

AZZAYTUNA UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION - TARHUNA

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE



ENGLISH-1 FOR THE BEGINNERS

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UNIT 1: A. REGULAR FORMS OF VERBS THAT NEED JUST 'ed ' WHEN WE CHANGE THE TENSE

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Like	Liked	Liked
Touch	Touched	Touched
Walk	Walked	Walked
Pull	Pulled	Pulled
Sit	Talked	Talked
Thank	Thanked	Thanked
Love	Loved	Loved
Help	Helped	Helped
Move	Moved	Moved
Gather	Gathered	Gathered
Kill	Killed	Killed
Fill	Filled	Filled
Count	Counted	Counted
Hate	Hated	Hated
Climb	Climbed	Climbed
Raise	Raised	Raised
Call	Called	Called
Follow	Followed	Followed

B. IRREGULAR FORMS OF VERBS THAT NEED OTHER CHNGES FOR PAST TENSE / PARTICIPLE

PRESENT TENSE	PAST TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
Take	Took	Taken
come	Came	Come
Find	Found	Found
Sit	Sat	Sat
Stand	Stood	Stood
Make	Made	Made
Write	Wrote	Written
Hold	Held	Held
Tear	Tore	Torn
Meet	Met	Met
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Run	Ran	Run
Bite	Bit	Bitten
Fight	Fought	Fought
Bring	Brought	Brought
Buy	Bought	Bought
keep	Kept	Kept
think	Thought	Thought
Feel	Felt	Felt

A. Simple Present Tense

We use this tense to show a regular or habitual action. Here, we use Verb 1 found in the first column. However, for him, her and it (any other singular noun/pronoun) we add “s” or “es”. Moreover, the universal truth is also expressed in simple present tense.

1. I go to college on foot every day.
2. We eat meat once a week.
3. Ahmed helps his father in the shop.
4. Mukthar drives the car very fast.
5. They learn French in the evening.
6. You listen to me.
7. Raja sells computer.
8. Mariem comes here in the car.
9. Dr. Mohammed teaches Math.
10. We watch television in the evening.

Exercise 1 Fill in the blank space with a proper verb

1. I _____ (like) to wear white clothes.
2. We _____ (want) to go for a tour.
3. She _____ (buy) candies every day.
4. My friend always _____ (help) me.
5. They _____ (study) in the nearby school.
6. I and Muneer _____ (come) here in the same taxi.
7. The teacher _____ (write) on the black board.
8. You _____ (listen) to me.
9. The camel _____ (eat) grass.
10. The bus _____ (arrives) on time.
11. We _____ (pay) attention to our teacher’s advice.
12. Hakhim _____ (sell) apples near our school.

B. SIMPLE PAST TENSE

We use Simple Past to show what happened in the past (before) like, yesterday, last week, last month, last year, previously, earlier and etc.

For the Past Tense we use (Verb 2) found in the second column.

1. Ahmed came late yesterday.
2. Mona bought a new mobile phone two days ago.
3. Jalal left the college last year.
4. Mr. Asif taught us in the primary school.
5. We went to Sharshara last month.
6. I ran fast in the rain and slipped down.
7. The game went on very well in the television.

Exercise 2: Change the words in the bracket into Past Tense.

1. Seid _____ (give) me a nice book before.
2. I _____ (bring) some cakes here last week.
3. My dad _____ (come) from Germany yesterday.
4. We _____ (write) the entrance exam last month.
5. Only the girls _____ (write) the lessons in the class last year.
6. I _____ (read) the whole book earlier.
7. My mother _____ (cook) a special meal yesterday.
8. Rabia _____ (meet) me last week.
9. My son _____ (play) Foot-Ball so well last night.
10. I _____ (walk) all alone last evening from the market.

C. SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

We use this tense to show what will happen in the future or in the days to come. We use shall/will to denote the future action. Moreover, we also use future time markers as tomorrow, next day, next week, next month, next year, in the future, soon, after, afterwards and etc. We should use the Verb 1 after will or shall.

1. The exam will start very soon.
2. The teacher will give us the home work at the end of the lecture.
3. The students will leave after the lectures.
4. My brother will visit us with his family next week.
5. I shall do the assignment perfectly.
6. They will travel to Tunis next month.
7. We will watch the film in the night.
8. You will see your friend next week.

Note: Will / Shall can be shortened as'll. (Eg. I'll meet you tomorrow)

Exercise 3: Complete the following by using will/ shall

1. The Governor _____ (visit) our city next month.
2. The Students _____ (go) for a tour very soon.
3. I _____ (present) you a gift if you win the match.
4. We _____ (buy) a new car in December.
5. They _____ (build) a house when after the bank loan.
6. Our exams _____ (start) in February.
7. Tomorrow we _____ (finish) the homework.
8. Where _____ (I find) my friend?
9. I _____ (wear) thick jackets next week.
10. I _____ (return) your book tomorrow.

Note: The helping verbs that denote the tense as per the following:

Present: am / is for singular usage and 'are ' for plural usage.

- Eg. 1. The driver is a good person.
2. The players are very tired now. They need some tea.
 3. I am a student in this Faculty.
 4. My friend is a cunning guy.
 5. Mustafa is an efficient merchant.
 6. Students are new to this college.
 7. The meat is very expensive now.

For the past we use /was/ for singular noun and /were/ for the plural noun.

- Eg. 1. He was not there in the meeting yesterday.
2. Where was your brother going last night?
 3. My brother was a policeman previously.
 4. The car was very old and so I sold it.
 5. They were out when the lecture was on.
 6. My books were damaged in the rain last week.
 7. We were in the playground when the thief entered.

Exercise 4: Complete the following as per the time marker by using (am/is/are/ were)

1. The captain _____ a very important person in the army.
2. Jim Reeves _____ was a famous singer fifty years ago.
3. I _____ a guitar player.
4. These lessons _____ hard for the beginners.
5. Everyone _____ was new when they first came here.
6. Who _____ with you yesterday.
7. The camels _____ were used for transport in the olden days.
8. I _____ from Kathera.
9. My friend _____ from Miji.
10. We _____ good friends many years before.
11. Redwan _____ in the shop when heard the noise last evening.
12. The customer _____ sad because of rotten meat.
13. My Television _____ under repair now.
14. I _____ a tailor and it _____ an interesting job.
15. Where _____ you yesterday Jameela?

Unit 2: NOUNS

Noun refers to the name of any person, things or place. Nouns can be singular/ plural. Now the bold words are nouns in the following sentences.

1. **Ali** went for a walk.
2. Those **boys** were good at **drawing**.
3. The **Headmaster** beat me with a **rod**.
4. A **bookseller** came to our **college**.
5. Coming early to **college** is a good **habit**.
6. Writing **homework** is very difficult.
7. Watching **Television** will kill my **time**.
8. Where is your **bag**?
9. Who is your **father**?
10. Please give him some **water**.
11. When will you go **home**?
12. There is no **milk** in the **kitchen**.

Exercise 2.1: Identify the nouns in the following sentences:

1. Where do you park your car? _____
2. Mohisen is late today. _____
3. Working hard is a great habit. _____
4. I bought a new shirt. _____
5. My father is a driver. _____
6. The doctor was late today. _____
7. The beautician cut my hair nicely. _____
8. Where is your brother? _____
9. Please give me some tea _____
10. Take some biscuits please. _____

Singular and plural forms of nouns: Add just "S"

Singular	Plural
Book	Books
Cup	Cups
Girl	Girls
Sister	Sisters
Daughte	Daughters
Table	Tables
Bed	Beds
Eye	Eyes

Singula	Plural
Car	Cars
Boy	Boys
Brother	Brothers
Son	Sons
Aunt	Aunts
Bottle	Bottles
Chair	Chairs
Ear	Ears

Exercise 2.2: Write plural forms of the following nouns

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
bag	_____	pen	_____
teacher	_____	computer	_____
shirt	_____	toy	_____

Nouns that need “es” for plural forms

<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
Class	Classes	Glass	Glasses
Bench	Benches	Stitch	Stitches
Match	Matches	Scratch	Scratches

Exercise 2.3 Complete the following with the plural form

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Branch	_____	Search	_____
Bush	_____	Clash	_____
Dish	_____	Box	_____

Nouns that take up “ies” for the plural forms.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Society	Societies	Possibility	Possibilities
Country	Countries	Charity	Charities
Enemy	Enemies	Machinery	Machineries

Exercise 2.4

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Folly	_____	Lorry	_____
Berry	_____	Cherry	_____
Ferry	_____	Visionary	_____

Some special words with a different plural form

Singular

Plural

Child

Children

Tooth

Teeth

Brother In Law

Brothers In Law

Sister In Law

Sisters In Law

Deer

Deer

Sheep

Sheep

ACTIVITIES

1. What do we do during summer and winter ?:

SUMMER ACTIVITIES	WINTER ACTIVITIES
a. We drink a lot of water/juice	a. We drink less water.
b. We go out in the evenings/night	b. We remain at home in the night.
c. We wear simple clothes	c. We wear woolen clothes
d. We eat ice cream	d. We drink a lot of tea/coffee
e.	e.
f.	f.
g.	g.

2. Explain individual / group activities:

Individual Activity	Group Activity
1. Driving car	1. We travel together
2. The teacher teaches	2. We learn lessons
3. Playing a musical instrument	3. We sing together
4.	4.
5.	5.
6.	6.
7.	7.

**Find the colour of the suitable objects listed below:
(white, black, yellow, green, red, brown, blue)**

1. The colour of a leaf is _____.
2. The teacher writes in the _____ board with a sketch pen.
3. In the other class room there is a _____ board and a white chalk is needed.
4. The daffodil flower is _____ in colour.
5. The colour of our hair is _____.
6. We normally write using _____ pens.

UNIT 3: DAYS/MONTHS/YEAR AND SEASONS

The passing of time has been classified in to minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and year. Every day is new in your life. We know there are 7 days in a week and 12 months in a year. Meanwhile, within a year the seasons come and go. The season occur as per the rotation of the earth around the sun. The seasons bring about changes in weather condition and we feel hot, cold and pleasant living condition. It also helps the vegetation to grow well and provide a good yield.

The Days of the week

1.	Saturday	5.	Wednesday
2.	Sunday	6.	Thursday
3.	Monday	7.	Friday
4.	Tuesday		

Activity 3.1: Complete the following with the suitable days

1. _____ is a weekly holiday for all of us.
2. Our week-end days are _____ and Saturday.
3. Normally offices operate from _____ to _____.
4. Every _____ we have special service in the mosque.

Months of a Year

1.	January	7.	July
2.	February	8.	August
3.	March	7.	September
4.	April	10.	October
5.	May	11.	November
6.	June	12.	December

The seasons

Spring ---- (a pleasant weather condition from mid February to Mid May)

Summer ----- (a hot weather condition from June to August)

Autumn ----- (a mid weather condition from July to October)

Winter ----- (a cold weather season from November to Mid February)

Activity 3.2: Discuss and complete the following gaps.

1. There are _____ months in a year.
2. The First month of the year is _____.
3. The last month of the year is _____.
4. In _____ and January we feel very cold.
5. The cold season is called _____.
6. _____ and August months are very hot.
7. The hot season is called _____.

Say TRUE (✓) or FALSE (X)

1. We get rain in July _____.
2. The summer is very cold. _____
3. Spring is lovely season which remains from February to May.
4. We love to receive rain. _____
5. The rain helps the plants to grow. _____
6. We use cooler/AC during winter. _____
7. The seasons occur at the rotation of the earth. _____.

8. Water is the important source of all lives on earth. _____
9. The sun is not important for our lives. _____.
10. All planets revolve around the sun. _____

3.3: Match the following with the suitable words.

Sun	Dark
Night	Light
Summer	Cold
Winter	Hot
Water	Fruit
Plant	Life

Exercise 3.4: Write down the opposite for the following words.

Hot	x	_____
Day	x	_____
Dark	x	_____
Summer	x	_____
Sad	x	_____
Stand	x	_____
True	x	_____
Kind	x	_____

Ex 3.5: Write down the missing letters in the following words.

J__n__ary, Ma__c__, M__y, O__to__e__, D__c__m__er.

UNIT 4: UNDERSTANDING MEANINGFUL SENTENCES

Sentence refers to a group of meaningful words that has a complete sense.

Eg. 1. We wake up in the morning.

2. We come to college in the car.
3. They are new for this college.
4. She has not brought her note book.
5. My father works as a policeman.

However, if the sentence does not provide any meaning it is useless. A sentence must provide a doer as well as the receiver or the finished course of action.

RE-ARRANGING SENTENCES INTO PROPER ORDER.

There are sentences those are not in proper order. Discuss and rewrite into proper order.

1. The lesson / reviewed / the teacher.

Ans: The Teacher reviewed the lessons.

2. Raining / It's / outside.

Ans: It's raining outside.

3. Is / making / Who/ noise?

Ans: Who is making noise?

4. Radio/ invented/ Marconi.

Ans: Marconi invented radio.

Exercise 4.1

1. Take him/ please/ to hospital.

Ans: _____

2. Come / I / in the taxi/ here.

Ans: _____

3. Don't / play / baseball / we.

Ans: _____

4. Is/ your /home/where ?

Ans: _____

5. My neighbor/Redwan/ is.

Ans: _____

6. Your health/ how/ is ?

Ans: _____.

7. Him/ some/ advice /give /please.

_____.

8. Come late / to lectures/ don't.

Ans: _____.

UNIT 5: "MY FAMILY"

We are all from different family backgrounds. A family makes up of father, mother and children. Grandparents may also be there in the family. Family is known as an institution. From our family we get love, care and protection. Family is the first social set up in an individual's life. Let's see how Ahmed explains about his family.

Exercise 5.1: Read the following passage answer the questions below:

My name is Ahmed. I live in Kathera. My father is Mr. Ramodan. He is a teacher. My mother is Mrs. Kariama and she is a housewife. We are eight children in the family. I have three brothers and five sisters. Our father is the head of the family and he earns from teaching as well as from a small business. I help my father in his shop when I am free. I am studying at Sallahuddin Junior School. Our mother takes care of the family and my sisters help her in cleaning house, washing and cooking food. My sister Fathima recently got married and my elder brother will be married soon. My uncle lives next to our house and I play with my cousins when I am free. We have a nice garden and we keep chicken and some sheep. We live peacefully as the neighbours and friendly and helpful. I love my family.

1. Who is the speaker of the passage? _____

2. Where does Ahmed live? _____

3. Who is Ahmed's father? _____

4. Who is the head of the family? _____

5. Does Ahmed help his father? _____

6. How do the sisters help their mother? _____

7. With whom does Ahmed play? _____

Remember the masculine and feminine genders as per the family names

Father ---- mother

Brother ---- sister

Uncle ---- aunt

Grandfather --- grandmother

Nephew ---- niece

Exercise 5.2: Write the opposite words in the blank spaces:

Friend	X	Enemy	Kind	X	-----
Keep	X	Dispose	Come	X	-----
Love	X	Hate	Clean	X	-----
Give	X	Take	Helpful	X	-----
Live	X	Die	Freedom	X	-----
Earn	X	Spend	Large	X	-----
Big	X	Small	Good	X	-----

Ex 5.3: Match the following words

Father	Cooking
Mother	Working
Children	Grazing
Sheep	Studying
Free Time	Sleeping
Night	Playing

Ex.5.4 Say True/False (X و ✓)

1	Father is the head of the family _____
2	A teacher works in a company. _____
3	Children play in the evening. _____
4	Sheep eat meat. _____
5	Mother cooks food at home. _____
6	Students work in the school. _____

UNIT 6: PREPOSITON

Preposition is a small linking word that connects words and sentences to provide a meaningful message.

See some of the preposition and write the meanings from the dictionary.

(eg. From, to, of, for, in, out, under, at, apart, up, on, through, front, back, below, between, up to, with, within and etc.)

Identify the prepositions from the following passage which are marked in bold

TARHUNA MARKET

Tarhuna is a big city **in** Libya. A lot of people live **in** Tarhuna. It has many mosques, schools and colleges, shops and restaurants. However, Tarhuna market is a special place one can really admire. It is not **far from** the city but remains **at** the back side **of** the main hospital. The market is held **on** Mondays and people **from** far and **near** come **over** there. During the market hour we can find various materials **like** vegetables, fish, live chicken, cattle like sheep, goat, camels, cows and food stuff **like** pulses and corns. Some household items could also be seen **in** the market **like** carpets and clothes, secondhand machineries those are sold **with** cheaper price.

People come **to** the market right **from** early morning **to** choose the best materials they like. As things are cheaper I go there **without** fail every week and my friends normally come **with** me.

Exercise 6.1

1. Where is Tarhuna market exactly located?

2. When does the market held?

3. Who comes to the market?

4. What do we buy in the market?

5. Why do people prefer market purchase?

6. With whom do you go to the market?

7. Do you have any stall in the market?

Exercise 6.2 Fill in the blanks with a correct pronoun

1. I saw my friend selling vegetables _____ the market.
2. We don't go _____ the market because it is very far.
3. The vegetables _____ our farm is also sold _____ the market.
4. We should pay certain fee _____ have a stall _____ the market.
5. People park their car _____ the road side and have their purchase.
6. I bought 2 Kg _____ fish yesterday.
7. My stall is _____ the grocery shop.
8. The market opens normally _____ 7 O' clock.
9. _____ 3PM no one will be there in the market.
10. We had a good sales _____ the market last week.

Exercise 6.3 Match the following

Market	Farm
Vegetables	Business
Sheep	Sea
Car	Doctor
Fish	Driver
Hospital	Wool

Exercise 6.4 Write opposite form for the following words

Buy	x	_____
Open	x	_____
Far	x	_____
First	x	_____
Many	x	_____
Front	x	_____
Admire	x	_____

Exercise 6.5: Say whether the following is True/ False (✓/ X)

1. The market is a very busy place. _____
2. We get good education in the market. _____.
3. Household materials and food stuff are sold in the market. _____
4. All things are too expensive there. _____.
5. We get good medicines in the market. _____
6. People and the merchants are benefitted in there. _____
7. We negotiate in the market for a profitable purchase. _____

Exercise 6.6 Changing Verbs into Nouns by adding 'er' / 'or'

Certain nouns can be derived from the verb by adding 'er' / 'or' as suffix. Let's see some of the words of this kind. If the word ends with 'e' just add 'r'

1. The one who **drives** a car is a **driver**.
2. The person who **painted** my van is an efficient **painter**.
3. Monkeys **climb** on trees so fast. They are good **climbers**.
4. He who **teaches** in the school is called the **teacher**.
5. The doctor who offers **lecture** in the college is called the **lecturer**.

Exercise: 1. Change the verbs found in the passage into noun by adding 'er' / 'or'

1. He who wins in the race is called the _____.
2. He who runs in a race is called a _____.
3. The one who decorates the building is known as decorator (not 'er' but 'or' here.)
4. He who blows the whistle is called the _____.
5. The person who helps me is my _____ .
6. The one who called me from phone office is a _____.
7. Person who owns a huge house is its _____.
8. My father who gives me advice is my true _____.
9. The one who collects the bill is the _____.
10. The one who dance is in the stage is called the _____.

UNIT 7: ARTICLES

Articles are used in English language to show the need for the singular or definite noun/nouns and its importance. There are indefinite and definite articles **'a, an'** known as *indefinite articles* and **'The'** is known as *definite article*.

Article **'a'** is used to denote a new or unknown thing when we first introduce them.

Eg. A dog has been barking the whole night.

1. **A** friend of mine has just called me.
2. We always go for **a** walk in the evening.
3. My friend advised me to buy **a** mobile phone.
4. **A** bird put a lot of droppings around here.

However, **'an'** will be used before a singular noun with a vowel sound. (**a, e, i, o, u**)

1. I normally take **an** orange in the night.
2. We have seen **an** elephant in the forest.
3. There is **an** eagle flying to take away the chickens.
4. Has anyone brought **an** umbrella?
5. **An** engineer has visited our college.
6. **An** Inspector is investigation on the murder.
7. **An** ant has bitten me.
8. Ahmed is **an** honest person. (here 'h' sound is silent and so we use 'an')

Definite article **'The'**

1. It is used before a well known thing.
Eg. **The** broken bridge will fall soon.
2. Before great books.
Eg. **The** Quran.
3. Before Great rivers.
Eg. **The** Nile, **The** Amazon, **The** Ganges

4. Before the Universe.
The sun, **The** moon, **The** stars
5. Before the musical instruments.
E.g. **The** piano, **the** guitar, **the** organ, **the** flute and etc.
6. Before a noun that was already introduced.
A mechanic brought a pipe but **the** pipe is not fitting well.

Exercise 7.1: Fill in the blank space with suitable articles a, an, the

1. Lion is called _____ King of beasts.
2. _____ mayor visited us very recently.
3. Take _____ umbrella with you as it is raining.
4. I met _____ officer in the municipal office.
5. Please wait for _____ minute.
6. _____ teacher is very angry today.
7. I got _____ call from my brother.
8. _____ earth moves around the sun.
9. We are sailing on _____ Atlantic Ocean.
10. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Note: No article could be use before any personal noun. i.e. before any person or place.

It is very cold at the Tarhuna. **X**

It's very cold at Tarhuna. **✓**

An Abdelkareem met me. **X**

Abdelkareem met me. **✓**

I am going to the Alexandria. **X**

I am going to Alexandria. **✓**

*******GOOD LUCK*******