

# **BARO ENGLISH**

## All English grammar

Beginner's level

Intermediate level

Advance level

Conversation, Vocabularies,  
proverbs.

English afkaaga hooyo ku baro

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*Bogaan kas baa loo baneeyey*

## **MAHADNAQ**

**Waxaan awalan ama ugu horeyn u mahad celinayaa ALLE SW kor ahaaye ina siiyey nimcooyin badan oona lasoo koobi Karin.kuwaasoo ay ka mid tahay maskaxda oo ah halka memory ama halka ay ku jirto waxa la xasuusto maskaxdasoo waligeed kaa buux sameenin waxaad doontid inta dooni hala ekaadee ad ku kaydsan karto fadliga ilaahay iyo awoodiisa.**

**Bal kawaran hadii la dhihi laha maskaxda way buux santaa ee waxaaga ugu muhiimsan ku kaydso lakin rabigeen kor ahaaye sas inama oron ee waxaa nala siiyey maskax aan buux sameenin waxaad doonto oo wanga ahna ku kadsan karto oo uu ugu horeeyo inaad quraan ka ku xifdiso,salada ku xifdiso waxaad doontid ee u an facaayana aad ku kaysato sida barashada luuqada English ka waxaan rabi waydiisaneynaa inuu inoo ilaaliyo maskaxda iyo maankeena inaguna hanuuniyo jidka khayr ka iyo janada ilaahay ina geenaayo . sidoo kale rabi waxaan oga mahad celinayaa inuu sahlay iina fududeeyey in aan buugaan isku habeeyo sabatoo ah wax xaga ilaahay ka qorneen ma qabsoomayan.**

**SHUKRAN YAA RABII SHUKRAN.**

## **AFEEF**

**Wax qaldida waa sifada bini aadam ka oo rabi unbaa wax qaldin sas darteed hadey dhacdo in erey qalad ah aad buugaan ku dhax aragto in meelaha laigala soo xariiri karo ee buugaan ku qoran laigala soo socod siiyo si an dib ugu saxano gaar ahaan meelaha aan afsomaliga ku turjumay hadey dhacdo in erey saa u taqaanay ma ahane aan si kale u turjumay waxaa laga yabaa in ay tahay kala duwaanasha lahjada lakin aan isla eegnee isoo gaarsii hadey dhacdo inaad la kulanto qaladkaas oo kale, sidoo kale casharada qaar waan soo xigtay marka hada aragto erey adan fahmin ama afsomaligiisa sikale kula noqday intaba igla soo xariir telegram kan @mohamedsagal.ama WhatsApp +254722318214 si aan u wada saxno mahadsanid.**

## **TALO SIIN.**

**Barashada luuqada English ka waa sida luuqadaha kale loo barto oo kale kamana adko kamana fududo micnaha hadada Arabic ama carabi baratay tana waad baran kartaa.**

**Dad baa aamin san adoon joogin dhul looga hadlo luuqada English in aadan baran Karin taasina waxba kama jiraan oo wax walba waxa ay ku xiran tahay dad daalkaaga iyo waqtiga aad ku tacabto ama galiso saas darteed marak luuqada englisha ka baraneyso waxaa laga rabaa inaad laimaadid shuruudahaan**

**NIYAD makaa go on tahay inaad barato luuqadan mise waa xiiso waxaaga iyo jecel oo kali ah.**

**WAQTI ma u haysaa wati yacni masiin kartaa waqti ugu yaraan hal saac ama laba saac maalin kasta mudo sanad ah.**

**DADAAL IYO MACALIN ma gelin kartaa dadaal iyo isku dhibid marka aad ku wareerto mise dhaqso wad ka niyad jabi oo marbo dhaxdaad oga tagi mudo kadibna waad kusoo noqon, sidoo kale maheli kartaa macalin qaladka kaa saxo.**

**Sadexda qodob hadaa sameyso waad baratay English ee hambalyo.,**

**SIDEE LOO AKHRISAN BOOK GA: buugaan waxa ka kooban yahay 3 qayb oo kala ah qaybta 1 beginners qaybta 2 intermediate iyo qaybta 3 o ah advance marka inkastoo ani ahaanku ahmrilmaha inaad qaybta koowaad ka bilowdo hadana hadada isku kalsoon tahay qaybta kula heer ka ah baad ka bilaaban kartaa.**

*Bogaaan kas baa loo baneeyey*

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**BOOK 1**  
**BEGINNERS LEVEL.**

## BASIC ENGLISH BOOK

THE ENGLISH ALPHABET HAS 26 LETTERS. IN "ALPHABETICAL ORDER", THEY ARE:

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Five of the letters are "vowels": a e i o u = vowels **shaqal**

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z. = **consonants---- waa shibane**

A,b,C,d -letters -- waa xarfo

A,B,C – capital letters-- waa xarfo far waa Wayn.

a,b,c – small letters-- Wa xarfo far yar yar ah

a,e,i,o,u – vowels --- shaqal

b,c,d,f,g, etc. – consonants---- waa shibane

apple, ball – words --- erayo

Intas ayey luuqada ku qoraalkeed ka kooban yahay

Vowels Letters of  
the Alphabet

Aa Ee Ii Oo Uu

Yy

Honorary  
Vowel

Consonants Letters of  
the Alphabet

Bb Cc Dd Ff Gg Hh  
Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Pp  
Qq Rr Ss Tt Vv Ww  
Xx Yy Zz

## BASIC WORD

Be 😊 Be happy

Have 🙌 Have a good day.

Do 💪 Do the work.

Say 💬 Say, "Hello."

Get 🛠️ Get to work.

Make 👨‍🍳 Make some food

Go 🚗 Go for a drive.

Know 🎓 I know a lot.

Take 📞 Take a number.

See 👁️ I can see.

Come ➡️ Come to me.

Think 😐 I think so.

Look 👁️ Look at that.

Want 😋 I want to eat.

Give 🎁 Give me a gift.

Use 🍴 Use a fork.

Find 🔍 Find the answer.

Tell 🎤 Tell your story.

Ask 👧 Ask a question.

Work 🛠️ I work hard.

Seem 😞 You seem lost.

Feel 😊 I feel happy.

Try 😞 Try again.

Leave 🧑 I will leave.

Call 📞 Call me.

Person 😊 This person is happy.

Man, 🧑 the man is nice.

Woman 🧑 The woman is young.

Child 🧒 The child is small.

Time 🕒 The time is 7am.

Week 📅 A week is 7 days.

Day 📅 This is a good day.

Way 🗺️ Come this way.

Thing ❓ What is that thing?

World 🌍 The world is big.

Hand 🖐️ My hand is clean.

Part 🌿 I like this part.

Eye 👁️ My eye is open.

Place 🗺️ This is the place.

Work 🛠️ My work is important.

See 📌 I see your point.

Government 🏛️ I like the government.

Company 🏭 Her company is new.

Number 📄 This is my number.

Group 👥 The group is big.

Problem 🙄 I have a problem.

Fact 📖 That is a fact.

## PREPOSITIONS WITH EXAMPLE PHRASE

to	Go to work
of	a lot of people
in	Get in place
for	Come for the day
on	Be on time
with	Stay with my child
at	Good at work
by	Wait by the car
from	I am from New York
up	Go up to the place
about	Tell me about life
into	Come into work soon

over	Go over there next week
after	Call me after work

## COMMON ENGLISH VOCABULARY WORDS

the	the child
and	man and woman
a	a day
that	that place
I	I like you
it	It is nice.
not	Not my place
he	He is nice.
as	as a child
you	You are nice
this	This is the place
but	But not today
his	His car
they	They are here
her	Her mother

she	She is nice
or	Yes or no
an	an eye for an eye
will	I will call you
my	My first job.
one	One at a time
all	All the same
would	I would like that
there	There is a place to stay
their	Their home is nice

## PARTS OF SPEECH

**Parts of speech** are the classification of words categorized by their roles and functions within the structure of the language.

In English, there are eight parts of speech:

- **Noun** = waa magac meel,dad, xayawaan ama shay sida **ahmed,ali,muqdisho kenya,nairobic,cup**



# WHAT IS A NOUN?

A noun is a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing, and abstract idea.

Nouns can function in a sentence as a subject, an object or object of a preposition.

- Girl
- Book
- Mary
- Paris
- Bird
- Education
- Love

## TYPES OF NOUNS

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Definitions</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>Proper Noun</b>	Identifies a particular person, place, or thing.	John, Mary, Bob, London, Australia, Paris, Delhi, Africa.
<b>Common Noun</b>	Class of persons, places, or things.	boy, girl, mobile, man, woman, toy, bag, city, etc.
<b>Concrete Noun</b>	Any physical thing that exists in the world.	Dog, Pen, Paper, Voice, Tears, Table.
<b>Abstract Noun</b>	Those nouns that do not physically exist in the world.	Love, Hate, Pain, Grief, Anger, Happiness, Sadness, Confusion.
<b>Countable Noun</b>	that can be counted.	Pen, Pencil, Book, Man, City, Hair, Stars, Coin.
<b>Uncountable Noun</b>	that cannot be counted.	Honesty, Love, Hate, Milk, Water, Money, Furniture.
<b>Collective Noun</b>	group of persons, places, things.	People, Crowd, Team, Army, Class.
<b>Compound Noun</b>	A noun that is made with two or more than two words.	Classroom, Seatbelt, Bedroom, Post office, Shoelace, Heartbeat.

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**N/B faa faahin intas ka badan nouns casharada hoose ku imaanayaan**

- **Pronoun** =waa magac u yaal sida **ayada, asaga,ayaga she,he,**and **those.**

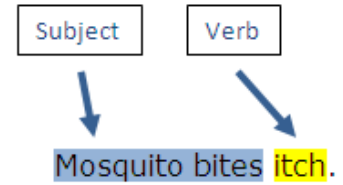
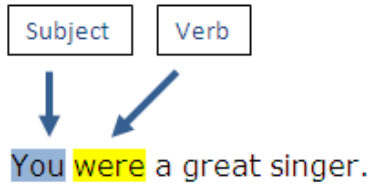
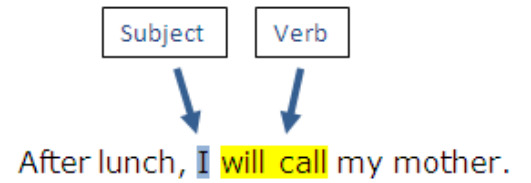
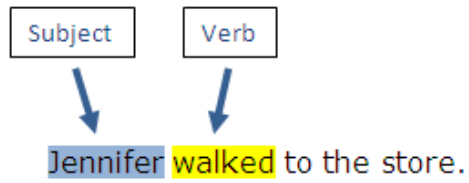
## Pronoun

A word that is used in place of a noun is called a pronoun.

**Example-** I, me, this, those, he, her, himself, etc.

- **Verb** == waa ficil uu sameeyo noun ama pronouns sida wuu **orday**,wuu **dhuuntay** hadaa **orod** iyo **dhuuntay** waa ficil **verbs** waxaana sameeyey qof ama xayawaan marak wax kasta oo lasameeyaa waa ficil [**verb**] waxana ladhaha **action** Waxa sameeyey na waa **subject** waxaa ladhahaa **faacil.**

*Sawirka hoose sifican u fiiri.*



- **Adjective** == waxuu ka hadlaa ama qeexaaa **noun** ama magac jumlada dhaxdeeda,

**Example ama tusaale**

**Ali loves his beautiful daughters,**= ali waxa uu jecel yahay gabadhahiisa quruxoon.

Marka gabdhaha

**Ali = waa noun [magac]**

**Loves = waa ficilkii verb**

**his** = waa magac u yaalkii pronoun, his meshan waxa ay u talaa Ali oo badalkii aad dhihi lahyd ali loves, ali beautiful daughter ayaad ali da danbe ku badashay His

waxayna noqon= Ali loves his beautiful daughters

beautiful waa adjective, waxa uuna qeexa yaa magaca ama noun ka daughters sida ay u eg yihiin waxa una yiri beautiful way qurxan yigiin

**daughters waa magac noun**

*Sawirka hoose sifican u fiiri.*



**Friendly**  
**Red**  
**hot**

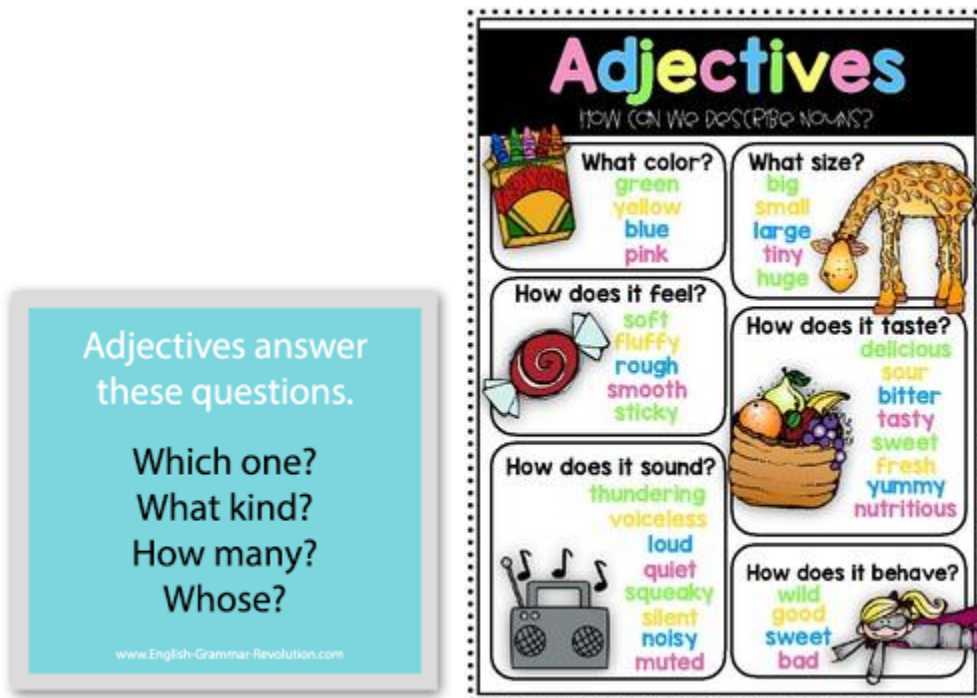


= waa wada adjective waxay ka hadlayaan ama qeexayaan  
**Magacyo sida cat, potatoes iyo coffee.**

**Sawirka hoose xarfaha kalar ka ku qoran waa adjective.**

- ◆ 5. Tell us about **color**
- ◆ e.g. She is wearing a **red** dress.
- ◆ 6. Tell us about **material**
- ◆ e.g. It is a **wooden** table.
- ◆ 7. Tell us about **shape**
- ◆ e.g. It is a **round** table.
- ◆ 8. Tell us about **purpose**
- ◆ e.g. This is a **hunting** dog.
- ◆ 9. Describe the **qualities** or **feelings**
- ◆ e.g. It is a **cute** dog.

Sawirka hoose xarfaha kalar ka ku qoran waa **adjective**



- **Adverb** Waxuu ka hadlaa ama qeexa adjective ka iyo verbs ka ama adverbs ka kale.  
describe adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs.

### Example ama Tusaale

: He is running **fast**. Waxa uu u orday si deg deg ah

**Fast** waa adverbs waxa ay qeexeysaa ficilka **running** sida uu u dhacay waxuna ku qeexay si deg deg ah

# ADVERBS

An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb. It tells us how, where, when, how much and with what frequency.

An adverb can tell...

HOW?	WHERE?	WHEN?	HOW MUCH?	HOW OFTEN?
quietly peacefully carefully	above abroad far	now yesterday soon	quite fairly too	always sometimes often

## What is an Adverb?

An adverb is a word that improves the adjective, the verb which relates to place, time, circumstance, etc.

Where?	How?	When?	How often?	How Much?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> There <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Here <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inside <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Back <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Far <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nearby <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indoor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> out	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slowly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Easily <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weekly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Badly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Well <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fast <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quietly	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Today <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Later <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Now <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tonight <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yet <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Then <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Daily <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Often <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Once <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Usually <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yearly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seldom <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rarely	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fairly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Quite <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rather <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Almost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Just <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Too <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deeply

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- **Preposition**
- = wuxuu siinayaa macnaha magacyada xiriir la leh magacyo kale ama magac -u yaal ka

### **Tusaale**

I am going **to** France. Waxa aan aadayaa faransiis ka  
 France is **in** Europe = faransiska waxa u uku yalaa yurub dhaxdeeda

**To** iyo **in** waa preposition

To = waxa ay isku xiratay

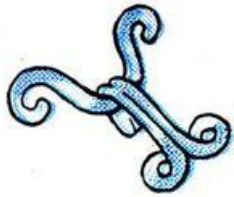
**I am going** iyo **France waxay noqotay** I am going **to** France.

France is iyo Europe = France is **in** Europe.

*Xarfaha sawirka hoose ee kalar ku qoran waa preposition sida in,out for, by,in,on for by*

# PREPOSITION

Linking like a hook  
and eye,



**IN** and **OUT**,

and **FOR** and **BY**.

Bird **in** nest,  
and rose **on**  
tree.



Gift **for** you  
and  
sit  
**by** me.



- **Conjunction** = Isku xidhe

wuxuu isku xiraa magacyada, weedhaha magacyada, faqradaha ama weedhaha.

A conjunction connects nouns, noun phrases, clauses or sentences together.

Example: Julie love chocolate **and** chips.

She loves pasta, **but** she hates pizza.

**And** iyo **but** waa **Conjunction**.

**And** waxa ay isku xireysaa jubalada inta hore ee ah

**Julie love chocolate** iyo **chips**. Oo ah Julie waxa ay jeceshahay jukuleeto iyo jibsi.

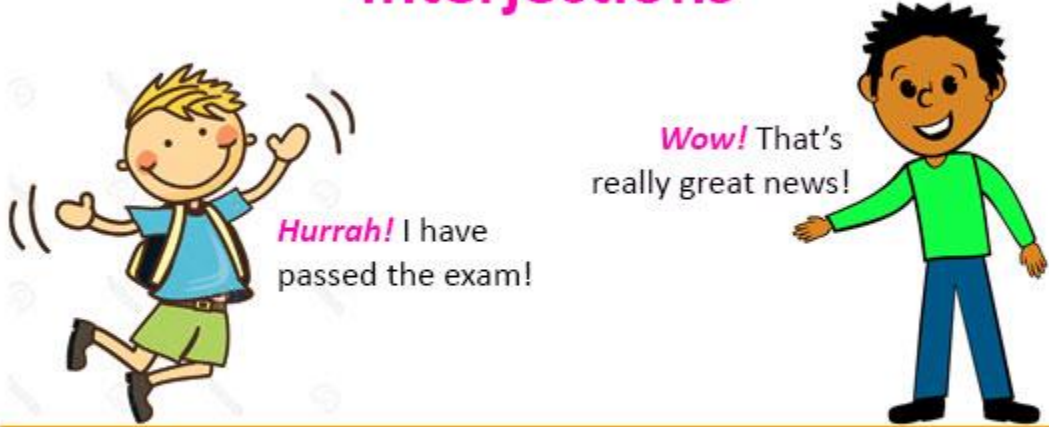
# COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

CONJUNCTION	EXAMPLE
<b>For</b>	We listened eagerly, <b>for</b> he brought news of our families.
<b>And</b>	She didn't speak to anyone, <b>and</b> nobody spoke to her.
<b>Nor</b>	I don't expect children to be rude, <b>nor</b> do I expect to be disobeyed.
<b>But</b>	They rushed to the hospital, <b>but</b> they were too late.
<b>Or</b>	I will go shopping, <b>or</b> I will go camping.
<b>Yet</b>	Kelly was a convicted criminal, <b>yet</b> many people admired him.
<b>So</b>	I was feeling hungry, <b>so</b> I made myself a sandwich.



- **Interjection**  
Waa erayo loo isticmaalo muujinta shucuurta ama dareenkaqofka.  
[calaamatul tacajab] Sida  
Oh,ala. Gosh.

## Interjections



**Hurrah!** I have passed the exam!

**Wow!** That's really great news!

**Interjections** are words used to express some sudden feeling or emotion.



Xarfaha sawirkaan kore iyo hoose ku dhax qoran waa **Interjection**

# INTERJECTIONS

Meh

Eh

Er

Gah

Grr

Hullo

Phew

Oww!

Hey!

Humph

Eek

Mhm

Nuh-uh

Yay

Wow

Uh-huh

Umm

Yuck

## LESSON TWO PART OF SPEECH

### Noun

Noun refers to **people, places, things, ideas, concepts**, etc.

Example: **Michael** is a good boy. **Melbourne** is the best **city**.

**Michael**  
**Melbourne**  
**City**



waa nouns maxaa yeelay waa magacyo

### Pronoun

A pronoun is used to refer to a noun/noun phrase, or nouns/noun phrases; instead of the repeated use of the same noun(s)/noun phrase(s).

Example: Michael is a good boy. **He** gets up early in the morning.

### Verb

Verb shows an action or an ongoing condition. It is considered as the heart of a sentence.

Example: Alex **is going** home. He **loves** his home.

### Adjective

Adjective modifies or describes noun in a sentence.

Example: Ali loves his **beautiful** daughters.

His daughters also love their **caring** father.

### Adverb

Adverbs modify or describe adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs. It answers the questions When? Where? How? or How much?

Example: He is running **fast**.

She **always** reads **attentively**

### **Preposition**

Preposition gives context to nouns in relationship to other nouns or pronouns.

Example: I am going **to** France. France is **in** Europe.

### **Conjunction**

A conjunction connects nouns, noun phrases, clauses or sentences together.

Example: Julie love chocolate **and** chips. She loves pasta, **but** she hates pizza.

### **Interjection**

Interjections are brief and abrupt pauses in speech, usually used for expressing emotions.

Example: **Oh!** That feels terrible. **Alas!** They have lost the match.

# THE PARTS OF SPEECH

## 1. NOUN

The *dog* howled.

## 5. ADVERB

The dog howled *loudly*.

## 2. PRONOUN

*It* woke the baby.

## 6. PREPOSITION

The baby cried *for* a long time.

## 3. VERB

The loving mother *comforted* the baby.

## 7. CONJUNCTION

The baby gazed at his mother *and* father.

## 4. ADJECTIVE

The *caring* father rocked the baby.

## 8. INTERJECTION

*Phew*, the baby fell back asleep.



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# Parts of Speech

## NOUN

Nouns is the name of any place, thing, object etc.  
i.e. Table, Ant

## PRONOUN

Words that can be used in place of noun.  
i.e. He, She, It

## ADJECTIVE

Words that describe the quality of a noun.  
i.e. fast, brave

## ADVERB

Adverbs are uses to modify words and adjectives.  
i.e. softly, fast

## VERB

Verbs are used to describe an action.  
i.e. play, walk

## PREPOSITION

Preposition are relation words, placed before nouns, pronouns etc.  
i.e. on, from

## INTERJECTION

Grammatically independent from other words and express feelings.  
i.e. Ahh, oh

## CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions joins words, sentences and clause.  
i.e. and, but

[Englishgrammarpdf.com](http://Englishgrammarpdf.com)



N/B faa faahin intas ka badan nouns casharada book 2 ku imaanayaan

## SENTENCE

A sentence is a group of words giving a complete thought. A sentence must contain a subject and a verb

# What is a sentence?



A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought; it is an independent clause that contains a subject and a verb.

Subject = faacil

Verb = ficil

## KINDS OF SENTENCES

### SENTENCES ARE FOUR KINDS

- 1: STATEMENT SENTENCE [**positive or negative**]
- 2: INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE (question)
- 3: IMPERATIVE SENTENCE ( **request,command,suggestion** etc)
- 4 : EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE ( **to express surprise, anger,regret, joy** etc)

1: STATEMENT SENTENCE: statement sentence is sentence that give facts or describe event or things. They may be affirmative (positive) negative.

# S t a t e m e n t

A statement is a telling sentence.  
It tells the reader something.

An example of a statement:

The ship sailed across the ocean.



A statement starts with a capital letter and ends with a period.

## **AFFIRMATIVE ( positive)**

### **Example or tusaale**

- Cloud brings us rain
- Twenty soldiers died in the battle.
- Ours is a beautiful country

## **NEGATIVE**

### **Example tusaale**

- **I have not seen her for a long time**
- **A tiger does not eat grass**

## 2: INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE (question

# Interrogative

An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark.

*Example:* Is it raining outside ?



### Example- Tusaale

- Did the president visit the town?
- Where can we get this book?
- Is she pretty girl?

### 3: IMPERATIVE SENTENCE ( request,command,suggestion etc)

#### Imperative Sentence

gives a command (either forceful or mild)

1

order

Get out!



2

request

Please ask to  
leave the  
table.



3

advice

Don't eat  
yellow snow.



4

instruction

Turn left at  
the junction.



5

warning

Look  
out!



!

= strong command

.

= mild command

#### Example -Tusaale

- Order the dinner
- Lend me your pen,please.
- Lets go out for a picnic
- Get ready to fire.

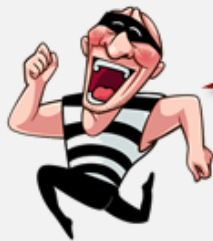
#### 4: EXCLAMATORY SENTENCE (to express surprise, anger, regret, joy etc)

### Exclamatory Sentence

#### Definition

**Exclamatory sentence:** a sentence that expresses a strong emotion and ends “!”

#### Examples



**I'm free!**  
expresses joy



**I treasure you!**  
expresses love



**She actually won!**  
expresses surprise



**You're late again!**  
expresses anger

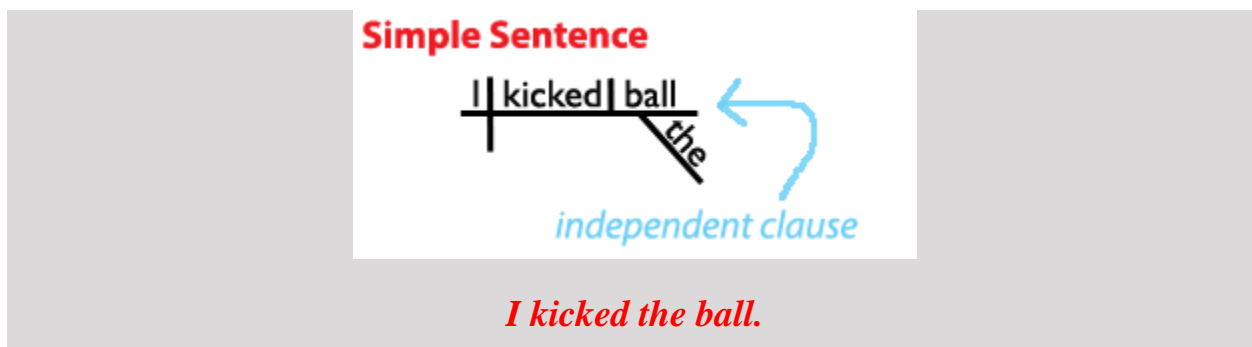
#### Example -Tusaale

- What a surprise!
- What a piece of work is man!
- Lucky man!
- Oh! How tragic!

## THE FOUR SENTENCE STRUCTURES

1: A simple sentence contains only one independent clause. An independent clause is a group of words that has both a subject and a verb, and expresses a complete thought.

Here is a sentence diagram of a simple sentence. Note that there is only one horizontal line.



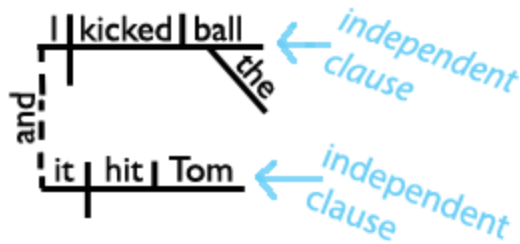
*I kicked the ball* is an independent clause. It contains a subject (*I*) and a verb (*kicked*), and it expresses a complete thought.

2: A compound sentence contains at least two independent clauses. These clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction or a semicolon. (When you join two independent clauses with only a comma, it's a mistake called a comma splice.)

A coordinating conjunction (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*) is a word that glues words, phrases, or clause together.

Here's a sentence diagram of a compound sentence. Note that there are now two horizontal lines, and one is directly below the other.

### Compound Sentence



*I kicked the ball, and it hit Tom.*

*I kicked the ball* is an independent clause.

*It hit Tom* is also an independent clause.

*And* is a coordinating conjunction joining the two independent clauses.

*I kicked the ball, and it hit Tom* is a **compound sentence**.

Some sentences (*ahmed and I kicked the ball.*) might seem like they're compound because they have compound elements, but they're actually simple.

3: A **complex sentence** contains a subordinate clause and an independent clause. A **subordinate clause** is a group of words that has a subject and a verb but does not express a complete thought.

Here's a sentence diagram of a complex sentence. Note that there are still two horizontal lines, but one of them is below the other and moved to the right.

### Complex Sentence



*Tom cried because the ball hit him.*

*Tom cried* is an independent clause.

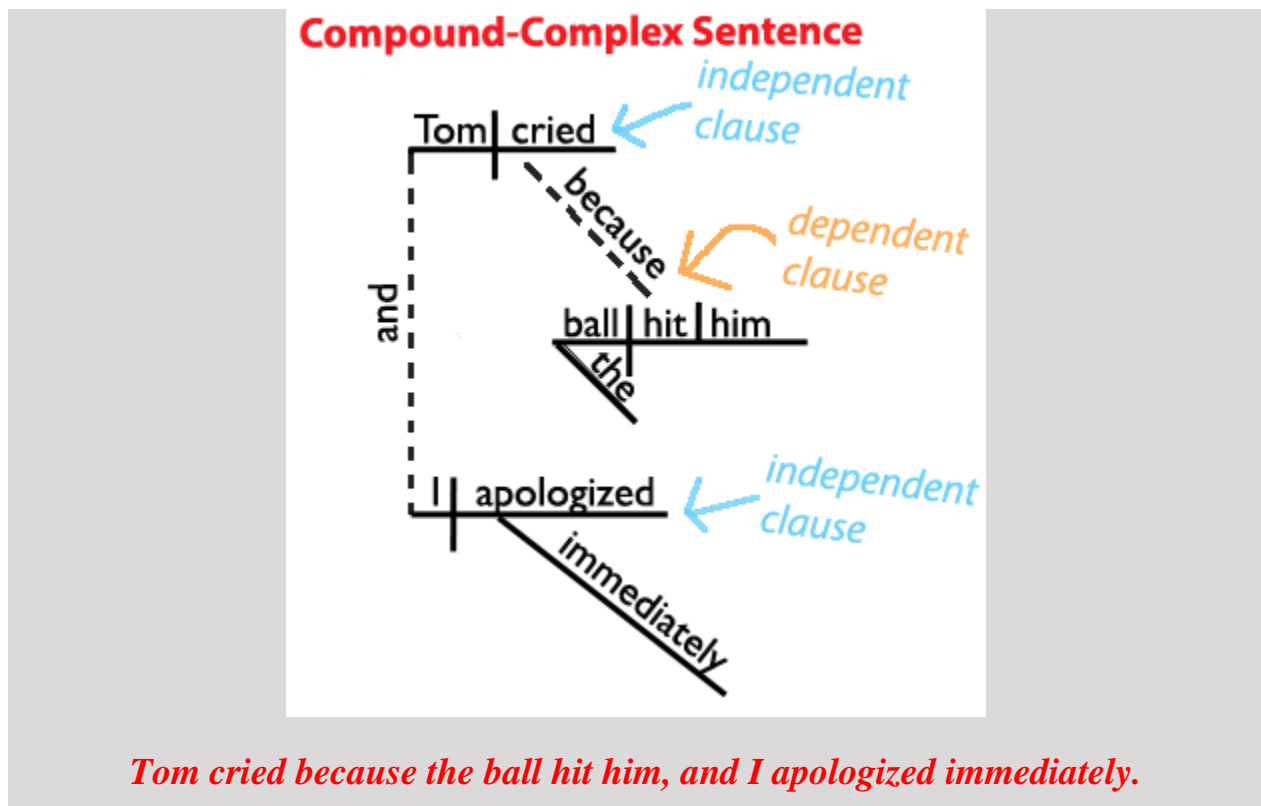
*Because the ball hit him* is a dependent adverb clause modifying the verb *cried*.

*Tom cried because the ball hit him* is a **complex sentence**.

Sometimes, it can be hard for people to tell the difference between compound sentences and complex sentences

4: A compound-complex sentence is just what it seems like it would be. :) It's basically a combination of a compound sentence and a complex sentence. You know what that means, right? It means that these guys contain at least two independent clauses and at least one subordinate clause.

Here's a diagram of a compound-complex sentence. Note that it's a hybrid of a compound sentence and a complex sentence! Two of the horizontal lines are directly above and below each other and the third is hanging out there in the middle.




*Tom cried* and *I apologized immediately* are both independent clauses. They're being joined by the conjunction **and**.

**Because the ball hit him** is a dependent adverb clause modifying the verb *cried*.

The whole sentence is a compound-complex sentence.

FOUR SENTENCE STRUCTURES	
<p><b>1. Simple</b> 1 Independent Clause</p> <p><i>I kicked the ball.</i></p>	<p><b>2. Compound</b> 2 or More Independent Clauses</p> <p><i>I kicked the ball, and it hit Tom.</i></p>
<p><b>3. Complex</b> 1 Independent Clause &amp; 1 or More Dependent Clauses</p> <p><i>Tom cried because the ball hit him.</i></p>	<p><b>4. Compound-Complex</b> 2 or More Independent Clauses &amp; 1 or More Dependent Clauses</p> <p><i>Tom cried because the ball hit him, and I apologized immediately.</i></p>



[www.GrammarRevolution.com](http://www.GrammarRevolution.com)

## **THERE 12 MONTHS IN THE YEAR**

**There 12 Months In The Year**

**Waxaa Jira 12 Bilood Sanadka**

<b>1: January - 31 days</b>	<b>Janaayo - 31 maalmood</b>
<b>2: February - 28 days or 29 days</b>	<b>Febraayo - 28 maalmood ama 29 maalmood</b>
<b>3: March - 31 days</b>	<b>Maarso - 31 maalmood</b>
<b>4: April - 30 days</b>	<b>Abriil - 30 maalmood</b>
<b>5: May - 31 days</b>	<b>May - 31 maalmood</b>
<b>6: June - 30 days</b>	<b>Juun - 30 maalmood</b>
<b>7: July - 31 days</b>	<b>Luulyo - 31 maalmood</b>
<b>8: August - 31 days</b>	<b>Ogosto - 31 maalmood</b>
<b>9: September - 30 days</b>	<b>Sebtembar - 30 maalmood</b>
<b>10: October - 31 days</b>	<b>Oktoobar - 31 maalmood</b>
<b>11: November - 30 days</b>	<b>Nofeembar - 30 maalmood</b>
<b>12: December - 31 days</b>	<b>Diisambar - 31 maalmood</b>

## **THERE SEVEN 7 DAYS IN A WEEK WAXAA JIRO 7 MAALMOOD ASBUUCII**

<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Axad</b>
<b>Monday</b>	<b>Isniin</b>
<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>talaado</b>
<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>arbaco</b>
<b>Thursday</b>	<b>khamiis</b>
<b>Friday</b>	<b>Jimco</b>
<b>Sunday</b>	<b>Sabti</b>

# DAYS of the WEEK!

Monday

Mon.

Tuesday

Tues.

Wednesday

Wed.

Thursday

Thurs.

Friday

Fri.

Saturday

Sat.

Sunday

Sun.

The first letter of each day must be a **CAPITAL** letter!

monday ✗

Monday ✓

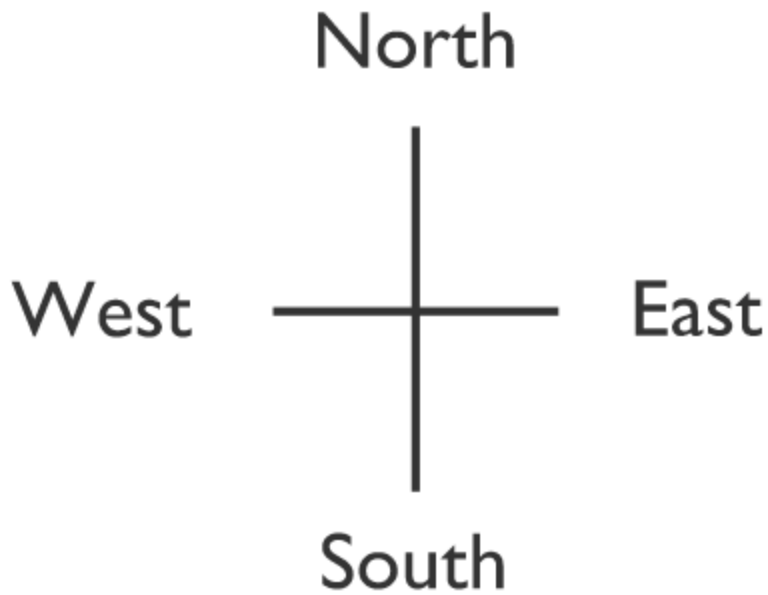
Weekdays: Mon.,  
Tues., Wed., Thurs.,  
Fri. 

The weekend: Sat.,  
Sun.

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**CARDINAL POINTS OF THE COMPASS/ THE COMPASS DIRECTION=**  
**JIHADA JIHEEYAHA**

**Cardinal Points of the Compass**



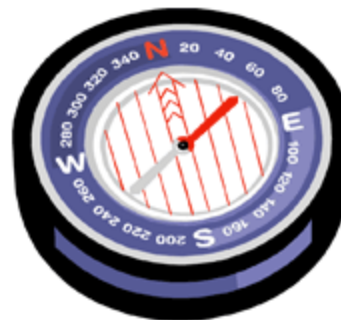
**Abbreviations**

**N** (North)

**S** (South)

**E** (East)

**W** (West)



**Compass**

**North = Waqooyi.**

**East = Bari.**

**South = koonfur.**

**West Galbeed.**

### Cardinal Numbers

The numbers you use for counting are called "cardinal numbers", for example:

*1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10...*

*eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen...*

**Here are some other cardinal numbers you need to remember for counting:**

<b>0</b>	<b>zero</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>one</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>ten</b>
<b>100</b>	<b>one hundred</b>
<b>1,000</b>	<b>one thousand</b>
<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>one million</b>
<b>1,000,000,000</b>	<b>one billion</b>

1 – One 2 – Two 3 – Three 4 – Four 5 – Five 6 – Six 7 – Seven 8 – Eight 9 – Nine	10 – Ten 11 – Eleven 12 – Twelve 13 – Thirteen 14 – Fourteen 15 – Fifteen 16 – Sixteen 17 – Seventeen 18 – Eighteen 19 – Nineteen	20 – Twenty 21 – Twenty-one 22 – Twenty-two 23 – Twenty-three 24 – Twenty-four 25 – Twenty-five 26 – Twenty-six 27 – Twenty-seven 28 – Twenty-eight 29 – Twenty-nine	30 – Thirty 31 – Thirty-one 32 – Thirty-two 33 – Thirty-three 34 – Thirty-four 35 – Thirty-five 36 – Thirty-six 37 – Thirty-seven 38 – Thirty-eight 39 – Thirty-nine
40 – Forty 41 – Forty-one 42 – Forty-two 43 – Forty-three 44 – Forty-four 45 – Forty-five 46 – Forty-six 47 – Forty-seven 48 – Forty-eight 49 – Forty-nine	50 – Fifty 51 – Fifty-one 52 – Fifty-two 53 – Fifty-three 54 – Fifty-four 55 – Fifty-five 56 – Fifty-six 57 – Fifty-seven 58 – Fifty-eight 59 – Fifty-nine	60 – Sixty 61 – Sixty-one 62 – Sixty-two 63 – Sixty-three 64 – Sixty-four 65 – Sixty-five 66 – Sixty-six 67 – Sixty-seven 68 – Sixty-eight 69 – Sixty-nine	70 – Seventy 71 – Seventy-one 72 – Seventy-two 73 – Seventy-three 74 – Seventy-four 75 – Seventy-five 76 – Seventy-six 77 – Seventy-seven 78 – Seventy-eight 79 – Seventy-nine
80 – Eighty 81 – Eighty-one 82 – Eighty-two 83 – Eighty-three 84 – Eighty-four 85 – Eighty-five 86 – Eighty-six 87 – Eighty-seven 88 – Eighty-eight 89 – Eighty-nine	90 – Ninety 91 – Ninety-one 92 – Ninety-two 93 – Ninety-three 94 – Ninety-four 95 – Ninety-five 96 – Ninety-six 97 – Ninety-seven 98 – Ninety-eight 99 – Ninety-nine	100 – One hundred 101 – One hundred One 200 – Two hundred 300 – Three hundred 400 – Four hundred 500 – Five hundred 600 – Six hundred 700 – Seven hundred 800 – Eight hundred 900 – Nine hundred	1000 – One thousand 10,000 – Ten thousand 100,000 – One hundred Thousand 1,000,000 – One million 10,000,000 – Ten million 123,456,789 One hundred and twenty-three million four hundred and fifty-six thousand, seven hundred and eighty nine

## Ordinal Numbers

The numbers you use to talk about the order of things are called "ordinal numbers", for example:

*My horse came in first.*

*I was the fifth person in line.*

**Here are the first ten ordinal numbers:**

<b>first</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup></b>	<b>sixth</b>	<b>6<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>second</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup></b>	<b>seventh</b>	<b>7<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>third</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup></b>	<b>eighth</b>	<b>8<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>fourth</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>ninth</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>fifth</b>	<b>5<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>tenth</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>

## **Multiples**

**Sometimes numbers aren't expressed in cardinal or ordinal numbers.**

**Here are a few examples:**

*half (1/2)*

*single (1)*

*double (x2)*

*triple (x3)*

*quadruple (x4)*

*a pair/couple (2)*

*a few (2 or 3)*

*several (more than 3 but not many)*

*a dozen (12)*

*a half dozen (6)*

## **ENGLISH TENSES**

**There are three main tenses: past, present, and future**

- **Present = wax lajoogo**
- **Past= wax lasoo dhaafay**
- **Future = wax loosiisocdo**
- 

**To Be Conjugations:**

- **Past > Was, Were**
- **Present > Is, Am, Are**
- **Future > Will Be**

### **PRESENT TENSE**

The present tense is a verb tense used to describe a current activity or state of being. However, somewhat unusually, the present tense can also be used to describe past and future activities. For example:

- I **swim** in the sea every Saturday.  
(This is a current activity.)
- I **am** happy.  
(This is a current state of being)
- The meeting **ends** at 6 o'clock.  
(This is a future activity.)
- A man **walks** into a bar. Ouch!  
(This is a past activity.)

## PAST TENSE

**definition:** The past tense is an English tense that expresses a form a verb for events that have occurred.

[What is Past Tense in English?](#)

**What does past tense mean?** The past tense of [verbs](#) expresses events or actions that already occurred.

[Past Tense Forms](#)

There are four forms of the past tense. They include:

- **simple past**
  - I worked.
- **past progressive**
  - I was working.
- **past perfect**
  - I had worked.
- **past perfect progressive**
  - I had been working

## FUTURE TENSE

The future tense is a [verb tense](#) used for a future activity or a future state of being. For example:

- I [will jump](#) in the lake.  
(This is a future activity.)
- I [will be](#) happy.  
(This is a future state of being.)

## PAST



The past tense of a verb tells that something already happened.

**Example:** I ate the apple.

## PRESENT



The present tense of a verb tells that something is happening now.

**Example:** The apple tastes good.

## FUTURE









The future tense of a verb tells that something will happen in the future.

**Example:** I will eat that apple soon.

**NOTE/ faa faahin intaas dheer oo kusaabsan tense caharada kale ku imaanayaan. book 3 bad ugu tagi**

## CONVERSATION

### THE PHONE CALL – SIMPLE CONVERSATION

Hello. This is the 123 Company. 	
	Hello. My name is John. I want to work at your company. Do you need more people? 
Oh yes. We do need more people to work. You can come get an application.  Do you know the place?	
	Oh yes. Thank you. I know the place. It is close to my home. I will come get the application. 
That is good. Any time is good. I will see you soon. 	
	Thank you. Goodbye. 

## “WORK APPLICATION” SIMPLE ENGLISH CONVERSATION LESSON

Hello. My name is John. I want a work application. 📄 Is this the right place?	
	Yes, this is the right place. I will give you a work application, but I have a problem. I need to make a new one. Can you wait?
Yes. I will wait. ⌚	
	Thank you. Here is the application. 📄 Do you have a phone number? I will give your phone number to the company boss. 👤
Yes. My phone number is 867-5309. 📞	
	That is good. You will like this company. 🏢 It is a great place to work. The boss will call you this week.
OK I will wait for the call. Goodbye and thank you.	

## I AM HAPPY TODAY

I am happy today. 😊

It is a good day. 👍 I feel good.

Do you want to know ?

I will tell you why I am happy. 😊

I have a good reason. 👍

I start my work today. 🔑

It is my first job. 🏢

I am very happy today. 😊

## 1. CONVERSATION ABOUT FEVER AND SORE THROAT

### WADASHEEKEYSI KU SAABSAN QANDHO IYO DHUUN XANUUN



**Patient:** Good evening doctor

. Bukaan: Dhakhtar fiid wanaagsan.

**Doctor:** Good evening. You look pale and your voice is out of tune.

Dhakhtar: fiid wanaagsan Waxaad u muuqataa mid wajigiisa badalsan yahay codkiisana caadi ahayn

**Patient:** Yes doctor. I'm running a temperature and have a sore throat.

Bukaan: Haa dhakhtar. Waxaan **ku socdaa heer -kuleel iyo cuna -xanuun.**

**Doctor:** Lemme see.

Dhakhtarkii: aan fiiriye /aan eego.

**(He touches the forehead to feel the temperature.)**

**(Wuxuu taabanayaa foodda si uu u dareemo heerkulka.)**

**Doctor:** You've moderate fever.

Dhakhtar: Waxaad leedahay qandho dhexdhexaad ah.

(He then whips out a thermometer.)

(Kadib wuxuu soo saaray heerkulbeeg.)

**Patient:** This thermometer is very different from the one you used the last time.

Bukaan: Heerkulbeeggu aad buu uga duwan yahay kii aad isticmaashay markii u dambaysay. .

**Doctor:** Yes, this is a new introduction by medical equipment companies. It's much more convenient, as it doesn't require cleaning after every use.

Dhakhtar: Haa, kani waa hordhac cusub oo ay soo saareen shirkadaha qalabka caafimaadka. Aad bay uga sahlan tahay, maadaama aysan u baahnayn nadiifin adeegsi kasta kadib.

**Patient:** That's awesome.

Bukaankii: Taasi waa cajiib

**Doctor:** Yes it is.

Dhakhtar: Haa way tahay.

**(He removes the thermometer and looks at the reading.)**

**(Wuxuu ka saaraa heerkulbeegga oo fiiriyaa akhriska.)**

**Doctor:** Not too high – 99.8.

Dhakhtar: Aad uma sarreeyo - 99.8.

**(He then proceeds with measuring blood pressure.)**

**(Kadib wuxuu ku sii socdaa cabirka cadaadiska dhiigga.)**

**Doctor:** Your blood pressure is fine.

**Dhakhtar:** Cadaadiska dhiiggaagu waa fiican yahay.

**(He then checks the throat.)**

**(Kadib wuxuu hubinayaa/fiirinayaa/eegayaa cunaha.)**

**Doctor:** It looks bit scruffy. Not good.

**Dhakhtar:** Waxay u muuqataa xoogaa xoqon, Ma wanaagsan

**Patient:** Yes, it has been quite bad.

**Bukaan:** Haa, aad bay u xumayd.

**Doctor:** Do you get sweating and shivering?

**Dhakhtarkii:** Maleedahay dhidid iyo gariir

**Patient:** Not sweating, but I feel somewhat cold when I sit under a fan.

**Bukaan:** Ma dhidido, laakiin xoogaa qabow ayaan dareemaa markaan hoos fadhiisto maraawaxada.

**Doctor:** OK. You've few symptoms of malaria. I would suggest you undergo blood test. Nothing to worry about. In most cases, the test come out to be negative. It's just precautionary, as there have been spurt in malaria cases in the last month or so.

**Dhakhtar:** Waayahay Waxaad leedahay calaamado yar oo duumada ah. Waxaan kugula talin lahaa inaad marto baaritaan dhiig. Wax laga walwalo ma jiraan. Xaaladaha badankood, waa negatiibo. Waa taxaddar uun, maadaama ay soo kordheen kiisaska duumada bishii la soo dhaafay ama wax la mid ah.

**(He then proceeds to write the prescription.)**

**(Kadib wuxuu sii wadaa inuu qoro warqadda daawada.)**

**Doctor:** I'm prescribing three medicines and a syrup. The number of dots in front of each tells you how many times in the day you've to take them. For example, the two dots here mean you've to take the medicine twice in the day, once in the morning and once after dinner.

**Dhakhtar:** Waxaan qoro saddex dawo iyo sharoobo. Tirada dhibcaha ee mid walba hortiisa ayaa kuu sheegaya inta jeer ee maalintii ay tahay inaad qaadato. Tusaale ahaan, labada dhibic ee halkan micnaheedu waa inaad daawada qaadatid laba jeer maalintii, hal mar subaxdii iyo hal cashada kadib.

**Doctor:** Do you've any other questions?

**Dhakhtar:** Ma qabtaa su'aalo kale?

**Patient:** No, doctor. Thank you.

**Bukaan:** Maya, dhakhtar. Mahadsanid.

## 2. CONVERSATION ABOUT HEADACHE



**Patient:** Doctor, I have headache since yesterday evening.

**Bukaan:** Dhakhtar, madax -xanuun baa i haya ilaa fiidnimadii shalay.

**Doctor:** Have you taken any medicine so far?

**Dhakhtarkii:** Miyaad qaadatay wax daawo ah ilaa hadda?

**Patient:** Saridon, but the headache hasn't disappeared.

**Bukaan:** Saridon, laakiin madax -xanuunku ma baaba'ayn.

**Doctor:** You've a running nose. Looks like your headache is a result of sinus infection, and not the regular one that results from anxiety and fatigue. Lemme check.

**Dhakhtarkii:** Sanka ayaa kaa socda. Waxay u egtahay in madax -xanuunkaagu uu ka dhashay caabuq sanka oo uusan ahayn kii caadiga ahaa ee ka dhashay walaaca iyo daalka. Aan hubiyo.

(The doctor checks the patient thoroughly.)

(Dhakhtarku si fiican ayuu u hubinayaa bukaanka.)

**Doctor:** It's quite clear that the infection in your sinus is the reason for your headache. I'll prescribe an antibiotic to clear the infection and a pain reliever to relieve the pain.

**Dhakhtar:** Waa wax iska cad in caabuqa ku dhaca sankaga uu sabab u yahay madax xanuunkaaga. Waxaan u qori doonaa antibiyootiko si aan u nadiifiyo caabuqa iyo ka -joojiye xanuun si xanuunka loo yareeyo

**Patient:** Thank you, doctor.



Sinuses are **hollow spaces within the bones between your eyes**, behind your cheekbones, and in your forehead. They make mucus, which keeps the inside of your nose moist.

Sinusyada waa meelo godan oo ku dhex jira lafaha indhaha dhexdooda, gadaasha dhabannada, iyo foodda. Waxay sameeyaan xab, taasoo ka dhigaysa gudaha sankaga qoyan.

### 3. CONVERSATION ABOUT STOMACH ACHE



**Patient:** I've stomachache and loose motions since last night. I also vomited few times in the night.

**Bukaan:** Waxaan leeyahay calool xanuun iyo dhaqdhaqaaqyo dabacsan tan iyo xalay. Sidoo kale dhowr jeer ayaan matagay habeenkii.

**Doctor:** What did you eat yesterday?

**Dhakhtarkii:** shalay maxaad cuntay?

**Patient:** I ate some snacks on the roadside eatery. It's likely a result of that.

**Waxoogaa cunto ah ayaan ku cunay maqaayadda jidka dhinaciisa. Waxay u badan tahay inan taas sabab saday**

**Doctor:** Likely you ate contaminated food. Because of diarrhea, you've lost plenty of body fluids. You need to be hydrated. Drink water regularly. Mix some Glucon-D powder or Electral in it. Fruit juice is fine too. Avoid caffeine, dairy products, and solid foods at least till evening. And get plenty of rest.

Dhakhtar: Waxay u badan tahay inaad cuntay cunto wasakhaysan. Shuban dartiis, waxaad lumisay dheecaanno badan oo jirka ah. Waxaad u baahan tahay in lagaa biyo, Biyo si joogto ah u cab. Isku qas xoogaa budada Glucon-D ah ama koronto ku jirta. Casiirka miro sidoo kale waa fiican yahay. Ka fogow kafeyn, waxyaabaha caanaha laga sameeyo, iyo cuntooyinka adag ugu yaraan ilaa fiidkii. Oo aad u naso.

**Patient:** Any medicines, doctor.

Bukaan: Daawooyin kasta, dhakhtar.

**Doctor:** Yes, I'm prescribing few to control diarrhea.

Dhakhtar: Haa, waxaan ku qorayaa dhowr si aan u xakameeyo shubanka.

**Patient:** Thank you, doctor.

Bukaan: Waad mahadsan tahay dhakhtar.

#### **4.SITUATION: JANE MEETS A FRIEND, ALICE, AT A REUNION OF FORMER PUPILS AT THEIR OLD SCHOOL.**

Xaaladda: Jane waxay la kulantay saaxiibkeed, Alice, kulan ay isugu yimaadeen ardaydii hore ee dugsigoodii hore.

**Jane:** Hello Alice. Do you remember me?

Jane: Hello Alice. Ma i xasuusataa?

**Alice:** Hi Jane. You look well.

Alice: Hi Jane. Si fiican baad u eegtahay [u quruxbadan tahay]

**Jane:** It must be eight years since you left school.

Jane: Waxay ahayd siddeed sano tan iyo markii aad dugsiga ka tagtay.

**Alice:** That's right. You were five years below me. I was in the same year as your older sister,

Alice: Waa sax. Waxaad iga hooseysay shan sano. Waxaan ku jiray isla sanadka walaashaa kaa weyn, miyaanan ahayn? wasn't I?

**Jane:** Yes. After school I got a place at university and am studying Accountancy and Business studies.

Jane: Haa. Iskuulka ka dib, waxaan boos ka helay jaamacadda waxaanan baranayaa xisaabaadka iyo barashada ganacsiga.

**Alice:** That sounds interesting. I got a job as a translator.

Alice: Taasi waxay u egtahay mid xiiso leh. Waxaan helay shaqo ah turjumaan.

**Jane:** What languages do you speak?

Jane: Waa kuwee luqadaha aad ku hadasho?

**Alice:** Apart from English, I speak French and German.

Alice: Marka laga reebo Ingiriiska, waxaan ku hadlaa Faransiis iyo Jarmal.

**Jane:** I didn't get on well with my French teacher here at school, so I dropped the subject at the end of my fifth year.

Jane: Si fiican umaan fahmin macallinkayga Faransiiska ah ee halkan iskuulka sidaa darteed waxaan maaddada tuuray dhammaadkii sannadkii shanaad.

**Alice:** Where do you study?

Jane: Si fiican umaan fahmin macallinkayga Faransiiska ah ee halkan iskuulka ku jira, sidaa darteed waxaan maaddada ka tuuray dhammaadkii sannadkii shanaad.

**Jane:** In mugdisho. I enjoy living in London.

Jane: muqdisho. Waan ku raaxaystaa inaan ku noolaado muqdisho.

**Alice:** I sometimes travel to different parts of somalia to do translating. Next week I have an assignment in kismayo.

Alice: Mararka qaarkood waxaan u safraa meelo kala duwan oo Somalia ah ah si aan u sameeyo tarjumaad. Toddobaadka soo socda waxaan kismayo ku leeyahay shaqo.

**Jane:** Will you have time to call and visit me whilst you are in the area?

Jane: Ma heli doontaa waqti aad igu soo wacdo oo aad igu soo booqato inta aad ku sugan tahay halkaas.

**Alice:** Yes, I'd love to.

Alice: Haa, waan jeclaan lahaa.

**Jane:** I will give you my phone number. Ring me in the evening.

Jane: Waxaan ku siin doonaa lambarka taleefankayga. I soo garaac fiidkii.

**Alice:** Thank you. We'll be able to have more time to catch up and reminisce about our school.

Alice: Waad mahadsan tahay. Waxaan awood u yeelan doonnaa inaan helno waqti dheeraad ah oo aan ku gaadhno oo aan dib ugu xasuusano dugsigeenii.

*talo siin: conversation kaan kor u akhri isku day inaad erayada ku jiro intaad ortoo aad macnahooda khaamuska ka dhax radiso.*

### **SITUATION: ALICE'S FIVE YEAR OLD DAUGHTER GOES TO SCHOOL FOR THE FIRST TIME**

**Alice:** Come along Katie, we don't want to be late. Look, here is your teacher.

**Teacher:** Hello Katie, lovely to see you. Come this way and I'll show you where to hang your coat.

**Alice:** Katie is a bit nervous as it is her first day at school.

**Teacher:** Yes, I understand. A lot of children find the classroom situation a bit overwhelming at first.

**Alice:** Oh there's no need to cry Katie!

**Teacher:** Follow me and I will introduce you to the teacher of the reception class.

**Alice:** Look Katie, there is your friend Toby.

**Teacher:** I think it is a good idea for you to slip away now and leave her with her friend.

**Alice:** What time can I come and collect her?

**Teacher:** When five year old children start school, they only come for the morning session. You can collect her at 12 noon.

**Alice:** I think she will settle down now that she has seen Toby. They have met at the play group which is run for children under five, in our village.

**Teacher:** She'll be full of smiles when you see her at lunch time.

**Alice:** Thank you.

### Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

For this school conversation activity, you need to read the following conversation and then decide which option (A-D) in the following questions is the best to fill each of the gaps. When you have finished you can use the get score button to see how many of the answers you got correct.

**Situation:** Alice talks to her neighbor Nick.

**Alice:** Hello Nick. It's Katie's \_\_\_\_\_[1]\_\_\_\_\_ at school.

**Nick:** I've just taken Toby to school. He didn't want to get out of bed this morning.

**Alice:** We saw Toby. He is in the same group as Katie.

**Nick:** The teacher and assistant teacher of the reception class are wonderful.

**Alice:** They will need lots of energy.

**Nick:** Yes and they are very patient.

**Alice:** Katie \_\_\_\_\_[2]\_\_\_\_\_ when I left her.

**Nick:** Toby will make sure she is alright. He's \_\_\_\_\_[3]\_\_\_\_\_ than Katie so he knows the routine.

**Alice:** I feel really sad seeing her so upset.

**Nick:** I promise you, within minutes of your leaving she will start to make friends and \_\_\_\_\_[4]\_\_\_\_\_.

**Alice:** As it is her first term, she only attends school in the morning. I will pick her up at \_\_\_\_\_[5]\_\_\_\_\_.

**Nick:** Come in and have a cup of coffee. The morning will pass very quickly. In no time at all it will be 12 o'clock.

**Alice:** Thank you. I'd love a cup of coffee.

## SCHOOL CONVERSATION

Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the school conversation given above.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A)  First day
- B)  First year
- C)  Second year
- D)  Second day

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A)  Started to laugh
- B)  Started to cry
- C)  Started to run around
- D)  Started to shout

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A)  Play with the toys
- B)  Rub and hide
- C)  Sit and read a book
- D)  Go outside

4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?

- A)  Four o'clock
- B)  Three o'clock
- C)  Lunch time
- D)  One o'clock

5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?

- A)  Four o'clock
- B)  Three o'clock
- C)  Lunch time
- D)  One o'clock

---

Correct answers:

1:A 2B: 3:D4 A:5:C

READING SKILLS

AKHRI SHEEKADAAN KADIB SUAALAH KA JAWAB ADON FIRIN  
JAWAABAHA

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_



This is John. He's eight years old.  
He's tall and fat. He's got blonde hair and big brown eyes.  
He can ride a bike and swim.  
He can't skip and he can't dance.  
His favourite toy is a boat. It's red.  
He's got three blue yoyos and a yellow yoyo too.

1. What's his name? \_\_\_\_\_
2. How old is he? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Has he got blue eyes? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Is he fat? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Is he short? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Can he swim? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Has he got red hair? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Is his boat blue? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Has he got three yoyos? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Can he ride a bike? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Draw and colour his toys



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

*Simple* SENTENCES READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: Read each sentence. Circle the picture of the vehicle the sentence is about.

1. He rode his bike past the train tracks.



2. That blue car was fast.



3. Five people can fit in the van.




4. My dad drives a big green truck.



5. I want to ride the train to New York.



## ISKU AADI SAWIRKA IYO QORAALKA KA HADLAAYO

  
**Matching sentences and pictures**  
Kindergarten Reading Comprehension Worksheet


Draw a line from the sentence to the matching picture.

The balloon floats up into the air. 

The dog plays catch with a stick. 

The car has a loud horn. 

The flowers in the garden are pretty. 

The pizza tastes good. 

Online reading & math for K-5 [www.k5learning.com](http://www.k5learning.com)

### SCHOOL READING COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

#### **Going to School in the UK**

In Britain children start school in their fifth year. Some are nearly five whilst others have already reached their fifth birthday. The first class known as reception and, for some children, it is a daunting experience. Five-year-olds love to be physically active and move around, run, jump and dash about all day. When they are in a group of 20 or more, they have to learn to follow instructions from the adult in charge. Sit down, listen and take turns is an unfamiliar situation.

Once a child has settled into the reception class, the first year is usually a very happy one. Lots of new skills are introduced. Communal activities and socializing with the other children, learning to take turns, these are all part of the first-year experience.

As they paint, draw, bake, and enjoy sand and water play, they interact with other children and language skills develop. When they have music and movement lessons or activities in a gym, they learn to control their body movements as they stop, balance, roll-over, stretch and step slowly. Children learn to co-operate with others. In music, they have to listen for a rhythm and try to copy it using percussion instruments and join in simple tunes singing the melody.

Sitting down and listening to stories and answering questions about the story are all skills that are introduced and learnt in a child's first year at school.

Breaks in the school day, play times, can be shared with older children who are also playing at the same time. Chasing, catching, hiding, using balls and skipping ropes, falling over and getting back up, all help to get rid of pent-up energy. In some play grounds, lines and numbers are painted on the ground. Children can jump and skip along the lines and into spaces. Sometimes there are climbing frames to explore.

If a child does not go home for a meal at lunch time, the school provides hot and cold food to be eaten in the dining hall. Alternatively, a packed lunch can be brought from home.

In primary schools, the mornings are normally devoted to number work, reading skills and recording. The afternoons are less formal and more creative. Young children love dressing up in costumes and acting out adult situations. They have 'pretend' tea parties, make little cakes from plasticine and pour cups of tea for those involved.

At the end of a busy day, young children are ready to go home with a parent and tell them all about their day at school.

School Reading Comprehension

**Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.**

- 1) At what age do children start formal schooling in Britain?
  - A)  They start at seven years.
  - B)  They begin school at six.
  - C)  They start school in their fifth year.
  - D)  They start school when they are seven.
  
- 2) What name is given to the first class a five year old enters?
  - A)  It is reception.
  - B)  It is year one.
  - C)  It is beginners' year.
  - D)  It is starters' year.
  
- 3) What activity encourages language development?
  - A)  Reading books
  - B)  Creative activities, painting, drawing
  - C)  Singing
  - D)  Movement lessons
  
- 4) According to the passage how are outside playtimes made more fun?
  - A)  Children can play on grass.
  - B)  Children can sit on benches.
  - C)  They can climb trees.
  - D)  There are lines painted on the ground.
  
- 5) What types of learning do children take part in before lunch?
  - A)  Number work, reading and writing
  - B)  Painting

- C)  Running around
- D)  Listening to music

---

Correct answers:

1 C :2:A 3 B :4D :5:A

## SHORT STORY \SHEEKOOYIN GAA GAABAN

# The Lion And The Mouse

A lion was once sleeping in his den when a mouse started running up and down his body just for fun. This woke up the lion and he was quite angry. He was about to eat the mouse when the mouse pleaded with the lion to set him free. "I promise you, I will be of great help to you someday if you spare me." The lion laughed at the mouse's confidence and let him go.

One day, a few hunters came into the forest and trapped the lion in a net.. They tied him up against a tree. The lion started to roar and struggled to free himself. Soon, the mouse walked past and noticed the lion in trouble. He ran and called his friends for help. Together they gnawed on the ropes to set the lion free. They ran off into the jungle and remain friends thereafter.

**Moral: A small act of kindness can go a long way.**



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---

# The Fox And The Crane

One day, a wicked fox invited a crane for dinner. The crane was very happy with the invitation. She reached the fox's home on time and knocked at the door with her long beak. She has been excited the whole day and was extremely hungry.

The fox soon served some soup in shallow bowls for both of them. The crane was surprised and angry too, as she couldn't have soup at all. Her long beak couldn't help her drink from the bowl.

But, the fox licked up his soup quickly. Feeling cheated and humiliated, she decided to teach the fox a lesson soon.

She didn't show her anger and behaved politely with the fox. Before leaving she invited him for dinner the next day. She made rice porridge for the dinner and served it in two tall narrow vases.

She happily drank her porridge from the vase. The fox tried hard but couldn't, as the neck of the vessel was narrow. The fox understood everything. He had learned his lesson and had to go home hungry.

**Moral:** A selfish act backfires sooner or later.



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---

## GENERAL QUIZ

1. I bought a **beautiful** dress at the mall.

- preposition
- adjective
- noun

2. What did **she** ask you to do?

- conjunction
- preposition
- pronoun

3. I left my shoes **under** the kitchen table.

- adjective
- preposition
- pronoun

4. If we finish our work **quickly** we can go to the movies.

- adverb
- conjunction
- verb

5. On Saturdays I **work** from nine to five.

- verb
- preposition
- adverb

6. I want to go to a **university** in the United States.

- adjective
- preposition
- noun

7. I'm sure I've **met** your girlfriend before.

- verb
- preposition
- interjection

8. **Well**, I don't think I'll be home before 6.

- interjection
- preposition
- pronoun

9. Andy knocked on the door **but** nobody answered.

- adverb
- adjective
- conjunction

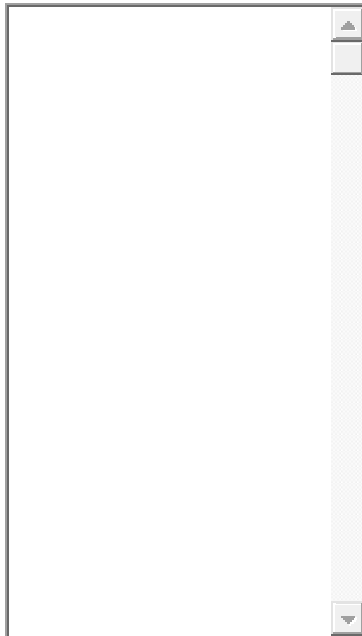
10. **After** lunch let's go out for a coffee.

- pronoun
- preposition
- verb

Your score is:

[Start Again](#)

Correct answers:



---

## ANSWES

1. adjective
2. pronoun
3. preposition
4. adverb

5. verb

6. noun

7. verb

8. interjection

9. conjunction

10. preposition

## INTERMEDIATE CLASS PART 2

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR

English grammar has two main divisions: (1) **The Sentence.** and (2) **The Parts of Speech,**

Words in a sentence are divided into different kinds according to their function in it. We call them **part of speech**

#### THE SENTENCE

Now let us look briefly at the second major division of English grammar-

##### **The Sentence.**

A sentence is a group of words joined together to express a complete thought.

Every sentence is made up of four main parts:

##### **Parts of Sentences:**

- **Subject**
- **Predicate**
- **Object**
- **Complement**

##### **Subject:**

**The subject of a sentence is the person, place or thing whom we talk about or is performing the action of the sentence.**

- **The man . . . / builds a house.**

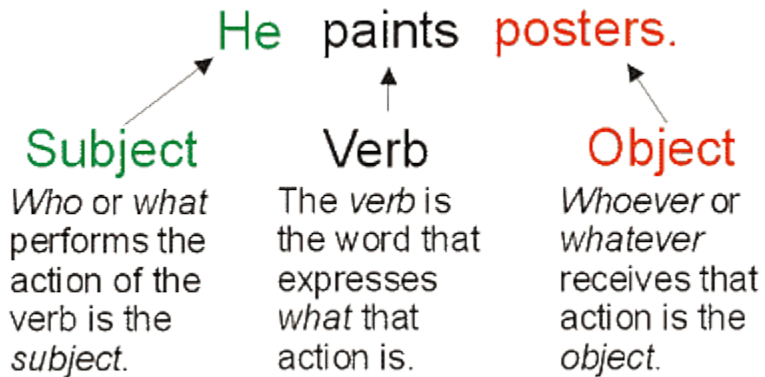
**The man = waa qaybta subject.**

builds a house. = waa qaybta prediacate

ogow subject waa faacil kan ficilka sameeyey [the doer the action]

object waa ki ficilka lagu sameeyey [receive the action]

The subject is the person or thing doing something. The object is having something done to it



object= ficilka kan lagu sameeyey.

## SUBJECT and OBJECT PRONOUNS

Posted: November 22, 2013 in V razred

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## SUBJECT and OBJECT PRONOUNS

subject (nominative case)	object (objective case)
I	me
you	you
he she it	him her it
we	us
you	you
they	them

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Pronouns are words we use in the place of a full noun.

We have **subject** and **object** pronouns:

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Object</b>
I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

We use *he/him* to refer to men, and *she/her* to refer to women.

This is Jack. He's my brother. I don't think you have met **him**.

This is Angela. She's my sister. Have you met **her** before?

### **Subject pronouns**

We use subject pronouns as **subject of the verb**:

**I** like your dress.

**You** are late.

**He** is my friend

**It** is raining

**She** is on holiday

**We** live in England.

**They** come from London.

### **Object pronouns**

We use object pronouns:

- as the object of the verb:

Can you help **me** please?

I can see **you**.

She doesn't like **him**.

We saw **them** in town yesterday, but they didn't see **us**.

**Predicate:** waxay ka hadashaa wax ku saabsan faacilka [subject]

**The predicate says something about the subject. It consists of the 'verb' and the 'complement' which comes after the verb.**

- the man / builds **a house**.

The subject and predicate make up the two basic structural parts of any complete sentence.

## What is an Object?

**An object is a noun or pronoun that gives meaning to the subject and the verb in a sentence.**

An object often follows the subject and verb in a sentence.

- Ali wrote **the poem**.
- *Tom ate many cookies.*

In this easy example, the doer of the action is *Tom*, the action is *ate*, and the receiver of the action is the *many cookies*.

Therefore,

- **Subject** = Tom
- **Verb** = ate
- **Object** = many cookies

**There are two types of objects: direct and indirect.**

**Direct object:** The direct object receives the action of the sentence. The direct object is usually a noun, pronoun, clause or phrase that follows transitive verbs (action verbs that require something or someone to receive the action).

You can identify the direct object by using this simple formula:

**Subject + verb + who? or what? = DIRECT OBJECT**

- The man builds **a house**.
- The man builds **it**.

The subject is “The man,” and the verb is “builds.” Next ask yourself the question “who or what?” about the verb “builds.” What does the subject, the man, build? He builds a house. Therefore, the direct object is “**a house**.” Because it receives the action of the sentence.

## Indirect object:

**The indirect object indicates to whom or for whom the action of the sentence is being done. The indirect object is usually a noun or pronoun.**

Indirect objects are seen infrequently. In order to have an indirect object, there is a direct object. The

indirect object typically precedes the direct object and is identified by asking who or what receives the direct object.

- The man builds **his family** a house.
- The man builds **them** a house.

“The man” is the subject, and “builds” is the verb. Ask the question “builds what?” “A house” is the direct object. To determine the indirect object, ask who received the direct object. “**His family**” is the indirect object.

### Subject complement:

**A subject complement is a noun, pronoun, adjective, clause or phrase that follows a linking verb, such as is, are or was and complements or completes the subject of a sentence by describing or renaming it and is part of the predicate.**

- The man is a good **father**. (father = noun which renames the subject)
- The man seems **kind**. (kind = adjective which describes the subject)
- 

### Confusing direct objects with subject complements

It is easy to mistake a direct object for a subject complement. It is important to note that only action verbs can have direct objects. Therefore, if the verb is a linking one, the word that answers the question “what” or “who” is a subject complement.

- The chauffeur accidentally locked **his keys** in his limousine.

“Chauffeur” is the subject, and “locked” is the action verb. What did the chauffeur lock? Answer: **his keys, the direct object.**

- The chauffeur was **happy** to find a spare key.  
“Chauffeur” is the subject and “was” is the linking verb. The chauffeur was what? Answer: **happy, the subject complement.**

## KINDS OF SENTENCES

sentence are FOUR Kinds

1. **A Declarative Sentence.**
2. **An Imperative Sentence.**
3. **An Interrogative Sentence.**
4. **An Exclamatory Sentence.**

A sentence can convey a statement, a question, an exclamation, or a command. There are four types of sentences:

### 1: **A Declarative Sentence.**

A declarative sentence states a fact and ends with a **period (full stop)**. For example:

- He has every attribute of a dog except loyalty. (Politician Thomas P Gore)
- I wonder if other dogs think poodles are members of a weird religious cult. (Comedian Rita Rudner)

(Remember that a statement which contains an **indirect question** (like this example) is not a question.)

## 2: An Imperative Sentence.

An imperative sentence is a command or a polite request. It ends with an exclamation mark or a period (full stop). For example:

- When a dog runs at you, whistle for him. (Philosopher Henry David Thoreau, 1817-1862)

## 3: An Interrogative Sentence.

An interrogative sentence asks a question and ends with a question mark. For example:

- Who knew that dog saliva can mend a broken heart? (Author Jennifer Neal)

## 4: An Exclamatory Sentence.

An exclamatory sentence expresses excitement or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark. For example:

- In Washington, it's dog eat dog. In academia, it's exactly the opposite! (Politician Robert Reich)

## The Four Sentence Types

### declarative sentence

(makes a statement)



A lie told often enough becomes the truth.

### interrogative sentence

(asks a question)

What is history but a fable agreed upon?



### imperative sentence

(gives a command)

Get in your tanks.



### exclamatory sentence

(expresses emotion)

Ouch! That hurts!



## The Parts of Speech.



All words in the English language may be divided into eight main groups or "parts of speech":

1. nouns,
2. pronouns,
3. adjectives,
4. verbs,
5. adverbs,
6. prepositions,
7. conjunctions,
8. interjections.

**1 A noun** is a word that names a person, place, thing, condition, feeling or event. There are

- 1) common nouns

- 2) proper nouns.
- 3) Collective noun
- 4) Material noun
- 5) Abstract noun

2 a. **A common noun** names any of a class of persons, places, things, conditions, feelings, or events.

A] Examples: boy, girl, city, king state, country, mountain, river, love, joy, peace. A common noun never begins with a capital letter except at the beginning of a sentence or when used with a proper noun. Examples: Snake River, School.

b. **A proper noun** is the official name of a person, place, or thing.

B] Examples: David, Mary, Dallas, Nairobi, Egypt, Ahmed, and muqdisho. A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.

2: **A pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun.

A] Examples: **I, you, he, she, it, we, they, them, this, that, these, those, who, which, what.**

Sentence: "**I** love you."

The pronoun "**I**" is always capitalized.

3: **An adjective** is a word that describes or limits a noun or a pronoun.

A] Examples: **a, an, the, one, my, our, your, her, his, its, their, red, big, good, tall, short.**

Sentence: "Your mother is a good woman."

4 **A verb** is a word that expresses action or state of being.

A] Examples of action verbs: **run, walk, fly, teach, learn, eat, sleep, work.** "They walk to school."

B] State of being verbs: **be, is, am, are, feel, appear, sound, seem.**

Sentence: "They are tall."

5] **An adverb** is a word that describes or limits a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

18 Examples: **then, today, now, tomorrow, soon, here, there, everywhere, quickly, beautifully, carefully, well, hardly, nearly, completely.**

Sentence: "They walk quickly."

6] A **preposition** is a word that shows the relationship between a word that comes before it, and a noun or pronoun that follows it.

A] Examples: **in, at, by, near, to, from, into, before, after, during, until, like.**

Sentence: "John ran to school."

7] A **conjunction** is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses to one another.

A] Examples: **and, but, yet.**

Sentence: "The son was hungry and needed money." The conjunction "**and**" links the first part of the sentence with the second part.

8] An **interjection** is a word, or group of words, used to express sudden and strong feeling.

A] Examples: **Ah! Oh! Wow! Oh no!**

Sentence: "Oh! How I want to go home!"

**N/B** By learning the eight parts of speech and their meanings, you have taken a big step toward mastering the English language.

*Part of speech oof aah faahinsan book 3 ka fiiri advance level*

## THE INDEFINITE ARTICLES **A, AN**

### Using Indefinite Article – A

- **A** is used in front of singular countable nouns ( a person, animal or thing ) which are not specific.
- We don't use **a** before *uncountable* or *plural nouns*.
- If a noun starts with a **consonant sound** (*b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.*), “a” comes before the noun.

### Examples:

- **a** dog
- **a** chicken
- **a** boy
- **a** teacher
- **a** girl
- **a** lesson
- **a** website

### Using Indefinite Article – An

- **An** is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.
- We don't use **a** before *uncountable* or *plural nouns*.
- If the noun starts with a **vowel sound** (*a, e, i, o, u*), “an” comes before the noun.

### Examples:

- **an** umbrella
- **an** owl
- **an** apple
- **an** image
- **an** hour
- **an** enemy
- **an** author
- **an** army

- **Using Definite Article – The**

- We use ‘**the**’ in front of all nouns ( It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable ) to describe someone or something specific or unique.

- **the** Moon
- **the** world
- **the** Sun
- **the** atmosphere
- **the** rain
- **the** South



# How to Use Articles

## A-AN-THE



### A

- **"A"** is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.
- We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun.



E.g. a dog, a chicken, a boy, a teacher, a girl, a lesson, a website, etc.

### An

- **"AN"** is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.
- We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun.

E.g. an umbrella, an owl, an image, an hour, an enemy, an author, etc.

### The

- We use **'THE'** in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique.

E.g. the Moon, the world, the Sun, the atmosphere, the rain, the South, the West, the North, etc.



[www.eslforums.com](http://www.eslforums.com)



# USING A, AN, THE

A	An	The
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>A</b> is used in front of singular countable nouns ( a person, animal or thing ) which are not specific.</li><li>• We don't use <b>a</b> before uncountable or plural nouns.</li><li>• If a noun starts with <b>a</b> consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun.</li><li>• Examples: a cat a bird a child a doctor</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>An</b> is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.</li><li>• We don't use <b>an</b> before uncountable or plural nouns.</li><li>• If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun.</li><li>• Examples: an apple an egg an ant an orange</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• We use '<b>the</b>' in front of all nouns ( It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable ) to describe someone or something specific or unique.</li><li>• Examples: the earth the world the sky the air the weather</li></ul>

## What Does 'First Person' Mean

### First Person

The term "first person" refers to the speaker himself or a group that includes the speaker (i.e., "I," "me," "we," and "us").

## First Person



## Second Person



you

## Third Person



he

it

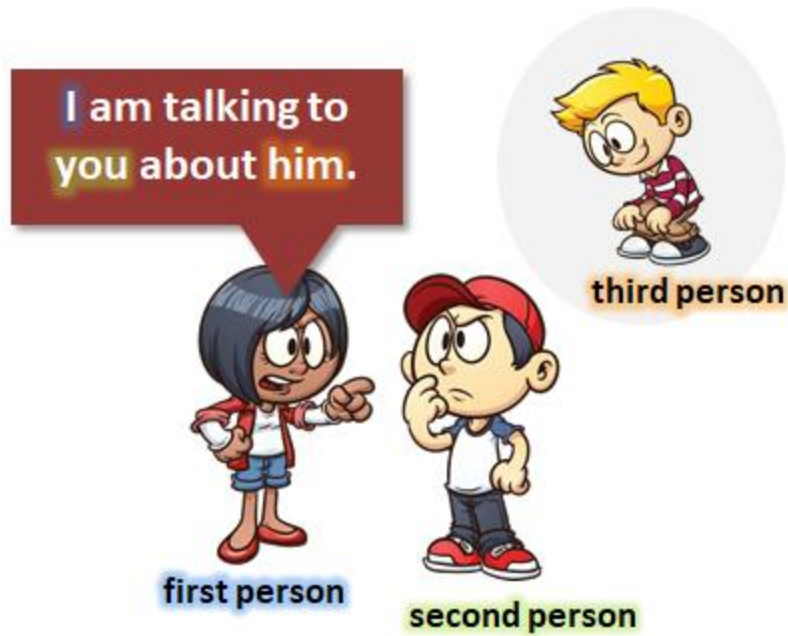
she

they

### First Person in Grammar

In grammar, the personal pronouns ("I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we," "they") are grouped into one of three categories:

- First person: "I" and "we"
- Second person: "you"
- Third person: "He/She/It" and "They"



**Note:** Second person refers to the speaker's audience (i.e., "you"). Third person refers to everybody else (e.g., "he," "him," "she," "her," "it," "they," "them"), including all other nouns.

## WH Question Words

We use question words to ask certain types of questions (question word questions).

We often refer to these words as *WH words* because they include the letters *WH* (for example *WHY*, *HOW*).

question word	Function	example sentence
---------------	----------	------------------

what	asking for information about something	What is your name?
	asking for repetition or confirmation	What? I can't hear you. You did what?
what...for	asking for a reason, asking why	What did you do that for?
when	asking about time	When did he leave?
where	asking in or at what place or position	Where do they live?
which	asking about choice	Which colour do you want?
who	asking what or which person or people (subject)	Who opened the door?
whom	asking what or which person or people (object)	Whom did you see?
whose	asking about ownership	Whose are these keys? Whose turn is it?

why	asking for reason, asking what...for	Why do you say that?
why don't	making a suggestion	Why don't I help you?
how	asking about manner	How does this work?
	asking about condition or quality	How was your exam?
how + adj/adv	asking about extent or degree	see examples below
how far	Distance	How far is Pattaya from Bangkok?
how long	length (time or space)	How long will it take?
how many	quantity (countable)	How many cars are there?
how much	quantity (uncountable)	How much money do you have?
how old	Age	How old are you?

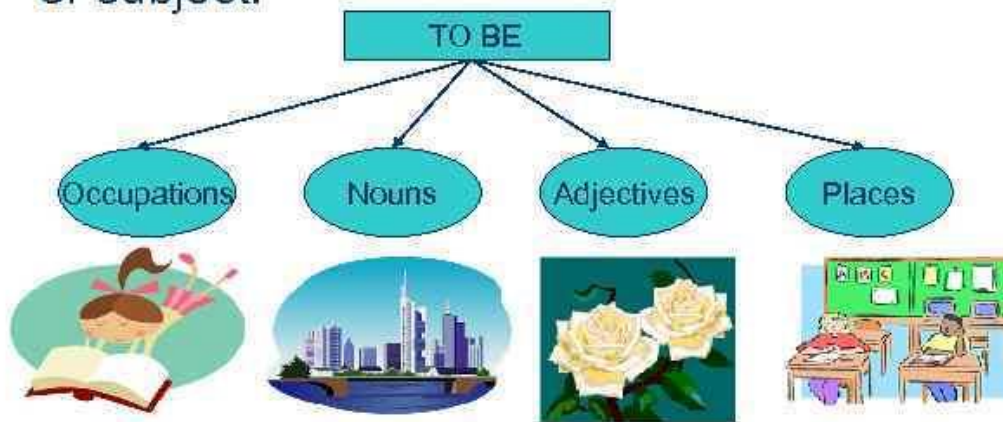
how come (informal)	asking for reason, asking why	How come I can't see her?
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### **PRESENT TENSE TO BE.**

PRESENT TENSE TO BE | the verb BE has three forms: AM, IS, ARE, which we have to use according to the pronoun or subject. TO BE Occupations Nouns Adjectives Places

# PRESENT TENSE TO BE

- The verb **BE** has three forms: **AM**, **IS**, **ARE**, which we have to use according to the pronoun or subject.



## AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES +

Subject	Verb Form	Example
I	AM	<i>I am a teacher.</i>
You	ARE	<i>You are a student.</i>
He	IS	<i>He is in the lab.</i>
She	IS	<i>She is my sister.</i>
It	IS	<i>It is a city.</i>
We	ARE	<i>We are friends.</i>
They	ARE	<i>They are doctors.</i>

## NEGATIVE SENTENCES -

You can make negative sentences similar to the sentences before. **The only different is to add NOT after am, is, are,** as you can see in the following chart.



She is not sad



They are not in the school

## NEGATIVE SENTENCES -

I am <b>not</b>	I`m not
He She It → <b>is not</b>	He`s not = He <b>isn`t</b> She`s not = She <b>isn`t</b> It`s not = It <b>isn`t</b>
We You They → <b>are not</b>	We`re not = We <b>aren`t</b> You`re not = You <b>aren`t</b> They`re not = They <b>aren`t</b>

**Faafahin kusaabsan tense waxay ku imanaysaa book 3 advence level**

## CONVERSATION

### LEARNING LANGUAGES BARASHADA LUUQADAHA

**A. Do you like learning languages?**  
**: majeceshahay barashada luuqadaha**

**B. Yes, I do. I love traveling and talking to the local people in their mother tongue.**

**:haa, waan jeclahay. Ani waxaan jeclahay safrida iyo kula hadlida dadka deegaanka luuqadooda hooyo.**

**A. What is your mother language?**  
**: maxay tahay luuqadaada hooyo.**

**B. I speak English.**  
**: waxaan ku hadlaa English.**

**A. What second language are you learning**  
**: maxay tahay luuqad labaada aad baranyso**

**B. I'm learning Spanish. I fell in love with Spanish when I traveled to Spain last year.**  
**: ani waxaan baranayaa isbanish,jecel ayaan u qaaday isbanish ka markii aan u safray spain sanadkii lasoo dhaafay.**

**A. Is that language popular in your country?**  
**Luuqadaasi ma caan baa wadankiina.**

**B. Yes. People in my country come from every corner of the world and Spanish is the second popular language spoken here according to the statistic.**  
**: haa dadka wadankayga waxay ka imaadeen dhinac walba aduuunka isbanish kana waa luuqada labaad ee ugu caansan ee lagu hadlo halkaan sida warbixinada lagu ogaaday.**

**A. How often do you use that language?**

**:side badanaa u isticmaashaa luuqadaas.**

**B. Quite a lot. I see Spanish people every day in the restaurant, bank or supermarket.**

**: aad wax badan. waxaan ku arkaa dadka isbanishka maalin walba muqaaxiyaha dhaxdooda, bangiyada ama dukaamaha waa wayn**

**A. How long have you been learning that language?**

**: mudo intee dhan ayaan baraneysay luuqadaas**

**B: I've been learning it for 5 years. I'm in advanced class now.**

**: waxaan baranaayey iyada 5 sano. waxaan ahay hada fasalka sare.**

**A. Why do you choose to learn that language?**

**:sababtee u dooratay inaad barato luuqadaas**

**B. I'm interested in Spanish culture, and I'd like to use language as a tool to discover Spanish cultural values.**

**: waxaan xiiseeyaa dhsqanka isbaanish iyo waxaan jeclahayinaan u isticmaalo aan luuqadaas qalab[tool] aan kusoo saaro qiimaha dhanka isbaanishka.**

**A. Who is your teacher?**

**: yuu ahaa macalinkaaga.**

**B. An old Spanish teacher. She can also speak English fluently.**

**: macalin isbaanish ah oo da ah. waxay ku hadli jirtay English si fasiix ah.**

**A. Why do people learn a second language?**

**:maxay dadka u bartaan luuqada labaad**

**B. There are many purposes. Some learn to do business, some learn to travel, some just learn for fun.**

**:waxaa jira sababooyin badan. Qaar waxay u bartaan in ay ganacsi kusameeyaan,qaar waxay u bartaan iney ku safraan,qaar waxay u bartaan si ciyaar ah.**

## **MY CHILDHOOD** **CARUURNIMADEYDII**

**A: Did you have a happy childhood?**

**: Malahayd caruurnimo farxsan.**

**B: Yes, I did. I enjoyed playing hide and seek with my peers.**

**: haa wan lahaa.ani waxaan ku raaxeysan jiray laciyaarida dhuu dhuumashaalooga kuwa ila da da ah.**

**A: Did you experience your childhood in a city or countryside?**

**: masoo maray caruurnimadaadii caasimad ama baadiyo.**

**B: I spent my childhood in a rural area where I could see vast rice fields.**

**: waxaan kusoo qaatay caruurnimadeydii meel baadiyo ah. Meeshaa soo aan ka arki jiray dooxada bariiska ee balaaran**

**A: Did you usually skip class when you were a child?**

**: badanaa ma ganbin jirtay fasalka markaad caruurta ahyd.**

**B: Yes, I did, and many of my friends did, too.**

**: haa, waan sameeyey, kuwa badan oo asxaabtayda ah way sameeyeen sidoo kale**

**A: Who were you with when you were a child?**

**: yaad la joogtay markaad cunuga ahayd.**

**B: I was with my beloved family.**

**: waxab la joogay qoyskeygii aan jeclaa.**

**A: What did you want to be when you were a child?**

**: maxaad rabtay inaad noqoto markaad cunuga ahayd**

**B: I dreamed of being a fashion designer.**

**: waxaan ku riyoonjiray inaan noqdo farshaxaneyste wax naqshadeeya.**

**A: Who did you love the most when you were a child?**

**:yaad jecleed in badan markaad cunuga ahayd.**

**B: I loved my mom the most since she was always there and took care of me.**

**: waxaan jeclaa hooyadey in badan waxay ahayd mar walba xageyga iyo iney iga taxadarto aniga.**

**A: Who was your childhood hero?**

**: yuu ahaa caruurnimadaadii halyeeyga ama geesiga**

**B: Robin Hood, he took money from the rich and gave it to the poor.**

**: robin hood, waxuu lacagta ka qaadi jiray tujaarta waxuuna siin jiray faqiiriinta**

**A: What reminds you of your childhood?**

**:maxaa ku xasuus galiyo caruurnimadaadii.**

**B: Green rice fields which I happen to see everywhere remind me of my beautiful childhood.**

**: dooxada cagaarka ee bariiska tasoo dhici jirtay inaan ka arko meel walba aya I xasuus galiso caruurnimadeydii quruxda badneed.**

**A: Did you change a lot when you grew up?**

**: ma is badashay wax badan markaad kortay.**

**B: Yes, of course. I'm more mature now both physically and mentally.**

**: haa dabcan.wax badan ayaan qaan gaaray hada labadaba jir ahaan iyo maskax ahaan.**

**A: Why is childhood important?**

**: maxay caruurnimadaadi muhiim u ahyd.**

**B: Because it shapes people into who they will become.**

**: maxaa yeelay waxay dhistaa ama u qaabeysaa dadka waxa ay noqon rabaan**

## **GOAL/ AMBITION**

### **HIIGSI**

**A: What is your current short-term goal?**

**: Mxay tahay hada hiigsigaaga dhaw.**

**B: I'm determined to get a scholarship to study post-graduate abroad.**

**: waxaan go aan saday inaan helo deeq wax barasho inan so baro degree ga labaad dibada.**

A: When did you start thinking about this goal?

: goormaad bilowday inaan ka fikirto wax kusaabsan hiigsigaan.

B: I started thinking about it when I left university.

Waxaan bilaabay inan kafikiro goortaan/markaan jamacada ka baxay

A: What difficulties do you have in order to achieve it?

: maxay ahaa yeen caqabadaha aad la kulantay si aad ugu guuleysato

B: Spending a lot of time searching it, I haven't found any scholarship that fits my needs.

: isticmaalka wqti badan raa dinteeda, ma arkin deeqa wax barasho oo ku haboon baahideyda

A: Do you need any help to achieve that goal?

: ma u baahneed caawimaad si aad ugu guuleysato hiigsigaas.

B: I really need spiritual encouragement from my family and friends.

: ani run ahaan tii waxan u baahnaa dhiiri galin dimeed dhanka qoyskeyga iyo asxaabteyda

A: Do your parents support you to achieve that goal?

: waalid kaaga miyey ku cawinayeen si aad ugu guuleysato hiigsigaas.

B: Yes, they do. They're always by my side and support me when needed.

: haa, way sameeyeen. Ayaga mar walba waxay ahaayeen garab kayga way i caawin jireen markaan u baahdo.

A: Do you think it's important to set goals?

: ma u maleeneysaa iney muhiim tahay in hiigsi la sameysto.

B: Sure. We all need to have some goals to drive ourselves towards them. Setting goals is a necessary step to do in order to succeed in doing something.

:xaqiiq. Anaga dhan waxaan u baahanahay inaan la haano hiigsi oo nafteena ku hago hiigsigaas.

Inaad hiigsi lahaataa waa talaabo lagama maar maan si aad u gu guuleysato waxa aad sameeneyso.

A: What are the important qualities to achieve goals?

: maxay

B: Well, you need to be persistent to what you desire to get. Commitment and patience are needed, too

### **Phone Conversation**

A. Do you usually talk on the phone?

B. Yes, I do. It's a good way to keep in touch.

A. What was your favorite phone conversation?

B. It was when I talked to my interviewer. He did give me the good news that I got the job.

A. When did you have the conversation?

B. I don't remember exactly, but It's been 2 years so far, I guess.

A. Who did you talk to?

B. I talked to the owner of the restaurant where I'm working as a cashier.

A. What did you talk about?

B. He offered me the position and congratulated me.

A. Why did you find the conversation interesting?

B. Actually, it was more exciting than interesting. I was waiting for it for so long, and finally, he did make it come true.

A. Do you prefer talking directly or talking on the phone?

B. Personally, talking directly is much better to me since it's more lively and authentic.

A. Who do you usually talk to on the phone?

B. I talk to my mom almost every day. I will be missing the conversation every evening with mom if one day she stops calling me.

A. What are the differences between talking directly and phoning?

B. Well, talking directly seems more exciting since you can see facial expression, eye contact while talking on the phone, you can only listen to the voice.

## COMMUNICATION

A: What're your favorite means of communication?

Maxay yihiin habka aad ugu jeceshahay isgaarsiinta?

B: I prefer talking directly to people.

Waxaan doorbidaa inaan toos ula hadlo dadka.

A: How do you keep in touch with your friends?

Sideed ula xiriiri kartaa asxaabtaada?

B: I'm so busy that I don't often hang out with friends, so I usually get in touch with them using social networks or phone.

Aad baan u mashquulsan nahay oo aalaaba saaxiibada ma wada joogno, sidaa darteed waxaan inta badan la soo xiriiraa iyaga oo isticmaalaya shabakadaha bulshada ama telefoonka.

A: Do you get in touch with your family by phone?

Ma kula xiriirtaa qoyskaaga taleefan?

B: Yes, I do. I live away from my family, so phone would be an ideal means of communication.

Haa, waan sameeyaa. Waxaan ku noolahay meel ka fog qoyskayga, sidaas darteed taleefanku wuxuu noqon lahaa habka ugu fiican ee isgaarsiinta

A: Do you usually write letters or emails?

Caadi ahaan ma qortaa warqado ama emayl?

B: I used to write letters when the Internet hasn't been used widely. Now I prefer emails.

Waxaan qori jiray waraaqo markii Internetka aan si weyn loo isticmaalin. Hadda waxaan doorbidayaa emaylka.

A: What are some advantages of using a mobile phone?

Maxay yihiin faa'iidooyinka qaarkood ee isticmaalka taleefanka gacanta?

B: That's the easiest means of communication, I think. Mobile phones are portable. Just dial the numbers and you can immediately get connected with anyone you want.

Taasi waa habka ugu fudud ee isgaarsiinta, waxaan qabaa. Telefoonada gacanta waa la qaadan karaa. Kaliya garaac nambarada waxaadna isla markaaba la xiriiri kartaa qof kasta oo aad rabto

A: Do you like handwriting letters?

Ma jeceshahay waraaqaha gacanta lagu qoro

B: Yes, I do. I like to keep handwriting letters as keepsakes or reminder .

Haa, waan sameeyaa. Waxaan jecelahay inaan waraaqaha gacanta u haysto xasuus.

A: Do you use social networks?

Ma isticmaashaa shabakadaha bulshada

B: Yes, the youth now can hardly live without social networks.

Haa, dhallinta hadda si dhib leh ayey ku noolaan nayaan la'aanteed shabakadaha bulshada

A: Do you need communication skills using social networks?

Ma u baahan tahay xirfado isgaarsiineed si aad u adeegsato shabakadaha bulshada?

B: Sure. Even in social networks.

Hubaal. Xitaa shabakadaha bulshada dhaxdooda.

A: How have social networks changed communication?

Sidee shabakadaha bulshada u bedeleen isgaarsiinta?

B: People prefer talking online rather than directly. Because of the illusion of social networks, people tend to forget the necessary skills to communicate with others in real life.

Dadku waxay doorbidaan kuhadalka khadka tooska ah halkii ay toos uga hadli lahaayeen. Sababtoo ah dhalanteedka shabakadaha bulshada, dadku waxay iloobaan xirfadaha lagama maarmaanka u ah inay kula xiriiraan dadka kale nolosha dhabta ah.

A: Do you have good communication skills in your opinion?

Ma leedahay xirfado isgaarsiineed oo wanaagsan fikraddaada?

B: Maybe yes. People are quite happy talking to me.

Haa waa laga yaabaa Dadku aad ayey ugu faraxsan yihiin inay ila hadlaan

## FAMILY

**A:** How many people are there in your family?

**B:** There are 5 people in my family: my father, mother, brother, sister, and me.

**A:** Does your family live in a house or an apartment?

**B:** We live in a house in the countryside.

**A:** What does your father do?

**B:** My father is a doctor. He works at the local hospital.

**A:** How old is your mother?

**B:** She is 40 years old, 1 year younger than my father.

**A:** Do you have any siblings? What's his/her name?

**B:** Yes, I do. I have 1 elder brother, David, and 1 younger sister, Mary.

**A:** Are you the oldest amongst your brothers and sisters?

**B:** No, I'm not. I'm the second child in my family.

**A:** What does your mother/father like?

**B:** My father likes playing football and my mother likes cooking.

**A:** Do your parents let you stay out late?

**B:** Of course not. They always ask me to get home before 10 pm each night.

**A:** Do you stay with your parents?

**B:** Right now, no, but I used to.

**A:** Does your family usually have dinner together?

**B:** Yes, we do. My mom always prepares delicious meals for us.

### **SUCCESS OR ACHIEVEMENT**

**A:** What success or achievement did you achieve or reach?

**B:** I don't know if it matters to someone or not, but passing the entrance exam to university was a huge success for me.

**A:** When did you get that success?

**B:** I got it 6 years ago. It's been 2 years since I left university.

**A:** Was there anyone who supported you?

**B:** My family supported me a lot. My mom prepared good meals for me while my dad helped me with hard math problems.

**A:** Was it hard to get that success?

**B:** It was hard for me since I wasn't good at academic subjects at all.

**A:** What were some difficulties in achieving success?

**B:** The period before the exam was quite stressful. I was so obsessed with it that I had a serious headache.

**A:** How did you get it?

**B:** I stuck to books day and night. I just stopped reading and writing when I felt I knew thoroughly about the matters.

**A:** How did you feel when you were successful?

**B:** I was over the moon then. I was looking forward to campus life.

**A:** How did your life change after that success?

**B:** I had a chance to learn my favorite major at my desired university and then got a high-paying job

**A:** What is your key to success?

**B:** I don't particularly have any key to success. Just work hard and try your best, everything good will come.

## **PART THREE**

### **ADVANCE CLASS**

#### **Expressing opinions, likes, and dislikes**

#### **Conversation: Getting acquainted [isbarsho]**

**L a u r e n:** Hi—you must be Sarah. I can **tell** from your picture. I'm Lauren. **Finally**, we meet! **So** were going to be **roomies** this semester!

**S a r a h:** Yes, I recognize you from your photo, too! I'm so glad to meet you in person—and I see from your T-shirt that you **like** baseball. I'm a **big fan**, too!

**L a u r e n:** Well, the T-shirt was a **going-away present** from my brother, who's a baseball player. Look on the back—it has a photo of all the players on his team. They **actually** won the city championship this summer.

**S a r a h:** That's **awesome. I tell you,** I'm not very athletic, but **I love** to watch baseball, **even if** it's a **Little League** game. You **could say** I'm a professional spectator. What about you, do you play a sport?

**L a u r e n:** Yes, I play tennis. **As a matter of fact,** I have a **scholarship,** and I'm going to play for the university Now tell me, what else do you **like to do?**

**Sarah:** Well—what I **like** to do best is dance. I'm studying classical ballet, but I also **like to** dance to popular music.

**L a u r e n:** **Cool.** We have a lot **in common. I like** to dance, too. Think you'll be **up for** checking out the local clubs this weekend?

**S a r a h:** Oh, **yeah.** And the restaurants, too. **Speaking of which—**[ **while we are talking about this subject''**] are you hungry? I'd **love** to **grab a bite** before it gets too late. I'm starving!

**L a u r e n:** **Are you kidding me?** I'm always **up for** going out! How about trying the place up the street? I'm kind of hungry for a good hamburger.

**Later:**

**Sarah:** Lauren, **what do you think of** our room?

**L a u r e n:** **To be honest with you,** I really **can't stand** that dark color on the walls. It's, **like,** really **depressing.** I prefer light colors. **Plus,** I'd **like** to change the rug and the bedspreads. Do you **like** them?

**Sarah:** No, **I** agree with you. They're **horrible.** With a couple of coats of paint and a few small changes, we'll make this room comfortable and cozy. Everybody will want to **hang out** here.

**L a u r e n:** **Man,** I'm so relieved! I think we're really going to **get along.** I'm going to call my mom right now and tell her how **cool** my new **roomie** is

## Improving your conversation

### Like

**Like** has a number of different meanings and uses. **What do you like?** asks what things a person finds pleasing.

Do you like ice cream?

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

What kind of ice cream do you **like**?

I **like** vanilla. My sister **likes** chocolate.

What do you **like to do**? asks what activities a person enjoys.

What do you **like to do** on weekends?

I **like to** relax and go out with friends.

**Would you like . . . ?** is a polite way of asking what someone wants.

What **would you like** for your birthday? I **would like** a big party.

What **would you like** to do today?

I **would like** to go to the movies with you.

**I m/she's/he's/etc. like . . .** is often inserted into a conversation to emphasize what someone is currently feeling or thinking. This is especially common among young people.

I'm **like** really mad at him.

It's **like** the worst movie I've ever seen.

### Love

**Love**, when it refers to a person or people, indicates deep affection. When love begins, there is often a feeling of great excitement, called **being in love**.

Her husband **loves** her, but she is no longer **in love with** him.

**Love**, when it refers to a thing, indicates a thing or an activity that a person finds very

pleasing.

**Do you like** ice cream? Yes, I **love** it!/No, I don't **like** it.

**Do you like** to go shopping? Yes, I **love** it!/No, I don't **like** to.

**Would you like** to dance? I'd **love** to!/I'm sorry; I promised someone else.

**What do you think of. . . ?**

What do you **think of** this? is a way of asking someone's opinion of something.

What do you **think of** the new teacher?

She's strict, but I **think** she's great. I **like** her.

**Are you kidding me?**

**Are you kidding me?** is an expression that indicates that something is so true—or untrue—that it doesn't need to be said.

Do you like to dance? **Are you kidding me?** I'd rather dance than eat!

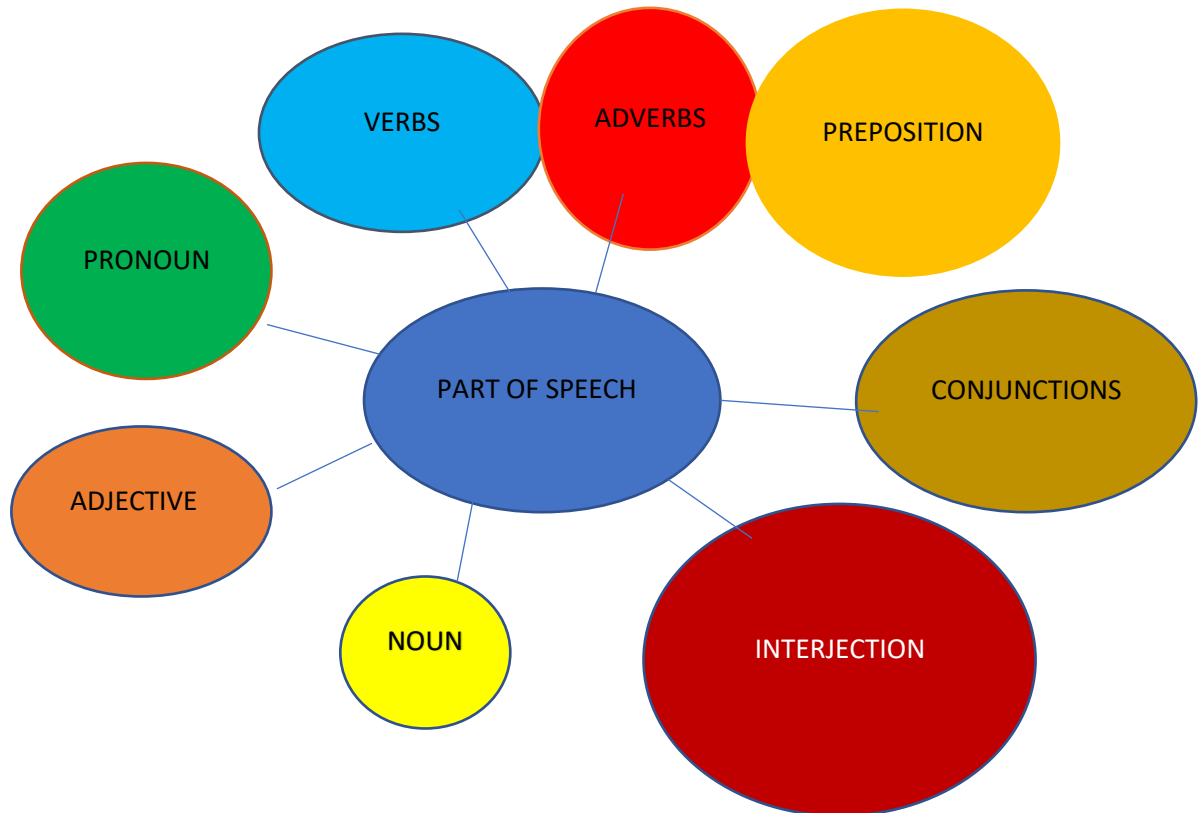
Would you like to go shopping **Are you kidding me?** I have to study!  
tomorrow?

---

**BOOK 3**

**ADVANCE LEVEL**

## Parts Of Speech



**Grammar** describes how we put words together. Each word in a sentence belongs to a particular set or **class**, depending on how it is used. These classes are called **parts of speech**.

**Sentences** are made up of **words**. A sentence can be made up of any number of words.

1. Noun
2. Pronoun
3. Adjective
4. Verb
5. Adverb
6. Preposition
7. Conjunction
8. Interjection.

## 9. Noun

Any naming word (person, place, thing, or idea) is called a Noun. Sometimes many students think a noun is the name of a person or place only but it can be a thing, idea, feeling, etc.

Let us see some examples of nouns; John, boy, country, United Kingdom, New York City, Cow, army, iron, honesty, etc. Nouns are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- John is a good boy.
- The United Kingdom is my favourite country.
- My brother lives in New York City.
- The Cow is roaming in the field.
- The army protects its homeland.
- Iron is very useful for human life.
- Honesty is a good virtue.

**There are five kinds of nouns in English. They are:**

1. Proper noun
2. Common noun

3. Collective
4. Material noun
5. Abstract noun

### 1.1. Pronoun

A word that is placed instead of a noun is called a Pronoun. If we use a single noun for every sentence then it doesn't look good. For example; James goes to meet with his friends. James is enjoying the party. James recollects his old memories.

Here we use a single noun for every sentence that's why it looks weird. But if we use the pronoun 'he' for the last two sentences instead of 'James' then it seems pretty well.

That's why we need to use a pronoun instead of a noun. Let us see some examples of pronouns; he, she, they, I, we, it, etc. Pronouns are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- He is going to the market to buy a t-shirt.
- She plays with her classmate.
- I am the only man who understands the matter.
- We are going to arrange a free campaign.
- It was considered that he would be won the trophy.

**There are nine kinds of pronouns. They are:**

1. Personal pronoun
2. Possessive pronoun
3. Reflexive pronoun
4. Demonstrative pronoun
5. Indefinite pronoun
6. Relative pronoun
7. Interrogative pronoun
8. Distributive pronoun
9. Reciprocal pronoun.

## **Personal pronoun**

A **personal pronoun** is a short word we use as a simple substitute for the proper name of a person. Each of the English **personal pronouns** shows us the grammatical person, gender, number, and case of the noun it replaces. *I, you, he, she, it, we they, me, him, her, us, and them* are all **personal pronouns**.

## **First-, Second-, and Third-Person Pronouns**

A personal pronoun can be in one of three “persons.” A **first-person pronoun** refers to the speaker, a **second-person pronoun** refers to the person being spoken to, and a **third-person pronoun** refers to the person being spoken of. For each of these three grammatical persons, there is a plural as well.

	<b>Personal Pronouns</b>	
	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Object</b>
First Person Singular	I	me
Second Person Singular	you	you
Third Person Singular	he she it	him her it
First Person Plural	we	us
Second Person Plural	you	you
Third Person Plural	they	them

### Possessive Pronouns

Possessive pronouns show that something belongs to someone. The possessive pronouns are *my, our, your, his, her, its, and their*. There's also an "independent" form of each of these pronouns: *mine, ours, yours, his, hers, its, and theirs*.

Possessive pronouns are never spelled with apostrophes.

Possessive pronouns simplify constructions that show possession of a noun.

Example : Jane takes pride in Jane's outfits.

Examples with possessive pronoun – **Mine**:

- This car is **mine**.
- His ideas do not square with *mine*.

- Her right hand is inches from *mine*.
- Her parents were far more liberal than *mine*.
- Hi, Joe. I'd like you to meet a friend of *mine*.
- Sending you a kiss to say I'm glad that you are *mine*. Happy the day!
- Better is the neighbor's hen than *mine*.
- He is not a friend of *mine*, only an acquaintance.

Examples with possessive pronoun – **Yours**:

- You roll my log and I'll roll *yours*.
- Is she a friend of *yours*?
- Is Bob an old friend of *yours*?
- Wishing you and *yours* a happy new year.
- You probably picked up my keys instead of *yours*.
- Our house is not comparable with *yours*.
- She just bought a new car just like *yours*.

Examples with possessive pronoun – **His**:

- This is my brother 's book. It's **his**.
- Is she a friend of **his**?
- You probably picked up my keys instead of **his**.
- This is our room, and his is just across the hall.

Examples with possessive pronoun – **Hers**:

- That skirt of *hers* is positively indecent.
- I dovetailed my work arrangements with *hers*.
- Your account of events corresponds with *hers*.
- Your account of events does not correspond with *hers*.

Examples with possessive pronoun – **Ours**:

- It is interesting to compare their situation and *ours*.
- He lived in a gentler age than *ours*.
- Your dormitory is no better than *ours*.
- She became a lifelong friend of *ours*.
- He summed up the way of *ours* in a few words.
- We were left with the impression that the contract was *ours* if we wanted it.

Examples with possessive pronoun – **Theirs**:

- How can we match our generosity against *theirs*?
- Our problems pale into insignificance when compared to *theirs*.
- His view eventually prevailed over *theirs*.
- They looked at our pictures, but they didn't show us *theirs*.
- When our washing machine broke, our neighbors let us use *theirs*.
- We've kept our end of the deal – let's see if they keep *theirs*.
- Other marriages might go stale , but not *theirs*.
- We built a new house up against *theirs*.

## Reflexive pronoun



Reflexive [pronouns](#) are words ending in *-self* or *-selves* that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., *I believe in myself*). They can act as either objects or indirect objects. The nine English **reflexive pronouns** are *myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves*.

Reflexive Pronouns		
	Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	I	myself
	you	yourself
	he	himself
	she	herself
	it	itself
Plural	we	ourselves
	you	yourselves
	they	themselves

## Demonstrative pronoun

A demonstrative pronoun represents a thing or things:

- near in distance or time (**this, these**)
- far in distance or time (**that, those**)

	near • dhaw	far ⇒ fog
singular  kali	this	that
plural  jamac	these	those

Here are some examples with demonstrative pronouns, followed by an illustration:

- **This** tastes good.

- Have you seen **this**?
- **These** are bad times.
- Do you like **these**?
  
- **That** is beautiful.
- Look at **that**!
- **Those** were the days!
- Can you see **those**?
  
- **This** is heavier than **that**.
- **These** are bigger than **those**.

## **Indefinite pronoun**

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that refers to a person or a thing without being specific.

The most common ones are *all, any, anyone, anything, each, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, nobody, none, one, several, some, somebody, and someone*.

## Indefinite Pronoun

### Definition

a pronoun that refers to a person or a thing without being specific

### Examples



# INDEFINITIVE PRONOUNS

## SINGULAR

another	anybody/ anyone	anything	each	somebody/ someone	other
either	enough	everybody/ everyone	everything	something	one
less	little	much	neither	nobody/ no one	nothing

## PLURAL

both	few	fewer	many	others	several
------	-----	-------	------	--------	---------

## BOTH SINGULAR & PLURAL

all	any	more/most	none	such	some
-----	-----	-----------	------	------	------

## interrogative pronouns

The main interrogative pronouns are "what," "which," "who," "whom," and "whose." Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.

The other, less common interrogative pronouns are the same as the ones above but with the suffix "-ever" or "-soever" (e.g., "whatever," "whichever," "whatsoever," "whichsoever").

## Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.

<b>who</b>	for people (used as the subject of a verb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Who loves pies?</li><li>Who won yesterday?</li></ul>
<b>whom</b>	for people (used as the object of a verb or preposition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>You saw whom?</li><li>You went with whom?</li></ul>
<b>whose</b>	for people and things (shows possession)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Whose is this?</li><li>Whose won the race?</li></ul>
<b>what</b>	for animals and things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What is that?</li><li>What do you mean?</li></ul>
<b>which</b>	for animals and things	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Which is smarter?</li><li>Which is faster?</li><li>Which is heavier?</li></ul>

Look! No nouns.



### Easy Examples of Interrogative Pronouns

- What is that?
- 
- Which is yours?
- 
- Who done it?
- 
- Whom shall we ask?
- 
- Whose is this?
- 
- Whatever did you say?
- 
- Whomsoever did you find?

- 
- **Whoever** is this?

The suffix "-ever" and "-soever" are used for emphasis or to show surprise. (The suffix "-soever" is less common as it is considered old-fashioned.)

## INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

WHO?	• Asks questions about people (subject)
WHOM?	• Asks questions about people (object)
WHICH?	• Asks questions about animals and objects
WHOSE?	• Asks questions about possession
WHERE?	• Asks questions about places
WHEN?	• Asks questions about time
WHY?	• Asks questions about reason
WHAT?	• Asks questions about things
HOW?	• Asks questions about manner

### Distributive pronouns

**"Distributive pronouns are pronouns that describe members of a group/person/thing separately and not collectively."**

Distributive Pronoun refers to person or thing. So this pronoun is always singular and we use it with singular noun and verb. We use this pronoun to describe all the members of the particular group. The most common used distributive pronouns are:

- **Each, every, either, neither, everyone, none, no one, any etc.**

#### Examples:

- **Each** of the girls got a medal.

- • **Each** of the girls draws a picture.
- • They received a medal **each**.
- • They **each** got a medal.
- • She has given ten notebooks **each** student.
- • **Everyone** loves flowers.
- • **Everyone** of them liked the suggestion.
- • **Either** of you has to come for the wedding

## DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS

**Each**, **either** and **neither** are called distributive pronouns because they refer to persons or things one at a time. Note that a distributive pronoun is always singular and as such it should be followed by a singular noun and verb.

Each new day is different. (*NOT Each new days are different.*)

Either girl can do that. (*NOT Either girls can do that.*)

Neither answer is correct. (*NOT Neither answers is correct.*) (*NOT Neither answers are correct.*)

Notes

**Each of**, **neither of** and **either of** are followed by plural nouns and singular verbs.

Each of the answers is correct. (*NOT Each of the answer is correct.*)

Neither of the girls can do that. (*NOT Either of the girl can do that.*)

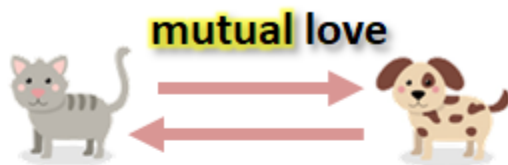
**Either** and **neither** should be used only in speaking of two persons or things. When more than two persons or things are spoken of, any, no one or none should be used.

## Reciprocal Pronoun

A reciprocal pronoun is used to express a mutual action or relationship. There are two reciprocal pronouns:

- Each other
- One another

### Reciprocal Pronouns



reciprocal pronoun

My dog and cat love **each other**.



reciprocal pronoun

They all support **one another**.

### Easy Examples of Reciprocal Pronouns

Here are some easy examples of the reciprocal pronoun *each other*. Use *each other* when there are two things.

- Jack and Jill hate **each other**.

(Note that Jack hates Jill, and Jill hates Jack. The action is reciprocated.)

- They gave **each other** presents.

- Have you seen *each other*'s solution?

(Note: *Each other* is treated as singular. Therefore, the possessive apostrophe is placed before the *s*.)

Here are some easy examples of the reciprocal pronoun *one another*. Use *one another* when there are two more than things.

- The crayfish started eating *one another*.

The team members played their hearts out for *one another*.

- They deliberately blocked *one another's* proposals.
- The competitors were deliberately blocking *one another's* view to gain an advantage.

(Note: *One another* is treated as singular. Therefore, the possessive apostrophe is placed before the *s*.)

### **common noun**

A common noun is the generic name for a person, place, or thing, e.g., *boy, town, lake, bridge*. Common nouns contrast with proper nouns, which are the given names (or titles) we give to things, e.g., *Peter, New York, Lake Superior, London Bridge*.

Common nouns are written with lowercase letters (unless they start a sentence), and proper nouns are written with uppercase letters.

# Common Nouns



**hairspray**



**butterfly**



**hat**



**car**



**caterpillar**



**elephant**



**orange**



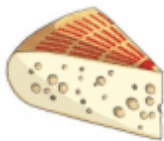
**knife**



**bread**



**mango**



**cheese**



**pear**



**chair**



**cat**

<b>B</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>O</b>
Mayflower 	Superman 	Saturn 	bridge 	Brooklyn Bridge 
book 	waffles 	boat 	cookie 	Planet 
Oreo 	city 	Free Space	George Washington 	man 
Liberty Bell 	state 	Eggo Waffles 	New York City 	bell 
McDonald's 	Texas 	Target 	store 	restaurant 

A collective **noun** is the word used to represent a group of people, animals, or things. In the infographic below, the collective nouns are shown in yellow.

## Collective Nouns

### For People



a **gang** of thieves

### For Animals



a **murder** of crows

### For Things



a **fleet** of ships

### Examples of Collective Nouns

Here are some examples of collective nouns:

- Flock
- Crowd
- Committee
- Choir
- Group
- Team

### Common Collective Nouns Used for Things

Here are some examples of common collective nouns used for things:

- A **bouquet** of flowers
- A **bunch** of flowers
- A **fleet** of ships
- A **forest** of trees
- A **galaxy** of stars
- A **pack** of cards
- A **pack** of lies
- A **pair** of shoes

# COLLECTIVE NOUNS

## PEOPLE

A band of men  
A cast of actors  
A stack of librarians  
A sentence of judges  
A galaxy of beauties  
A bevy of girls  
A choir of singers  
A hack of smokers

## ANIMALS

A colony of gulls  
A brood of hens  
A flight of birds  
A flock of turkeys  
A group of guinea pigs  
A litter of cubs  
A kennel of dogs  
A sloth of bears

## THINGS

A batch of cakes  
A bottle of milk  
A bowl of rice  
A box of cereal  
A can of soda  
A carton of milk  
A cup of tea

## MATERIAL NOUN:

### Definition of Material Noun:

A material noun is a name for something which is tangible.

### Example:

- I have a cricket **bat** in my **closet**.
- The bat is made of **wood** from a **tree**.
- My brother has a mobile **phone**.
- The phone is made of **plastic** and **metal**.
- I need some **water** for the **cake**.
- The **jug** is on the **table**.
- There is also a **pen** and a **diary** on it.
- The pen is out of **ink**.
- Your **shirt** has a **button** short.
- This **ring** is made of **gold** and **diamond**.
- The **bricks** are loose on this **wall**.

## **ABSTRACT NOUN:**

### **Definition of Abstract Noun:**

An abstract noun is a name for something which is intangible.[aan la taaban karin]

### **Example:**

- **Truthfulness** is a **virtue** that is rare nowadays.
- **Honesty** depends mostly on **truthfulness** and **integrity**.
- **Childhood** is the best **time** to build it.
- Different people may have different **ideas**, **opinions**, and **beliefs**.
- But some **virtues** receive universal **acknowledgment**.
- **Courage**, **bravery**, **honesty**, **intelligence**, **perseverance**, etc. are the best of virtues.
- **Kindness**, **fidelity**, **justness**, **faithfulness**, **optimism**, etc. are also good virtues.
- There are also some commonly acknowledged **vices**.
- **Dishonesty**, **treachery**, **infidelity**, **brutality**, **pessimism**, etc. are some of the vices.
- **Hatred**, **malice**, **vengefulness**, **cruelty**, **spitefulness**, etc. are some negative **qualities**.

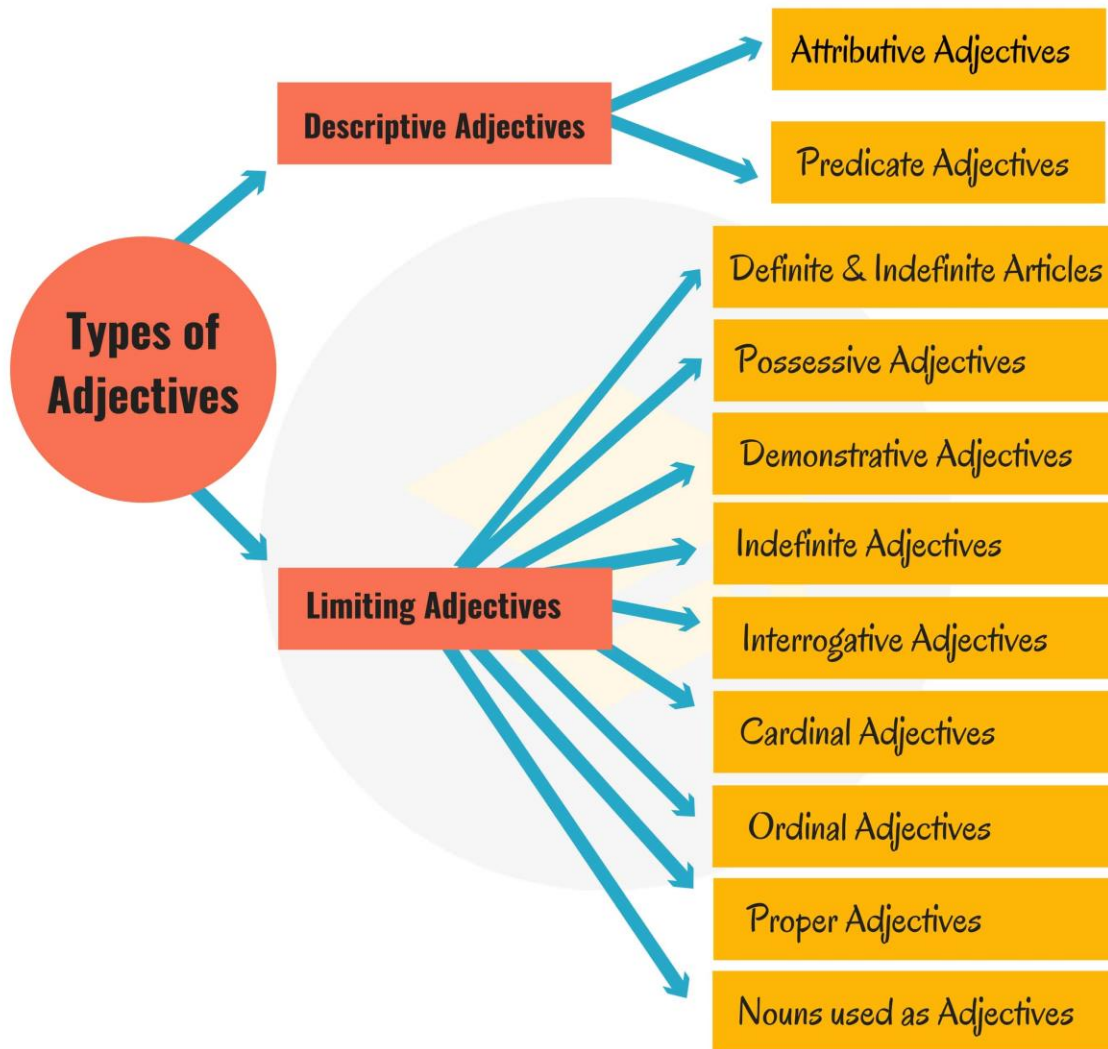
## **3. Adjective**

A word that is used to describe a noun or pronoun is called an Adjective. In other words, we can say an adjective usually modifies a noun or a pronoun.

For example; happy, good, clever, intelligent, lazy, large, etc. Adjectives are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- He looks like he is happy now.
- They had been playing good cricket at a time.
- Don't try to be mor clever.
- Undoubtedly, he is an intelligent person.
- I saw a large building.

# TYPES OF ADJECTIVES



## Types of Adjectives:

### Descriptive Adjectives

What is a **descriptive adjective** in English?

Generally, a **descriptive adjective** is probably what you think of when you hear the word “*adjective*.” **Descriptive adjectives** describe nouns and pronouns.

In fact, **descriptive adjectives** can be **attributive adjectives** or **predicate adjectives**.

### Attributive Adjectives

Adjectives which appear directly beside the noun, most commonly before, are called attributive, because they attribute a quality to the noun they modify. And, more than one adjective can modify the same noun.

#### Examples:

*The flowers have a **nice** smell.* (“Nice” is an **attributive adjective**, as it is placed).

*The chatter made the room **noisy**.* (This is an instance in which the **attributive adjective** appears directly behind the noun. “Noisy” is describing the “room.”)

### Predicate Adjectives

Adjectives which appear after a linking verb are [predicative adjectives](#), because they form part of the predicate. Hence, they modify the subject of the sentence or clause (a clause is a portion of a sentence which contains a subject and a predicate).

#### Examples:

*The pickles are **salty**.* (noun: *pickles*, linking verb: *are*, adjective: *salty* (describing the noun “pickles”))

*Tornadoes appear **menacing**.* (noun: *tornadoes*, linking verb: *appear*, adjective: *menacing* (describing the noun “tornadoes”))

### Types of Adjectives:

#### Limiting Adjectives

**Limiting adjectives** do as their name suggests, they limit the noun being described. Generally, there are nine types of limiting adjectives as follows:

- Definite & Indefinite Articles

- Possessive Adjectives
- Demonstrative Adjectives
- Indefinite Adjectives
- Interrogative Adjectives
- Cardinal Adjectives
- Ordinal Adjectives
- Proper Adjectives
- Nouns used as Adjectives

### Definite & Indefinite Articles

There is only one **definite article**, **the**. When used before a noun, it specifies a particular noun as opposed to any one.

#### Examples:

*The cat* (a specific, identifiable cat)

*The cottages* (specific, identifiable cottages)

There are **two indefinite articles**, **a** and **an**. These are used with a noun when a specific noun is not being pointed at.

#### Examples:

*A lion* (any lion)

*An ant* (any ant)

### Possessive Adjectives

The **possessive adjectives** **my**, **your**, **his**, **her**, **its**, **our**, and **their** modify nouns by showing possession or ownership.

#### Examples:

*I forgot **my** key at home.*

*What is **your** phone number?*

*The bookstore sold **his** favorite book.*

*After many years, they returned to **their** homeland.*

*We'll make **our** decision and contact the people involved.*

*The cat chased **its** ball down the stairs and into the backyard.*

## **Demonstrative Adjectives**

What are [demonstrative adjectives](#) in English?

The demonstrative adjectives “this,” “these,” “that,” “those,” and “what” are identical to the [demonstrative pronouns](#), but are used as adjectives to modify nouns or noun phrases.

### **Examples:**

***That** dog is so adorable.*

*He lives in **this** house.*

*My friend preferred **those** plates.*

***These** books are too expensive.*

The relationship between a demonstrative adjective and a demonstrative pronoun is similar to the relationship between a possessive adjective and a [possessive pronoun](#), or to that between an interrogative adjective and an interrogative pronoun.

## **Interrogative Adjectives**

What is an interrogative adjective in English?

An interrogative adjective (“which” or “what”) is like an interrogative pronoun, except that it modifies a noun or noun phrase rather than standing on its own (see also demonstrative adjectives and possessive adjectives).

**Examples:**

*Which method is likely to produce the best results?*

*What subject did you enjoy most?*

**Indefinite Adjectives**

What is an indefinite adjective in English?

An indefinite adjective is similar to an [indefinite pronoun](#), except that it modifies a [noun](#), [pronoun](#), or noun phrase.

**Examples:**

*Many people continue to ignore warnings about the dangers of sunbathing.*

*The examiners can pitch on **any** student to answer questions.*

*There were **a few** people sitting at the back of the hall.*

*All children should be taught to swim.*

**Cardinal Adjectives**

Adjectives that modify the noun by numbering it (stating how many) are cardinal adjectives.

**Examples:**

*Five pens*

*Six tables*

**Ordinal Adjectives**

An ordinal adjective indicates the position of a noun in a series.

**Examples:**

*The **first** date*

*The **third** month*

**Proper Adjectives**

Adjectives derived from proper names are called proper adjectives. They are easily recognizable in that they are always capitalized.

**Examples:**

***Japanese** food*

***Russian** opera*

**Nouns Used as Adjectives**

Sometimes nouns can be used as adjectives to define or describe another noun.

**Examples:**

*The **computer** exhibition*

*A **history** teacher*

**4. Verb**

A word that expresses an action or doing something is called a Verb. For example; am, is, are, was, were, have, has had, can, could, shall, should, will, would, go, play, read, want, sing, etc.

Verbs are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- I am good at English.

- He is a good boy.
- They are playing in the field.
- She was suffering from a fever.
- These two boys were going to catch fish.
- I have a beautiful doll.
- They have gone to this place.
- He has done his job successfully.
- My sister had a sweet dog.
- He can do this work.
- You could attend this meeting.
- His father shall go to the field.
- You should be attentive to your study.
- She will go to meet her friends.
- He would claim a better job.
- Read the book carefully.
- The boy wants to sing a song.

## TYPES OF VERBS

# TYPES OF VERBS



PRINCIPAL

AUXILIARY

TRANSITIVE

PRIMARY

INTRANSITIVE

MODAL



## Principal Verbs

A verb that uses independently in a sentence without taking any help from other verbs is called a principal verb or main verb. For example:

- The boy **looks** very handsome.
- He **plays** cricket with his friends.
- My father **gives** me a new laptop.
- She is **drawing** a picture.
- I **love** my parents so much.

- The members of the parliament **take** the oath for the country.
- The thief has **escaped** from custody.

Principal verbs are of two types. They are:

1. Transitive verbs
2. Intransitive verbs

## 1. Transitive Verbs

A verb that refers to action and links with the subject and object in a sentence is called a **transitive verb**. Transitive verbs need an object to complete their proper meaning. For example:

- My mother is **preparing** for cooking.
- He has **bought** a car.
- The girls **want** a new friend.
- The bird **looks** good.
- jimmy is **going** to his school.

*Note: In the above sentences every transitive verb has an object to complete the sentence. So we can say a transitive verb must need an object to fulfil its meaning and complete the sentence as well. Now you may ask me what is an object? If you ask a verb “whom” or “what” and the answer you get is an object. Hope you can find an object easily.*

## 2. Intransitive Verbs

A verb that refers to action and links with the subject but does not have an object is called an intransitive verb. Intransitive verbs don't need an object to complete their proper meaning.

But some intransitive verbs take objects after them as similar to the verb. These types of objects are called **cognate object**. Example of the intransitive verbs are given below:

- The boys are **singing**.
- The old man is **smiling**.
- Jack is very famous for **dancing**.
- She is ready for **sleeping**.
- Nathan **sang** a beautiful **song**.
- The boy **dreamt** a sweet **dream**.

*Note: First four sentences don't take objects to complete the sentence but later these two sentences take objects which similar to the verbs.*

## **Auxiliary Verbs**

A verb that can't be used independently rather helps a principal verb to form a sentence is called an auxiliary verb or helping verb. Auxiliary verbs are of two types. They are:

1. Primary auxiliaries and
2. Modal auxiliaries

### **1. Primary auxiliaries**

A verb that is used to help a principal verb to form a sentence is called a primary auxiliary verb. Primary auxiliaries can be changed their form according to the use of different tenses. Example of the primary auxiliaries are given below:

- I **am** going to the new coffee shop.
- kitty **is** going to watch the movie.
- They **are** doing their task properly.
- I **have** written a book.
- He **has been** ill since morning.
- She **left** the place yesterday.
- I **was** enjoying a football match.
- Jonny **had** done the job.
- Katherine **had been** going to pray for her parents.
- I **will** do it.
- He **will be** joining in the meeting.
- They **will have** the power to change the incident.
- My father **will have been** visiting the place.

*Note: In some cases, a primary auxiliary verb can be used as a principal verb. For example:*

- I **am** good at the English language.
- He **is** a very smart boy.
- They **are** in school.
- Mathew **has** a pen.
- I **have** a best friend. etc.
- 

### **2. Modal auxiliaries**

An auxiliary verb that expresses mood or manner in which the action is done is called a modal auxiliary. In other words, Modal auxiliaries express possibility, ability, permission or obligation. For example:

- I **can** do the job.
- He **could** go.
- You **may** leave now.
- John **might** solve the problem.
- My brother **should** play a fundamental role in my family.
- I **would** tell the story.
- You **must** obey your responsibility.
- I **used to** sleep.

*Note: The Modals are different from other auxiliaries. They don't permit to change the main form of a verb. such as; do-did-done, have-had-having, be-been-being etc.*

## 5. Adverb

A word that is used to add something to the meaning or modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb is called an Adverb.

For example; about, after, before, fast, slow, etc. Adverbs are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- Tell me something about you.
- Pass the book after him.
- He has done his task before the boy.
- They want to run fast.
- The tortoise walks slowly.

There are three types of Adverbs. They are:

1. Simple adverb
2. Relative adverb
3. Interrogative adverb

## 6. Preposition

A word that is placed before a noun or a pronoun or a noun-equivalent to show its relation to any other word of the sentence is called a Preposition.

For example; on, in, to, for, with, within, above over, etc. Prepositions are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- He stores his books on his bookshelf.
- They have been playing football on the field since morning.
- He goes to the market for buying some clothes.
- She is dancing with her mates.
- The plane was flying above my head.
- He couldn't succeed in this plan over the years.

There are three kinds of prepositions. They are:

1. Simple preposition
2. Double preposition
3. Compound preposition

## 7. Conjunction

A word that is usually used for joining one word to another word, one word to a clause, or one sentence to another sentence is called a Conjunction.

Conjunctions are of three types. They are:

1. Coordinating Conjunctions
2. Subordinating Conjunctions
3. Correlative Conjunctions

For example; and, but, or, if, though, than, since, so—that, as soon as, either—or, neither—nor, etc. Conjunctions are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- Janny and Jammy are good friends.
- He is rich but cheap-minded.
- Please read more or you will fail the exam.
- They will be good doctors if they work hard.
- He could attend the meeting though he had enough time.
- The boy is tall than the girl.
- It has been raining since morning.
- The old man is so poor that he can't buy enough food.

- He left the place as soon as they came.
- Either Jack or John will do the task.
- She will neither come here nor her friend.

## 8. Interjection

A word that is used to express a short sudden emotion or excitement is called an Interjection. For example; hurrah! alas! oops! etc. Interjections are underlined in the below sentences for easy identification:

- Hurrah! We won the match.
- Alas! She is no more.
- Oops! They can't do this job correctly.

There are three kinds of Interjections. They are:

1. Volitive Interjection
2. Emotive Interjection
3. Cognitive Interjection.

### Volitive interjections list

These words convey the speaker's wishes and desires and express commands and requests. Volitive interjections replace "I want" phrases.

For example, you can use "*Shh!*" to mean "I want you to be quiet." Similarly, you may utter the interjection "*Ahem*" to convey that "I request your attention to what I am going to say."

### List of interjections that are volitive:

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| • ahem   | • please  |
| • encore | • psst    |
| • enough | • shh     |
| • go     | • shoo    |
| • here   | • silence |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hey</li> <li>• hush</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• there</li> <li>• yo</li> </ul> |
|---|---|

Example sentences:

***Shh!*** The dog is asleep.

***Hey,*** come here and look at this butterfly.

***Ahem,*** I have a suggestion you might find useful.

### **Emotive interjections list**

These words or phrases are used to express a sudden feeling of surprise, delight, fear, disgust, or another reactionary emotion.

Emotive interjections replace “I feel” phrases. For example, you can use “*Yuck!*” to convey that “I feel nauseated after eating this food.” Similarly, you can say “*Good grief*” to mean “I feel irritated.”

### **List of interjections that are emotive:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ah</li> <li>• aw</li> <li>• aww</li> <li>• blah</li> <li>• bother</li> <li>• brr</li> <li>• eek</li> <li>• eww</li> <li>• good grief</li> <li>• huzzah</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lol</li> <li>• oh</li> <li>• ouch</li> <li>• phew</li> <li>• phooey</li> <li>• rats</li> <li>• ugh</li> <li>• yippee</li> <li>• yuck</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

Example sentences:

***Good grief!*** What a mess you have made!

***Rats!*** I forgot my mobile phone on the shop’s counter.

***Yippee!*** My vacation has started today.

## Cognitive interjections list

These words convey feelings that result from what one comes to know or understand.

For example, you can use the interjection “*Holy cow!*” in place of the expression “I am shocked by this unexpected information.” Similarly, “*Hmm*” is used to replace the longer expression, “I’m collecting my thoughts and will be able to respond after a moment.”

### List of interjections that are cognitive:

- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| • aha    | • huh           |
| • alas   | • oh            |
| • bingo  | • omg           |
| • bravo  | • hmm           |
| • eureka | • well          |
| • gee    | • whoa          |
| • gosh   | • you don’t say |

Examples:

*Bravo!* You wrote a good essay.

*Eureka!* I found my lost necklace.

*Yay!* Two flower buds have grown on my plant.

## MOST COMMON ENGLISH WORDS

1. **be** – “Will you be my friend?”
2. **and** – “You and I will always be friends.”
3. **of** – “Today is the first of November.”
4. **a** – “I saw a bear today.”
5. **in** – “She is in her room.”
6. **to** – “Let’s go to the park.”

7. **have** – “I have a few questions.”
8. **too** – “I like her too.”
9. **it** – “It is sunny outside.”
10. **I** – “I really like it here.”
11. **that** – “That door is open.”
12. **for** – “This letter is for you.”
13. **you** – “You are really nice.”
14. **he** – “He is my brother.”
15. **with** – “I want to go with you.”
16. **on** – “I watch movies on my iPad.”
17. **do** – “What will you do now?”
18. **say** – “Can I say something?”
19. **this** – “This is my favorite cookie.”
20. **they** – “They are here!”
21. **at** – “Can you pick me up at the mall?”
22. **but** – “I’m sorry but she’s away.”
23. **we** – “We are going to watch a movie.”
24. **his** – “This is his box.”
25. **from** – “This card came from my cousin.”
26. **that** – “That’s a really cool trick!”
27. **not** – “That’s not what I want.”
28. **can’t** – “I can’t open it.”
29. **won’t** – “I won’t open it.”
30. **by** – “Will you come by and see me?”
31. **she** – “She is very happy.”
32. **or** – “Do you like blue or yellow?”
33. **as** – “Her role as an English teacher is very important.”
34. **what** – “What are you thinking of?”
35. **go** – “I want to go there.”
36. **their** – “This is their house.”
37. **can** – “What can I do for you?”
38. **who** – “Who can help me?”
39. **get** – “Can you get me my eyeglasses?”
40. **if** – “What if I fail?”
41. **would** – “Would you help me out?”
42. **her** – “I have her book.”
43. **all** – “All my favorite books are on this shelf.”
44. **my** – “My mom is coming to visit.”
45. **make** – “Can we make our projects together?”
46. **about** – “What is this movie about?”

47. **know** – “Do you know where this place is?”
48. **will** – “I will help you find that place.”
49. **as** – “As soon as she’s here, I’ll talk to her.”
50. **up** – “I live up in the mountains.”
51. **one** – “She is one of my English teachers.”
52. **time** – “There was a time I liked to play golf.”
53. **there** – “There are so many things I want to learn.”
54. **year** – “This is the year I’m finally going to learn English.”
55. **so** – “I am so sorry.”
56. **think** – “I think I need to lie down.”
57. **when** – “When will I see you again?”
58. **which** – “Which of these slippers are yours?”
59. **them** – “Please give this to them.”
60. **some** – “Please give them some of the apples I brought home.”
61. **me** – “Can you give me some apples?”
62. **people** – “There are so many people at the mall today.”
63. **take** – “Please take home some of these apples”
64. **out** – “Please throw the trash out.”
65. **into** – “My puppy ran into the woods.”
66. **just** – “Just close your eyes.”
67. **see** – “Did you see that?”
68. **him** – “I heard him singing earlier.”
69. **your** – “Your mom is here.”
70. **come** – “Can your mom and dad come to the party?”
71. **could** – “Could you help me with my project?”
72. **now** – “I want to watch this now.”
73. **than** – “I like this cake better than the other one you showed me.”
74. **like** – “I like this bag better than the other one you showed me.”
75. **other** – “I like these shoes better than the other ones you showed me.”
76. **how** – “How do I turn this on?”
77. **then** – “We had breakfast and then we went to church.”
78. **its** – “I need to read its manual.”
79. **our** – “This is our home now.”
80. **two** – “Two cheeseburgers, please.”
81. **more** – “Can I have some more milk shake?”
82. **these** – “Do you like these ribbons?”
83. **want** – “Do you want these ribbons?”
84. **way** – “Can you look this way?”
85. **look** – “Please look this way.”
86. **first** – “She was my very first teacher.”

87. **also** – “She was also my best friend.”
88. **new** – “I have new shoes.”
89. **because** – “I am crying because I’m sad.”
90. **day** – “Today is National Friendship day.”
91. **more** – “I have more stickers at home.”
92. **use** – “How do I use this?”
93. **no** – “There’s no electricity now.”
94. **man** – “There’s a man outside looking for you.”
95. **find** – “Where can I find rare furniture?”
96. **here** – “My mom is here.”
97. **thing** – “One thing led to another.”
98. **give** – “Give her these pearls.”
99. **many** – “We shared many dreams together.”
100. **well** – “You know me so well.”
101. **only** – “You are my only friend here.”
102. **those** – “Those boots belong to my friend.”
103. **tell** – “Can you tell me which way to go?”
104. **one** – “She’s the one he’s been waiting for.”
105. **very** – “I’m very upset right now.”
106. **her** – “Her grandmother is sick.”
107. **even** – “She can’t even stand on her own.”
108. **back** – “I’ll be right back.”
109. **any** – “Have you had any luck on your research?”
110. **good** – “You’re a good person.”
111. **woman** – “That woman looks so polished.”
112. **through** – “Your faith will see you through tough times.”
113. **us** – “Do you want to go with us?”
114. **life** – “This is the best day of my life.”
115. **child** – “I just saw a child cross the street by herself.”
116. **there** – “Did you go there?”
117. **work** – “I have to go to work.”
118. **down** – “Let’s go down.”
119. **may** – “You may take your seats.”
120. **after** – “Let’s have dinner after work.”
121. **should** – “Should I buy this dress?”
122. **call** – “Call me when you get home, okay?”
123. **world** – “I want to travel and see the world.”
124. **over** – “I can’t wait for this day to be over.”
125. **school** – “My cousin goes to school here.”
126. **still** – “I still think you should go.”

127. **try** – “Can you try to be nicer to him?”
128. **in** – “What’s in that box?”
129. **as** – “As soon as I get home, I’m going to start watching that series.”
130. **last** – “This is my last slice of cake, I promise!”
131. **ask** – “Can you ask the waiter to bring us some wine?”
132. **need** – “I need some wine tonight!”
133. **too** – “I need some wine, too!”
134. **feel** – “I feel so tired, I just need to relax and unwind.”
135. **three** – “I have three sisters.”
136. **when** – “When was the last time you saw them?”
137. **state** – “Check out the state of that shed, it’s falling apart.”
138. **never** – “I’m never going to drink wine again.”
139. **become** – “Over the years we’ve become really close.”
140. **between** – “This is just between you and me.”
141. **high** – “Give me a high five!”
142. **really** – “I really like your painting!”
143. **something** – “I have something for you.”
144. **most** – “She’s the most beautiful girl I’ve ever seen.”
145. **another** – “I’ll have another glass of wine, please.”
146. **much** – “I love you guys so much.”
147. **family** – “You are like family to me.”
148. **own** – “I want to get my own place.”
149. **out** – “Get out of my room.”
150. **leave** – “I want you to leave.”
151. **put** – “Please put down that book and listen to me.”
152. **old** – “I feel so old!”
153. **while** – “I can wait for you here while you shop.”
154. **mean** – “I didn’t mean to sound so angry.”
155. **on** – “Can you turn on the lights?”
156. **keep** – “Can we keep the lights on tonight?”
157. **student** – “I’ve always been a diligent student.”
158. **why** – “This is why I don’t go out anymore.”
159. **let** – “Why won’t you let him know how you feel?”
160. **great** – “This ice cream place is great for families with kids!”
161. **same** – “Hey, we’re wearing the same shirt!”
162. **big** – “I have this big crush on Brad Pitt.”
163. **group** – “The group sitting across our table is so noisy.”
164. **begin** – “Where do I begin with this huge project?”
165. **seem** – “She may seem quiet, but she’s really outgoing once you get to know her.”

166. **country** – “Japan is such a beautiful country!”
167. **help** – “I need help with my Math homework.”
168. **talk** – “Can we talk in private?”
169. **where** – “Where were you last night?”
170. **turn** – “If only I could turn back time.”
171. **problem** – “The problem is we think we have plenty of time.”
172. **every** – “Every person has his own big goal to fulfill.”
173. **start** – “This is a great start to learn the English language.”
174. **hand** – “Don’t let go of my hand.”
175. **might** – “This might actually work.”
176. **American** – “The American culture is so dynamic.”
177. **show** – “Can you show me how to use this vacuum cleaner?”
178. **part** – “This is my favorite part of the movie!”
179. **about** – “What is the story about?”
180. **against** – “I am so against domestic abuse!”
181. **place** – “This place is wonderful!”
182. **over** – “She kept saying this over and over again.”
183. **such** – “He is such an annoying person.”
184. **again** – “Can we play that game again?”
185. **few** – “Just a few more errands and I’m done!”
186. **case** – “What an interesting case you are working on now!”
187. **most** – “That’s the most interesting story I’ve ever heard.”
188. **week** – “I had a rough week.”
189. **company** – “Will you keep me company?”
190. **where** – “Where are we going?”
191. **system** – “What’s wrong with the airport’s system?”
192. **each** – “Can you give each of them an apple?”
193. **right** – “I’m right this time.”
194. **program** – “This community program for teens is really helpful.”
195. **hear** – “Did you hear that?”
196. **so** – “I’m so sleepy.”
197. **question** – “I have a question for you.”
198. **during** – “During the session, I saw him fall asleep.”
199. **work** – “I have to work this weekend.”
200. **play** – “We can play soccer next weekend instead.”
201. **government** – “I hope the government does something about the poverty in this country.”
202. **run** – “If you see a bear here, run for your life.”
203. **small** – “I have a small favor to ask you.”
204. **number** – “I have a number of favors to ask you.”

205. **off** – “Please turn off the television.”
206. **always** – “I always bring pepper spray with me.”
207. **move** – “Let’s move on to the next tourist spot.”
208. **like** – “I really like you.”
209. **night** – “The night is young.”
210. **live** – “I’m going to live like there’s no tomorrow.”
211. **Mr.** – “Mr. Morris is here.”
212. **point** – “You have a point.”
213. **believe** – “I believe in you.”
214. **hold** – “Just hold my hand.”
215. **today** – “I’m going to see you today.”
216. **bring** – “Please bring a pen.”
217. **happen** – “What will happen if you don’t submit your report on time?”
218. **next** – “This is the next best thing.”
219. **without** – “I can’t live without my phone.”
220. **before** – “Before I go to bed I always wash my face.”
221. **large** – “There’s a large amount of data online about that topic.”
222. **all** – “That’s all I know about Dinosaurs.”
223. **million** – “I have a million questions about this book.”
224. **must** – “We must watch this movie together.”
225. **home** – “Can we go home now?”
226. **under** – “I hid it under my bed.”
227. **water** – “I filled the tub with water.”
228. **room** – “His room is at the end of the corridor.”
229. **write** – “Can you write me a prescription for this?”
230. **mother** – “His mother is a very lovely woman.”
231. **area** – “This area of this house needs to be fixed.”
232. **national** – “That virus has become a national concern.”
233. **money** – “She needs money to buy her medicine.”
234. **story** – “She shared her story to the media.”
235. **young** – “She is so young and so hopeful.”
236. **fact** – “It’s a fact: shopping can improve your mood.”
237. **month** – “It’s that time of the month!”
238. **different** – “Just because she’s different, it doesn’t mean she’s bad.”
239. **lot** – “You have a lot of explaining to do.”
240. **right** – “Turn right when you reach the corner.”
241. **study** – “Let’s study our English lessons together.”
242. **book** – “Can I borrow your English book?”
243. **eye** – “She has the pink eye.”

244. **job** – “I love my job.”
245. **word** – “Describe yourself in one word.”
246. **though** – “Though you are angry now, I’m sure you will forget about this later.”
247. **business** – “His business is thriving.”
248. **issue** – “This is not an issue for me.”
249. **side** – “Whose side are you on, anyway?”
250. **kind** – “Always be kind, even to strangers.”
251. **four** – “There are four seasons in a year.”
252. **head** – “Let’s head back, it’s freezing out here.”
253. **far** – “We’ve gone too far and now we’re lost.”
254. **black** – “She has long, black hair.”
255. **long** – “She has long, brown hair.”
256. **both** – “They both love chocolate ice cream.”
257. **little** – “I have two little boys with me now.”
258. **house** – “The house is so quiet without you.”
259. **yes** – “I hope you say yes.”
260. **after** – “After all this time, he has finally learned to love.”
261. **since** – “Ever since his mom died, he has been cranky and angry at the world.”
262. **long** – “That was such a long time ago.”
263. **provide** – “Please provide me with a list of your services.”
264. **service** – “Do you have a specific dental service to treat this?”
265. **around** – “We went around the block.”
266. **friend** – “You’re a good friend.”
267. **important** – “You’re important to me.”
268. **father** – “My father is so important to me.”
269. **sit** – “Let’s sit outside together.”
270. **away** – “He’s away right now.”
271. **until** – “Until when will you be away?”
272. **power** – “With great power comes great responsibility.”
273. **hour** – “I’ve been checking his temperature every hour.”
274. **game** – “Let’s play a game.”
275. **often** – “I buy from his bakery as often as I can.”
276. **yet** – “He’s not yet home.”
277. **line** – “There’s a long line at the grocery cashier.”
278. **political** – “I stay away from political discussions.”
279. **end** – “It’s the end of an era.”
280. **among** – “Among all my pets, he’s my most favorite.”
281. **ever** – “Have you ever tried this cake?”

282. **stand** – “Can you stand still for a minute?”
283. **bad** – “What you did was so bad.”
284. **lose** – “I can’t lose you.”
285. **however** – “I want to buy this bag, however, I need to save up for it first.”
286. **member** – “She’s a member of the babysitter’s club.”
287. **pay** – “Let’s pay for our groceries.”
288. **law** – “There’s a law against jay-walking.”
289. **meet** – “I want you to meet my aunt.”
290. **car** – “Let’s go inside my car.”
291. **city** – “This is the city that never sleeps.”
292. **almost** – “I’m almost done with my report.”
293. **include** – “Did you remember to include the summary in your report?”
294. **continue** – “Can we continue working tomorrow?”
295. **set** – “Great, let me set an appointment for you.”
296. **later** – “I’ll finish it later.”
297. **community** – “Our community is very tight knit.”
298. **much** – “There’s so much to learn in the English language.”
299. **name** – “What’s your name?”
300. **five** – “I can give you five reasons why you need to watch that video.”
301. **once** – “I once had a puppy named Bark.”
302. **white** – “I love my white sneakers.”
303. **least** – “She’s the least productive among all the employees.”
304. **president** – “She was our class president back in high school.”
305. **learn** – “I’d love to learn more about the English language.”
306. **real** – “What is her real name?”
307. **change** – “What can we change so that things will get better?”
308. **team** – “They hired a team to do the design of their new office.”
309. **minute** – “She’s laughing every minute of every day.”
310. **best** – “This is the best potato salad I’ve ever tasted.”
311. **several** – “I have several old clothes I need to donate.”
312. **idea** – “It was your idea to go to the beach, remember?”
313. **kid** – “I loved that toy when I was a kid.”
314. **body** – “She worked out hard to achieve a toned body.”
315. **information** – “This is the information I need.”
316. **nothing** – “There’s nothing we can do now. “
317. **ago** – “Three years ago, I visited Japan for the first time.”
318. **right** – “You’re right, I want to go back there.”
319. **lead** – “Just lead the way and I’ll follow.”

320. **social** – “I feel awkward in these social gatherings.”
321. **understand** – “I understand how you feel.”
322. **whether** – “Whether in big groups or small groups, I always feel a little shy at first.”
323. **back** – “Looking back, I knew I was always an introvert.”
324. **watch** – “Let’s watch the sun set on the horizon.”
325. **together** – “They’re together now.”
326. **follow** – “I’ll follow you home.”
327. **around** – “You’ll always have me around.”
328. **parent** – “Every parent is trying hard and doing their best.”
329. **only** – “You are only allowed to go out today.”
330. **stop** – “Please stop that.”
331. **face** – “Why is your face so red?”
332. **anything** – “You can ask me for anything.”
333. **create** – “Did you create that presentation? It was so good.”
334. **public** – “This is public property.”
335. **already** – “I already asked him to resend his report.”
336. **speak** – “Could you speak a little louder?”
337. **others** – “The others haven’t arrived yet.”
338. **read** – “I read somewhere that this house is haunted.”
339. **level** – “What level are you in that game?”
340. **allow** – “Do you allow your kids to play outside the house?”
341. **add** – “Is it okay if we add a bit of sugar to the tea?”
342. **office** – “Welcome to my office.”
343. **spend** – “How much did you spend on your last shopping spree?”
344. **door** – “You left the door open.”
345. **health** – “You must take good care of your health.”
346. **person** – “You are a good person.”
347. **art** – “This is my work of art.”
348. **sure** – “Are you sure you want to do this alone?”
349. **such** – “You are such a brave little boy.”
350. **war** – “The war has finally ended.”
351. **history** – “She is my history professor.”
352. **party** – “Are you going to her party tonight?”
353. **within** – “We support everyone within our small community.”
354. **grow** – “We want everyone to grow and thrive in their careers.”
355. **result** – “The result of this outreach program is amazing.”
356. **open** – “Are you open to teaching on weekends?”
357. **change** – “Where can we change her diaper?”
358. **morning** – “It’s such a beautiful morning!”

359. **walk** – “Come take a walk with me.”
360. **reason** – “You are the reason I came home.”
361. **low** – “Her blood pressure has gotten really low.”
362. **win** – “We can win this match if we work together.”
363. **research** – “How is your research going?”
364. **girl** – “That girl is in my class.”
365. **guy** – “I’ve seen that guy in school before.”
366. **early** – “I come to work so early every day.”
367. **food** – “Let’s buy some food, I’m hungry!”
368. **before** – “Can I talk to you before you go home?”
369. **moment** – “The moment she walked in the room, her puppy started to jump and dance again.”
370. **himself** – “He cooked this Turkey himself.”
371. **air** – “I am loving the cold night air here.”
372. **teacher** – “You are the best teacher ever.”
373. **force** – “Don’t force him to play with other kids.”
374. **offer** – “Can I offer you a ride home?”
375. **enough** – “Boys, that’s enough playing for today.”
376. **both** – “You both need to change into your sleep clothes now.”
377. **education** – “I just want you to get the best education.”
378. **across** – “Your dog ran across the park.”
379. **although** – “Although she felt tired, she still couldn’t sleep.”
380. **remember** – “Do you think she will still remember me after ten years?”
381. **foot** – “Her foot got caught in one of the ropes.”
382. **second** – “This is the second time she got late this month.”
383. **boy** – “There’s a boy in her class who keeps pulling her hair.”
384. **maybe** – “Maybe we can have ice cream for dessert.”
385. **toward** – “He took a step toward her.”
386. **able** – “Will you be able to send me your report today?”
387. **age** – “What is the average marrying age these days?”
388. **off** – “The cat ran off with the dog.”
389. **policy** – “They have a generous return policy.”
390. **everything** – “Everything is on sale.”
391. **love** – “I love what you’re wearing!”
392. **process** – “Wait, give me time to process everything you’re telling me.”
393. **music** – “I love music.”
394. **including** – “Around 20 people attended, including Bob and Beth.”
395. **consider** – “I hope you consider my project proposal.”

396. **appear** – “How did that appear out of nowhere?”
397. **actually** – “I’m actually just heading out.”
398. **buy** – “I’m going to buy these shoes.”
399. **probably** – “He’s probably still asleep.”
400. **human** – “Give him a break, he is only human.”
401. **wait** – “Is it alright if you wait for a few minutes?”
402. **serve** – “This blow dryer has served me well for years.”
403. **market** – “Let’s visit the Sunday market.”
404. **die** – “I don’t want my cat to die, let’s take him to the vet please.”
405. **send** – “Please send the package to my address.”
406. **expect** – “You can’t expect much from their poor service.”
407. **home** – “I can’t wait to go home!”
408. **sense** – “I did sense that something was not okay.”
409. **build** – “He is going to build his dream house.”
410. **stay** – “You can stay with me for a few weeks.”
411. **fall** – “Be careful, you might fall.”
412. **oh** – “Oh no, I left my phone at home!”
413. **nation** – “We have to act as one nation.”
414. **plan** – “What’s your plan this time?”
415. **cut** – “Don’t cut your hair.”
416. **college** – “We met in college.”
417. **interest** – “Music is an interest of mine.”
418. **death** – “Death is such a heavy topic for me.”
419. **course** – “What course did you take up in college?”
420. **someone** – “Is there someone who can go with you?”
421. **experience** – “What an exciting experience!”
422. **behind** – “I’m scared to check what’s behind that door.”
423. **reach** – “I can’t reach him, he won’t answer his phone.”
424. **local** – “This is a local business.”
425. **kill** – “Smoking can kill you.”
426. **six** – “I have six books about Psychology.”
427. **remain** – “These remain on the top shelf.”
428. **effect** – “Wow, the effect of that mascara is great!”
429. **use** – “Can I use your phone?”
430. **yeah** – “Yeah, he did call me earlier.”
431. **suggest** – “He did suggest that to me.”
432. **class** – “We were in the same English class.”
433. **control** – “Where’s the remote control?”
434. **raise** – “It’s so challenging to discipline kids these days.”
435. **care** – “I don’t care about what you think.”

436. **perhaps** – “Perhaps we can arrive at a compromise.”
437. **little** – “There’s a little bird outside my window.”
438. **late** – “I am running late for my doctor’s appointment.”
439. **hard** – “That test was so hard.”
440. **field** – “He’s over there, by the soccer field.”
441. **else** – “Is anyone else coming?”
442. **pass** – “Can we pass by the grocery store?”
443. **former** – “She was my former housemate.”
444. **sell** – “We can sell your old couch online.”
445. **major** – “It’s a major issue for the project.”
446. **sometimes** – “Sometimes I forget to turn off the porch lights.”
447. **require** – “They’ll require you to show your I.D.”
448. **along** – “Can I tag along your road trip?”
449. **development** – “This news development is really interesting.”
450. **themselves** – “They can take care of themselves.”
451. **report** – “I read her report and it was great!”
452. **role** – “She’s going to play the role of Elsa.”
453. **better** – “Your singing has gotten so much better!”
454. **economic** – “Some countries are facing an economic crisis.”
455. **effort** – “The government must make an effort to solve this.”
456. **up** – “His grades have gone up.”
457. **decide** – “Please decide where to eat.”
458. **rate** – “How would you rate the hotel’s service?”
459. **strong** – “They have strong customer service here!”
460. **possible** – “Maybe it’s possible to change their bathroom amenities.”
461. **heart** – “My heart is so full.”
462. **drug** – “She got the patent for the drug she has created to cure cancer.”
463. **show** – “Can you show me how to solve this puzzle?”
464. **leader** – “You are a wonderful leader.”
465. **light** – “Watch her face light up when you mention his name.”
466. **voice** – “Hearing his mom’s voice is all he need right now.”
467. **wife** – “My wife is away for the weekend.”
468. **whole** – “I have the whole house to myself.”
469. **police** – “The police have questioned him about the incident.”
470. **mind** – “This relaxation technique really eases my mind.”
471. **finally** – “I can finally move out from my old apartment.”
472. **pull** – “My baby niece likes to pull my hair.”
473. **return** – “I give her tickles in return.”
474. **free** – “The best things in life are free.”

475. **military** – “His dad is in the military.”  
476. **price** – “This is the price you pay for lying.”  
477. **report** – “Did you report this to the police?”  
478. **less** – “I am praying for less stress this coming new year.”  
479. **according** – “According to the weather report, it’s going to rain today.”  
480. **decision** – “This is a big decision for me.”  
481. **explain** – “I’ll explain everything later, I promise.”  
482. **son** – “His son is so cute!”  
483. **hope** – “I hope I’ll have a son one day.”  
484. **even** – “Even if they’ve broken up, they still remain friends.”  
485. **develop** – “That rash could develop into something more serious.”  
486. **view** – “This view is amazing!”  
487. **relationship** – “They’ve taken their relationship to the next level.”  
488. **carry** – “Can you carry my bag for me?”  
489. **town** – “This town is extremely quiet.”  
490. **road** – “There’s a road that leads to the edge of the woods.”  
491. **drive** – “You can’t drive there; you need to walk.”  
492. **arm** – “He broke his arm during practice.”  
493. **true** – “It’s true, I’m leaving the company.”

## OPPOSITE WORDS

about – exactly  
above – below  
absence – presence  
abundance – lack  
accept – refuse  
accidental – intentional  
active – lazy  
add – subtract  
admit – deny  
adult – child  
advanced – elementary  
affirmative – negative

afraid – brave  
after – before  
against – for  
alike – different  
alive – dead  
all – none  
allow – forbid  
already – not yet  
always – never  
ancient – modern  
ancestor – descendant  
agree – refuse

amateur – professional  
amuse – bore  
ancestor – descendant  
angel – devil  
animal – human  
annoy – satisfy  
answer – ask  
answer – question  
antonym – synonym  
apart – together  
approximately – exactly  
argue – agree  
arrest – free  
arrival – departure  
arrive – depart  
artificial – natural  
ascent – descent  
ask – answer  
asleep – awake  
attack – defend  
attack – defence  
attic – cellar  
autumn – spring

awake – asleep  
awful – nice  
back – in front of  
background – foreground  
backward – forward  
bad – good  
bad luck – fortune  
beauty – ugliness  
before – after  
begin – end  
beginning – end  
behind – in front of  
below – above  
best – worst

better – worse  
beautiful – ugly  
big – small  
birth – death  
bitter – sweet  
black – white  
blunt – sharp  
body – soul  
bore – amuse  
boring – exciting  
borrow – lend  
bottom – top  
boy – girl  
brave – cowardly  
break – fix  
broad – narrow  
brother – sister  
build – destroy  
busy – lazy  
buy – sell  
calm – excited  
careful – careless  
careless – careful  
catch – miss  
ceiling – floor

cellar – attic  
centre – outskirts  
certainly – probably  
changeable – constant  
cheap – expensive  
child – adult  
children – parents  
clean – dirty  
clear – cloudy  
clever – stupid  
close – open  
closed – open  
cloudy – clear  
cold – hot  
cold – heat

come – go  
comedy – drama  
complicated – simple  
compliment – insult  
compulsory – voluntary  
connect – separate  
consonant – vowel  
constant – changeable  
construction – destruction  
continue – interrupt  
cool – warm  
correct – wrong  
courage – fear  
courageous – cowardly  
cowardly – brave  
create – destroy  
cruel – human  
cry – whisper  
cry – laugh  
damage – repair  
danger – security  
dangerous – safe  
dark – light  
daughter – son

dawn – dusk  
day – night  
dead – alive  
death – birth  
deep – shallow  
defeat – victory  
defence – attack  
defend – attack  
delicious – awful  
deny – admit  
depart – arrive  
departure – arrival  
descendant – ancestor  
descent – ascent  
desperate – hopeful  
destroy – build  
destruction – construction  
devil – angel  
dictatorship – republic  
die – live  
different – alike  
difficult – easy  
dirty – clean  
disease – health  
distant – near  
divide – unite  
division – unity  
divorce – marry  
divorce – marriage  
divorced – married  
domestic – foreign  
down – up  
downstairs – upstairs  
drama – comedy  
dry – humid  
dull – interesting  
dusk – dawn  
early – late  
east – west  
easy – difficult

elementary – advanced  
emigrate – immigrate  
emigration – immigration  
empty – full  
end – begin  
end – beginning  
ending – beginning  
enemy – friend  
enjoy – hate  
enter – leave  
entrance – exit  
equal – different  
even – odd  
evening – morning  
everybody – nobody  
everything – nothing  
exactly – approximately  
excited – calm  
exciting – boring  
exclude – include  
exit – entrance  
expensive – cheap  
export – import  
exposure – shelter  
extreme – moderate  
fail – succeed  
failure – success  
false – true  
far – near  
fast – slow  
fat – slim  
fear – courage  
female – male  
few – many  
final – first  
find – lose  
finish – begin  
finish – start  
first – final  
fix – break

flat – hilly  
floor – ceiling  
follow – lead  
forbid – allow  
for – against  
foreground – background  
foreign – domestic  
foreigner – native  
forget – remember  
form – destroy  
fortune – bad luck  
forward – backward  
free – arrest  
freeze – melt  
frequently – occasionally  
fresh – old/stale  
friend – enemy  
front – rear  
in front of – back  
full – empty  
funny – serious  
future – past  
general – particular  
generous – mean  
gentle – violent  
gentleman – lady  
giant – tiny  
girl – boy  
give – take  
go – come  
good – bad  
grown-up – child  
guest – host  
guilty – innocent  
happiness – sadness  
happy – sad  
handsome – ugly  
hard – easy  
harvest – plant  
hate – enjoy

health – disease  
healthy – ill  
heat – cold  
heaven – hell  
heavy – light  
hell – heaven  
here – there  
high – deep  
high – low  
hilly – flat  
hit – miss  
hopeful – desperate  
hopeless – hopeful  
horizontal – vertical  
host – guest  
hot – cold  
huge – tiny  
human – animal  
humane – cruel  
humid – dry  
hungry – thirsty  
husband – wife  
in front of – back  
ignore – notice  
ill – healthy  
immigrate – emigrate  
immigration – emigration  
import – export  
in – out  
include – exclude  
increase – reduce  
innocent – guilty  
inside – outside  
insult – compliment  
intelligent – silly  
intentional – accidental  
be interested in – bore  
interesting – boring  
interrupt – continue  
junior – senior

kind – cruel  
lack – abundance  
lady – gentleman  
land – take off  
land – water  
large – small  
last – first  
late – early  
laugh – cry  
lazy – active  
lead – follow  
learn – teach  
leave – arrive  
left – right  
lend – borrow  
less – more  
let – forbid  
lie – stand  
life – death  
light – dark  
light – heavy  
like – hate  
liquid – solid  
little – big  
little – much  
live – die  
long – short  
lose – win  
loser – winner  
loud – quiet  
love – hate  
lovely – terrible  
low – high  
lower – raise  
bad luck – good luck  
good luck – bad luck  
major – minor  
male – female  
man – woman  
many – few

marriage – divorce  
married – divorced  
marry – divorce  
master – servant  
maximum – minimum  
mean – generous  
melt – freeze  
men – women  
mend – break  
mess – order  
midnight – noon  
minimum – maximum  
minor – major  
miss – hit  
miss – catch  
moderate – extreme  
modern – ancient  
monarchy – republic  
moon – sun  
more – less  
morning – evening  
mountain – valley  
much – little  
narrow – broad  
nasty – nice  
native – foreigner  
natural – artificial  
near – distant  
negative – affirmative  
nephew – niece  
never – always  
new – ancient  
nice – awful  
niece – nephew  
night – day  
no – yes  
nobody – everybody  
noisy – quiet  
noon – midnight  
none of – all of

normal – strange  
north – south  
not yet – already  
nothing – everything  
notice – ignore  
now – then  
occasionally – frequently  
occupied – vacant  
odd – even  
off – on  
often – seldom  
old – modern  
on – off  
open – closed  
open – closed  
opponent – supporter  
order – mess  
ordinary – special  
other – same  
out – in

outside – inside  
outskirts – centre  
over – under  
parents – children  
part – whole  
partial – total  
particular – general  
pass – fail  
past – future  
peace – war  
permit – forbid  
plant – harvest  
plenty – lack  
pleasant – awful  
polite – rude  
poor – rich  
poverty – wealth

powerful – weak  
presence – absence  
present – past  
pretty – ugly  
private – public  
probably – certainly  
professional – amateur  
protect – attack  
protection – attack  
public – private  
pull – push  
pupil – teacher  
push – pull  
question – answer  
quick – slow  
quiet – loud  
raise – lower  
rainy – sunny  
rear – front  
receive – send  
reduce – increase  
refuse – agree  
regret – satisfaction  
remember – forget  
repair – damage  
reply – ask  
reply – question  
republic – dictatorship  
rest – work  
rich – poor  
right – left  
right – wrong  
rise – sink  
rough – gentle  
rough – smooth  
rude – polite  
rural – urban  
sad – happy  
sadness – happiness  
safe – dangerous

safety – danger  
salt – sugar  
same – different  
satisfaction – regret  
satisfy – annoy  
save – spend  
scream – whisper  
security – danger  
seldom – often  
sell – buy  
send – receive  
senior – junior  
separate – connect  
serious – funny  
servant – master  
set free – arrest  
shallow – deep  
sharp – blunt  
shelter – exposure  
short – long  
shout – whisper  
shut – open  
sick – healthy  
silent – noisy  
silly – intelligent  
simple – complicated  
sink – rise  
single – married  
sister – brother  
sit – stand  
slim – fat  
slow – fast  
small – big  
smooth – rough  
soft – hard  
solid – liquid  
some – many  
sometimes – often  
son – daughter  
soul – body

sour – sweet  
south – north  
special – general  
spring – autumn  
stand – sit  
start – stop  
start – finish  
stop – start  
stand – lie  
strange – normal  
stranger – native  
strict – gentle  
strong – weak  
student – teacher  
stupid – clever  
suburb – centre  
succeed – fail  
success – failure  
subtract – add  
sugar – salt  
summer – winter  
sun – moon  
sunny – cloudy  
supporter – opponent  
suspect – trust  
sweet – bitter  
synonym – antonym  
take – give  
take off – land  
tall – small  
teach – learn  
teacher – pupil  
then – now  
terrible – lovely  
there – here  
thick – thin  
thin – thick  
thirsty – hungry  
throw – catch  
tight – loose

tiny – giant  
together – apart  
tomorrow – yesterday  
top – bottom  
total – partial  
town – village  
tragedy – comedy  
true – false  
trust – suspect  
ugliness – beauty  
ugly – beautiful  
under – over  
unite – divide  
unity – division  
up – down  
upstairs – downstairs  
urban – rural  
useful – useless  
useless – useful  
vacant – occupied  
valley – mountain  
vertical – horizontal  
victory – defeat  
village – town  
violent – gentle  
visitor – host  
voluntary – compulsory  
vowel – consonant  
war – peace  
warm – cool  
waste – save

water – land

weak – powerful

wealth – poverty

wealthy – poor

wedding – divorce

well- ill

west – east

wet – dry

whisper – scream

white – black

whole – part

wide – narrow

wife – husband

win – lose

winner – loser

winter – summer

work – rest

woman – man

women – men

worse – better

worst – best

wrong – correct

yes – – no

yesterday – tomorrow

young – old

## **PROVERBS**

**Proverbs A list** From: "A bad excuse is better than none."  
To: " Ask me no questions, I'll tell you no lies."

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**Proverbs B list** From: "Bad beginnings lead to bad results."  
To: " (A) burnt child dreads the fire."

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**Proverbs C list** From: "(A) calm sea does not make a skilled sailor."  
To: "No cure no pay."

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**Proverbs D list** From: "(A) danger foreseen is half avoided."  
To: "(A) dry March, a wet April and a cool May may fill the barn and cellar..."

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**Proverbs E list** From: "Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."  
To: "Experience is the father of wisdom."

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**Proverbs F list** From: "Facts speak louder than words."  
To: "Friendship is love with understanding."

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**Proverbs G list** From: "Gardens are not made by sitting in the shade."  
To: "(A) guilty conscience needs no accuser."

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**Proverbs H list** From: "Half a loaf is better than none."  
To: "(A) hungry wolf is fixed to no place."

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**Proverbs I list** From: "(An) idle brain is the devil's workshop."  
To: "It takes all sorts to make a world."

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**Proverbs J-K list** From: "A jack of all trades is master of none."  
To: "Knowledge is power."

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**Proverbs L list** From: "Laughter is the best medicine"  
To: "(A) loveless life is a living death."

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**Proverbs M list** From: "Make a silk purse out of a sow's ear."  
To: "(The) mouse that has but one hole is quickly taken."

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**Proverbs N list** From: "Necessity is the mother of invention."  
To: "Nothing ventured nothing gained."

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**Proverbs O list** From: "Oil and water do not mix."  
To: "Out of sight, out of mind."

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**Proverbs P-Q list** From: "Parents are patterns"  
To: "Put all your eggs in one basket."

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**Proverbs R list** From: "(All) roads lead to Rome"  
To: "A rotten apple spoils the barrel."

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**Proverbs S list** From: "Safe bind, safe find."  
To: "(A/one) swallow does not make the summer."

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**Proverbs T list** From: "Tall oaks grow from little acorns"  
To: "Two wrongs don't make a right."

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**Proverbs U-V list** From: "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."  
To: "Vision without action is a daydream."

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**Proverbs W list** From: "Walls have ears"  
To: "Worry often gives a small thing a big shadow."

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**Proverbs X-Y-Z list** From: "You are what you eat"  
To: "(A) young idler, an old beggar."

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## phrasal verbs in English.

- **abide by**
  - Respect or obey (the law, a decision, a rule...).
  - "If you want to stay at this school, you must **abide by** the rules."*
- **account for**
  - Give a reason or an explanation.
  - "I hope you can **account for** all the money you spent!"*
- **ache for**
  - Want someone or something very much.
  - "He was so lonely he **ached for** the sound of a human voice."*
- **act on**
  - Take action as a result of something.
  - "The police decided to **act on** the anonymous call they received."*
- **act out**
  - Demonstrate something with gestures and actions.
  - "The children **acted out** the scene in the classroom."*
- **act up**
  - Cause pain or annoyance by functioning badly.
  - Dad's poor knee is **acting up** again."*
- **add up**
  - Make sense; seem reasonable.
  - "She explained what happened but the details she gave just don't **add up**."*
- **adhere to**
  - Support; follow; act in accordance with.
  - "All contestants must **adhere to** the rules."*
- **advise against**
  - Recommend *not* to do something.
  - The doctor **advised** him **against** carrying heavy loads.*

- **agree with**
  - Have the same opinion as some else.  
*"I **agree with** you. I think she deserves the award too."*
- **aim at**
  - Direct towards a target.  
*"The policeman **aimed** his gun **at** the hijacker."*
- **allow for**
  - Take into consideration; include in a calculation.  
*"It will take longer. You have to **allow for** heavy traffic at rush hour."  
"We must **allow for** food expenses too. Let's add 20€ per person."*
- **allude to**
  - Mention or make reference to something in an indirect way.  
*"I don't understand. What problem is she **alluding to**?"*
- **amount to**
  - Reach; be equivalent to.  
*"The total repair work will **amount to** 1200€."  
"His statement **amounted to** a confession."*
- **angle for**
  - Try to obtain something by hinting or suggesting.  
*"From the way he's speaking I suspect Tom is **angling for** a free ticket."*
- **answer back**
  - Reply rudely to someone in authority when you are expected to remain silent.  
*"I'm your teacher. Don't **answer back** !"*
- **answer for**
  - Be held responsible for something.  
*"Normally parents have to **answer for** their children's behaviour."*
  - Speak on behalf of someone.  
*"I agree to your proposal, but I can't **answer for** my associate."*
- **answer to**

- Be responsible to/be controlled by (someone)  
*"Who do you **answer to** in your job?"*
- **appeal to**
  - Plead or make an earnest request.  
*"The organisers **appealed to** the crowd to stay calm."*
  - Be attractive or interesting.  
*"The idea of camping in the woods doesn't **appeal to** me at all."*
- **apply for**
  - Make a formal request for something (job, permit, loan, etc.)  
*"When he saw the advertisement he decided to **apply for** the job."*
- **arrive at**
  - Reach (an agreement, a decision, a conclusion)  
*"It is hoped that they will **arrive at** an agreement at the end of the meeting."*
- **ask after**
  - Enquire about someone's well-being.  
*"My mother is always **asking after** you."*
- **ask around**
  - Mention it to people you see or meet.  
*"I'll **ask around** and see if anyone has seen your cat."*
- **ask in**
  - Invite someone to come inside.  
*"I couldn't leave her standing outside in the cold so I **asked her in**."*
- **ask out**
  - Invite someone to lunch, dinner, the cinema ...  
*"John has **asked Mary out** several times."*
- **attest to**
  - Prove to be true; bear witness to  
*"The number of visitors **attest to** the popularity of the website."*
- **avail (oneself) of**

- Take advantage of something (an opportunity)  
*"When the sales begin you should **avail yourself of** the opportunity and buy that coat."*
- **average out at**
  - Result in an average(amount)  
*"The price of lunch **averages out at** 10€ per person."*
- **back away**
  - Move backwards, in fear or dislike  
*"When he saw the dog, he **backed away**."*
- **back down**
  - Withdraw; concede defeat  
*"Local authorities **backed down** on their plans to demolish the cinema."*
- **back down**
  - Stop defending your opinion  
*"Jenny never **backs down**. She loves debating and usually wins."*
- **back into**
  - Reverse a vehicle into a space  
*"Tom **backed** his car **into** a parking space."*
- **back into**
  - Hit something when reversing a vehicle  
*"Lisa **backed into** the fire hydrant that she couldn't see in the rear view mirror."*
- **back off**
  - Retreat; abandon an intention; become less aggressive  
*"The thugs **backed off** when they saw the police."*
- **back onto**

- Reverse a vehicle onto something  
*"Jack **backed** the van **onto** the gravel path."*
- **back onto**
  - Overlook something from the back.  
*"They have a beautiful house that **backs onto** the beach."*
- **back out**
  - Not keep a promise; decide not to do something agreed on  
*"You promised to help. Please don't **back out** now!"*
- **back out of**
  - Withdraw from an agreement  
*"He **backed out of** the Paris agreement."*
- **back out of**
  - Drive out of a place in reverse gear.  
*"She **backed** the car **out of** the garage."*
- **back up**
  - Give support or encouragement  
*"If I tell the boss we've got too much work, will you **back me up**?"*
- **back up**
  - Make a copy of (file, document, program...) for security purposes.  
*"It is recommended to **back up** all files for safety."*
- **bail out**
  - Pay money to secure someone's release from jail.  
*"When he was arrested his family refused to **bail him out**."*
- **bail out**
  - Rescue from financial difficulties.  
*"The government **bailed out** the bank."*
- **band together**
  - Unite in a group.  
*"Consumers **banded together** to protest against the measures."*
- **bank on**
  - Base your hopes on something/someone.  
*"Don't forget the date. I'm **banking on** your help."*

- **bargain for**
  - Expect; be prepared for.  
*"The interview was more difficult than he had **bargained for.**"*
- **bear out**
  - Confirm.  
*"The other witnesses will **bear out** my testimony."*
- **bear with**
  - Be patient.  
*"Please **bear with** me please while I finish my explanation."*
- **beef up**
  - Improve or make more substantial.  
*"He **beefed up** his presentation with diagrams and statistics."*
- **black out**
  - Faint; lose consciousness.  
*"When he fell off the horse, he **blacked out.**"*
- **block off**
  - Separate using a barrier.  
*"The area was **blocked off** during the demonstration."*
- **block up**
  - Fill a passage or opening  
*"All the windows have been **blocked up** in the old building."*
- **blow up**
  - Be destroyed by an explosion.  
*"The car **blew up** but luckily there was nobody in it."*
- **bog down**
  - Get caught up in something and be unable to make progress.  
*"Try not to get **bogged down** with/in unimportant details."*
- **boil down to**
  - Be reduced to the main reason or the essential part.  
*"The problem **boils down to** a lack of money."*

- **boot up**
  - Start a computer by loading an operating system or program.  
*"Just give me a few minutes to **boot up** the computer."*
- **break away**
  - Escape from captivity.  
*"The horses were enclosed in a paddock but a few of them managed to **break away**."*
- **break away from**
  - Leave and become independent.  
*"He **broke away from** the organisation and set up his own agency."*
- **break down**
  - Go out of order; stop functioning.  
*"John's car **broke down** on the way to the airport."*
  - Lose control of one's emotions.  
*"The parents **broke down** when they heard the news."*
- **break something down**
  - Divide into smaller or simpler parts.  
*"The lesson will be easier to learn if you **break it down** into small sections."*
- **break free**
  - Detach from a physical hold.  
*"He **broke free** from his attacker's grasp."*
- **break in/into**
  - Enter by force in order to steal something.  
*"I saw a man outside the shop trying to **break in**."  
*"The burglars **broke into** the house around midnight."**
- **break in on**
  - Interrupt unexpectedly.  
*"An operator suddenly **broke in on** our telephone conversation."*
- **break off**
  - Stop, discontinue.  
*"It has been decided to **break off** diplomatic relations with that country."*

- Stop speaking.  
*"She **broke off** in the middle of a sentence."*
- **break out**
  - Start suddenly or erupt.  
*"Rioting **broke out** as a result of the strike."  
"He was in such a nervous state that sweat started to **break out** on his forehead."*
- **break out of**
  - Escape from captivity by force.  
*"Three prisoners **broke out of** the central prison last night."*
- **break through**
  - Force a way through something.  
*"The car **broke through** the barrier set up by the police."*
- **break up**
  - Come to an end (marriage, a relationship ...).  
*"After her marriage **broke up**, Caroline went to live in London."*
  - Separate into small pieces.  
*"Pablo had to use a fork to **break up** the soil."*
- **break with**
  - Discontinue something or do something in a different way.  
*"He **broke with** tradition and invented new methods."*
- **bring about**
  - Cause something to happen.  
*"The arrival of electricity in rural areas **brought about** a huge change."*
- **bring off**
  - Succeed in doing something difficult.  
*"You pretended to be a journalist and he believed you? I never thought you'd **bring it off!**"*
- **bring up**
  - Raise (a child).  
*"She stopped working for a few years in order to **bring up** her children."*

- Mention something.  
*"His friends knew he had lost his job but they decided not to **bring up** the subject."*
- **brush up on**
  - Improve; refresh one's knowledge of something.  
*Mary decided to **brush up on** her Spanish before going to South America."*
- **bump into**
  - Meet by accident or unexpectedly.  
*"Rafael **bumped into** his English teacher at the supermarket."*
- **burn out**
  - Stop (something) working.  
*"These electric bulbs seem to **burn out** more quickly than the old ones."*  
*"The lawn mower has broken down. I think the motor has **burnt out**."*
  - Become exhausted from too much work or stress.  
*"Tom will **burn himself out** if he doesn't slow down and stop working such long hours.."*
- **butt in (on)**
  - Interrupt impolitely.  
*"It's rude to **butt in on** a conversation."*
- **call after**
  - Give a child the same name as someone else.  
*"His name is Charles. He's **called after** his grandfather."*
- **call at**
  - Stop at a place briefly (harbour, port, station...)  
*"The train **calls at** Newbridge and Glenville on the way to the capital."*
- **call back**
  - Return a phone call.  
*"I'll **call you back** as soon as possible."*

- **call for**
  - Go somewhere to get someone.  
*"I'll **call for** you at 8 o'clock. Make sure you're ready!"*
  - Demand that something be done.  
*"The opposition has **called for** an investigation into the misuse of public funds."*
  - Be required or necessary.  
*"The job **calls for** excellent computer skills."*
  - Be an appropriate occasion for something.  
*"The happy announcement **calls for** champagne."*
  
- **call forth**
  - Produce a reaction or result; evoke.  
*"The politician's statement **called forth** a hostile reaction from the crowd."  
"That song **calls forth** sad memories."*
  
- **call in**
  - Make a telephone call to a place.  
*"Caroline **called in** to say that her plane had been delayed and that she would arrive late."*
  - Ask someone to come and do a job.  
*"The dishwasher has stopped working. I don't know whether to **call in** an electrician or a plumber."*
  
- **call in (on)**
  - Stop and pay a visit to someone.  
*"I'm going to **call in on** my parents on my way home from work this evening."*
  
- **call off**
  - Cancel.  
*"The meeting was **called off** because of the strike."*
  
- **call on/upon**
  - Formally request or invite.  
*"I now **call upon** the President to address the assembly."*

- **call out**
  - Shout something.  
*"The child disappeared from the playground. His mother **called out** his name but he didn't answer."*
  
- **call round**
  - Go to a place to see someone.  
*"The nurse said she would **call round** this afternoon to check on my mother."*
  
- **call up**
  - Phone someone.  
*"The secretary **called up** all the area managers to arrange a meeting."*
  - Summon someone for military service.  
*"My father was **called up** to active duty as soon as the war broke out."*
  
- **calm down**
  - Become more relaxed or less angry/upset.  
*"He was angry at first, but he eventually **calmed down**."*
  
- **carry on**
  - Continue.  
*"Charlie **carried on** gardening in spite of the rain."*
  
- **carry out**
  - Do something as specified (plan, order, threat...)  
*"The plan was **carried out** to perfection."*
  - Perform or conduct (test, experiment ...)  
*"Tests are **carried out** to determine the efficiency of a new drug."*
  
- **carry over**
  - Postpone until later.  
*"As regards holidays, can we **carry over** days from one year to the next?"*
  
- **catch up on**

- Acquire information you have missed.  
*"I must call my mother to **catch up on** the latest family events."*
- **catch up with**
  - Reach the same stage as someone else.  
*"I've missed some classes so I'll have to work hard to **catch up with** the others."*
- **check in**
  - Register at a hotel or an airport.  
*"For security reasons, you have to **check in** two hours before your flight."*
- **check out**
  - Pay one's bill and leave (a hotel)  
*"Is Mr. Brown still at the hotel? No, he **checked out** this morning."*
  - Investigate or verify something.  
*"I don't know if the address is still valid. I'll **check it out.** "*
- **cheer up**
  - Put someone in a better mood.  
*"I told her a joke to try and **cheer her up.**"*
- **chip in**
  - Contribute to or participate in something done by a group.  
*"Bob has decided to retire and we're going to buy him a present. Do you want to **chip in?** "*
- **clam up**
  - Refuse to speak.  
*"When the police arrived, the boy **clammed up.**"*
- **clamp down on**
  - Act strictly to prevent something.  
*"The government decided to **clamp down on** smoking in public areas."  
"*
- **clear out**
  - Tidy a place by removing or throwing away things (e.g.drawer/room).  
*"She decided to **clear out** her children's old clothes."*

- **close down**
  - Stop operating (company, restaurant, cinema ...)  
*"When the factory **closed down**, the employees lost their jobs."*
- **come about**
  - Happen or occur.  
*"How did such a complicated situation **come about**?"*
- **come across**
  - Find by chance, encounter.  
*"Julie **came across** some photographs of her grandparents in the attic."*
  - Appear, seem, make an impression.  
*"The candidate **came across** as a dynamic person during the interview."*
- **come along**
  - Go somewhere with someone.  
*"I wanted to watch the parade and Alex decided to **come along** with me."*
  - Tell someone to hurry.  
*"**Come along** Emily. You don't want to be late for school!"*
  - Arrive, appear.  
*"Tony needs a job. If an opportunity **comes along** he's determined to seize it."*
  - Improve, develop or make progress.  
*"How's your mother **coming along** since she broke her leg?"*
- **come apart**
  - Separate into pieces.  
*"I need to get my glasses repaired. They **came apart** when they fell off the table."*
- **come before**
  - Be more important.  
*"She always says that her family **comes before** her career."*
- **come by**

- To get, especially something that is difficult to obtain or find.  
*"How did you **come by** such a beautiful location to build your house?"*
- **come down with**
  - Become ill with.  
*"The architect planned to attend the inauguration but unfortunately he **came down with** the flu yesterday."*
- **come forward**
  - Present oneself; volunteer.  
*"The police have asked any witnesses to **come forward**."*
- **come out**
  - Become known.  
*"The truth will **come out** sooner or later. It's just a matter of time."*
- **come to**
  - Regain consciousness.  
*"She fainted when the news was announced but she **came to** quite quickly."*
- **come to**
  - Reach a total amount.  
*"Let's see... two coffees and two orange juices, that **comes to** 7€ please."*
- **come up against**
  - Be faced with or opposed by.  
*"The plan to demolish the old theatre **came up against** a lot of criticism."*
- **come up with**
  - Produce an idea or plan.  
*"Sacha **came up with** a great idea for the party."*
- **come upon**
  - Find or discover.  
*"The police **came upon** a stock of firearms in a disused mine."*
- **conk out**
  - Stop working.  
*"The car **conked out** on the motorway."*

- Fall asleep (from exhaustion).  
*"He was so exhausted, he **conked out** in front of the television. "*
  
- **consist in**
  - Have something as its principal or only feature.  
*"The elegance of the building **consists in** its simplicity. "*
  
- **consist of**
  - Be composed or made up of.  
*"The jury **consists of** five members."*
  
- **count on**
  - Rely or depend on.  
*"I'm **counting on** the taxi driver to find the theatre."*
  
- **cross out**
  - Remove by drawing a line through.  
*"In some exercises you are asked to **cross out** the incorrect word."*
  
- **cut across/through**
  - Go across to shorten one's route.  
*"I usually **cut across** the park on my way to work."*
  
- **cut back**
  - Reduce or decrease.  
*"It was decided to **cut back** production."*
  
- **cut down**
  - Strike down, cut at the base.  
*"A number of trees were **cut down** before the construction work started."*
  - Kill or cause to die.  
*"He was **cut down** by pneumonia."*
  
- **cut down on**
  - Reduce in number or size.  
*"The doctor told him to **cut down on** cigarettes."*

- **cut in**
  - Interrupt somebody speaking.  
*"During his presentation of the project a journalist **cut in**."*
  
- **cut off**
  - Discontinue; interrupt.  
*"The operator **cut off** our conversation before we had finished."*
  - Be separated or isolated.  
*"Our group was **cut off** from the others so we got lost!."*
  
- **cut out**
  - Remove using scissors.  
*"She **cut out** a picture of the actor in a magazine."*
  - Stop doing something.  
*"I'm going to **cut out** eating sweet food."*
  
  
- **take after**
  - Resemble in appearance or character.  
*"Jamie really **takes after** his dad."*
  
- **take apart**
  - Dismantle or separate the components.  
*"The technician has to **take** the machine **apart** in order to repair it."*
  
- **take away**
  - Cause something to disappear.  
*"The doctor gave my father tablets to **take away** the pain."*
  - Buy food at a restaurant and carry it elsewhere to eat it.  
*"Two beef curries to **take away** please."*
  
- **take back**
  - Agree to receive back/ be returned.  
*"We will **take back** the goods only if you can produce the receipt."*

- Retract or withdraw something said.  
*"I **take back** what I said about cheating. I didn't mean it."*
- **take care of**
  - Look after.  
*"I'll **take care of** your plants while you're away."*
- **take off**
  - Leave the ground.  
*"The plane **took off** at 7 o'clock."*
- **take in**
  - Allow to stay in one's home.  
*"The old lady next door is always **taking in** stray cats and dogs!"*
  - Note with your eyes and register.  
*"Amanda **took in** every detail of her rival's outfit."*
  - Understand what one sees, hears or reads; realise what is happening.  
*"The man immediately **took in** the scene and called the police."*
- **take on**
  - Hire or engage staff.  
*"Business is good so the company is **taking on** extra staff."*
- **take out**
  - Remove ; cause to disappear.  
*"Try this. It should **take out** the stain."*
  - Extract from somewhere.  
*"She **took out** a pen to note down the supplier's address."*
  - Invite someone to dinner, the theatre, cinema, etc.  
*"Her boyfriend **took her out** for a meal on her birthday."*
  - Obtain a service or document (insurance, mortgage ...).  
*"Many homeowners **take out** a mortgage when they buy property."*
- **take to**
  - Begin to like someone or something.  
*"My parents **took to** James immediately."*

- Make a new habit of something.  
*"Dad had **taken to** walking in the park every morning."*
- **take up**
  - Fill or occupy space or time.  
*"There's not much space here. The big table **takes up** too much room."*
  - Adopt as a hobby or pastime.  
*"My father **took up** golf when he retired."*
  - Start something e.g. a job.  
*"While writing his first book he **took up** a job as a teacher."*
  - Make something shorter.  
*"That skirt is too long for you. It will need to be **taken up**."*
  - Continue something interrupted.  
*"She **took up** the story where Bill had left off."*
- **talk into**
  - Persuade someone to do something.  
*"Caroline **talked John into** buying a new car."*
- **talk out of**
  - Persuade someone not to do something.  
*"Her parents tried to **talk Amy out of** leaving her job."*
- **tear up**
  - Rip into pieces  
*"**Tear up** the pizza boxes before you put them in the bin."*
- **tell off**
  - Reprimand; criticise severely  
*"The teacher **told her off** for not doing her homework."*
- **test out**
  - Carry out an experiment.  
*"The theory hasn't been **tested out** yet."*
- **think over**
  - Consider something fully.  
*"I'll have to **think over** your proposal before I decide."*

- **think up**
  - Invent, find, produce by thought.  
*"The kids put the cat in the oven because it was cold. What are they going to **think up** next!"*
  
- **throw away/out**
  - Discard as useless or unwanted.  
*"You can **throw away** that book - it's a load of rubbish! "*
  
- **throw up**
  - Vomit ; be sick.  
*"I nearly **threw up** when I saw the injured passengers."*
  
- **tire out**
  - Exhaust completely.  
*"The children were so turbulent they **tired out** their grandmother."*
  
- **touch down**
  - Land on the runway.  
*"There were no delays. The plane **touched down** exactly on time."*
  
- **toy with**
  - Think about, without serious intent.  
*"I've been **toying with** the idea of walking to work, but it would mean getting up earlier."*
  
- **track down**
  - Search until found.  
*"The police finally **tracked down** the main suspect."*
  
- **trade in**
  - Give as part payment for a new article.  
*"I **traded in** my old car for a new model."*
  
- **try on**
  - Put on or wear something to see if it suits or fits.  
*"I'm not sure about the size. Can I **try it on**?"*
  
- **turn away**

- Refuse entrance to someone.  
*"Tickets were sold out and hundreds of fans were **turned away** from the football stadium."*
- **turn down**
  - Lower the volume.  
*Please **turn down** the music; it's too loud.*
  - Refuse.  
*"It would be silly to **turn down** a generous offer like that!"*
- **turn off**
  - Stop by turning a switch, tap or knob.  
*"Please remember to **turn off** the lights before you leave."*
- **turn up**
  - Arrive; appear.  
*"Her train was delayed so she **turned up** an hour late at the meeting."*
  - Raise the volume.  
*Could you **turn up** the radio please? I'd like to listen to the news*

## **SILENT LETTERS IN ENGLISH**

**B** aplomb, bomb, climb, comb, crumb, debt, doubt, dumb, jamb, lamb, limb, numb, plumb, subtle, succumb, thumb, tomb, womb

**C** abscess, ascend, ascent, crescent; descend; descent, disciple, fascinate, fluorescent, incandescent, isosceles, luminescent, miscellaneous, muscle, obscene, resuscitate, scenario, scene, scent, science, scissors, sclerosis,

**D** handkerchief, handful, handsome, Wednesday,

**G** align, assign, benign, campaign, champagne, cologne, consign, deign, design, feign, foreign, gnarl, gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnome, gnu, high, light, reign, resign, sign, though, through

**H** ache, aghast, anchor, archeology, architect, archives, chaos, character, charisma, chemical, chemist, chemotherapy, chlorine, choir, chorale, cholera, chord, choreography, chorus, Christian, Christmas, chrome, echo, ghastly, ghost, heir, honest, honor, hour, loch, mechanic, mechanical, melancholy, monarch, monochrome, orchestra, orchid, psychic, psychiatrist, psychology, rhyme, rhythm, scheme, school, stomach, technical, technique, technology, thyme

**K** knack, knapsack, knave, knead, knee, kneel, knell, knew, knickers, knife, knight, knit, knob, knock, knoll, knot, know, knowledge, knuckle

**L** balk, balm, calf, calm, chalk, folk, half, palm, psalm, salmon, should,  
talk, walk, would, yolk

**N** autumn, column, condemn, damn, hymn, solemn

**P** coup, pneumatic, pneumonia, pseudo, psyche, psychedelic, psychiatrist,  
psychiatry, psychotherapy, psychotic, receipt

**S** aisle, apropos, bourgeois, debris, fracas, island, isle, viscount

**T** apostle, bristle, bustle, castle, Christmas, fasten, glisten, hustle, jostle, listen,  
moisten, mortgage, nestle, ricochet, rustle, soften, thistle, trestle, whistle, wrestle

**U** baguette, biscuit, build, building, catalogue, colleague, dialogue, circuit,  
disguise, guess, guest, guide, guild, guile, guillotine, guilt, guise, guitar, rogue, tongue

**W** answer, awry, playwright, sword, two, whole, wrack, wrangle, wrap,  
wrath, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wrestle,  
wretch, wriggle, wring, wrinkle, wrist, write, writhe, wrong, wrote, wrought, wrong, w

**N/B Silent letters waa xarfaha marka erayga la akhrinaayo ana lagu  
Dhawaaqin ee qarsan yahay dhawaaqooda**

## SOME - ANY - A LITTLE - A FEW - MUCH - MANY

**ome, any, a little, a few** are used to express quantity, to say or ask if you have a quantity of something or not.

- **Some** is used in affirmative sentences, and also when asking for or offering something.
- **Any** is used in negative and interrogative sentences.
- **A few** is used with countable nouns: a few apples (a small number of apples).
- **A little** is used with uncountable nouns: a little cheese (a small quantity of cheese).

Here are some examples:

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
There are some apples in the bowl. (We don't know how many, but the bowl is not empty.)	There aren't any apples. (The bowl is empty.)	Are there any apples? (We want to know if the bowl contains apples.)
There are a few apples (not many, a small number).	There aren't many apples.	Are there many apples? (is there a large number of apples?)
There is a little cheese (not much, a small quantity).	There isn't much cheese.	Is there much cheese? (is there a large quantity of cheese?)

**A lot of, much** and **many** are used to talk about quantities, amounts and degree.

### **A LOT OF:**

**A lot of** can be used in all sentences: affirmative, negative and interrogative, with both countable and uncountable nouns.

- We learned *a lot of* new English words.
- We didn't learn *a lot of* grammar.
- Did you learn *a lot of* English expressions?

There is hardly any difference between **a lot of** and **lots of**. **Lots of** is slightly more informal.

- The new owner made **a lot of** money on the stock market.
- Charlie's got **lots of** money and he's generous with it.

**A lot** (without **of**) means *a great deal*. **A lot** is not followed by a noun.

- Tom knows **a lot of** vocabulary.
- Charlie is talkative. He talks **a lot**.

### **MUCH:**

**Much** is used with singular **uncountable** nouns (for example: 'much English')

- I don't know *much* English yet.
- Do you get *much* homework to do?

### **MANY:**

**Many** is used with plural **countable** nouns (for example: 'many words')

- I don't know *many* words yet.

- Do you get *many* exercises to do?

## IDIOMS

- **to the best of one's ability**
  - When someone does something *to the best of their ability*, they do it as well as they possibly can.  
*"I felt nervous all through the interview, but I replied **to the best of my ability**."*
- **(of) no fixed abode**
  - A person of *no fixed abode* has nowhere permanent to live.  
*"A 30-year-old man of **no fixed abode** was charged with the burglary."*
- **about turn/about face**
  - This term refers to a complete change of opinion or policy.  
*"The ambassador's recent declarations indicate **an about turn** in foreign policy."*
- **above and beyond the call of duty**
  - If a person does something which is *above and beyond the call of duty*, they show a greater degree of courage or effort than is usually required or expected in their job.  
*"The fire-fighter received a medal for his action which went **above and beyond the call of duty**."*
- **above board**
  - If a situation or business is described as *above board*, it is open, honest and legal.  
*"There are not secret negotiations. Our dealings have always been **above board**."*
- **accident waiting to happen**
  - The term '*accident waiting to happen*' refers to a potentially disastrous situation, often caused by negligence or insufficient

precaution.

*"According to those who lived nearby, the explosion in the warehouse where the gas cylinders were stocked was **an accident waiting to happen.**"*

- **accidentally on purpose**

- If you do something intentionally, but pretend it was an accident, you do it *accidentally on purpose*.

*"I **accidentally-on-purpose** erased his email address so I couldn't contact him again."*

- **more by accident than (by) design**

- Something that happens *more by accident than (by) design* is done without deliberate intention.

*"I became an interpreter **more by accident than design**; nobody else could speak the language of the refugees."*

- **an accomplished fact** (also 'fait accompli')

- Something that has been done or completed before those affected by it can intervene or change it, is called an **accomplished fact**.

- **of your own accord**

- If you do something *of your own accord*, you do it spontaneously or willingly, without being influenced or forced by anyone.

*"The boy went **of his own accord** to see the owner and admitted breaking the window."*

- **no accounting for taste**

- This expression is used to indicate surprise at another person's likes or dislikes.

*"She fell in love with a guy who is short, fat, bald and poor ... there's **no accounting for taste!**"*

- **ace a test**

- If you obtain a very high score or an excellent result, you *ace a test or exam*.

*"Maria's parents said she could go to the party if she **aced her English test.**"*

- **ace in the hole**

- A poker term which means an advantage or resource kept hidden until needed.

*"Our candidate has an **ace in the hole** that will ensure victory ... you'll see!"*

- **have an ace up your sleeve**

- "If you *have an ace up your sleeve*, you have something in reserve with which you can gain an advantage."

*"I'm well prepared for the negotiations. I've got **an ace up my sleeve**."*

- **hold all the aces**

- A person who *holds all the aces* is in a very strong position because they have more advantages than anyone else.

*"Given the high unemployment figures in some countries, employers **hold all the aces**."*

- **leave somebody holding the baby.**

- If someone is left holding the baby, they are made responsible for a problem that others don't want to deal with.

*"When the angry customer started to complain, my colleague disappeared and **left me holding the baby**."*

- **back-room boys**

- This term refers to people who do important work but have no contact with the public.

*"Back-room boys don't always receive the credit they deserve for their work."*

- **back-of-the-envelope calculation**

- This expression refers to a quick approximate calculation done informally, as on the back of an envelope.

*"I don't need the exact amount. Just give me a **back-of-the-envelope calculation**."*

- **back of beyond**

- An isolated place located far from any town is said to be in the back of beyond.

*"It took us hours to find Jack's house. He lives in the **back of beyond**."*

- **(like the) back of one's hand**

- If you know something like the back of your hand, you are very familiar with it and know it in detail.  
*"Of course I won't get lost. I know London **like the back of my hand!**"*
- **back into shape**
  - To get yourself back into shape, you need to take some exercise in order to become fit and healthy again.  
*"Eva decided she'd have to get **back into shape** before looking for a job."*
- **back on your feet**
  - If you are back on your feet, after an illness or an accident, you are physically healthy again.  
*"My grandmother had a bad 'flu but she's **back on her feet** again."*
- **back to the salt mines**
  - Saying that you have to go back to the salt mines is a humorous way of talking about returning to work, usually with some reluctance.  
*"We get two days off at Christmas and then it's **back to the salt mines!**"*
- **back to square one**
  - To say that someone is back to square one means that they have not succeeded in what they were trying to do, so they have to start again.  
*"When the plans were refused, it was **back to square one** for the architect."*
- **back to the wall**
  - If you have your back to the wall, you are in serious difficulty with very few options available.  
*"With his **back to the wall**, the supplier had to accept the deal."*
- **back the wrong horse**
  - If you back or bet on the wrong horse, for example the loser in a contest, match or election, you support the wrong person.  
*"When I voted for him I was convinced he would win, but I **backed the wrong horse!**"*
- **backhanded compliment**
  - A remark that appears to express admiration but could also be interpreted as an insult is called a backhanded compliment.  
*"He said my presentation was "surprisingly clear". How's that for*

*a backhanded compliment! Does that mean that I am usually not clear ?"*

- **backseat driver**

- A passenger in a car who gives unwanted advice to the driver is called a backseat driver.

*"I can't stand **backseat drivers** like my mother-in-law!"*

- **bad egg**

- Someone who is a bad egg is an untrustworthy person often involved in trouble whose company should be avoided.

*"I don't want my son to be friends with Bobby Smith. Bobby's a **bad egg**."*

- **bad hair day**

- Originating as a humorous comment about one's hair being unmanageable, this term had broadened to mean 'a day when everything seems to go wrong'.

*"What's wrong with Jenny? Is she having a **bad hair day**?"*

- **(in) bad shape**

- A person who is in bad shape is in poor physical condition.

*"I really am **in bad shape**. I must do more exercise."*

- **in cahoots with someone**

- If one person is in cahoots with another, they are working in close partnership, usually conspiring to do something dishonest.

*"There was a rumour that the Mayor was **in cahoots with** a chain of supermarkets"*

- **piece of cake**

- To refer to something as a piece of cake means that you consider it to be very easy.

*"The English test was **a piece of cake!**"*

- **slice/share of the cake**

- When people feel entitled to a share of the profits or benefits, they want a (larger) slice of the cake.

*"Since profits are higher this year, the workers feel they deserve a **bigger slice of the cake**."*

- **have your cake and eat it**

- To say that someone wants to have their cake and eat it means that they want the advantages of two alternative situations when only one is possible.  
*"Jack enjoys his comfort but is always complaining about the cost of things. He can't **have his cake and eat it.**"*
- **sell like hot cakes**
  - Things that sell like hot cakes sell quickly or in large quantities.  
*"She's a very successful author. Her books always **sell like hot cakes.**"*
- **cake/game is not worth the candle**
  - To say that the cake (or the game) is not worth the candle means that the advantages to be gained from doing something are not worth the effort involved.  
*"He recorded an album but sold very few copies; **the cake wasn't worth the candle.**"*
- **calculated risk**
  - A calculated risk is a risk taken with full knowledge of the dangers involved.  
*"The company took a **calculated risk** when they hired Sean straight out of college."*
- **call someone's bluff**
  - If you call someone's bluff, you challenge them to do what they threaten to do (while believing that they will not dare to do it).  
*"After the neighbour's threats to demolish the fence, when Jack decided to **call his bluff**, there were no more complaints."*
- **call it quits**
  - When people temporarily stop doing something or put an end to an activity, they call it quits.  
*"OK, we're all exhausted, so let's **call it quits** for today."*
- **call a spade a spade**
  - A person who calls a spade a spade speaks openly and truthfully about something, especially difficult matters.  
*"What I like about the new manager is that he **calls a spade a spade** - it makes things so much easier for everyone."*
- **call the shots / call the tune**

- The person who calls the shots or the tune is the one who makes all the important decisions and is in control of the situation.  
*"Jimmy shows a lot of authority but in fact it's his wife who **calls the tune.**"*
- **can of worms**
  - To describe a situation as a can of worms means that it is complicated, unpleasant and difficult to deal with.  
*"The discovery of the transfer of funds turned out to be a real **can of worms.**"*
- **burn the candle at both ends**
  - If you burn the candle at both ends, you exhaust yourself by doing too much, especially going to bed late and getting up early.  
*"Scott looks exhausted - I'll bet he's been **burning the candle at both ends lately.**"*
- **can't hold a candle to**
  - If one person can't hold a candle to another, they are much less competent or do not perform as well as the other.  
*"John is very intelligent but he **can't hold a candle to** his brother Paul when it comes to sports."*
- **dab hand at something**
  - If you're a dab hand at something, you're very good at doing it.  
*"Why don't you call Suzy? She's **a dab hand** at planning parties."*
- **put a damper on (something)**
  - If someone or something puts a damper on a situation or event, they make it less successful or enjoyable.  
*"The party was going great until the neighbour's complaints **put a damper on it.**"*
- **dance attendance**
  - If you dance attendance on somebody, you are constantly available for that person and attend to their wishes.  
*She's rich and famous and expects everyone to **dance attendance** on her.*
- **dance to someone's tune**
  - If you dance to someone's tune, you do whatever that person tells you to do.

*"He is the company's major shareholder so the management has to **dance to his tune.**"*

- **dark horse**

- If you refer to someone as a dark horse you mean that they are secretive, or that little is known about them, so you don't know how they will react or perform.

*"I can't tell you anything about my neighbour's intentions. He's a bit of a **dark horse.**"*

- **in the dark**

- If someone is kept or left in the dark about something, they are not informed about it.

*"The personnel was kept **in the dark** about the merger until the last minute."*

- **darken someone's door**

- If you darken somebody's door, you come as an unwanted or unwelcome visitor.

*"Just get out of here and never **darken my door** again!"*

- **day in the sun**

- When you have your day in the sun, you get long-awaited attention or some form of well-deserved appreciation.

*"Dave finally got his **day in the sun** when an article was published about his research."*

- **day in, day out**

- If you do something 'day in, day out', you do it every day without fail over a long period of time.

*"My father goes for a 30-minute walk after breakfast **day in, day out.** He never changes his routine."*

- **call it a day**

- To say 'let's call it a day' is a way of suggesting that it is time to stop doing something for the rest of that day, whether or not the work or activity has been completed, usually because of tiredness.

*"After one last phone call, I decided to **call it a day.**"*

- **(a) day late and a dollar short**

- If something is a day late and a dollar short, it comes too late and is not good enough.

*"They offered me an internship when I had already found a job - **a day late and a dollar short!**"*

- **daylight robbery**

- The term 'daylight robbery' is used when the price of something is thought to be much too high.

*"10€ for an orange juice? That's **daylight robbery!**"*

- **dead as a dodo**

- To say that something is (as) dead as a dodo means that it is unquestionably dead or obsolete, or has gone out of fashion. (A dodo is a bird that is now extinct.)

*"The floppy disk is an invention that is now (as) **dead as a dodo.**"*

- **dead as a doornail**

- This expression is used to stress that something or someone is very definitely dead.

*"They've started fighting again, so the peace agreement is now **as dead as a doornail.**"*

- **dead cert**

- Something that is certain to happen or be achieved is a dead cert.

*"After such praise, his appointment as captain of the team is a **dead cert.**"*

- **dead duck**

- This expression refers to a project or scheme which has been abandoned or is certain to fail.

*"The project for the new cinema is going to be a **dead duck** because the location is too far away from the town centre."*

- **dead in the water**

- A plan or project that is dead in the water is at a standstill or has ceased to function and is unlikely to be reactivated in the future.

*"Because of the crisis, the planned housing development is now **dead in the water.**"*

## **Definition of Tense in English Grammar:**

A Tense is a form of a verb that is used to show the time of an action. For example: when an action happened.

How many types of tenses are there in English grammar?

Types of Tenses

There are 3 types of tense.

I.Present Tense

II.Past Tense

III.Future Tense

Each tense is divided into 4 types sub tense.

## **I.PRESENT TENSE**

- 1.Simple Present Tense
- 2.Present Continuous Tense
- 3.Present Prefect Tense
- 4.Present Prefect Continuous Tense

## **II.PAST TENSE**

- 1.Simple Past Tense
- 2.Past Continuous Tense
- 3.Past Perfect Tense
- 4.Past Perfect Continuous Tense

## **III. Future Tense**

- 1.Simple Future Tense
- 2.Future Continuous Tense
- 3.Future Perfect Tense
- 4.Future Perfect Continuous Tense

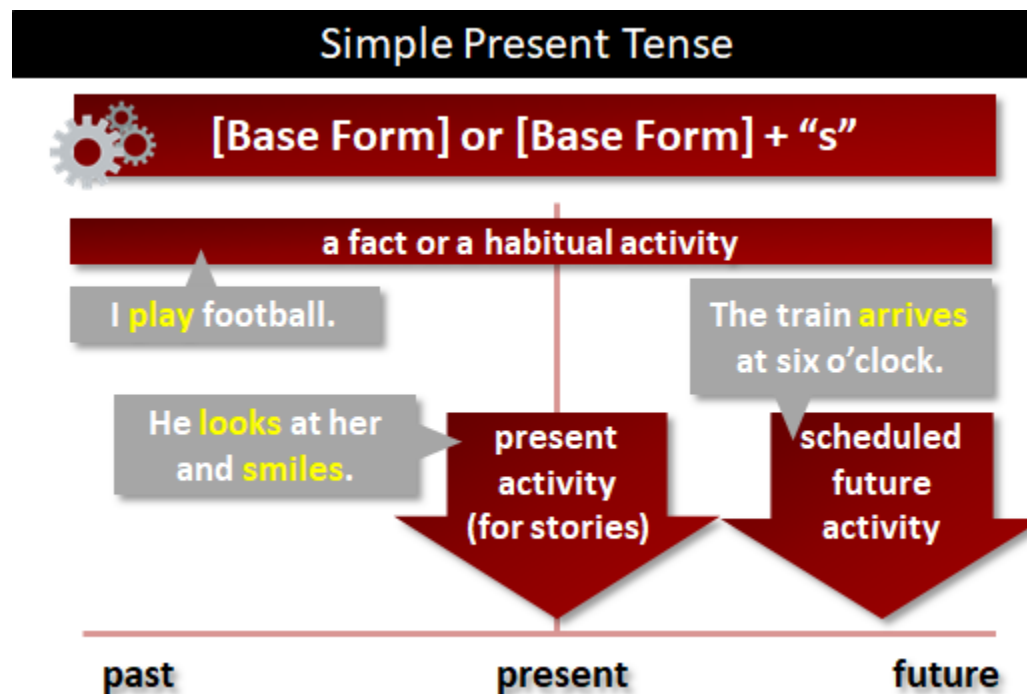
## Simple Present Tense

### What Is the Simple Present Tense

The **simple present tense** is used:

- To describe facts and habits. For example:
  - He **plays** chess.
- To describe scheduled events in the future. For example:
  - The plane **lands** in 5 minutes.
- To tell stories (particularly jokes). For example:
  - He **asks** the policeman for directions.

(This use of the simple present tense is quite rare.)



## Forming the Simple Present Tense

The **simple present tense** is quite easy to form.

**base form**

or

**base form**

+

**"s"**

Let's look at the verb **to run** (whose **base form** is **run**). In the simple present tense, **run** looks like this:

<u>Person</u>	Example
First person singular	I run
Second person singular	You run
Third person singular	He/She/It <b>runs</b>
First person plural	We run
Second person plural	You run
Third person plural	They run

In other words, it only changes in the third person singular (he / she / it). It adds either **s**, **es** or **ies**.

### **Present continuous tense**

Present continuous tense expresses the ongoing action or task of the present. It is also called present progressive tense. For example, I am eating the meal.



# Present Continuous Tense



He is running on the road.



## Structure

○ S+ is/am/are + V1 (-ing)

## Example

○ He is playing football.



## Structure

○ S+ is/am/are + not + V1 (-ing)

## Example

○ He is not playing football.



## Structure

○ Is/am/are+ S + V1(ing) +... ?

## Example

○ Is he playing football?

## USAGE

Actions happening now.

Actions that is already planned.

For changing situations

For expressing time at the moment of speaking

## EXAMPLES

He **is playing** football now.

He **is watching** movie with his friend next Sunday.

The climate **is getting** hotter each year.

We **are performing** our duty at the moment.

S = waxay utaaagan tahay SUBJECT oo ah faacil

V1= waxaa laga wadaa verb ka koowaad.

## Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense refers to an action or state that either occurred at an indefinite time in the past (e.g., we have talked before) or began in the past and continued to the present time (e.g., he has grown impatient over the last hour). This tense is formed by **have/has + the past participle**.

# PRESENT PERFECT TENSE



**S + have/has + past participle**

I have tried sushi.



**S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle**

I have not tried sushi.



**Have/Has + subject + past participle?**

Have you tried sushi?

Usage

Example

S = waa subject faaicilka oo soo raaco have ama has

Tusaale I have tried sushi.

Halkan **I** = waa subject waxa soo raaca **have** iyo verbkii oo ah past participle oo ah **tried**

## Present Perfect Tense Examples

- I **have seen** that movie twenty times.
- I think I **have met** him once before.
- There **have been** many earthquakes in California.
- People **have traveled** to the Moon.
- People **have not traveled** to Mars.
- **Have** you **read** the book yet?
- Nobody **has** ever **climbed** that mountain.
- A: **Has** there ever **been** a war in the United States?  
B: Yes, there **has been** a war in the United States.

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## Present Perfect Continuous Tense

### Present Perfect Continuous Forms

The present perfect continuous is formed using *has/have + been + present participle*. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *has/have*. Negatives are made with *not*.

- Statement: You **have been waiting** here for two hours.
- Question: **Have** you **been waiting** here for two hours?
- Negative: You **have not been waiting** here for two hours.

### Present Perfect Continuous Uses

#### USE 1 Duration from the Past Until Now



We use the present perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations which can be used with the present perfect continuous.

Examples:

- They **have been talking** for the last hour.
- She **has been working** at that company for three years.
- What **have you been doing** for the last 30 minutes?
- James **has been teaching** at the university since June.
- We **have been waiting** here for over two hours!
- Why **has Nancy not been taking** her medicine for the last three days?

### USE 2 Recently, Lately



You can also use the present perfect continuous WITHOUT a duration such as "for two weeks." Without the duration, the tense has a more general meaning of "lately." We often use the words "lately" or "recently" to emphasize this meaning.

Examples:

- Recently, I **have been feeling** really tired.
- She **has been watching** too much television lately.
- **Have you been exercising** lately?
- Mary **has been feeling** a little depressed.
- Lisa **has not been practicing** her English.
- What **have you been doing**?

## PAST TENSE

### Examples of the Types of Past Tenses

The past tense is categorized further depending on whether the action was in progress or has been completed. The four past tenses are:

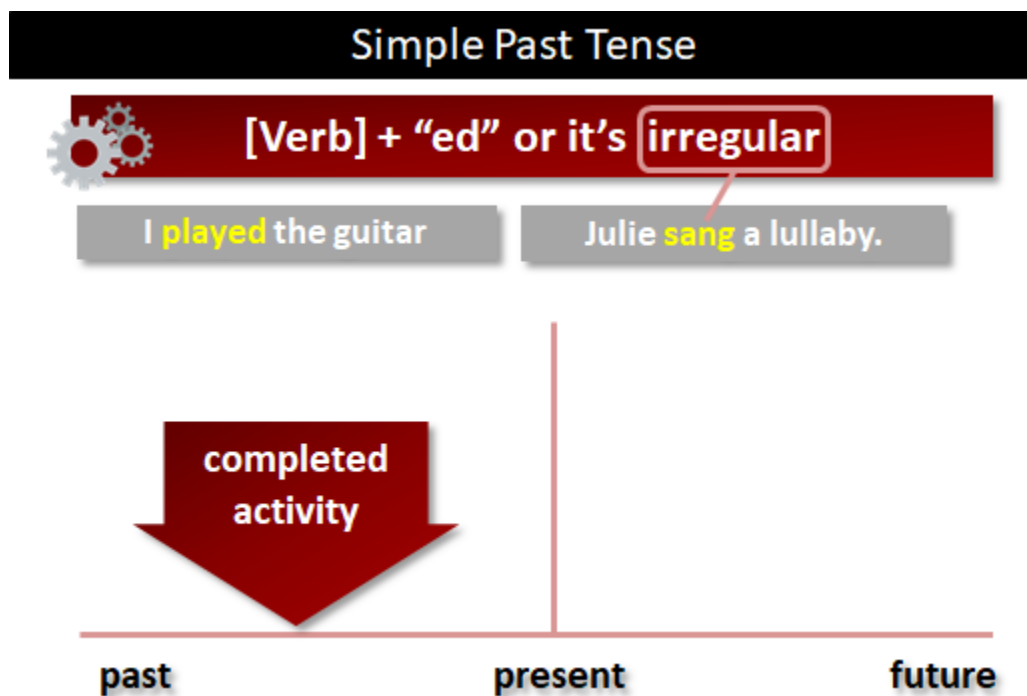
The 4 Past Tenses	Examples	Uses
<u>simple past tense</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I went to work.</li><li>The Martians landed near the aqueduct.</li></ul>	The simple past tense is used to describe a completed activity that started in the past and ended in the past.
<u>past progressive tense</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I was going to work.</li><li>We were painting the door when a bird struck the window.</li></ul>	The past progressive tense is used to describe an ongoing activity in the past. Often, it is used to set the scene for another action.
<u>past perfect tense</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I had gone to work.</li><li>Rover had eaten the pie before we got home.</li></ul>	The past perfect tense is used to emphasize that an action was completed before another took place.
<u>past perfect progressive</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>I had been going to work.</li><li>She had been painting the door before the dog scratched it.</li></ul>	The past perfect progressive tense is used to show that an ongoing action in the past has ended.

### Four Past Tenses

Below are more examples of the four past tenses. There is also an infographic for each one showing how it is formed and used.

### Simple Past Tense

Here is an infographic summarizing the simple past tense.

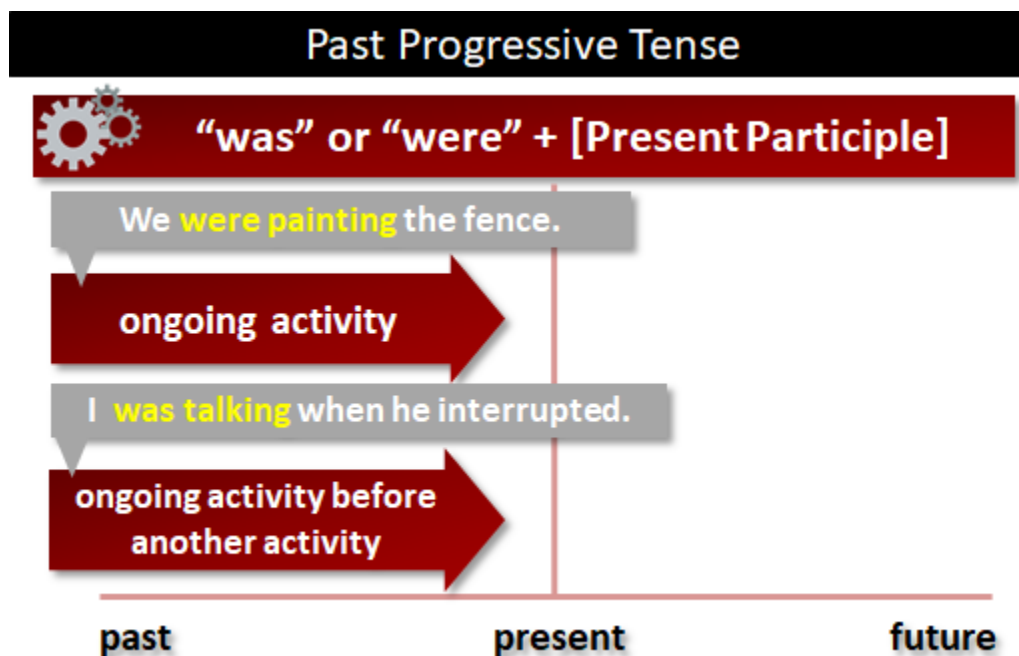


### Examples of the Simple Past Tense

- I played when I was younger.
- I saw the angel in the marble and carved until I set him free. (Italian sculptor Michelangelo)
- Drawing on my fine command of the English language, I said nothing. (Actor and comedian Robert Benchley)
- Every man is guilty of all the good he did not do. (French writer Voltaire)
- I wanted to buy a candle holder, but the store didn't have one. So I got a cake. (Comedian Mitch Hedberg)
- I have never played a hero before so I jumped at the chance. (Actor Adrian Edmondson)
- My fake plants died because I did not pretend to water them.

### Past Progressive Tense

Here is an infographic summarizing the past progressive tense.



### Examples of the Past Progressive Tense

"was" or "were"

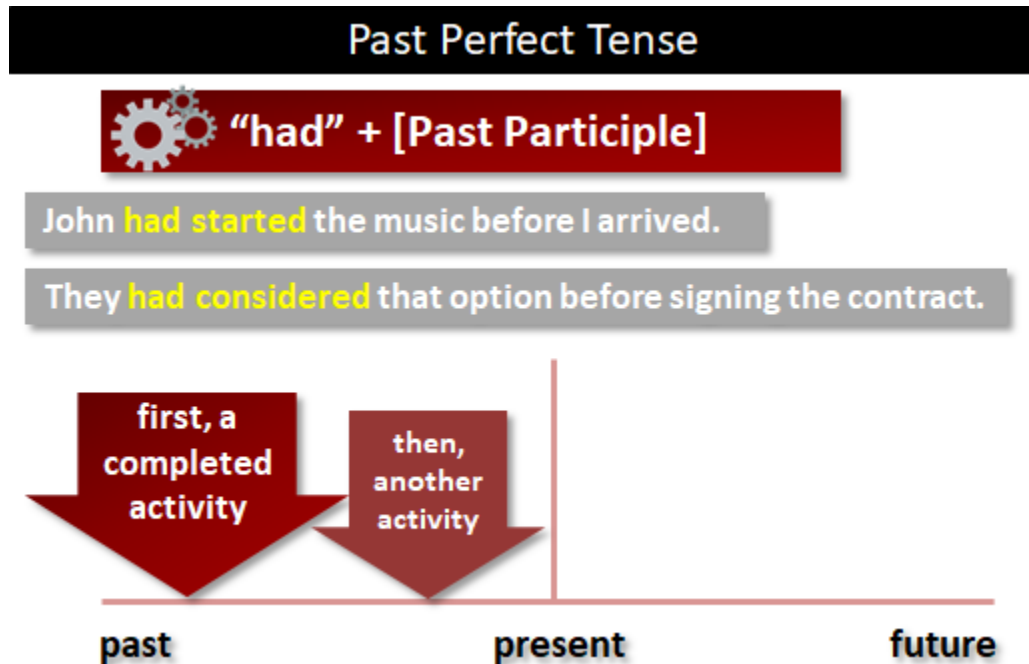
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[present participle]

- I was playing for an hour.
- I was falling asleep when the phone rang.
- We were preparing a picnic, and then it started to rain.
- I feel like I sort of missed the eighties. At the time, we didn't know we were having fun, which is probably the way it always is. (Novelist Tama Janowitz)
- She was seeing a psychiatrist, two plumbers, and a bartender. (Comedian Rodney Dangerfield)
- I told my therapist I was having nightmares about nuclear explosions. He said don't worry it's not the end of the world. (Comedian Jay London)
- I was having trouble making ends meet, and my beginnings weren't meeting either. (Author Allan Sherman)
-

## Past Perfect Tense

Here is an infographic summarizing the past perfect tense.



### Examples of the Past Perfect Tense

**"had"**

+

**[past participle]**

- I had played already.
- I had crossed the line. I was free, but there was no one to welcome me to the land of freedom. I was a stranger in a strange land. (Political activist Harriet Tubman)
- I had seen birth and death but had thought they were different. (Poet T S Eliot)
- There are so many things that we wish we had done yesterday, so few that we feel like doing today. (Journalist Mignon McLaughlin)
- I phoned my dad to tell him I had stopped smoking. He called me a quitter.
- When I was younger, I could remember anything, whether it had happened or not.

- If we **had had** more time for discussion we should probably have made a great many more mistakes. (Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky)
- What a wonderful life I've had! I only wish I'd **realized** it sooner. (Author Sidonie Gabrielle Colette)
- I **had always seen** myself as a star; I wanted to be a galaxy. (Dancer Twyla Tharp)

(Note that adverbs (here, *always*) can appear in the middle of the verb chain.)

### Past Perfect Progressive Tense

Here is an infographic summarizing the past perfect tense.



### Examples of the Past Perfect Progressive Tense

**"had been"**

+

**[present participle]**

- I had been playing since I was ten.
- I had been weeding my garden for weeks, but I just surrendered to the weeds in the end.
- The jury had been considering its verdict for several hours when the judge effectively ordered them to find Jones guilty.

- I was coming home from kindergarten. Well, they told me it was kindergarten. I found out later I had been working in a factory for ten years. (Comedian Ellen DeGeneres)
- I had been writing fiction since I was in eighth grade, because I loved it. (Author Thomas Perry)
- I thought that I was learning how to live, but I had been learning how to die. (Polymath Leonardo da Vinci)
- Even though I had been boxing for three years, I had no idea that I could beat somebody in the ring.
- Many people had been asking me to write an autobiography. I thought I'd better tell my story before other people told it for me. (Comedian Michael Palin)
- It was funny to read a script that was so similar to what had been going on in my life. (Actress Piper Perabo)
- I'd been shouting and shouting and no one wanted to hear me. (Singer Brenda Fassie)

## **FUTURE TENSE**

### **What Is the Future Tense? (with Examples)**

The future tense is a verb tense used for a future activity or a future state of being.

For example:

- I will jump in the lake.

(This is a future activity.)

- I will be happy.

(This is a future state of being.)

The tense of a verb is determined by when the action took place. The three main tenses are:

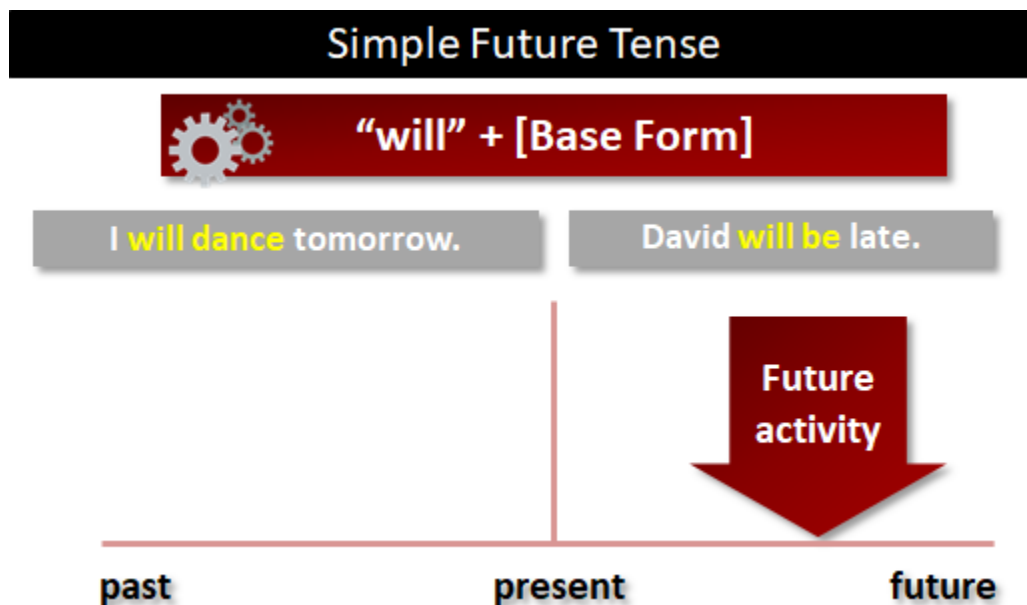
## Examples of the Types of Future Tense

The future tense is categorized further depending on whether the action will be in progress or will be completed (called the aspect of a verb). The four future tenses are:

The 4 Future Tenses	Examples	Uses
<u>simple future tense</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I will go.</li><li>• We will celebrate our anniversary by flying to New York.</li></ul>	The simple future tense is used for an action that will occur in the future.
<u>future progressive tense</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I will be going.</li><li>• The Moscow State Circus will be performing in Cheltenham for the next 3 weeks.</li></ul>	The future progressive tense is used for an ongoing action that will occur in the future.
<u>future perfect tense</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I will have gone.</li><li>• By the time you arrive, we will have finished the meal and the speeches.</li></ul>	The future perfect tense is used to describe an action that will have been completed at some point in the future.
<u>future perfect progressive</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I will have been going.</li><li>• In July next year, you will have been studying for three years.</li></ul>	The future perfect progressive tense is used for an ongoing action that will be completed at some specified time in the future.

## More about the Simple Future Tense

Here is an infographic summarizing the simple future tense.



## Examples of the Simple Future Tense

**"will"**

+

**[base form of the verb]**

- I will play after breakfast.
- Susan will not go to Germany.
- What we achieve inwardly will change outer reality. (Greek biographer Plutarch)
- Always do your best. What you plant now, you will harvest later. (Author Og Mandino)
- Logic will get you from A to B. Imagination will take you everywhere. (Physicist Albert Einstein)
- Women and cats will do as they please, and men and dogs should relax and get used to the idea. (Robert A Heinlein)

- In the end, we will remember not the words of our enemies, but the silence of our friends. (Activist Martin Luther King Jr)
- Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life. (Chinese philosophe Confucius)

(*Have to* is known as a **modal auxiliary verb**. Like *must*, it is used to express obligation.)

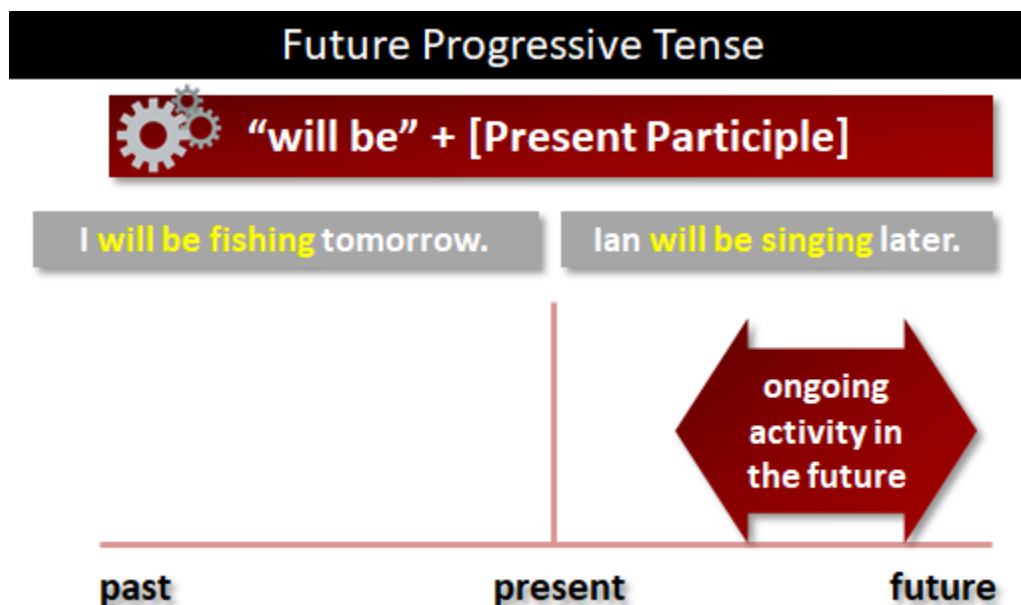
- Happiness is your dentist telling you it won't hurt and then having him catch his hand in the drill. (Producer Johnny Carson)

(Remember that *won't* is a **contraction** of *will not* and is often used to form the simple future tense.

- I won't be a rock star. I will be a legend. (Singer Freddie Mercury)

### More about the Future Progressive Tense

Here is an infographic summarizing the future progressive tense.



### Examples of the Future Progressive Tense

**"will be"**

+

**[present participle]**

- I will be playing for an hour.
- Will I be spending too much money if I buy the newer model?
- He will be fighting his way to the boxing championship.

- Always be nice to those younger than you because they are the ones who will be writing about you.
- In September, we will be enjoying all the fruit we planted last March.
- Those who are laughing now will be crying later.
- Soon I will be doing what I love again. (Guitarist Vinnie Vincent)
- I'll be performing at 80 years old. Music is like fashion - it changes. But some things will always be the same. (Singer Toni Braxton)

(Remember that *I'll* is a contraction of *I will*.)

- Every breath you take. Every move you make. Every bond you break. Every step you take, I'll be watching you. (Singer Sting)
- She'll be coming around the mountain when she comes.

(*She'll* is a contraction of *she will*.)

- She'll be riding six white horses when she comes.
- The next time you see a spider's web, please pause and look a little closer. You'll be seeing one of the most high-performance materials known to man. (Biologist Cheryl Hayashi)

(*You'll* is a contraction of *you will*.)

- In my case, there's no revolving door. I won't be going back to government. (Politician Mary Schapiro)

(*Won't* is a contraction of *will not*.)

### **More about the Future Perfect Tense**

Here is an infographic summarizing the future perfect tense.

## Future Perfect Tense



“will have ” + [Past Participle]

John **will have gone** by then.

I **will have eaten** before 9 o'clock.

At this time,  
the future  
activity will be  
completed

past

present

future

### Examples of the Future Perfect Tense

**"will have"**

+

**[past participle]**

- I **will have played** by breakfast.
- By September, Jenny **will have taken over** that role.
- **Will you have graduated** by this time next year?
- I hope that, when I leave this planet, I **will have touched** a few people in a positive way. (Actor Will Rothhaar)
- The **rain will not have stopped** before the competition starts.
- You **won't have sold** a single car by tomorrow if you stay here.

(*Won't* is a contraction of *will not*.)

### More about the Future Perfect Progressive Tense

Here is an infographic summarizing the future perfect progressive tense.

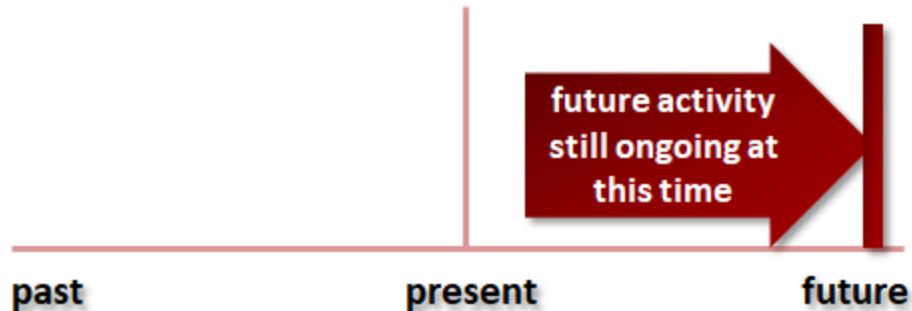
## Future Perfect Progressive Tense



**"will have been" + [Present Participle]**

Sarah **will have been talking** for an hour by 8 o'clock.

By the end of the race, I **will have been running** for 6 weeks.



### Examples of the Future Perfect Progressive Tense

**"will have been"**

+

**[present participle]**

- I **will have been playing** for 2 hours by breakfast.
- By the time the boat arrives, they **will have been living** without proper food for two weeks.
- Shops that **will have been running** for three or two years by then will have to close down.
- They **will have been driving** for ten hours by the time they arrive in Scotland.
- If it rains again tomorrow, then it **will have been raining** for three days.
- He **will be agitated** when he arrives because he **will have been working** for ten hours.
- When you are promoted next year, how long **will you have been working** on the factory floor?
- You **will not have been waiting** for over an hour when the taxi arrives. That's not true.

### REPORTED SPEECH

We use a 'reporting verb' like 'say' or 'tell'..) If this verb is in the present tense, it's easy. We just put 'she says' and then the sentence:

- Direct speech: I like ice cream.
- Reported speech: She **says** (that) she **likes** ice cream.

We don't need to change the tense, though probably we do need to change the 'person' from 'I' to 'she', for example. We also may need to change words like 'my' and 'your'.

(As I'm sure you know, often, we can choose if we want to use 'that' or not in English. I've put it in brackets () to show that it's optional. It's exactly the same if you use 'that' or if you don't use 'that'.)

**But**, if the reporting verb is in the past tense, then usually we change the tenses in the reported speech:

- Direct speech: I like ice cream.
- Reported speech: She **said** (that) she **liked** ice cream.

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Direct Speech</b>	<b>Reported Speech</b>
present simple	I like ice cream	She said (that) she liked ice cream.
present continuous	I am living in London	She said (that) she was living in London.
past simple	I bought a car	She said (that) she had bought a car OR She said (that) she bought a car.
past continuous	I was walking along the street	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
present perfect	I haven't seen Julie	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
past perfect*	I had taken English lessons before	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.

will	I'll see you later	She said (that) she would see me later.
would*	I would help, but..”	She said (that) she would help but...
can	I can speak perfect English	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
could*	I could swim when I was four	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
shall	I shall come later	She said (that) she would come later.
should*	I should call my mother	She said (that) she should call her mother
might*	I might be late	She said (that) she might be late
must	I must study at the weekend	She said (that) she must study at the weekend OR She said she had to study at the weekend

\* doesn't change.

Occasionally, we don't need to change the present tense into the past if the information in direct speech is still true (but this is only for things which are general facts, and even then usually we like to change the tense):

- Direct speech: The sky is blue.
- Reported speech: She said (that) the sky **is/was** blue.

### Reported Questions

So now you have no problem with making reported speech from positive and negative sentences. But how about questions?

<b>Direct Question</b>	<b>Reported Question</b>
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Where is the Post Office, please?	She asked me where the Post Office was.
What are you doing?	She asked me what I was doing.
Who was that fantastic man?	She asked me who that fantastic man had been.
<b>Direct Question</b>	<b>Reported Question</b>
Do you love me?	He asked me if I loved him.
Have you ever been to Mexico?	She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico.
Are you living here?	She asked me if I was living here.
<b>Direct Request</b>	<b>Reported Request</b>
Please help me.	She asked me to help her.
Please don't smoke.	She asked me not to smoke.
Could you bring my book tonight?	She asked me to bring her book that night.
Could you pass the milk, please?	She asked me to pass the milk.
Would you mind coming early tomorrow?	She asked me to come early the next day.

### **Direct Order**

Go to bed!

Don't worry!

Be on time!

Don't smoke!

### **Reported Order**

He told the child to go to bed.

He told her not to worry.

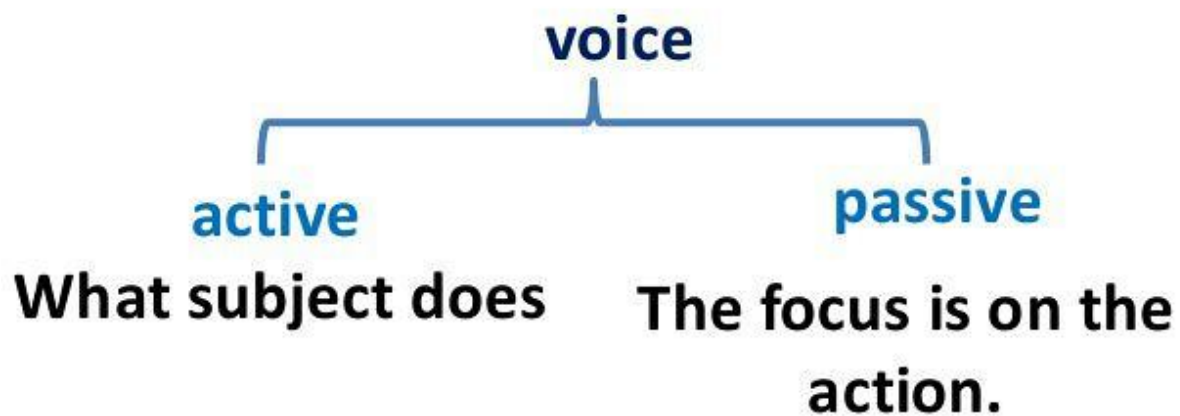
He told me to be on time.

He told us not to smoke.

## ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE VOICE

**Active voice** means that a sentence has a subject that acts upon its verb. **Passive voice** means that a subject is a recipient of a verb's action.

### Active and passive voice



**Active : Ram killed Ravan**

**Passive : Ravan was killed by Ram.**



# Passive Voice in English

## TENSE

## ACTIVE

## PASSIVE

Present Simple	I <b>do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>is done</b> .
Present Continuous	I'm <b>doing</b> my homework.	My homework <b>is being done</b> .
Past Simple	I <b>did</b> my homework.	My homework <b>was done</b> .
Past Continuous	I <b>was doing</b> my homework.	My homework <b>was being done</b> .
Present Perfect	I <b>have done</b> my homework.	My homework <b>has been done</b> .
Past Perfect	I <b>had done</b> my homework.	My homework <b>had been done</b> .
Future Simple	I <b>will do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>will be done</b> .
Future Be going to	I'm <b>going to do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>is going to be done</b> .
Modal	I <b>must do</b> my homework.	My homework <b>must be done</b> .
Modal Perfect	I <b>should have done</b> my homework.	My homework <b>should have been done</b> .

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