help	self-contained

afternoon _ arrange _ button _ charge _ control _ done
 _ driver _ marry _ fold _ screw _ service _ morning _
 standard _ way _ winter _ wrap _ excited.

Exercise 1:

1-I was late because I _____ how much I'd need.

Estimate

2-He wrote the book alone, so he doesn't have a _____
author

3-Even if you're good at a game, you shouldn't be _____
confident

4-It is very rude to interrupt someone in _____
sentence

5_ Many buidings were _____ after the earthquake in
1992. Build

6-Most people who work feel that they are _____
pay

7-She's having a rest because she has been _____
work

8-I'd lost my key so I couldn't _____ the door when I got
home.

9-We have _____ temperatures every night in _____

zero – winter

People who _____ often become _____ .

eat _ weight

Using suffixes: Adjectives

-al regional national

-ical biological geographical

-able reliable acceptable

-ful careful fearful

-less painless thoughtless

-ish childish whitish

-y rainy wooly

A _Look at the above examples and fill the gaps with more examples, using the root words below + one of the suffixes in the list:

alphabet _ break _ bump _ care _ colour _
 enjoy _ fear _ fool _ grey _ hope _
 mathematics _ music _ noise _ rest _ grammar
 _ pain _ small _ obtain _ old _ success _ sun
 _ tall _ thought _ tradition _ use _ wash _
 young.

Remember that these words end in –ible not –able:

(in)credible _ (in)edible _ (in)flexible _
 (im)possible (ir)responsible (in)visible _ eligible _
 horrible _ negligible terrible _ indelible.

Prefixes

The noun interaction is made of the noun action with the prefix inter, which means between, among. Make words with the prefix from these words:

1-National

2-Change

3-Dependence

4-Marriage

5-Mixture

6-Continental

7-Connection

7-Breed

8-Lock

9-weave

10-intermingle

Opposites 1

Write the opposites of the following words:

1-young -----

2-clean -----

3-high -----

4-absent -----

5-beautiful -----

6-wide -----

7-happy -----

8-inside -----

9-wild -----

10-easy -----

11-borrow -----

12-low -----

13-lose -----

14-dark -----

15-under -----

16-north -----

Opposites 2

Write the opposites of the following words:

1-east -----

2- late -----

3-buy -----

4-narrow -----

5-in front of -----

6- sweet -----

7-good -----

8-summer -----

9-often -----

10-find -----

11-empty -----

12- big -----

13-remember -----

14-push -----

Opposites 3:

Write the opposites of the following words:

1-future -----

2-false -----

3-wide -----

4-expensive -----

5-in front of -----

6-before -----

7-hard -----

8-thick -----

9-sharp -----

10-amusing -----

11-succeed -----

12- intelligent -----

13-Quiet -----

14-stop -----

15- everyone -----

Opposites 4

1-sweet -----

2- tall -----

3-useless -----

1- increase -----

2- follow -----

7- front -----

8- same -----

9-alive -----

10- healthy -----

11- poor -----

12- heat -----

13-liquid -----

14_ everything -----

15- eat -----

16_ build -----

17-due to -----

Opposites 5:

1-loser -----

2-useless -----

3-increase -----

4-raise -----

5-tragedy -----

6-presence -----

7-same -----

8-domestic -----

9-private -----

10-temporary -----

11-winter -----

12-subtract -----

13-victory -----

14-enemy -----

15-guilty -----

16-quiet -----

17-lend -----

Opposites 6:

1-sell -----

2-rise -----

3-wholesale -----

4-loosen -----

5-dry -----

6-tight -----

7-forward -----

8-smooth -----

9-empty -----

10-wrong -----

11-best -----

12-good -----

13-cause -----

Opposites from prefixes 1:

1-Happy -----

2-fortunate -----

3-fair -----

4-able -----

5-healthy -----

6-fold -----

7-button -----

8-wrap -----

9-adjustable -----

10-allowable -----

11-chained -----

12-completed -----

13-invited -----

14-dependable -----

15-believable -----

16-real -----

17-legal -----

Opposites from prefixes 2:

1-legible -----

2-honest -----

3-connect -----

4-continue -----

5-organized -----

6-advantage -----

7-like -----

8-organize -----

9-armed -----

10-satisfy -----

11-cover -----

12-continue -----

13-inherit -----

14-agree -----

15-patient -----

16-polite -----

17-mature -----

Nouns

A-Many English verbs can be changed into nouns by the addition of the suffix –ion. Quite often there are small spelling changes as well. Complete the following forms of verbs and nouns:

Exercise 1:

1-What is the corresponding noun of the verb to *purify*?

2-What is the corresponding noun of the verb produce?

3-What is the corresponding noun of the verb observe?

4-What is the corresponding noun of the verb decompose?

5-What is the corresponding noun of the verb calculate?

6-What is the corresponding noun of the verb compress?

7- What is the corresponding verb of the noun attraction?

8-What is the corresponding verb of the noun corrosion?

9- What is the corresponding verb of the noun magnification?

10-- What is the corresponding verb of the noun explanation?

Exercise 2:

Now use some of the words you have made to complete these sentences:

1-One of the main jobs of a zoologist is the _____ of animals' behavior.

2- _____ of waste water is essential before it is released into the sea.

3-Scientific data is the _____ the _____ collected by scientists.

4-Oil was formed by the _____ of ancient sea animals.

5- The conversion of degrees Fahrenheit to degrees Celsius is a simple _____.

6-Geologists use microscopes to _____ rock samples.

7-The _____ of aluminum is based on the electrolysis of bauxite.

8-Coal was formed over millions of years by the _____ of plant remains.

B-Classification of nouns:

One of the most important ways of classifying nouns is:

1-Countable nouns: that can be counted like books, trees, dogs.

2-Uncountable nouns: that cannot be counted and primarily names of materials, qualities, and sciences: meat, gold, grass, , love, hatred, information, knowledge, science, luggage, furniture, experience, hair, wool, money...etc.

Within both groups there are concrete nouns or words for things we can touch or see and abstract nouns or words for qualities or ideas that we cannot touch or see.

Certain nouns can be countable in one sense and uncountable in another.

Countable:

Uncountable

He drank out of a glass.
glass.

The window is made of

The liquid in the glass is poisonous.
life.

Liquid is necessary for

B-Before singular countable nouns you can use a/an:

_That's a good suggestion.

_Do you need an umbrella?

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone without (without
a/the/my/an .. etc.):

_I'm looking for a job. (not I'm looking for job.)

_Be careful of the dog. (not be careful of dog.)

_I've got a headache.

Would you like a cigarette?

C-We often use a/an + noun when we say what

something/someone is, or what something/someone is

like:

_ a dog is an animal.

_Tom is a very nice person.

_This is a really very nice house.

Remember to use a/an for jobs:

_Tom's father is a doctor. (not Tom's father is doctor.)

_ I wouldn't like to be an English teacher. (not I wouldn't like to be English teacher.)

In sentences like these, we use plural countable nouns alone not with some:

_ Tom's parents are very nice people. (not some very nice people.)

_ Dogs are animals

_ Ann has got blue eyes.

D_ We also use some with plural countable nouns. Some = a number of/a few of (but we don't say or know how many):

_ I've seen some good films recently. (not I've seen good films.)

_ Some friends of mine are going to stay at the week-end.

Do not use some when you are talking about things in general:

I love bananas. (not I love some bananas)

Sometimes you can use some or leave it out:

_ There are (some) eggs in the fridge if you're hungry.

You have to use some when you mean some but not all/not many

etc:

_ Some policemen in Britain carry guns but most of them don't.

_ Some children learn very quickly. (but not all children.)

Exercise 1:

Now you have to put a/an/the or some or leave a space (without a word)

1-Have you got _____ camera?

2-Would you like to be _____ actor?

3-Tom has got _____ big feet.

4-Do you collect _____ stamps?

5-Tom always gives Ann _____ flowers on her birthday.

6_What _____ lovely children!

7_ Those are ____ really nice trouser. Where did you get them from?

8_ What ____ beautiful garden!

9_ _____ birds, for example the penguin, can not fly.

10_ You need ____ visa to ____ foreign countries, but not all of them.

11_ Do you enjoy going to ____ concerts?

12_ Tom sat down ____ chair.

13_ Tom sat down ____ chair nearest the door.

14_ I must go to ____ bank to change ____ money.

Exercise 2:

Write a, an, -- (for no article) or the in each space. If a, an, or the begins a sentence, capitalize it. If no article begins a sentence, capitalize the first word in the sentence:

1_ _____ postman was late this morning.

2_ Did Ann get ___ job she applied for?

3_ Have you got _____ car?

4_ I cleaned _____ car yesterday.

5_ I got ___ taxi to _____ station.

6_ We got to _____ airport just in time for our flight.

7- _____ microbiology is ___ study of _____ micro-organisms. _____ microbiology departments at _____ many major universities have _____ electron microscopes. _____ electron microscope is _____ instrument for focusing _____ beam of _____ electrons to form _____ image of _____ object on _____ screen. It is _____ more powerful than _____ optical microscope. _____ image which is formed can easily be photographed, but _____ image is actually formed by _____ electricity, not by _____ light.

Exercise 3

-Complete the following passage by supplying *a*, *an*, or *the*.

It was time to start --- lesson. “Now let me see,” said Miss Hughes, looking at --- timetable. “--- first lesson is English”. “Oh, please tell us --- story,” begged one of --- girls. Several of --- pupils repeated this. Miss Hughes smiled. “Very well,” she said. “But, first of all I want you to write --- letter to John Young, We’ll send --- best ones to cheer him up in hospital. Afterwards I’ll tell you --- story, if you’re good.” They were all writing busily when Miss Hughes slipped out of --- classroom to fetch -- book which she had left in --- staffroom. She passed -- - headmistress in --- corridor. Any trouble from that class? Asked --- headmistress. “Not so far,” said Miss Hughes confidently. “They all seem very well behaved”.

Exercise 4:

Find the correct expressions using the following vocabulary.

Some answers will be used more than once:

Piece – glass – slice – lumps – cup – bit – bar.

Paula: Waiter I'd like a ----- of coffee. Is it possible to put six --
 -- of sugar in it? And, I'd also like a ----- of bread with
 jam, butter, mustard and chocolate syrup on it, a -----
 and a ----- of mineral water!

Waiter: a ----- of cheese, and a ----- of mineral water, Okay, but
 may I give you a ----- advice? That meal does not
 sound at all appetizing and perhaps a bit unsettling to the
 stomach. May I suggest our hamburg special instead?

Paula: Thank you for that ---- of information, but I don't intend to
 eat all that food! I'll be using it in my beauty bath. Add
 a ---- of soap to the order too!

Exercise 5: Complete these sentences with some, any, someone,
 anyone, somebody, any body, something, any thing,
 somewhere, anywhere:

1-Does --- mind if I smoke?

-2Would you like --- to eat?

-3Do you live --- near here?

- 4The prisoners refused to eat --- .
- 5There's --- at the door. Can you go and see what it is?
- 6We slept in the park because we didn't have --- money for a
hotel. We didn't know --- we could stay with.
- 7Can I have --- milk in my coffee, please?
- 8Sue is very secretive, she never tells ---- .
- 9Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost?----
- 10You can cash these traveler's cheques from --- bank.
- 11I haven't read --- of those books, but Tom has read --- of them
.
- 12He left the house without saying --- to. ---
- 13Would you like --- more coffee.
- 14The film is really great. You can ask --- who has seen it.
- 15This is a No Parking area. ---- who parks their car here will
have to pay a fine.

-16 Can you give me --- information about the places to see in this town?

-17 With this special tourist bus ticket, you can go --- you like in any bus you like.

Plural of nouns

Most English nouns form the plural by adding s to the regular form:

Books friends days blow

Nouns ending in s, ch, sh, x, or z add es to form the plural:

Churches wishes box

Some nouns have irregular plural:

Mouse _ mice foot _ feet ox _ oxen man _
men

Child _ children tooth _ teeth goose _ geese woman
_ women

Nouns ending in y form their plural in two ways:

a- if a vowel precedes the y add s:

toys keys

b- If a consonant precedes the y change the y to I and add
es:

Ladies cities

c-Nouns ending in f or fe usually form their plural by
changing the endings to ves:

knife – knives calf – calves loaf –
loaves

d-Nouns ending in o, where o is preceded by a
consonant, form their plural by adding es:

hero – heroes mosquito – mosquitoes.

e-A number of technical words which have recently come into

English from Latin or Greek have the plurals which they
had in those language:

Singular plural

Bacillus	bacilli
Phenomenon	phenomena
Basis	bases
Formula	formulas
Index	indexes

Exercise 1:

Write the plural form of the following words:

1- tie -----

2-class -----

3- beach -----

4-window -----

5- dress -----

6-cafeteria -----

7-match -----
8 – loss -----
9- headache -----
10 – bus -----
11-tomato -----
12-company -----
13-appendix -----
14-crisis -----
15-radius -----

Adjectives And Adverbs

Adjectives describes nouns.

Adverbs describe verbs:

They drive dangerously.

Adverbs also describes adjectives:

How correct was his answer?

Perfectly correct.

Adverbs describes other adverbs:

How correctly did he answer ?

Perfectly correctly.

Adjectives position in a sentence:

Adjectives are found:

*Before Nouns: Ali bought a new car.

*after the verb be: The box is heavy.

But not always directly after the verb be: Efficient methods are better.

*After certain special linking verbs, but not always directly after linking verbs:

I felt tired.

I felt fairly tired.

Linking verbs are: seem, appear, sound, feel, smell, taste, get, become, make, stay, remain and make + noun/pronoun

Make is an exception to the usual pattern because the adjective describes the noun or pronoun after make.

Adverbs position in a sentence:

Adverbs can appear in a number of different positions in a sentence:

* at the beginning Slowly, he opened the door.

*before the verb His work is steadily improving.

*in the middle of the verb His work is improving steadily.

*after the verb (if there is no object. That is obviously very difficult.

*After the object of the verb That is very difficult, obviously.

*Never place an adverb between a verb and its object.

Always place the adverb after the object:

He speaks good English.

He speaks English well.

He gives clear explanations.

They give explanations clearly.

Formation of adverbs:

Adverb + verb

He runs quickly

Adverb + adjective

She is extremely beautiful.

Adverb + adverb

They worked extremely quickly.

Adverbs are usually formed by adding –ly to an adjective:

Quick quickly

beautiful beautifully

Bad badly

slow slowly

Important importantly

careful carefully

Spelling of adverbs:

Consonant + y

: In the case of adjectives which ends in e, change e to y, le becomes ly:

simple – simply probable probably If

the adjective ends with double l, add only y: full - fully

In the case of adjectives which end with y, change y to I
before ly

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Happy	happily	possible	possibly
Dirty	dirtyly	heavy	heavily

Exception: shy shyly

In the case adjectives which end in ic, add ally:

Automatic automatically

Basic basically

The adjective good is irregular:

Good well

Adjectives and adverbs with the same form:

Hard – fast – late – early.

The adverbs hardly and lately exist but these no connection in meaning with hard, and late. Lately means recently and hardly means almost no/not/none.

Adjective

Adverb

I subscribe to a daily newspaper

He calls daily

I got hourly report

The bus arrives

hourly.

It is a weekly magazine

They pay weekly.

It is a monthly journal.

I am paid monthly.

He is a fair player.

Play fair.

This is a hard job.

Work hard.

He came by the late train.

He came late.

They took the early train.

She left early.

Adverbs of time:

1-Adverbs of time are usually placed between the subject and the main verb.

2-They can be placed between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

3-With 'to be' they are usually placed after the verb in statements, after "not" in negatives and after the subject in interrogatives.

I sometimes have a cold.

I always go there.

I seldom went there.

Never

I have often gone there.

I don't often go there.

Do you often go there?

He is not always in a hurry.

Are you always in a hurry?

Verbs that take adjectives

The following verbs take adjectives rather than adverbs:

Smell

taste

Is lunch ready yet? It smells good.

This dish

tastes bad.

I don't want that egg. It smells bad.

The cake

tastes wonderful.

Be

become

Be careful.

The children

became tired.

I am happy.

I became

very sad.

Keep

look

Keep calm.

They looked

sincere.

Keep quiet.

Look happy.

Feel

grew

seem

I feel sick.

She grew nervous.

The dogs

seem hungry.

She feels badly.

She

seemed tired.

Turn

sound

He turned green with envy.

That

sounds interesting

Exercise 1-

_ Put the appropriate words to fill in the blanks:

happy – easy – angry – happily – easily – angrily.

1-The teacher was ----- because the students did their homework.

2-The homework was -----.

3-Sometimes the teacher speaks ----- to the class because they haven't done their homework.

4-But this was ----- the least difficult assignment yet.

5-The students ----- completed the work.

6-So, the teacher wasn't ----- at all.

Exercise 2- Answer the questions in your own way with one of the following adverbs:

Always – usually – seldom – soon – never – often.

1-When will you leave school?

2-Have you often been to England?

3-How often do you smoke?

4-Do you sometimes get up late?

5-Do you usually drive to school?

Exercise 3:

Decide whether you need to put an adjective or an adverb into the spaces in the short passage below:

1-At 12.00 the workers went (direct)_____ from their machines to the cafeteria. They sat down and (typical) _____ started talking about football. When the discussion (original) _____ started, everything was (apparent) _____ (friend) _____, but then they began shouting (loud) _____. One of the workers tried (extreme) _____ (hard) _____ to stop the shouts but he was not (effective) _____. The discussion (steady) _____ turned into a fight and finally one man hit another man (fair) _____ (hard) _____ in the stomach.

2-Without food, we get very (hungry) _____. Some of us became _____ (sick). We saw plants that looked (good) _____ to eat but we knew that they were (high) _____ (poisonous) _____ and could make us very us (ill) _____. We found a few lemon trees. The lemons smelled (real) _____ (good) _____ but (nature) _____ tasted

very (bad) _____. The oranges looked (good) ____ and were (fantastic) _____ to eat. Then we heard the (loud) _____ noise of an airplane. We remained (extreme) _____ (quite) _____ because we didn't believe it could be (true) _____ .

3_ Amre is an (excellent) ____ student. He organizes his time (real) ____ (good) _____, works (extreme) _____ (serious) _____ and is (recognizable) _____ (systematic) _____ in the way he studies. He comes to class (early) _____ listen very (careful) _____ and (regular) _____ goes to see his teachers' offices for help. He asks questions when he doesn't understand (exact) ____ what the teacher is explaining. He is very (good) _____ student.

4- The water which covers most of our Earth is (constant) _____ moving from place to place. In some cases, this movement can be (effective) _____ controlled in order to generate (electric) ____ power.

For example, the movement of water over (natural) _____ waterfalls and man-made dams has long been an (important) _____ source of energy. In the oceans, there are three (different) _____ types of movement: the tides, which are (essential) _____ caused by the (gravitational) _____ pull of the moon, the waves, which are (primary) _____ caused by the winds; and the ocean currents, which are caused by the rotation of the earth. These three (natural) _____ processes can (easy) _____ be used to produce (electric) _____ power.

5-(Careful) _____ classification of data is a very (important) _____ part of scientists' work. A biologist, for example, makes a lot of observations about (natural) _____ organisms. In order to help him work (systematic) _____, he first classifies animals into smaller groups, such as mammals and reptiles. He does this by using the (common) _____ features of (certain) _____ animals. So he puts animals with hair and (warm) _____ blood into the mammal class and

animals with (dry) _____. (rough) _____ skin and (cold) _____ blood into the reptile class. He does this because this makes all the information very (easy) _____ to study at a later date.

6-The (huge) _____ hills and (deep) _____ valleys around us seem (relative) _____ (permanent) _____. However, changes are happening to them (constant) _____ (strong) _____ winds, flowing water, (extreme) _____ and (sudden) _____ changes in temperature, and moving ice (gradual) _____ wear away the Earth's surface. We don't (easy) _____ recognize these (continuous) _____ changes because they are happening so (slow).

Exercise 4:

The words in brackets in the following passages are adjectives. Turn some of them into adverbs:

1- Ahmed and Ali (normal) _____ drive their cars (fair), _____ (slow) _____ and (careful), but today they are

driving (extreme) dangerous. They are going very (hard) _____ and the roads are very wet.

2- Ali (hard) _____ did any work last semester but (late) _____ he has worked very (hard) _____ indeed. These days he is (actual) _____ getting up very (early) in the morning so that he can study before class. This change in study habits can be explained (fair) _____ (easy) _____ . Ali's father has (frequent) _____ told him that if he doesn't take his lesson (serious) _____ and if he doesn't do (good) _____ in the final exams, he will (probable) _____ be required to leave the university.

3- My roommate smoke very (heavy) _____ . (Near) _____ every time he comes into the room, he (automatic) _____ lights a cigarette. I am (constant) _____ warning him about the dangers of smoking but he (simple) _____ will not listen. He (periodic) _____ tries very (hard) _____ to reduce the number of cigarettes he smokes but he is

(continual) _____ saying that he can't (possible) _____
 give up the habit (complete) _____

4- Ali (general) _____ comes to class at 7.30 (precise)
 _____. Isa always arrives (early) _____ and Emad,
 Ahmed (regular) _____ arrives (late) _____. Ali and Isa
 work (extreme) _____ (serious) _____ and (late) _____
 Ahmed has tried very (hard) _____ too. They know that
 their courses in English are (vital) _____ important. They
 hope their English will (gradual) _____ improve and that
 they will (successful) _____ complete the course and
 move into freshman at the end of the academic year.

5- "Listen very (careful) _____" the math teacher said
 (quiet) _____ "In numbers with decimal point, the
 numbers to the right of the decimal are always said
 (single) _____ or (separate) _____." He then (quick) _____
 moved on to the next part of the lesson. (basic) _____, he
 wanted to be (absolute) _____ sure that the students were
 all very (good) _____ prepared for the exams.

Comparison of adjectives and adverbs:

Comparison of adjectives:

Adjectives of one syllable

Sandy is tall Hany is taller Kim is the
tallest

Adjectives of two syllables ending in – y, er, ow, le:

Pretty prettier the prettiest

Clever cleverer the cleverest

Narrow narrower the narrowest

Noble nobler the noblest

Spelling: Consonant + y becomes ier - iest.

– Using Adjectives to make comparisons:

– Adjective Comparative Superlative

– 1-old 1-older 1-the oldest

- young younger the
youngest
- cool cooler the coolest
- 2-fat 2-fatter 2-the
fattest
- thin thinner the thinnest
- 3-happy 3-happier 3-the
happiest
- easy easier the easiest
- 4-late 4-later the latest
- fine finer the finest
- 5- good 5-better the best
- far farther the
farthest
- 6-interesting 6-more interesting 6-the most
interesting

- difficult more difficult the most
difficult
- careless more careless the most
careless-

Regular comparisons of adverbs:

Easily more easily most
easily

Quickly more quickly most
quickly

Comfortably more comfortably most
comfortably

Politely more politely most
politely

I always drive carefully. You must drive more
carefully. Mother always drives
most carefully.

Single syllable adverbs + early

Soon	sooner	soonest
------	--------	---------

Hard	harder	hardest
------	--------	---------

Early	earlier	earliest
-------	---------	----------

I will see you soon. I get up earlier than anybody in my house. I work the hardest.

Irregular comparison of adverb:

Badly	worse	worst
-------	-------	-------

Well	better	best
------	--------	------

Little	less	least
--------	------	-------

Much	more	most
------	------	------

Far	farther
-----	---------

furthest/farthest

I played badly, but you played worse. I worked a little and you worked less, but she worked least of all.

Exercise 1

Put the adjectives in brackets into the correct form.

You will need either the ordinary adjective or the comparative or the superlative form. In some cases you must write than with the comparative.

- 3- These three cameras have different prices. The one on the left is (expensive) _____ of the three cameras. It costs 2.000 pounds. The one on the right is (cheap) _____ of the three. It costs (little) _____ than a hundred pound. The one in the middle is (expensive) _____ the one on the right but it is (expensive) _____ the one on the left. All three cameras take fairly (good) _____ pictures but it is (big) _____ camera which gives (good) _____ results. This cameras is also (heavy) _____ one to hold.
- 4- (Popular) _____ camera is, in fact, the one in the middle. (Many) _____ people buy this one than the other two. It is (expensive) _____ the camera on the right and,

compared to the 2000-pound one, it is (easy) _____ to use, takes clearer pictures and is lighter.

5- -Three of the world's (famous) _____ waterways, the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal were constructed in the 19th century. The Suez Canal, which is (old) _____ and (long) _____ of the three waterways, was opened in 1869. It provides (short) _____ route between Europe and the countries around the Indian Ocean. It is 58 metres wide at its (narrow) _____ point and 13 metres deep at its (deep) _____ point.

6- The Kiel Canal in Germany connects the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. It is (short) _____ and (cheap) _____ route between the two seas. This waterway is not as (long) as the Suez canal but it is slightly (shallow) _____. It is also much (narrow) than the Suez canal. The Panama Canal is (short) _____ of the three canals and yet it was (difficult) _____ and (expensive) _____ because it passes through mountains and jungles. It connects the Atlantic

and Pacific Oceans. It is the world's (busy) _____ big-
ship canal.

Exercise 2:

The words in brackets in the sentences below are
adjectives. Write the adjectives or its adverb form in
the blank:

1-Some mathematicians can't calculated (simple) _____ sums
without a calculator, but they can solve complex
algebraic problems (easy) _____ .

2-My watch is (slight) _____ different from my brother's. the
same company made them both, but there is a (slight)
_____ difference from my brother's. The same company
made them, but there is a (slight) _____ difference in
size, and they were designed (slight) _____ (different)
_____, too.

3-That university has only (recent) _____ been established. It is a
(good) _____ university because the students are

(careful) _____ selected and they are taught (extreme)
 _____ (good) _____.

4_ I felt (good) _____ when I heard the test results. I worked
 (hard) _____ so I did very (good).

Exercise 3:

Fill the gaps in these sentences, using a negative prefix
 with the correct form of the word on the right.

1-Don't depend on him, he's a very ---- person

Rely

2-Don't be so --- we've only been waiting a few minutes.

Patient

3_ 7. 30 a.m. on a Saturday is a rather --- time for an
 appointment. Convenient

4_ Please don't be so --- , I can't do all the work by
 myself. Reason

5_There are always mistakes because the firm is so ---
Efficient.

6_Sorry about the mistakes, I --- the instructions you
gave me. Understand

7_They've --- my name on this form- the first letter is L
not R. Spell

8-After I have got to know him better, I ...like him
intensely. Like

Pronouns:

Personal pronouns

	Singular		plural	
Subject	object	subject	object	
I	me	we	us	
You	you	you	you	
He	him	they	them	

She her

It it

Personal pronouns used after verbs/prepositions:

Subject	verb+object	Preposition	object
I	closed the door	behind	me.
You	took the racket	with	you.
We	threw the ball	at	them.
They	tossed the ball	to	us.
He	put the racket	beside	him

Note the usage of object forms in everyday speech:

It's me.

Open the door. It's us!

It's him.

I is always a capital letter.

I hope to win the game.

Reflexive pronouns

I myself we ourselves

You yourself you yourselves

He himself they themselves

It itself One oneself

Some verbs are often used with reflexive pronouns: hurt, enjoy

warm, cut, make, amuse and ask.

Possessive adjectives and pronouns:

Adjectives

Pronouns

My school

mine

Your book

yours

His pencil

his

This is her paper

hers

Our teacher ours

Your composition yours

Their class theirs

Exercise 1:

_I found ----- when I went skiing last weekend.

_You really enjoyed ----- at all the parties you went to while I
was

out on the slopes.

_We certainly did make ----- at home at the ski today.

_The owners probably asked ----- why they ever rented the
place to such a large, noisy group.

Exercise 2:

Put in the correct possessive pronoun in the following sentences:

1-He looked at ... nails.

2-Tamsin felt the wind in ... hair.

3-Tamsin felt

Exercise 3:

Complete the gaps with the correct word:

1-Elain lives by _____.

2_Really? I thought Janet lived with _____.

3_No, they haven't lived with _____ for several months.

4_Bret lives by _____ now, too.

5_Does she still want to live with _____ ?

6_Yes, but Elain feels that she simply can't live with _____.

7_He was feeling sorry for _____.

8_Bret sat all alone by _____ at the ski lodge.

9-Bret was angry when he saw Richard with _____.

10_She had cut _____ foot earlier, but was still having a good time.

Exercise 4:

Find the missing words where necessary:

1-He wanted Diana to notice _____.

2-He kept telling _____ that he still loved Ellain.

3-Brett and Elaine once loved _____ very much.

4-Ellain discovered that she couldn't live with Bret even though she loved _____.

5-Bret was much too self-centred _____.

6-He was always telling _____ how wonderful he was.

7-She wondered whether she should live by _____.

8-Ellain also wondered whether she could ever forget _____.

Exercise 5:

Insert the appropriate pronoun: me, my, mine or myself:

1-Frank is a very good friend of _____.

2-He is _____ best friend.

3-Frank helps _____ fix _____ car.

4-I could never do it _____ .

5-Frank tries to reach me car repair so that I can do it
_____ ,

6-He knows that _____ car is always in need of repair.

7-He is the only friend of _____ who knows exactly how to
do things right.

8-Frank comes to _____ for help with his Spanish lessons.

9-I am glad that he is _____ friend.

Relative Pronouns

Who/that are used in reference to people:

Todd is the man _____ is moving to New
York.

who

Todd is the musician played the guitar.

Those are the people were in the
audience.

Whose is used in reference to possession:

Do you know instruments those
are?

Todd is the one guitar was stolen.

Whose

I wonder fault it was.

Which/that is used in reference to objects and animals:

The guitar was stolen is
expensive.

Which/that

Are these the instrument were in the club?

The police found the guitar was stolen.

That is also used after superlatives:

It was the finest guitar that I have ever seen.

The guitar was the most expensive one that was in the store.

Todd is the best guitarist that many people have ever heard.

That is used after all, everything and much.

This is all that is left in the club. Tell me everything that has happened.

After the emphatic construction it is, it was, etc., the relative pronoun, that, is often omitted.

It must have been about this time (that) it happened. It was here (that)the crime took place.

Exercise 1:

Fill in the blanks with *who*, *whose*, *which*, or *that*:

1-The musicians _____ work with Toddy wanted to perform tonight.

2-But, the guitar _____ was Todd's pride and joy was stolen.

3- _____ guitar was it?

4-The show _____ was scheduled was cancelled by the manager.

5-The manager, in _____ club the robbery took place, might give Todd some money to replace his guitar.

6-Large crowds come to the concerts _____ Todd's performs.

7-It is worth it to the manager _____ runs the club to buy Todd a new instrument.

8- _____ night will the rescheduled concert take place?

9-Eventually the police will find the thief _____ stole everything.

10-Perhaps everything _____ was taken will be recovered.

Exercise 2

I-Put the suitable relative pronoun in the gaps below:

Mr. Parker was a man --- was very fond of music. He had a harpsichord --- he had built himself and a piano on --- Jane had lessons. Mrs. Parker, his wife, was a pleasant woman --- pastry was well known in the neighborhood. The Parkers's house --- was the last Victorian house on the block, was shaped like a wedding cake. The living-room --- walls were curved , was round. One of the things Jane always remembered was a stained-glass window a Victorian baby --- eyes were like an old man's.

Exercise 3: Add Three more items to the following list:

1-Cereals: oats, rye, ____, ____, ____.

2-Fruits: grape, pear, ____, ____, ____.

3-Vegetables: spinach, radish, ____, ____, ____.

4-Flowers: rose, daisy, ____, ____, ____.

5-Wild animals: tiger, whale, ____, ____, ____.

6-Domestic animals: goat, camel, ____, ____, ____.

7-Insects: wasp, ant, ____, ____, ____.

8-Fish: salmon, shark, ____, ____, ____.

9-Birds: sparrow, eagle, ____, ____, ____.

I-Find the missing words to fill the gaps in these sentences:

1-In a shop you can use a credit card or charge card, or you can pay in c---.

2-If you're paying by cheque, don't forget to put your s----- at the bottom.

3-Someone who owns a small shop and who serves people in it is called a s--- -----.

4-Someone who is employed to serve customers in a shop or store is a s----

5-Salesperson: Can I h----- you?

6-I wanted to buy some walking shoes, but they hadn't got my s----.

7-It's unwise to buy new shoes without first t----- them on.

8-I've tried on this new coat but it does not f---me, it's a bit too ----
-.

9-Yellow socks won't m----- your sweater, and anyway yellow doesn't s--- you.

10-Personally speaking, I say that going shopping is

Prepositions

Exercise 1:

Write one of the following words in each blank space. Capitalize the word if it begins a sentence:

In – at – with – for – on – by – to – since.

1-The final exam will be given _____ a building _____ the Jebel. IF you go there _____ car, be sure to go early, because sometimes you can't park _____ parking lot which is nearest to the building.

Remember to take a couple of pencils because you must mark your computer answer sheet _____ a pencil.

2-Carpets which are made _____ a machine are cheaper than carpets made _____ hand. Many students have machine-made carpets _____ the floor _____ their rooms.

3-Meteorologists use barometers _____ measuring air pressure. They can predict the direction and speed _____ the wind _____ measuring air pressure _____ different places. They use anemometers _____ measure wind speed.

4-Ahmed has been on a plane _____ 3 hours. The plane will land _____ Cairo International Airport _____ 10 minutes.

Exercise 2:

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition – for, from, in, on, to, back, out, over, round, up.

They'll be staying with us here --- the time being.

It's going to be difficult to get back --- time for the party.

The trains from this station never leave --- time.

An inspector gets on the bus --- time --- time.

I've just rung Alison, but she didn't answer. She must be --- .

I'm not sure if we'll be --- from the zoo by 5 o'clock.

Excuse me. Is your husband --- ? I want to ask him some questions.

If the dinner doesn't start until eight, it won't be --- till after midnight,

We'll be --- as soon as we return from the zoo.

He likes lying ___ bed. He wasn't --- when I rang him at 10 o'clock. V _

Exercise 3:

Fill the gaps in these sentences with suitable prepositions from the following list: about – at - by - down - for - in - of – off – on - out of - over – to – under – up - with:

A is ... apple.

-Chris is a very good friend ...mine.

It's warm ... the time of the year.

I've been waiting ... an hour.

I'm looking for a book ... animals.

Why have you got that funny hat?

Our arrangement for tomorrow is

Hamlet was written ... Shakespeare.

I've read the works of Shakespeare.

We'll discuss this ... lunch.

When does the train...London leave?

Part-time workers are paid...the hour.

When will she be ... hospital?

I can't see because the lights are ...

The shops are closed ... Sundays.

16-On Mondays I'm taking the day ...

The bill must be paid ... Monday.

I opened this can ... a can opener.

Harrods is a famous store ... London.

20-When you leave, make sure the gas is...

Exercise 4: Replace the following underlined phrasal verbs with another phrasal verb using the preposition on the left of the sentence:

-1 Their aunt cared for them after their mother's death. After

-2 They said goodbye to me at the airport. Off

-3 What are you trying to find? For

-4 Be careful! There's a car coming. Out

-5 All the pupils respect their teacher. Up

To.

-6 Leave it to me! I'll take care of all the arrangements. To

-7 The police are investigating a case of shoplifting.

Into

-8 He said he was innocent but they realised his story was untrue.

Through

-9 Next time you're in town, why don't you pay us a call and say

hello

-10 I'm thinking about my next holiday with pleasure.

Exercise 5: Fill the gaps with correct prepositions: at, on, or in.

-1 We traveled overnight to Paris and arrived ... 5 o'clock ... the morning.

-2 I'll phone you ... Tuesday morning ... about 10 o'clock, okay?

-3 Tom's grandmother died ... 1977 ... the age of 79.

-4 I like walking round the town ... night. It's always so peaceful.

-5The price of electricity is going up ... October.

-6It can be dangerous when children play football ... the street.

-7...the end of the street there is a path leading to the river.

-8Ann's brother lives ... a small village ... the south coast of
England.

-9I'll meet you ... the corner of the street ... 10 o'clock.

-10We got stuck in a traffic jam ... the way to the airport.

Exercise 6: Complete these sentences with the suitable preposition:

1_ It's very nice... you to let me use your car.

2-Why are always so rude ... your parents?

3 -I was surprised ... the way he behaved. It was quite out of
character.

4-It wasn't polite ... him to leave without saying thank you.

5-Why do you always get so annoyed ... little things.

6-The people next door are annoyed ... us ... making so much noise last night.

7-We enjoyed our holiday, but we were rather disappointed ... the hotel.

8-She doesn't often go out ... night. She's afraid ... the dark.

9-Did you know that Linda is engaged ... a friend ... mine.

10-I've been trying to learn Spanish, but I'm not very satisfied ... my progress.

Exercise 7: Complete these sentences with: to, into, on or by:

1-I'm tired. I'm going ... bed.

2-What time are you going ... home?

3-I decided not to go ... car. I went ... bike instead.

4-We went ... a very good party last night. We didn't get home until 3 a.m.

-5-I saw Jane this morning, she was ... a bus which passed me.

6-Sorry, I'm late. I missed the bus, so I had to come ... foot.

7-The easiest way to get around London is --- Underground.

8-I must go ... the bank today to change some money.

9-I had lost my key but I managed to climb ... the house through a window.

10-I didn't feel like walking. I came home ... a taxi.

Exercise 8_Fill in the correct preposition from the list below:

In, of, for, about, on, to, through, by, at, with, in.

1- He was sitting ... his desk all the evening.

2- I'll meet you ... the bus stop, she said.

3- I've ordered some cream .. your coffee.

4- Do you like milk ... your tea?

5- He told the girl all ... the party the night before.

6- I'll put you ... the bus, he told her.

7- He always went to work ... train.

8- Go easy ... the sugar, he said.

Exercise 9 -Add these words : “round, to, in, by, of, out, about, over, after, down, at, up, on, as, with

1-She often complains --- weather.

2-I am having difficulty --- hearing what you say.

3--- the way, have you heard that John is getting married – Mary?

4-The car came – the corner --- full speed.

5---- a matter --- fact I didn't do business with them --- all.

6-You'll soon get --- illness, but you must get to bed --- once.

7-We're short --- time and we've nearly run --- -- money.

8- I'll pick you – at seven o'clock and we'll go to the cinema.

9-Hold --- --- a minute while I write --- your address on this piece of paper.

10-the car hit a tree and turned ---.

11-There was no other --- sight.

12-There's a man at the door inquiring --- you.

13-After the accident he didn't come --- for twenty minutes.

Exercise 10-Add the prepositions :on, at, in, until, from, to.

1-He came to London --- 13th June and left again --- September.

2-They went out --- half past one; they'll be back --- ten minutes.

3-He plays crickets --- summer and football --- winter.

4-He always leaves early --- the morning and comes back late ---
night.

5-He rests --- weekends but works hark ---Monday ---Friday.

6-He was born --- the nineteenth century.

7-I am working --- six o'clock --- Friday evening.

8-He's busy --- present.

Exercise 11

Complete these sentences with the correct preposition:

1-I've just received an invitation ---- a wedding next month.

2-The cause ---- the fire in the hotel last night is still unknown.

3-Ann showed me a photograph --- the hotel where she stayed during her holiday.

4-Money isn't the solution --- every problem.

5-The company has rejected the workers' demands --- an increase --- pay.

6-The two companies are completely independent. There is no connection --- them.

7-When I opened the envelop, I was delighted to find a cheque --- 500\$.

8-Have you seen this picture --- the town as it looked 100 years ago?

9-Sorry I haven't written to you for so long. The reason --- this is that I've been ill recently.

10-There are many advantage --- being able to speak a foreign language.

Exercise 12

II-Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable preposition:

1-How are you going to deal ---- this problem?

2-There's no such as a perfect home, it all depends --- the individual.

3-Bill was engaged --- Liz for two years and then got married --- Jane.

4-I'll never forgive Bill --- the way he treated his friends.

5-Our new sofa was uncomfortable so we exchanged it --- a different one.

6-I said I could move the furniture by myself, but she insisted --- helping me.

7-I hope that our plans don't interfere --- your own arrangements.

8-Helen, I'd like to introduce you --- George, our next-door neighbour.

9-George is involved --- politics; he's our local councillor.

10-Now that George is elected we all hope --- better things in the future.

Make And Do:

Make generally means to bring something into existence by forming or shaping it or putting it together: she made a cake.

Do may generally be used to refer to every kind of act: He did nothing today.

Exercise 1

Add the appropriate form of 'make' or 'do':

1-You must ... an effort or you will fail the exam.

2-I ... my best, but I didn't finish in time.

3-He ... a fortune by selling second-hand clothes.

4-My flat needs painting, I'm going to ... it up next week.

5-He ... up his mind to go to Canada.

6-Have you ... arrangements for the holiday?

7-Will ... me favor?

8 -I haven't got a big hammer. Will this small ...?

See – observe – look – notice – gaze – recognize – watch.

*See and observe mean to become aware of something through sight.

*See, the general word, means to be conscious of what is before the eyes, with or without trying: We saw someone standing in the doorway.

*Observe suggests directing the attention as well as the eyes to what is seen: We observed a change in her.

*Look _ gaze

*Look - means to use the eyes.

*Gaze – long steady look, it emphasizes looking steadily and intently.

*recognize _take notice of

*watch _look attentively or carefully.

Exercise 1 -Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable verb from the list below: see – look – watch – notice – recognize - observe – gaze - seem.

1-It's quite amusing to ... the behavior of the people while they are shopping.

2-He ... at her admiringly.

3-I waved at you, but you didn't ... me.

4-I didn't ... you in your new glasses.

5-We ... them playing football.

6-He tried to get to get to his seat without being

7-I usually ... T.V. on Fridays.

8-Have you ... that new film yet?

9-I'll ... what I can do to help you.

10-This exercise ... difficult.

Exercise 2_Fill the gaps in these sentences with a suitable verb from the list below:

Get rid – get ready – get better – get someone else to do it – get dark – get the joke – get home late – get the sack – get a headache – get to sleep

1-I'm trying to ... my cold.

2-I hope you soon ...

3-I ... after working all night.

4-She ... because her work was unsatisfactory

5-We ought to go home, it's ...

6-He didn't laugh because he didn't ...

7-I need plenty of time to ... before I go out.

8-I ... after the party.

9-I was so excited that I couldn't ...

10-If You can't do it, you'll have to for you.

Exercise 3: Complete these sentences

rich - sick - dead - unemployed - blind - poor - injured - French - tallest –
most expensive.

- 1-Braille is a system of reading and writing by touch.---
- 2-Many people were killed in the plane crash. The bodies of ---
were taken away. --- were taken to hospital.
- 3-Every English child knows the story of Robin Hood. It is said
that he robbed --- and gave the money to.---
- 4-Those people with jobs have enough money but life is not so
easy for --- .
- 5-Agnes has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life
caring for. ---
- 6-We went to --- --- restaurant in the town.
- 7---are famous for their food.
- 8 -The giraffe is --- of all animals.

Exercise 4

Complete these sentences with these verbs using myself, yourself, etc., (only where necessary):

Teach – talk to – dry – concentrate – feel – enjoy – relax – wash –
shave – meet:

- 1- I really ---- well today – much better than yesterday.
- 2- He climbed out of the pool, picked up a towel and ---- .
- 3- I'm trying to ---- ---- Spanish, but I'm not making much progress.
- 4- I tried to study, but I just couldn't -----.
- 5- He spends most of his time alone, so it's not surprising that he ----- .
- 6- You are always rushing about. Why don't you ---- .
- 7- It was a lovely holiday. We really ----- very much.
- 8- I overslept this morning I didn't have time to ----- or have breakfast.

9- Jack and I first --- at a party five years ago.

10- Tom is growing a beard because he doesn't like -----.

Exercise 5

Complete the following sentences, using as or like:

1-I like working a teacher.

2-She looks ... her father.

3-My uncle is always borrowing money but he lives ... a king.

4-He gave up his job ... a journalist and started writing novels.

5-He is over forty years old but he runs about ... a boy of fifteen.

Exercise 6 -Complete these sentences using myself, yourself, etc.

with these verbs:

Kick– lock – hurt – burn– blame.

1-Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't -----.

2-They couldn't get back into the house. They had ----- out.

3-It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't ----- .

4-What a stupid fool I am! I could have! -----

5-The boy was lucky when he fell down the stairs. He didn't -----

Exercise 7

-Complete these sentences with *both, neither, either*. Sometimes
you need *of*:

1-After the accident --- cars stopped. --- drivers got out and
started shouting at each other. ---- them were aggressive.

2-It wasn't a very good football match ---- team played well.

3-There are two ways to the city centre. You can go along the
footpath by the river or you can go along the main road.
You can go --- way.

4- ____ these pullovers are very nice. I don't know which one to
buy.

5- -----my parents is English. My father is Polish and my mother
is Italian.

6-Tom and I hadn't eaten for a long time; so ---- us were very hungry.

7-When the boat started to sink, we were really frightened because --- us could swim.

8-Do you mind which sandwich I take? No , take“-----

Exercise 8

Complete the following sentences with *it* or *there*:

1- ---- was a young girl called Betty staying at youth dorm.

2- Life in the boarding house was not very interesting. --- was very boring.

3- ---was nothing anyone could do to stop the police coming.

4- Mr. Dan went up to his room. --- was opposite to Mrs. Jane's.

5- ---was a handkerchief on the front of Mrs. Jane's room.

Exercise 9 -Fill the gaps with suitable forms of set, stand, or turn.

-1The house ---- on a hill'

-2The weather --- cloudy.

-3Our agreement still---

-4She ---- a good chance in the exam.

-5What time does the sun?-----

-6He --- his back on her.

-7Can you --- on your head?

-8The novel is --- in New York.

-9I can't ----- the way he laughs.

-10Please ---- the table for dinner.

Exercise 10

Combine the words in these two lists to make compound nouns:

Air

ache

Boy	ache
Bread	brush
Dish	crumbs
Head	food
House	ground
Play	keeping
Post	man
Sea	paste
Tax	man
Tea	payer
Tooth	port
Tooth	pot
Tooth	washer

III-Fill the gaps in these sentences with suitable word from the list

below: at first – at first sight – at last – at least – at a loss – at a profit – at peace – at war – at the same time – at a time – at any rate – at once.

1-I thought ----- that I had flu, but then I realised it was only a cold.

2-Sorry to keep you waiting, I've finished -----.

3-There were ----- 500 people in the crowd, probably more.

4- ----- it looked like a new car, and I didn't realise it was second-hand.

5-A successful businessman sells its products ----- and not -----.

6-For five years the two countries were ----- and now they are -----.

7-The receptionist only allows one patient to see the doctor -----.

8-you can't lose weight just by taking exercise -----.

9-when you receive the report, please pass it on to me -----.

10-The twins always speak ----- as each other.

Exercise 15:

Fill each gap with a suitable phrase from the list below

Get better _ get ready _ get rid of _ get someone else to do it _ get the
joke _ get to sleep _ get dark _ get a headache _ get home late _ get the
sack

1-I'm trying to...my cold.

2-I hope you soon...better.

3-I...after working all night.

4-he .. because her work was unsatisfactory.

5-We ought to go home, it's ...

6-He didn't laugh because he didn't ...

7- I ..after the party .

8-I was so excited that I couldn't ...

9-I need plenty of time to...before I go out.

10-If you can't do it yourself, you'll have to ... for you.

Exercise 16

Complete these sentences

rich - sick - dead - unemployed - blind - poor - injured - French - tallest –
most expensive.

-Braille is a system of reading and writing by touch for.---

-Many people were killed in the plane crash. The bodies of --- were taken
away. --- were taken to hospital.

-Every English child knows the story of Robin Hood. It is said that he
robbed --- and gave the money to.---

-Those people with jobs have enough money but life is not so easy for ---

-Agnes has been a nurse all her life. She has spent her life caring for. ---

-We went to --- --- restaurant in the town.

-are famous for their food.

-he giraffe is --- of all animals.

Exercise 17:

Complete the following sentences, using as or like:

1-I like working a teacher.

2-She looks ... her father.

3-My uncle is always borrowing money but he lives ... a king.

4-He gave up his job ... a journalist and started writing novels.

5-He is over forty years old but he runs about ... a boy of fifteen.

Exercise 18:

Complete the following sentences with *it* or *there*:

1_---- was a young girl called Betty staying at youth dorm.

2_Life in the boarding house was not very interesting. --- was very boring.

3_ ---was nothing anyone could do to stop the police coming.

4_Mr. Dan went up to his room. --- was opposite to Mrs. Jane's.

5_ ---was a handkerchief on the front of Mrs. Jane's room.

Exercise 21:

Here are some adjectives made with the prefix over. Overdue _
 overjoyed _ overladen _ overcast _ overdeveloped.

1-The photographs I took were all ---- and they much too dark.

2-We have had several weeks of sunshine, but today the sky is _____ and it may rain.

3-I have been waiting at the station for half an hour; my train is ten minutes _____.

4-He has been hoping that you would visit him, and he will be ____ to see you.

5- The unfortunate horse was seriously _____ for it was carrying seven men's luggage.

Complete these sentences using *well* + one of the following

words:

balanced – behaved – done – dressed – informed – kept –

known – paid.

1- The children were very good. They were -----.

2- I'm surprised you haven't heard of her. She I quite

-----.

3- Our neighbor's garden is neat and tidy. It is very ---

-----.

4- You should eat different types of food. Your diet

should be -----.

5- Ann knows a lot about many things. He is quite ---

-----.

6- His clothes are always smart. He is always -----.

7- Jill has a lot of responsibility in her job but she isn't

very -----.

8- Congratulations on passing your examinations. -----

-----.

Complete the sentences. Each time use at, on, or in + one of the following:

The evening – about 220 minutes – 1492 – Christmas – the moment – 21 July 1969 – the 1920s – the same time – Sundays – the Middle ages – 11 seconds – night.

- 1- Columbus made his first journey from Europe to America ---- ----.
- 2- In Britain most people do not work --- ---.
- 3- If the sky is clear, you can see the stars --- ---.
- 4- After working hard during the day, I like to relax ---
--- ----.
- 5- The first man walked on the moon --- ---.
- 6- It's difficult to listen if everyone is speaking --- --- -
--.
- 7- Jazz became popular in the United States --- --- ----.
- 8- I'm just going out to the shop, I'll be back --- --- ----.
- 9- (on the phone) 'Can I speak to Clara?' ' I'm afraid
she's not here --- --- ----.

10- In Britain people send each other cards --- ---.

11- Many of Europe's great cathedrals were built -
--- ---.

12- Bob is a very fast runner. He can run 100
meters --- ---..

Write sentences with hardly. Use one of the following
verbs (in the correct form):

Change – hear – know – recognize – say – sleep –
speak.

1-George and Gina have only met once before.

2-You're speaking very quietly. I can ----- you.

3-I'm very tired this morning. I ---- last night.

4-We were so shocked when we heard the news, we
could -----.

5- Kate was very quiet this evening. She ----- a
word.

6-You look the same now as you looked 5 years ago.
You've -----.

I met keith a few days ago. I hadn't seen him for a
long time and he looks different now. I ----- ----him.

References:

Primary sources:

Adeeb, Imad, Hamed, Marwan. (2006). The Yacoubian Building. Good news Group, Arab Co for Cinema Production & Distribution.

Al Aswany, A. (2002). The Yacoubian Building . Madboly library .Egypt

Secondary sources:

Babou, M. (2014). *A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Use and Perception of Insults: Tlemcen Speech Community*. 1(1), 29–39

Batistella, E.L. (2005). *Bad Language: Are Some Words Better Than Others?*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Choliludin. (2005). *The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation*. Jakarta: Kesain Blanc.

Doyle, T.M. (2006) . *Teaching "Bad language " in a serious and systematic manner* . Proceedings of the CATESOL state conference. .
www.catesol.org/06Doyle.pdf

Jay , Timothy. (1996). *What to Do When your Students Talk Dirty ?* San Jose Resource Publications ,Inc.

Jay, T. (1992). "Cursing in America". Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing. Jay, T. 1996. "What to do when your students talk dirty". University of Virginia: Resource Publication.

Jay, Timothy.(1992). Cursing in America: A Psychological Study of Dirty Language in The Courts, in The Schoolyards and on The Street. Illustrate. John Benjamins Publishing.

Mazid, Bahaa-Eddin, M. (2008). The Politeness Principle: From Grice to Netiquette. Annals of Arts and Social Sciences (AASS). Kuwait University: Academic Publication Council.

Mbaya, N. (2002). Linguistic Taboo in African Marriage Context: A Study of Oromo Laguu. Nordic Journal of African Studies. 11(2), 224-235.

Liedlich, Raymond D.(1973). Coming to Terms with Language: An Anthology. edited by R. D. Liedlich. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Wardhaugh, R.(2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (Fifth Edition). Oxford:Blackwell Publishing Ltd.