



Ibn Khaldoun University – Tiaret
Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science
Department of Computer Science



Module : English

Level : 1LMD

Semester : 1

Teacher : Mr. LAKMECHE

UNIT ZERO :

Grammar Recycling

Learning Objectives: Upon completion of this unit, students should recycle and consolidate:

- the English tenses (simple, continuous/progressive and perfect forms)
- irregular verbs
- past participle
- -ed and -s pronunciation
- contractions
- articles (definite / indefinite)
- personal pronouns

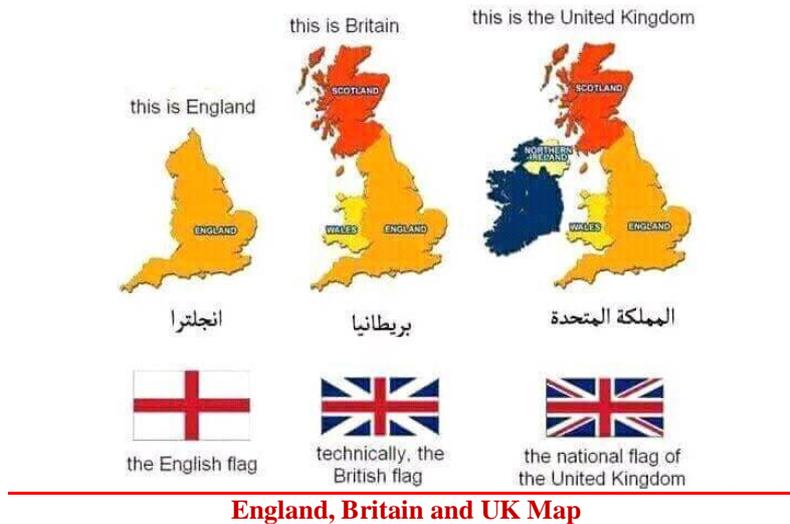
UNIT MAP

- • The History of the English Language
- • The English tenses (simple, continuous/progressive and perfect forms)
- • Contractions
- • Regular Verbs (-ed and -s pronunciation)
- • Articles (Lesson + Exercise)
- • Personal Pronouns

NB. Not all tasks are compulsory. Free practice until satisfaction.

I- History of the English Language

1- Geography:



- a) **The British Isles:** Great Britain (or just: Britain) + Ireland + Isle of Man
- b) **Great Britain (or just Britain) (G.B):** England + Wales + Scotland
- c) **The United Kingdom (U.K):** Britain + Northern Ireland + Isle of Man

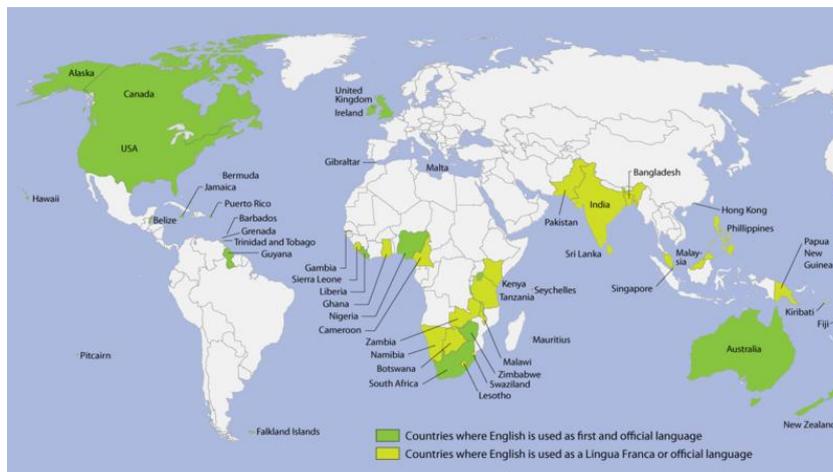
Native English-speaking countries:

English is the mother-tongue (first language) in the following countries :

- The United Kingdom
- The United States of America (USA)
- Australia
- Canada
- New Zealand

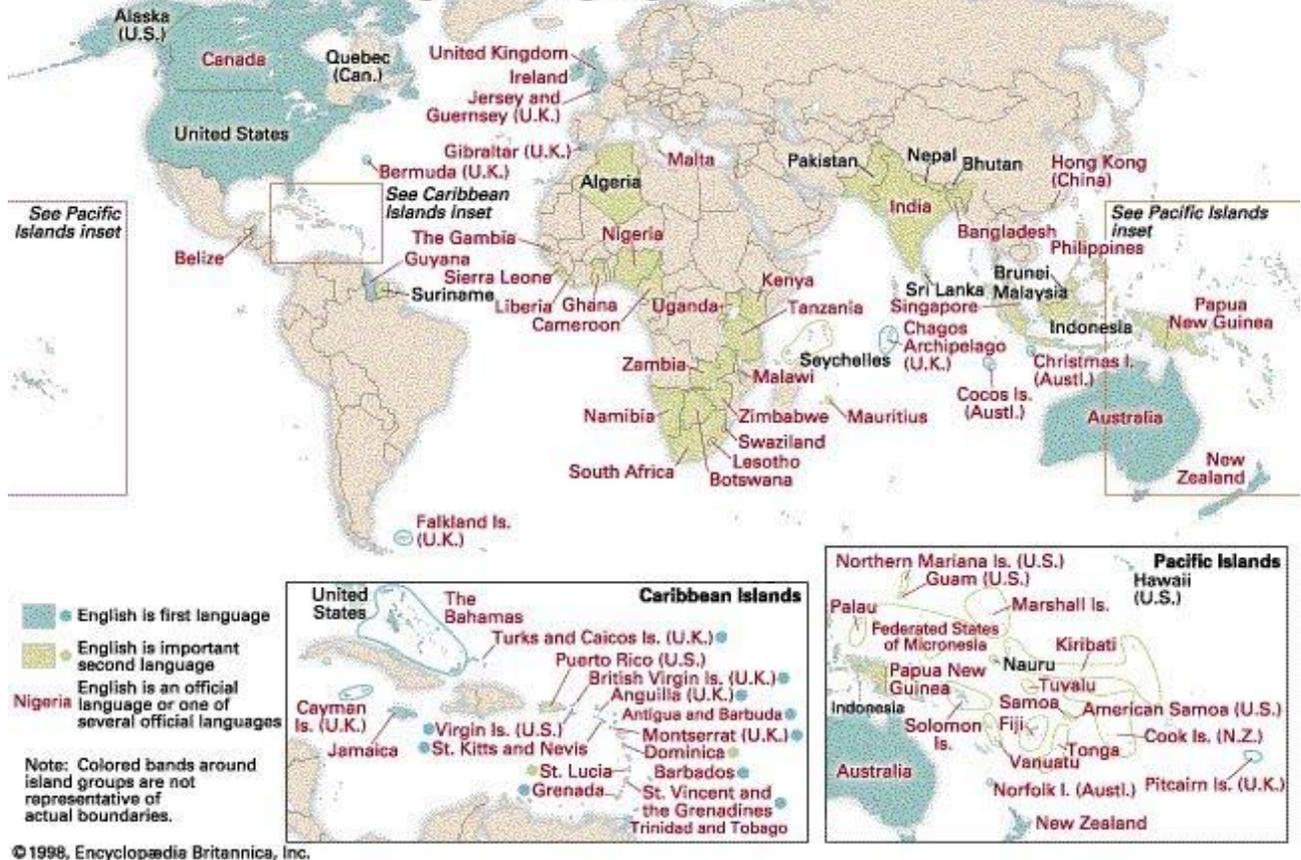
English across the world:

English is either the mother-tongue (first language) or the official language in the following countries:



The English Speaking World

The English Language Across The World



The English Speaking World

Wikipedia:

Over two billion people speak **English** (as of the 2000s), making English the **largest language by number of speakers**, and the **third largest language by number of native speakers**. The **United Kingdom** and the **United States** with 67 million and 330 million respectively, have the most native speakers. Additionally, there are 29 million in **Canada**, 25.7 million in **Australia**, 5 million in **New Zealand**, and 5 million in **Ireland**.

The Commonwealth of Nations:

- ▶ generally, referred to simply as the *Commonwealth*
- ▶ a political voluntary association of **54 independent and equal member states**, nearly all of which used to be territories of the *British Empire*.
- ▶ Every 2 years, they meet to discuss issues affecting the Commonwealth and the wider world at the **Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM)**.
- ▶ home to **2.4 billion people**, including both advanced economies and developing countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe and the Pacific:



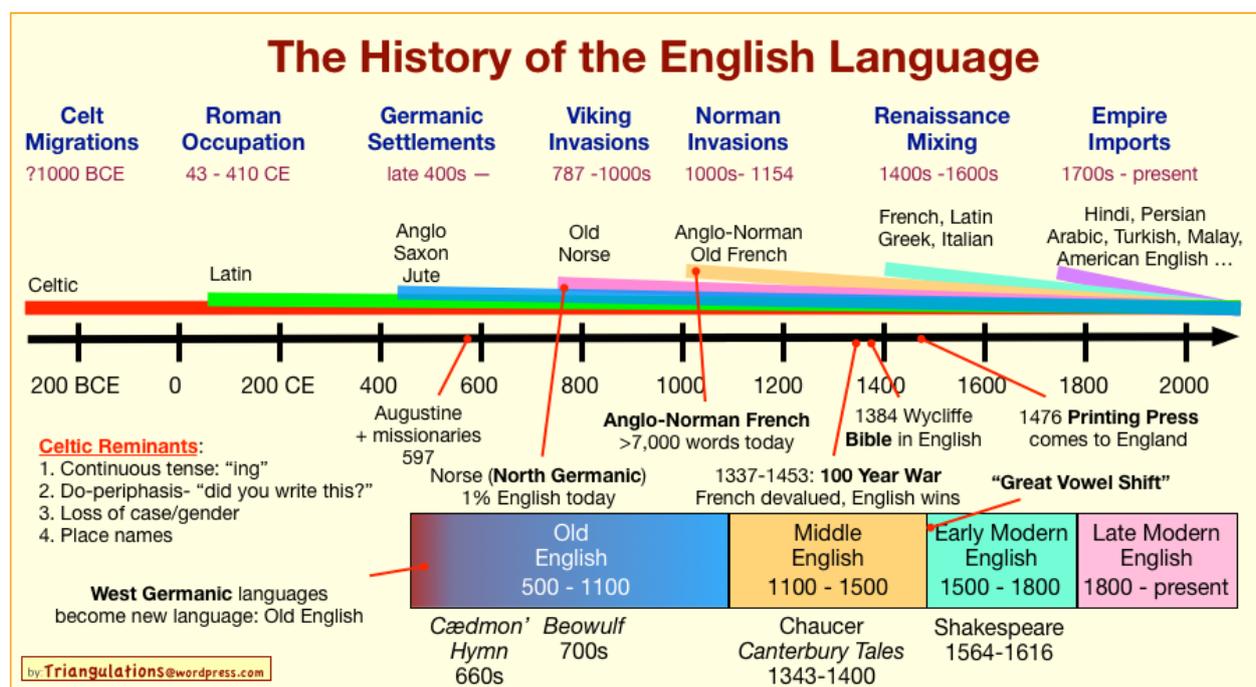
Europe: United Kingdom - Cyprus – Malta

Asia: Bangladesh - Brunei Darussalam – India – Malaysia – Maldives – Pakistan – Singapore - Sri Lanka

Africa: Botswana – Cameroon – Gambia (the) – Ghana – Kenya – Lesotho – Malawi – Mauritius – Mozambique – Namibia – Nigeria – Rwanda – Seychelles - Sierra Leone - South Africa – Swaziland – Uganda - United Republic of Tanzania – Zambia

Caribbean and Americas: Antigua and Barbuda – Bahamas (the) – Barbados – Belize – Canada – Dominica – Grenada – Guyana – Jamaica - Saint Lucia - St Kitts and Nevis - St Vincent and The Grenadines - Trinidad and Tobago

2- History:



A- Old English (450/500-1100):

► The language spoken in what is now England was a mixture of **Latin** and various **Celtic languages** which were spoken before the **Romans** came to Britain. The Romans brought Latin to Britain, which was part of the Roman Empire for over 400 years. Many of the words passed on from this era are those coined by Roman merchants and soldiers. These include *win* (*wine*), *candel* (*candle*), *belt* (*belt*), *weall* (*wall*).

► After the withdrawal of the **Roman** legions, various **Germanic tribes** (known as the **Angles**) came from continental Europe (now northwest **Germany**, west **Denmark** and the **Netherlands**) and settled in the British Isles in the 5th century, neighbouring the original British tribes, and having a mixture of mostly **Celts, Latins, Angles, Saxons and Jutes**.

► The commixture of the Angles and the original British tribes dialects gave birth to **Old English** as the seeds of a common language, and to the appellation of the **Anglo-Saxons** as the official single people and inhabitants of the land.

► The **derivation** of the word **English**:

- Supposedly, the word "**English**" is a corruption of the word "**Anglish**" — or, the "**Language of the Angles**", then took the spelling of 'English', with 'E'.



English = Engle + ish (Anglais, in French)
England = Engle + land (Angleterre, in French)
Angles = German Tribe

▶ The arrival of **St. Augustine** in 597 and the introduction of **Christianity** into Saxon England brought more **Latin words** into the English language. They were mostly concerned with the naming of Church dignitaries, ceremonies, etc. Some, such as *church, bishop, baptism, monk,* came indirectly through Latin from the Greek.

▶ **Danes** and **Norsemen**, also called **Vikings**, invaded the country and English got many Norse words into the language. The Vikings, being **Scandinavian**, spoke **Old Norse**. Words derived from Norse include: *sky, egg, cake, skin, leg, window (wind eye), husband, fellow, skill, anger, flat, odd, ugly, get, give, take, raise, call, die, they, their, them.*

B- Middle English (1100-1500):

▶ In 1066 AD, **William the Conqueror**, the Duke of Normandy, invaded and conquered England and became king.

▶ The **Old French** took over as the language of the court, administration, and culture. Latin was mostly used for written language, especially that of the Church. Meanwhile, The English language, as the language of the now lower class, was considered a vulgar tongue.

▶ Most of the French words embedded in the English vocabulary are words of power, such as *beef, crown, castle, crime, court, parliament, army, mansion, gown, beauty, banquet, art, poet, romance, duke, servant, peasant, traitor, uncle, governor, indict, jury, verdict, ...*

C- Early Modern English (1500-1800):

▶ A period marked by a wave of innovation in English with:

- the phenomenon of William Shakespeare (1564-1616) : credited with introducing about 1,700 words, phrases, and expressions into the English language.
- the Renaissance ▶ The revival of classical scholarship bringing a commixture of many classical **Latin, Greek, French** and **Italian** borrowed words into the Language
- the Great Vowel Shift ▶ a change in pronunciation that already began around 1400
- the printing press coming to England
- standardization of English ▶ The dialect of London, where most publishing houses were located, became the standard ▶ Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the first English dictionary was published in 1604.

D- (Late) Modern English (1800-present):

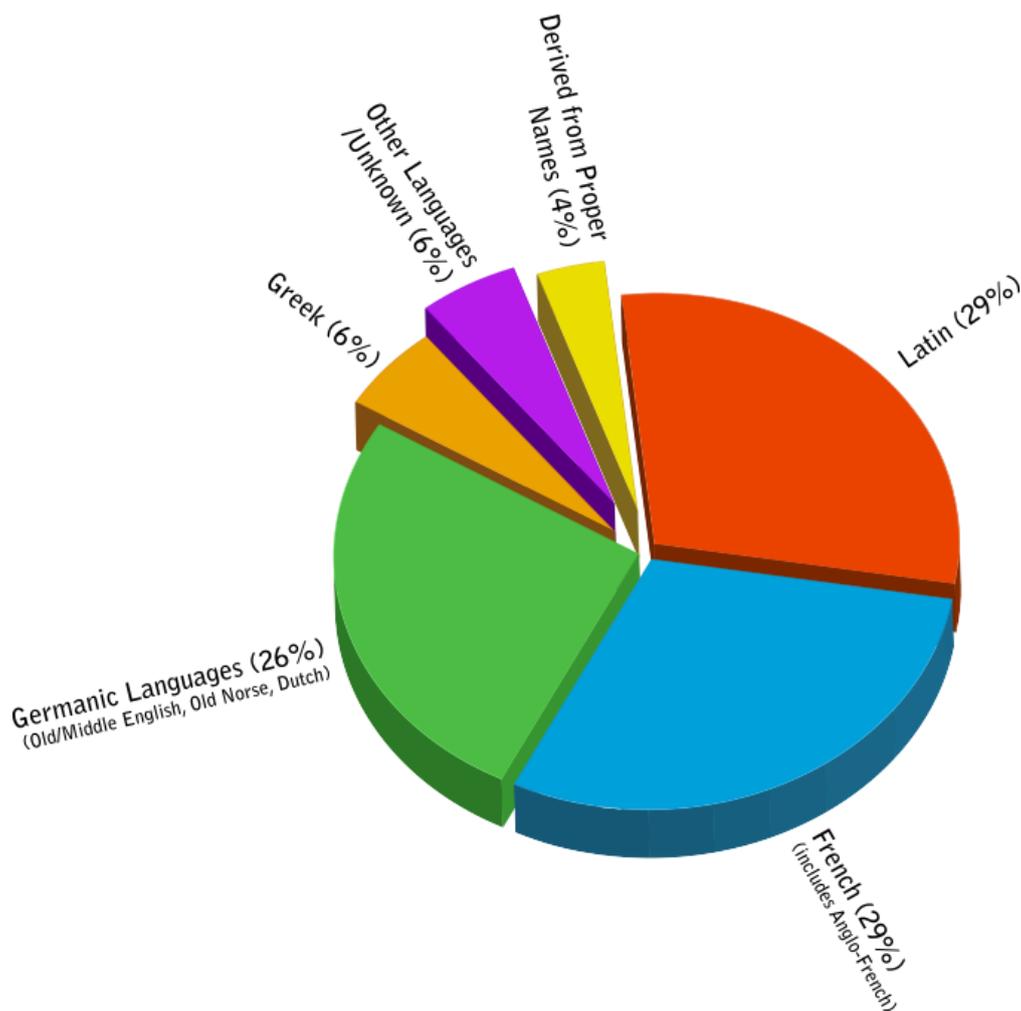
▶ A period marked by several historical factors :

- the **Industrial Revolution** and the rise of the technological society ▶ new words for things and ideas that had not previously existed *trains, engine, pulleys, combustion, electricity,*

telephone, telegraph, camera, ...

- the **British Empire** ► ruling one quarter of the earth's surface (for 200 years between the 18th and 20th centuries) ► English being introduced to the world, and, by the same way, importing/adopting many foreign words (**Hindi, Persian, Arabic, Turkish, Malay, American, ...**), and making them its own. ► Examples :Hindi: *pundit, shampoo, pajamas, turban,...* Arabic : *sugar, alcohol, calibre, monsoon, zero.....* native Australian Aborigine words : *kangaroo, boomerang,...*
- **scientific revolutions** ► a need for neologisms to describe the new creations and discoveries, specifically from Latin and Greek roots : *oxygen, protein, nuclear, vaccine, horsepower, airplane, typewriter, ...* ► today, most visible in the field of electronics and computers: *byte, cyber-, bios, hard-drive, microchip, ...*

→ Virtually every language on Earth has contributed to the development of English, from Finnish (*sauna*) and Japanese (*tycoon*) to the vast contributions of French and Latin.



Joseph M. Williams' research visualized (top 10,000 words). Image by by Murraytheb via Wikipedia Commons

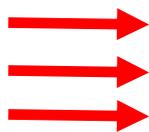
Important Facts :

▶ French language is believed to be a high contributor to English ... Legal, military, political terminology, words for meat of an animal, words referring to foods are mostly inspired from French. For example, *chair* (from *chaise*), *bottle* (from *bouteille*), *stranger* (from *étranger*), *lizard* (from *lézard*), etc. are some famous English words of French origin. . [From : <https://www.languageoasis.com/blog/influence-of-foreign-languages-on-english/>]

▶ Approximately 45% of the English vocabulary comes from French words; over 50,000 English words have their origin in French. [From : http://fren.athabascau.ca/why_study.php]

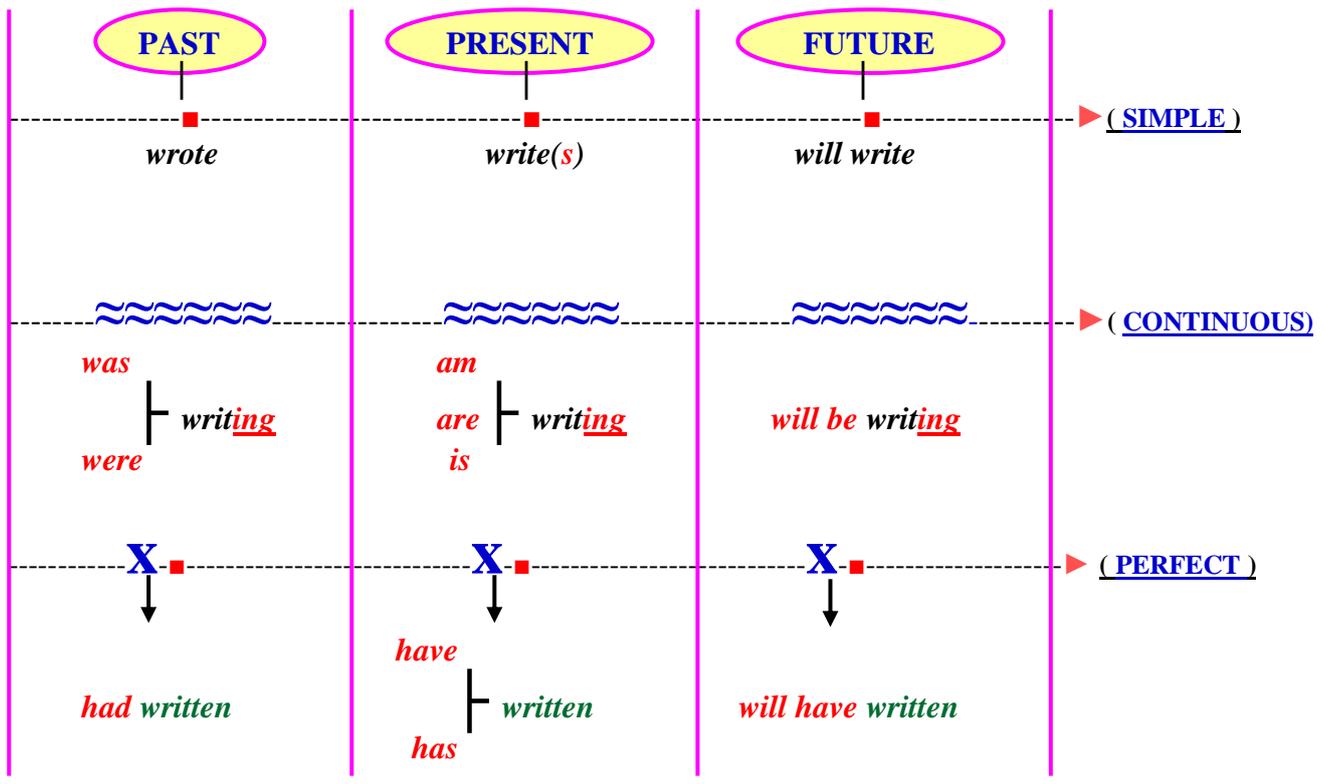
▶ Estimates of English native words (derived from Old English) range from 20%–33% [From : wikipedia : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foreign_language_influences_in_English]

During the Norman occupation, more than 10,000 new words were introduced into English, and most are still in use : cake, fog, die , happy, husband, leg, mistake, window, ... [From : <https://preply.com/en/blog/2014/03/11/9-languages-that-have-influenced-english-vocabulary/#scroll-to-heading-0>]



From one small island, English has gone on to acquire *lingua franca* status in international business, worldwide diplomacy, and science... spoken in 101 countries,

II- THE ENGLISH TENSES REVIEW



Negation

Interrogation

Subject	Auxiliary	Not	Rest of verb		Auxiliary	Subject	Rest of verb	?
	<i>do</i>	not	write		<i>Do</i>		write	?
	<i>does</i>	not	write		<i>Does</i>		write	?
I – You –	<i>did</i>	not	write		<i>Did</i>	I – You –	write	?
He – She	will	not	write		Will	He – She	write	?
– It – We	-----		-----		-----	– It – We	-----	
– You –	am	not	writing		Am	– You –	writing	?
They	are	not	writing		Are	They	writing	?
Ahmed –	is	not	writing		Is	Ahmed –	writing	?
The	was	not	writing		Was	The	writing	?
teacher –	were	not	writing		Were	teacher –	writing	?
The boys	will	not	be writing		Will	The boys	be writing	?
– Karima	-----		-----		-----	– Karima	-----	
and Fethi	have	not	written		Have	and Fethi	written	?
– The two	has	not	written		Has	– The two	written	?
doctors –	had	not	written		Had	doctors –	written	?
My book	will	not	have written		Will	My book	have written	?
...						...		

- Remarks :**
- 1- The perfect continuous form tense line is not included
 - 2- Pay attention to (does) with (he – she – it) ▶ (Subject / Verb agreement)
 - 3- Pay attention to the correct use of (am – are – is – was – were – have – has) with adequate subjects. ▶ (Subject / Verb agreement)
 - 4 - The continuous form is also called the progressive or the ing-form

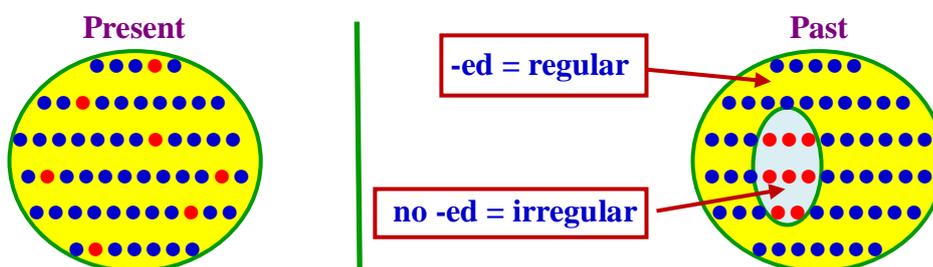
Mr. Lakmèche

Chart—Time Clues and Verb Tense

	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Future
	yesterday last year/ month/ etc. before for five weeks/days/etc. one year/ month ago	every morning / day / etc. always usually frequently sometimes	tomorrow tonight next week/month/etc. soon in the future
Progressive	Past Progressive	Present Progressive	Future progressive
	while when	now right now this week/minute/etc.	when after as soon as before
Perfect	Past Perfect	Present Perfect	Future Perfect
	before already by the time until then/last week/etc. after	until now since ever never many times/ weeks/years/etc. for three hours/ minutes/etc/	by the time you go (somewhere) by the time you do (something) already
Perfect Progressive	Past Perfect progressive	Present Perfect Progressive	Future Perfect Progressive
	before for one week/hour/etc. since	for the past year/ month/ etc. for the last 2 months/ weeks/etc. up to now for 6 weeks/hours/etc. since	by the time for ten days/weeks/etc. by

Regular/Irregular Verbs

Legend = ● = regular verbs ● = irregular verbs



In present there seems no difference between (●) and (●). When “to” is taken off, the rest is automatically present simple. Pay attention to he/she/it ...

Whereas, in the past, the irregular verbs seem to gather into another group. They rebel against the rule of “ed” and stand as an opponent political party.

Discussing:

- diagrams ● infinitive ● regular / irregular verbs ● past participle ● near future (going to + infinitive)
- negation/interrogation

Present	Past	Past Participle
walk(s)	walked	walked
wash(es)	washed	washed
arrive(s)	arrived	arrived
write(s)	wrote	written
put(s)	put	put

Let's practise

Exercise 1: Match each sentence with the verb tense.

Quiz 1

SENTENCE	→	VERB TENSE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I will call you tomorrow. ----- 2. Stan was working last night. ----- 3. I hadn't seen that movie before last night. ----- 4. Susan is going to buy a new car. ----- 5. I always do my homework. ----- 6. Are you taking a quiz now? ----- 7. Kate and Jack went to the zoo last week. ----- 8. We will have finished chapter 4 by next week. ----- 9. Have you studied verb tenses before? ----- 10. The students will be studying chapter 5 next week. - 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Simple present tense b. Simple past tense c. Present progressive tense d. Past progressive tense e. Present perfect tense f. Past perfect tense g. Future with -going to- h. Future with -will- i. Future perfect j. Future progressive

Sentence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Verb Tense										

Quiz 2

SENTENCE	→	VERB TENSE
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sara is working right now. ----- 2. I will be studying English tomorrow. ----- 3. You will get your grade later. ----- 4. Lee was here earlier, but he left. ----- 5. Jerry had worked there last year. ----- 6. I like to play on the internet. ----- 7. They are going to visit the zoo next week. ----- 8. I have gone to the movies three times this week. ----- 9. The man was dancing in the street. ----- 10. We will have learned a lot this semester. ----- 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Simple present tense b. Simple past tense c. Present progressive tense d. Past progressive tense e. Present perfect tense f. Past perfect tense g. Future with -going to- h. Future with -will- i. Future perfect j. Future progressive

Sentence	1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10
Verb Tense										

Exercise 2: Find the correct tenses to the following statements:

A) AFFIRMATIVE STATEMENTS

- 1- We are watching a film.
- 2- He often reads books.
- 3- Tomorrow the sun will shine.
- 4- I was listening to the radio yesterday evening.
- 5- We are going to fly to Paris in summer.
- 6- Last week he had an accident.
- 7- We had gone to the university library.
- 8- I will have phoned my sister by tomorrow evening.
- 9- Peggy and Sue will be going to the concert.
- 10- I have cleaned my car.

B) INTERROGATIVE STATEMENTS

- 11- Did you play tennis yesterday?
- 12- Have you ever watched a film in English?
- 13- Was John reading the book last night?
- 14- Does Steve often go to the swimming pool?
- 15- Will you be 13 or 14 next month?
- 16- What are you doing here?
- 17- Is she going to fly to Turkey in summer?
- 18- Had you played football?
- 19- Will they be playing handball?
- 20- Will they have won the match?

Exercise 3: Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps.

- 1) I sometimes to the cinema. ▶ (to go)
- 2) Yesterday our teacher ill. ▶ (to be)
- 3) It in the West the next night. ▶ (not/to rain)
- 4) Listen! The baby..... ▶ (to cry)
- 5) We our bike soon. ▶ (to ride)
- 6) My father the family car. It still looks dirty. ▶ (not/to clean)
- 7) On Sundays the students early. ▶ (not/to get up)
- 8) Wales? ▶ (ever/you/to visit)
- 9) We the pets now. ▶ (to feed)
- 10) They an essay last month. ▶ (to write)

Exercise 4: Which answers are correct?

- 1) What are typical signal words for the Simple Present?
▶ a) yesterday b) just c) sometimes d) every day e) at the moment f) often
- 2) What are typical signal words for the Simple Past?
▶ a) yesterday b) ever c) now d) three days ago e) in 1995 f) last month
- 3) What are typical signal words for the Present Perfect?
▶ a) just b) already c) yet d) Look! e) usually f) two hours ago
- 4) What are typical signal words for the Present Progressive?
▶ a) next week b) Listen! c) never d) at the moment e) yesterday f) now

- 5) Which sentences/questions are in the Simple Present?
 ▶ a) He is from Japan. b) We are not going to feed the pets. c) Anne does not play chess.
 d) We play soccer every weekend. e) She is listening to an audio book. f) Do they go for a walk?
- 6) Which sentences/questions are in the Simple Past?
 ▶ a) I lived in Odessa from 1985 to 1986. b) Emily has just come home from school
 c) They play tennis every Friday afternoon. d) There will be some rain in the East.
 e) Did you phone me last night? f) Yesterday my friend invited me to his party.
- 7) Which sentences/questions are in the Present Perfect?
 ▶ a) We aren't phoning now. b) I have a brother.
 c) She hasn't visited her uncle for half a year. d) Have you ever been to Edinburgh?
 e) Last year I was in Salt Lake City f) I've forgotten my homework.
- 8) Which sentences/questions are in the Present Progressive?
 ▶ a) Wait a moment! I'll carry this box for you. b) I'm making a cheese cake right now.
 c) Last year we were in France. d) Have you already had a cup of tea yet?
 e) Are you cleaning the floor? f) Are you from New Zealand?
- 9) Which sentences/questions are in the will-future?
 ▶ a) He'll never make it. b) We won't be at your party.
 c) Does this train leave from platform 12? d) They are coming to the party.
 e) Pat is not going to fly to Paris in May. f) I think Sue will arrive at 6 o'clock.
- 10) Which sentences/questions are in the going to-future?
 ▶ a) Are they in the school choir? b) Are they going to look for a present?
 c) She has never been to Africa. d) The teacher is checking the homework.
 e) I am not going to send a text message to Bob. f) Christine is going to walk to town.

Exercise 5: Which form is correct?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1) a) We is playing | b) We are plaing | c) We are playing |
| 2) a) He sung | b) He singed | c) He sang |
| 3) a) Susan has written | b) Susan have written | |
| 4) a) I were | b) I was | |
| 5) a) They be | b) They will be | |
| 6) a) Andy run | b) Andy runs | c) Andy rans |
| 7) a) Max tries | b) Max try | c) Max try |
| 8) a) She understanded | b) She understood | |
| 9) a) You are been | b) You have been | c) You has been |
| 10) a) It is going to rain | b) It are going to rain | c) It is rain |

Exercise 6: Form affirmative sentences using the given words: (They / to play / cards)

- 1) Simple Present: _____
- 2) Simple Past: _____
- 3) Present Progressive: _____
- 4) Present Perfect: _____
- 5) Will-future: _____
- 6) Going to-future: _____

Exercise 7: Rewrite the sentences using long or contracted forms.

- 1) She's not from Cardiff. (_____)
- 2) We are reading a novel. (_____)

- 3) They have booked a flight. (_____)
- 4) I'll carry this bag for you. (_____)
- 5) He did not make breakfast. (_____)
- 6) You aren't going to learn the poem. (_____)
- 7) She's not played the trumpet. (_____)
- 8) It will not be windy tonight. (_____)
- 9) He's wearing an old shirt. (_____)
- 10) We don't like fish. (_____)

Exercise 8: *Negate the following sentences.*

- 1) Tony arrived in Chicago at 11.30. _____
- 2) We are cleaning the kitchen. _____
- 3) The shop assistant has checked the cash register. _____
- 4) The train leaves from platform 7. _____
- 5) Susan likes cheese. _____
- 6) You'll like this village. _____
- 7) They are going to buy a cheap car. _____
- 8) He has invited Andy to his party. _____
- 9) Mary was late. _____
- 10) Mel will be 14 next Sunday. _____

Exercise : *Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets:*

1. The computer (facilitate) the work of man.
2. She always (go) to work on foot.
3. Grandfather generally (take) some tea after lunch.
4. Japanese (have) a yellowish skin.
5. Water (boil) at 100°C.
6. The sun (rise) from the east and (set) in the west.
7. Blood (be) red.
8. I (speak) English but I (not speak) German.
9. My brother (sleep) very late yesterday.
10. Grandfather (take) some tea yesterday after lunch.
11. Karima (have) her Baccaleaute exam last year because she (revise) harder .
12. While Mr brown (water) his garden yesterday, his wife (prepare) lunch.
13. When Mr Brown (water) his garden yesterday, he (find) a piece of money.
14. After Mr Brown (water) his garden yesterday, he (enter) his house
15. As he (have) a bath yesterday afternoon, the phone (ring).
16. Salah (arrive) after the plane (take) off yesterday.
17. Before she (go) to bed last night, she (brush) her teeth.
18. As soon as he (finish) the meeting yesterday, he (take) the plane back home. Now, he (be) here. He (sleep).
19. Look ! A cat (run) after a dog.
20. Listen ! She (play) a beautiful tune.
21. Algeria (get) its independence in 1962.
22. In 2050, man (reach) Jupiter.
23. By the end of next year, I (collect) 2000 stamps.
24. We (go) to the cinema last night.
25. He usually (write) in black ink.
26. She (play) the piano when the guests (arrive) yesterday.
27. Some people who (live) in the Sahara (never see) the sea until now.
28. When I last (be) in Tamanrasset, I (ride) a camel that I (borrow) from a friend of mine some time before.
29. He told me that he (visit) Tipaza several times before.

30. I thought it was you who (steal) my money. I (apologize) because I (accuse) you wrongly.
31. I am sure that I (see) that man before.
32. I was sure that I (see) that man before.
33. The Algerian people (not work) on Fridays.
34. Ice generally (melt) in summer.
35. When she (have) a bath, the phone rang.
36. While I was walking down the street, I (meet) your brother. He told me that he (have) his driving license.
37. After the movie (finish) , he went to bed.
38. Before she (switch) off the light, she had looked through the window first.
39. A: “ Excuse me, you (see) my little brother ? ”
 B: “ No, I (not see) him . ”
 A: “ I (send) him to the supermarket some two hours earlier but he (not turn) back yet.”
 B: “ The supermarket ! I (be) there some two hours also but I (not see) him there . ”
 A: “ You (think) he can come back alone. ”
 B: “ I (not know) . ”

III- Contractions

Positive Contractions: Some contractions can have two or three meanings. For example, he'd can be he had or he would. It depends on the rest of the sentence. Look at these examples:

-He'd like to go. (He would like to go.)

-He'd finished when I arrived.(He had finished when I arrived.)

The contraction 's (= is or has) is not used only with pronouns. It can also be used with nouns, names, question words and words like "here" and "there", for example: The train's late. John's arrived. Where's the phone? Here's your change. There's a taxi.

Negative Contractions: With the verb "to be", two negative forms are possible - we aren't or we're not etc. In questions, am not is contracted to aren't, for example: I'm late, aren't I?

Short form	Long form	Short form	Long form
I'm	I am	aren't	are not
I've	I have	can't	cannot, can not
I'll	I will/I shall	couldn't	could not
I'd	I would/I should/I had	daren't	dare not
you're	you are	didn't	did not
you've	you have	doesn't	does not
you'll	you will	don't	do not
you'd	you had/you would	hasn't	has not
he's	he has/he is	haven't	have not
he'll	he will	hadn't	had not
he'd	he had/he would	isn't	is not
she's	she has/she is	mayn't	may not

she'll	she will		mightn't	might not
she'd	she had/she would		mustn't	must not
it's	it has/it is		needn't	need not
it'll	it will		oughtn't	ought not
we're	we are		shan't	shall not
we've	we have		shouldn't	should not
we'll	we will		wasn't	was not
we'd	we had/we would		weren't	were not
they're	they are		won't	will not
they've	they have		wouldn't	would not
they'll	they will			
they'd	they had/they would			

IV- Final 'ed' and final 's' pronunciation

Regular Verbs

Accept-Act-Achieve-Admire-Advise-Affect-Agree-Amaze-Amuse-Answer-Appear-Arrange-Arrive-Ask-Attack-Bake-Behave-Believe-Belong-Blame-Borrow-Bother-Call-Cancel-Carry Cause-Celebrate-Clean-Clear-Climb-Close-Compare-Compete-Complete-Contain-Continue Cook-Correct-Cough-Count-Crash-Create-Cross-Curse-Change-Chase-Chat-Check-Damage Dance-Date-Decide-Deliver-Depend-Describe-Design-Destroy-Dcrease-Die-Disagree-Discover-Discuss-Disturb-Dress-Dry-Eliminate-End-Enjoy-Entertain-Excuse-Exercise-Exhibit-Expect-Express-Film-Fill-Fish-Fix-Follow-Freeze-Fry-Greet-Guess- Handle-Happen-Hate-Help Hope-Hunt-Identify-Ignore-Imagine-Impress-Improve-Include-Increase-Interview-Introduce Invite-Jog-Join-Jump-Knock-Label-Land-Last-Learn-Like-Link-List-Listen-Live-Locate-Look Love-Manage-Mark-Match-Measure-Mention-Miss-Move-Name-Need-Note-Notice-Number Offer-Open-Order-Organize-Pack-Paint-Pamper-Pardon-Park-Participate-Pass-Perform-Persuade Pick-Plan-Play-Please-Practice-Predict-Prefer-Present-Program-Protect-Provide-Purchase Push-Rain-Receive-Recommend-Relate-Relax-Release-Remember-Repair-Repeat-Resist-Rest Return-Review-Sail-Save-Scan-Scare-Share-Shop-Shout-Skate-Ski-Slow-Sneeze-Snow-Solve Spell-Start-Step-Stop-Stress-Study-Substitute-Suggest-Surprise-Talk-Taste-Terrorize-Thank Touch-Travel-Try-Tune-Turn-Underline-Use-Vary-Wait-Walk-Want-Warn-Wash-Watch Water-Welcome-Wish-Witness-Work-Worry-Wrestle

C- Articles

Articles are: **a/an, the**.

- 1) “**a, an**” are called indefinite articles.
- 2) “**the**” is the definite article.

A) **a / an :**

The indefinite articles **a** and **an** are used with singular countable nouns (one boy, two boys) :
a is used before a word beginning with a consonant, and **an** before a word beginning with a vowel
 (and words beginning with a silent h)

Example: **a** boy; **an** elephant; **an** hour (silent h)

a hotel/ **an** hotel; **a** house; **a** university

Note: When we form the plural of countable nouns, we drop (omit) **a** and **an**.

Example: **a** boy → boys
an hour → hours
an elephant → elephants

- Uncountable nouns do not generally take the plural form (water-milk-tea).

B) **The:**

The definite article **The**, is used with countable nouns (singular or plural) and with uncountable nouns when they are defined.

Examples	Explanations
Your lunch is on the table. The dog is in the garden. The butter which I bought was imported from Portugal.	There is only one table in the room. There is only one dog in our garden. Reference to something definite.
There is an old man in our garden. The old man is coming to the front door.	We often begin a conversation by talking of an undefined thing or person. We, then continue talking of the old man who is now defined as the same old man, as the one we spoke about in our first sentence.
The sun is shining. The moon; The sky; The earth; The stars.	Reference to things which are unique.
The blind; The deaf The sick; The homeless; The rich; The poor. E.g.: The rich are collecting money to help the poor. We must respect the dead.	Reference to a certain category of people.
The Mediterranean sea; The Atlantic Ocean; The Thames (river).	Names of oceans, seas and rivers.
The Djurdjura mountains - The Himalayas	Names of mountain chains.

The Aurassi Hotel - The Hilton Hotel	Names of hotels
The Sunday Times - The Daily Express	Names of Newspapers
The United Nations The World Health Organization	Names of Organisations

Exercise : Fill in the blanks: a - an - the - x (no article) :

- 1) supermarket is closed today.
- 2) rice is the main food in Asia, isn't it?
- 3) She saw elephant this morning in the zoo.
- 4) My parents let me have party at home, but only until midnight.
- 5) apples you bought are smaller than ones I usually eat.
- 6) She is teacher and works in one of those schools near your house.
- 7) Would you like to hear tale about old wolf, lion and pig?
- No, I've heard tales about them before and they are all same.
- 8) I will have picnic tomorrow if it's dry and sunny.
- 9) John is tallest boy in my class.
- 10) We were near the mountain and saw UFO in the sky.
- 11) Where are you going next week?
- We are staying at home, because we have to study hard to pass/exams.
- 12) She plays/flute on Monday and Friday and she plays football at weekends.
- 13) I can't remember where, but my best friend is studying in university in France.
- 14) I likecats, but my sister doesn't.
- 15) My parents and I like sea, but my brothers don't; they like climbing mountains.
- 16) She's artist and works at home, her husband is electrician and he has to go to a lot of houses every day.
- 17) They have got two children: boy and girl; girl's seven and boy's nine.
- 18) She's visiting United States next month.
- 19) How do you go to (X) work? - I always go by bus.
- 20) She's very good at playing piano.
- 21) My sister usually hasbreakfast athalf past eight.
- 22) How often does he go to London? - He goes to London once year.
- 23) How much time do you work day? - I work seven hours and half every day.
- 24)water is essential for people, but water in this area is polluted, so we have to buy some.
- 25)Pubs usually close at midnight.
- 26) Mary has got flat on fourth floor and she gets lovely view from there.
- 27) We liketea, but we don't likecoffee.
- 28)Flowers and trees grow well in /wet and sunny climate.
- 29) My best friend is mechanic, let's ask him for advice about cars.
- 30) Yesterday my mother went to school to talk to teachers.
- 31) I don't know if we can pay bycheque here.
- 32) A famous proverb says that apple a day keeps doctor away.
- 33) We went tocinema yesterday, but I didn't really like end of film.
- 34) I think she is travelling tonight. I hope she has good time and good weather.
- 35)Most people travel to London by plane.
- 36) She sometimes goes to supermarket and buys some chocolate. She loves chocolate very much.
- 37) friend of mine is expecting baby. It's girl. She is going to be called Angie.
- 38) We likemusic very much.
- 39) I want to seeyour mother please, is she here now?
- 40) She likesmilk, but she doesn't like milk you boughtlast month.

Key:

Fill in the blanks: a - an - the - x (no article) :

- **The** supermarket is closed today.
- **X** rice is the main food in Asia, isn't it?
- She saw **an** elephant this morning in the zoo.
- My parents let me have **a** party at **X** home, but only until **X** midnight.
- **The** apples you bought are smaller than **the** ones I usually eat.
- She is **a** teacher and works in one of those schools near **X** your house.
- Would you like to hear **a** tale about **an** old wolf, **a** lion and **a** pig? - No, I've heard **X** tales about them before and they are all **the** same.
- I will have **a** picnic tomorrow if it's dry and sunny.
- John is **the** tallest boy in my class.
- We were near the mountain and saw **a** UFO in the sky.
- Where are you going **X** next week? - We are staying at **X** home, because we have to study hard to pass **the** / **(X)** exams.
- She plays **the** / **(X)** flute on Monday and Friday and she plays **X** football at weekends.
- I can't remember where, but my best friend is studying in **a** university in France.
- I like **(X)** cats, but my sister doesn't.
- My parents and I like **the** sea, but my brothers don't; they like climbing mountains.
- She's **an** artist and works at home, her husband is **an** electrician and he has to go to a lot of houses every day.
- They have got two children: **a** boy and **a** girl; **the** girl's seven and **the** boy's nine.
- She's visiting **the** United States next month.
- How do you go to **(X)** work? - I always go by **(X)** bus.
- She's very good at playing **the** piano.
- My sister usually has **(X)** breakfast at **(X)** half past eight.
- How often does he go to London? - He goes to London once **a** year.
- How much time do you work **a** day? - I work seven hours and **a** half every day.
- **(X)** water is essential for people, but **the** water in this area is polluted, so we have to buy some.
- **(X)** Pubs usually close at midnight.
- Mary has got **a** flat on **the** fourth floor and she gets **a** lovely view from there.
- We like **(X)** tea, but we don't like **(X)** coffee.
- **(X)** Flowers and trees grow well in **the** / **a** wet and sunny climate.
- My best friend is **a** mechanic, let's ask him for **an** advice about cars.
- Yesterday my mother went to **the** school to talk to **the** teachers.
- I don't know if we can pay by **(X)** cheque here.
- A famous proverb says that **an** apple a day keeps **the** doctor away.
- We went to **the** cinema yesterday, but I didn't really like **the** end of **the** film.
- I think she is travelling tonight. I hope she has **a** good time and **a** good weather.
- **(X)** Most people travel to London by plane.
- She sometimes goes to **the** supermarket and buys some chocolate. She loves **(X)** chocolate very much.
- **A** friend of mine is expecting **a** baby. It's **a** girl. She is going to be called Angie.
- We like **(X)** music very much.
- I want to see **(x)** your mother please, is she here now?
- She likes **(x)** milk, but she doesn't like **the** milk you bought **(x)** last month.

Exercise 3: Choose the correct pronoun.

- 1) Give that to _____. (I - me)
- 2) Did she see ___? (us - we)
- 3) Did you phone ____? (she - her - herself)
- 4) I took it from _____. (they - them)
- 5) It's not up to _____. (we - us)
- 6) My sister and _____ went there. (I - me)
- 7) Between you and _____, I think it's a stupid idea (I - me)
- 8) _____ is the white one. (Mine - My)
- 9) What did _____ say about it? (them - they)
- 10) They said _____ had to pay for it. (us - we)
- 11) I told _____ to be here at three o'clock. (he - him)
- 12) What did _____ want? (her - she)
- 13) Tell _____ what happened. (I - me)
- 14) If _____ have time, it should be OK. (us - we)
- 15) It's got nothing to do with _____. (you and me - you and I)
- 16) I took _____ both. (it - they - its - them)
- 17) She knows _____ (he - him).
- 18) They saw _____ (I - me) in front of the museum.
- 19) (She - Her) didn't remember my birthday.
- 20) (Him - He) had a bad dream.
- 21) I told (she - her) the news.
- 22) (We - Us) didn't think about that.
- 23) Didn't you talk to (them - they) ?
- 24) (I - Me) didn't sleep very well last night.
- 25) You made (them - they) happy.

Exercise 4: Fill in the blanks with appropriate personal pronouns.

- 1) Amy phoned. Please phone back at 2 o'clock, because says that it is important.
- 2) Jared and I are going shopping. Would you like to come with?
- 3) Richard has been sick. Please give two spoonfuls of medicine.
- 4) The parcel is at the post office waiting for you to pick up.
- 5) I'm going to the movie on Tuesday. Can you come with?

Exercise 5: Finish the sentences with (*him – her – them*)

- 1) I don't know those girls. Do you know
- 2) I don't know that man. Do you know
- 3) I don't know Fred's wife. Do you know
- 4) I don't know his friends. Do you know
- 5) I don't know Mr. Stevens. Do you know

Exercise 6: Finish the sentences. Use the appropriate subject or object personal pronoun.

Example: I want to see her but she doesn't want to see me.

- 1) I want to see him but doesn't want to see
- 2) They want to see me but don't want to see
- 3) We want to see him but doesn't want to see.....
- 4) She wants to see him but doesn't want to see
- 5) I want to see them but don't want to see

Exercise 7: Put in (it/them + me/us/him/her/them)

Example: I want those shoes. Please give them to me.

- 1) He wants the key. Please giveto
- 2) She wants the key. Please give to
- 3) I want the letter. Please give to
- 4) They want the money. Please give to
- 5) We want the photographs. Please give to

Exercise 8: Change the underlined nouns to pronouns:

- 1) Alice saw Robert at the movies. Robert is Alice's friend.
- 2) My mother cooked a pot roast on Sunday. Pot roast is my favorite meal.
- 3) Margaret and I play tennis once a week. Margaret is a good player.
- 4) You and Eva study English together. English is your most difficult subject.
- 5) Tom and Ed work in the library with Julie. Julie is Tom and Ed's colleague.
- 6) That dog is named Ajax. Ajax is my sister's pet.
- 7) Her husband is raking leaves. Raking leaves is her husband's least favorite job.
- 8) That man and his wife go to the opera occasionally. The wife has to persuade her husband to go.

Exercise 9: Fill the gaps with the correct personal pronouns (I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they) or possessive pronouns (my/your/his/her/its/our/your/their)

..... name is Sara. live in a big house with family.
..... mother's name is Anna, father's name is Paul. also
have a younger brother - name is David. likes football and
basketball, and goes to play outside with friends every day.
..... family is great! do a lot of things together: play
tennis in summer, go skiing in winter, go for long walks with
dog Paco and, sit and talk and talk and talk in the evenings.

..... have a boyfriend. is from California and name is
Robert. Robert and I like the same things: like jogging and swimming and
..... like going to the cinema. spend a lot of time together. Robert
goes to university - wants to be a doctor. work in an office as a
secretary. really like job. is a lot of fun!
can write letters, answer phone calls, talk to colleagues, go to fairs and I
can also travel a lot - love travelling!

..... best friends' names are Cindy and Angela - are the best friends
in the world. are sisters. house is not far from house
- are almost neighbours! is great to have friends who live so
close.

Exercise 10: Correct the wrong pronouns

- 1) Me and her want to be in the same group.
- 2) My mom gave he and I some sunscreen.
- 3) Maria enjoys the strolls in the park since it is so relaxing.
- 4) When I visit the actors in the theater, I try to make him feel appreciated.
- 5) The remote control was missing several of their buttons.
- 6) The remote controls was missing several of it buttons.
- 7) When a student realizes they made a mistake, they usually feel regretful.
- 8) When students realize they made a mistake, they usually feel regretful.
- 9) When a student forgets to do their homework, he usually gets in trouble.

Exercise 11: Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the appropriate reflexive pronoun. Choose from the list below. (Two of the pronouns are incorrect and should not be used at all. Three of the pronouns should be used more than once.)

(myself – himself – themselves – theirselves - yourself(selves) – hisself – herself - ourselves)

I often have conversations with I find..... very agreeable. Tom talks to, and so does Christina. They really know how to entertain..... . When we are together, we often talk to Christina tells..... that such conversations are healthy.

People may think you're crazy, but talking to is one way to practice your English. I believe that thinking out loud helps people solve their problems by Tom, Christina, and I admire unreservedly.

Exercise 12: Write a suitable reflexive pronoun.

- 1) Who cut your hair for you? Nobody. I cut it.....
- 2) Very young children shouldn't be allowed to go swimming by.....
- 3) The question.....is not very complicated, but the answer certainly is.
- 4) Mohammed is getting very strange. He talks to.....
- 5) Khitam loved giving everybody else jobs to do, but she.....did very little work.