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Reference List: <https://www.englishclub.com>



Here are 5 simple rules to help you avoid mistakes in English grammar.




I) Grammar Rules

1. A sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a period/full stop, a question mark or an exclamation mark.

Punctuation Marks

The following table of commonly used English **punctuation marks** shows:

- a graphical representation of each punctuation mark (black) with text block (grey)
- name of punctuation mark with link to more information
- very simple example sentence (more examples on individual pages)

punctuation mark	name	example
	full stop or period	I like English.
	comma	I speak English, French and Thai.
	semi-colon	I don't often go swimming; I prefer to play tennis.

2. The order of a basic positive sentence is Subject-Verb-Object. And the **subject and verb must agree in number**, that is a singular subject needs a singular verb and a plural subject needs a plural verb.

- *John practices Tennis.*

- *Mahrez plays in Manchester City FC.*

3. Adjectives usually come before a noun

- *I have a **big** dog.*
- *Messi is a **famous Argentinian** football player.*

4. Use the **indefinite article a/an** for countable nouns in general. Use the **definite article the** for specific countable nouns and all uncountable nouns.

- *I saw **a bird** and **a balloon** in the sky. **The bird** was blue and **the balloon** was yellow.*
- *He always saves some of **the money** that he earns.*

5. Use the indefinite article *a* with words beginning with a consonant sound. Use the indefinite article *an* with words beginning with a vowel sound.

- ***a** cat, **a** game of golf, **a** human, **a** Frenchman, **a** university (**you**-ni-ver-si-ty)*
- ***an** apple, **an** easy job, **an** interesting story, **an** old man, **an** umbrella, **an** honorable man (**on**-o-ra-ble)*

1.1 Grammar Rules Quiz

1. The first letter of the first word in a sentence should be

- a large letter a capital letter

2. The order of a basic positive sentence is

- Subject-Verb-Object Verb-Object-Subject

3. The terms "its" and "it's" have

- the same meaning different meanings

4. Which is correct?

- You're looking good Your looking good

5. Adjectives usually come

- before a noun after a noun

Answers: 1. *A capital letter* 2. *SVO* 3. *Different meaning*
4. *You're looking good* 5. *Before a noun*

1.2 Parts of Speech

What is a Part of Speech?

We can categorize English words into **9 basic types** called "parts of speech" or "word classes". It's quite important to recognize parts of speech. This helps you to analyze sentences and understand them. It also helps you to construct good sentences.

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
Verb	action or state	(to) be, have, do, like, work, sing, can, must	EnglishClub is a web site. I like EnglishClub.
Noun	thing or person	pen, dog, work, music, town, London, teacher, John	This is my dog . He lives in my house . We live in London .
Adjective	describes a noun	good, big, red, well, interesting	My dogs are big . I like big dogs.
Determiner	limits or "determines" a noun	a/an, the, 2, some, many	I have two dogs and some rabbits.
Adverb	describes a verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, silently, well, badly, very, really	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.

Pronoun	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
Preposition	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
Conjunction	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
Interjection	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know.

Parts of Speech Examples

Here are some examples of sentences made with different English parts of speech:

verb
Stop!

noun	verb
John	works.

noun	verb	verb
John	is	working.

pronoun	verb	noun
She	loves	animals.

noun	verb	noun	adverb
Tara	speaks	English	well.

noun	verb	adjective	noun
Tara	speaks	good	English.

pronoun	verb	preposition	determiner	noun	adverb
She	ran	to	the	station	quickly.

pron.	verb	adj.	noun	conjunction	pron.	verb	pron.
She	likes	big	snakes	but	I	hate	them.

word	part of speech	example
work	noun	My work is easy.
	verb	I work in London.
but	conjunction	John came but Mary didn't come.
	preposition	Everyone came but Mary.
well	adjective	Are you well ?
	adverb	She speaks well .
	interjection	Well! That's expensive!
afternoon	noun	We ate in the afternoon .
	noun acting as adjective	We had afternoon tea.

1.2.1 Part of Speech 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

Answers:

1. *Adjective* 2. *Pronoun* 3. *Preposition* 4. *Adverb*
5. *Verb* 6. *Noun* 7. *Verb* 8. *Interjection*
9. *Conjunction* 10. *Preposition*

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 friend 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

1.3 Verb Forms

In this lesson we look at the forms of **main verbs** and **helping verbs** followed by a quiz to check your understanding.

	base V1	past simple V2	past participle V3	present participle	3rd person singular present simple	#
reg.	work	worked		working	works	4
irreg.	cut			cutting	cuts	3
	make	made		making	makes	4
	sing	sang	sung	singing	sings	5
	have	had		having	has	4
	do	did	done	doing	does	5
	base	past simple (2 forms)	past participle	present participle	present simple (3 forms)	#
be	was were	been	being	am are is	8	

Remark: Most verbs have 3, 4 or 5 forms. But the verb "be" has 8 forms.

In the above examples:

- **cut** has **3 forms**: cut, cutting, cuts
- **work** has **4 forms**: work, worked, working, works
- **sing** has **5 forms**: sing, sang, sung, singing, sings
- **be** has **8 forms**: be, was, were, been, being, am, is, are

1.3.1 Verb Forms Quiz

1. A bird **sang** to me this morning.

- third person singular present
- past simple
- base

2. They have been **playing** tennis all day.

- base
- present participle
- present simple

3. I don't think he will **guess** the answer.

- past simple
- third person singular present
- base

4. **Have** you baked the cookies yet?

- base
- past participle
- present participle

Answers: 1. *past simple* 2. *present participle* 3. *base* 4. *base*
5. *past participle* 6. *base* 7. *third person singular present*
8. *present participle* 9. *past simple* 10. *third person singular present*

5. Had they **finished** before you arrived?

- past simple
- base
- past participle

6. I asked your brother to **drive** us there.

- base
- past simple
- present participle

7. It **is** a sunny day today.

- past simple
- third person singular present
- past participle

8. We are in the kitchen **doing** the dishes.

- present simple
- present participle
- base

9. He **was** feeding the dogs.

- base
- past simple
- past participle

10. He **walks** to my car with me at night.

- present participle
- third person singular present
- base

1.4 Irregular Verbs List with Translation into Arabic

Irregular verbs					
Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
be يكون	was, were	been	lend يستعير	lent	lent
beat يهزم	beat	beaten	let يدع	let	let
become يصبح	became	become	lie يستلقي	lay	lain
begin يبدأ	began	begun	light يضيء	lit	lit
bite يعض	bit	bitten	lose يخسر، يفقد	lost	lost
blow يهب، ينفخ	blew	blown	make يجعل، يصنع	made	made
break يكسر	broke	broken	mean يعني، يقصد	meant	meant
bring يجلب	brought	brought	meet يقابل	met	met
build يبني	built	built	pay يدفع	paid	paid
buy يشتري	bought	bought	put يضع	put	put
catch يمسك	caught	caught	read يقرأ	read	read
choose يختار	chose	chosen	ride يمتطي	rode	ridden
come يأتي	came	come	ring يرن	rang	rung
cost يكلف	cost	cost	rise يرتفع	rose	risen
cut يقطع	cut	cut	run يجري	ran	run
dig يحفر	dug	dug	say يقول	said	said
do يعمل	did	done	see يرى	saw	seen
draw يرسم	drew	drawn	sell يبيع	sold	sold
drink يشرب	drank	drunk	send يرسل	sent	sent
drive يقود	drove	driven	shake يهز، يصافح	shook	shaken
eat يأكل	ate	eaten	shut يغلق	shut	shut
fall يسقط	fell	fallen	sing يغني	sang	sung
feed يطعم، يغذي	fed	fed	sink يغرق	sank	sunk
feel يشعر	felt	felt	sit يجلس	sat	sat
fight يقاتل	fought	fought	sleep ينام	sleep	sleep
find يجد	found	found	speak يتحدث	spoke	spoken
fly يطير	flew	flown	spend يصرف/يقضي	spent	spent
forget ينسى	forgot	forgotten	spread ينتشر	spread	spread
get يحصل	got	gotten / got	stand يقف	stood	stood
give يعطي	gave	given	steal يسرق	stole	stolen
go يذهب	went	gone	sweep يكتس	swept	swept
grow ينمو، يزرع	grew	grown	swim يسبح	swam	swum
have يمتلك	had	had	take يأخذ	took	taken
hear يسمع	heard	heard	teach يُدرّس	taught	taught
hide يخفي	hid	hidden	tell يخبر	told	told
hit يضرب	hit	hit	think يحدّد	thought	thought
hold يمسك	held	held	throw يرمي	threw	thrown
hurt يجرّح	hurt	hurt	understand يفهم	understood	understood
keep يحفظ	kept	kept	wake يستيقظ	woke	woken
kneel يركع	kneelt	kneelt	wear يرتدي	wore	worn
know يعرف	knew	known	win يفوز	won	won
lead يقود (لأشخاص)	led	led	write يكتب	wrote	written
leave يغادر	left	left			

1.4.1 Irregular Verbs Quiz

Choose the **correct form** of the verb in each sentence:

1. Have you _____ your lost dog yet?
 find found
2. She spoke too softly. I couldn't _____ her.
 hear heard
3. But we heard everything she _____ .
 say said
4. We went shopping and I _____ a new pair of jeans.
 buy bought
5. Did you _____ well last night?
 sleep slept
6. What's that smell? You didn't _____ the sausages, did you?
 burn burnt
7. You haven't _____ all that money already, have you?
 spend spent
8. The holes must've been _____ by our neighbour's dog.
 dig dug
9. When did you start to _____ English?
 learn learnt
10. Luckily I had _____ my savings in the bank instead of buying shares.
 keep kept

Answers: 1. *found* 2. *heard* 3. *said* 4. *bought* 5. *slept*
6. *slept* 7. *spent* 8. *dug* 9. *learn* 10. *kept*

II) English Vocabulary

2.1 General Sports Vocabulary

amateur

The Olympic Games were originally for amateur athletes only.

engaged in something, like playing sports, without payment; non-professional

award

All the members of the winning team were awarded a gold medal.

to give someone something as a reward for high achievement

beat

Italy beat France to win the 2006 FIFA World Cup.

to defeat someone in a game or a competition

coach

Players should carry out their coach's instructions during a game.

a person who trains and directs an athlete or a sports team

cup

After they won the final game, the winners were awarded the Championship Cup.

a cup-shaped trophy, awarded as a prize in a contest

defeat

Our players were very happy after they defeated their opponents in the final game.

to win a victory over opponents in a game or contest; to beat

draw

The score was 1-0, but the losing team got a late goal and the game ended in a 1-1 draw.

to finish a contest or game with an even score; tie

fan

Sometimes the umpire of a tennis match has to tell noisy fans to be quiet.
a person who supports a particular sport, team or player

offside

Forwards have to learn how to avoid being caught in an offside position.
In an illegal position ahead of the ball (in football, rugby, hockey, etc.)

opponent

Roger Federer's opponent in the Wimbledon final was Rafael Nadal.
the person one competes against in a contest or a game; rival

penalty

The penalty for abusing a referee is usually a one-match suspension.
a punishment imposed on a player or team for breaking the rules of a sport

referee

The referee saw a foul, blew his whistle and awarded a free kick.
a sports official with authority to make rulings during a contest

trophy

The players carried the trophy over their heads as they ran around the stadium.
a decorative object awarded as a prize in a contest or a tournament

victory

The players had worked very hard, and they deserved their victory.
the act of winning a game or contest

whistle

The referee blew his whistle twice to signal the end of the match.
a small instrument that makes a high-pitched noise when blown

2.1.1 General Sports Vocabulary Quiz

1. A tennis player serves the ball to his or her

- teammate
- opponent
- referee

2. Golf is played on a golf

- field
- court
- course

3. What do Rugby players often do to their opponents?

- hug them
- tackle them
- whistle them

4. The scores were tied at the end, so the game was a

- draw
- victory
- defeat

5. After winning the tournament, Anna held up her

- victory
- trophy
- pride

6. Which of these words is the opposite of "professional"?

- terrible
- leisure
- amateur

7. The referee should award a penalty if a player breaks one of the

- rules
- records
- opponents

8. In athletics, the 400 metre race is one of the most exciting

- tournaments
- games
- events

9. Which of these words has a similar meaning to "tactics"?

- talent
- strategy
- fitness

10. A swimming coach's job is to

- train swimmers
- rescue swimmers
- cheer on swimmers

Correct answers:

1. opponent 2. course 4. draw 5. trophy 6. amateur 7. rules
8. events 9. strategy 10. train swimmers

2.3 Olympic Games Vocabulary

The Modern Olympics

Olympic Games Revived

The idea to revive the Olympic Games was suggested in the mid-nineteenth century, and by 1894 the International Olympic Committee (IOC) was formed. Then in 1896 the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece.

The modern version of the games involves two competitions; the Summer Olympics and the Winter Olympics. These are separate events which take place **in different years and in different locations**.

The **Summer Olympics** is a much bigger competition and includes events such as athletics (or 'track and field'), swimming, diving, boxing, wrestling, cycling, basketball, sailing, rowing, football, hockey, tennis, equestrian, shooting, weightlifting, gymnastics, etc. It occurs every four years.

The **Winter Olympics** includes events such as skiing, ski jumping, speed skating, figure skating, ice hockey, curling, bob sleigh, etc. The Winter Olympics also occurs every four years (but separated from the Summer Olympics by two years).

Since 1960, the Paralympic Games have been held in the same year as the Olympic Games. The Paralympics are for athletes with physical disabilities, with events ranging from basketball, archery and tennis for wheelchair athletes to swimming and running events for athletes missing one or more limbs. There are both **Summer Paralympics** and **Winter Paralympics**, and they are held just after their respective Olympic Games.

2.3.1 Olympic Games Vocabulary Quiz

1. The Olympic Games are ____ every four years.

- put
- made
- held

2. The IOC is the International Olympics ____ .

- Competition
- Committee
- Community

3. Where will the next Winter Olympics take ____ ?

- place
- over
- up

4. Athletes go to the Olympic Games to ____ their country.

- symbolize
- support
- represent

Correct answers:

1. held	2. Committee	3. place	4. represent	5. events
6. ceremonies	7. spectators	8. score	9. spirit	10. ability

5. The swimming ____ are being held in a newly-built pool.
- games
 - competitors
 - events
6. Medals are presented during the awards ____ .
- parades
 - ceremonies
 - celebrations
7. Thousands of ____ were cheering on their favourite athletes.
- sponsors
 - referees
 - spectators
8. In events like diving and gymnastics, judges give each performance a ____ .
- point
 - score
 - cheer
9. The Olympics are often called a celebration of the human ____ .
- spirit
 - being
 - body
10. Athletes try to perform to the best of their ____ .
- image
 - spirit
 - ability

2.3 Writing an Email

To:

Cc:

Subject:

Insert: [Attachments](#) [Photos](#) [Vide-](#)

Tahoma 10 **B** / U

Dear Brett

Thanks for your email. You do lots of sports at school in Canada. I'd love to play ice hockey one day.

We do lots of sports at our school too. We've got a swimming pool at school and our class go swimming every Wednesday. We also play tennis, volleyball and football, but football in Australia is different to soccer. You can touch the ball with your hands!

There are lots of after-school sports clubs in Australia too. I go to a surfing club after school on Tuesdays and Thursdays. We go to the beach and learn how to surf. It's great fun! Can you surf in your country?

Write to you soon,

Rob

Top Tips for writing

1. Begin your email 'Dear' + name.
2. Begin your email with thanks or the reason you are writing.
3. This paragraph has got one idea.
4. This paragraph has got another idea.
5. End your email **Write to you soon,** + your name.

Sincerely,
Yours,

2.3.1 Writing an Email Quiz

An email about sports

Are the sentences true or false?

1. Rob is from Canada.

True False

2. Rob wants to try ice hockey.

True False

3. There is a swimming pool at Rob's school.

True False

4. Rob goes swimming on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

True False

5. Rob thinks football in Australia and soccer are the same.

True False

6. Rob often goes to the beach.

True False

Answers: 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. True