

BASICS OF ENGLISH FOR BEGINNERS INTRODUCTION



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MAP OF THE COURSE



Basics of the English Language	Basic Grammar Lessons	Punctuation Rules	Final Section
Alphabet	Grammar rules for words	All the punctuation marks and how they are used in English	Summary of the course
Sentence Structure	Verb Tenses		
Numbers	Phrases & Idioms		
Times & Dates	Active & Passive Voice		
Word Types	Direct and Indirect Speech		

I- BASICS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



THE ENGLISH PHONOTYPIC ALPHABET.

VOWELS.				CONSONANTS.			
No.	Type.	Example of its sound.		No.	Type.	Example of its sound.	
LONG.				20	P p	rope	rop
1	E e	eel	el	21	B b	robe	rob
2	A a	ale	al	22	T t	fatc	fat
3	Ā ā	alma	qmx	23	D d	fadc	fud
4	O o	oll	el	24	C c	ctck	eq
5	O o	ope	op	25	J j	cdgc	cj
6	U u	food	fund	26	C c	leek	lce
SHORT.				27	G g	league	leg
7	I i	ill	il	28	F f	safe	saf
8	E e	ell	el	29	V v	sarec	sav
9	A a	am	am	30	T t	wrestll	ret
10	O o	olive	oliv	31	Ŧ Ŧ	wrestllc	ret
11	U u	up	up	32	S s	hiss	his
12	U u	foot	fut	33	Z z	his	hiz
DIPHTHONGS.				34	X x	vicious	vifus
13	# j	idle	il	35	X x	vision	vigun
14	Œ œ	oil	el	36	R r	for	fer
15	Ɔ ɔ	owl	ol	37	L l	full	fel
16	U u	mude	mud	38	M m	seem	sem
COALESCENTS.				39	N n	seem	sen
17	Y y	yea	ya	40	Ŧ Ŧ	sing	siŋ
18	W w	scay	wa				
ASPIRATE.							
19	H h	hay	ha				

I- BASICS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



ENGLISH SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Subject + Verb + Adjective

Subject

She

Verb

is

Adjective

beautiful.

Subject

They

Verb

are

Adjective

tall.

I- BASICS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



Number names 1 to 50

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

I- BASICS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



Minute hand is bigger

Minute hand is 1 so we say five past

Hour hand is smaller and is pointing to 9 so we say

Five past nine

The minute hand is said first then the hour hand

1 = 5 past
2 = ten past
3 = quarter past
4 = twenty past
5 = twenty five past
6 = half past
7 = twenty five minutes to
8 = twenty to
9 = quarter to
10 = 10 minutes to
11 = 5 minutes to
12 = o'clock

It's five past nine. It's half past eleven. It's ten past eight.

It's twenty-five past seven. It's six o'clock. It's twenty past one.

It's twenty-five to three. It's a quarter past four. It's twenty to eleven.

I- BASICS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE



<p>verb</p> <p>Verbs are doing or action words. (This includes 'to be' and 'to have').</p>  <p>run jump talk</p>	<p>noun</p> <p>For people, animals, things, places, or ideas.</p>  <p>dice girl pirate</p>	<p>Pronoun</p> <p>Used to replace nouns or other pronouns.</p> <p>that it me she these you</p>
<p>preposition</p> <p>Prepositions link nouns, pronouns and phrases.</p>  <p>The crab lives under the rock. I will meet you at 11 o'clock.</p> <p>across on</p> <p>of throughout</p> <p>against</p>	<p>Adverb</p> <p>They modify verbs, adjectives, or other verbs.</p>  <p>he ate slowly</p>	<p>Conjunction</p> <p>link words, phrases and clauses.</p>  <p>chocolate and ice cream, it isn't very good for you.</p> <p>yet nor and or</p>

2- BASIC GRAMMAR LESSONS



★ PARTS OF SPEECH ★

	Definition/Function	In a Sentence
NOUN	Person, place or thing.	Sven owns an expensive house.
VERB	Physical action or state.	They play golf on Sundays.
ADJECTIVE	Describes nouns and pronouns.	That was a loud sound system.
ADVERB	Modifies adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.	The food arrived fast .
PRONOUN	Replaces nouns.	She is very punctual.
PREPOSITION	Links nouns to other words.	The shoes are beside the door.
CONJUNCTION	Joins words, phrases or clauses.	He requested today off, but was denied.
INTERJECTION	Shows strong feelings.	Wow! That's a surprise gift.















COMMON ENGLISH IDIOMS

<p>Cat got your tongue? <i>Can't you speak?</i></p>	<p>Snug as a bug in a rug <i>Warm and cozy</i></p>	<p>Go the extra mile <i>Make an extra effort</i></p>
<p>Butterflies in my stomach <i>Feeling nervous</i></p>	<p>To go down in flames <i>To fail spectacularly</i></p>	<p>Once in a blue moon <i>Rarely</i></p>



3- PUNCTUATION RULES



 Period Ends sentences and used in abbreviations	 Apostrophe Indicates possession or missing letters	 Ellipsis Signals omitted information, a pause, or trailing off
 Quotation Mark Indicates speech, a title, or slang		
 Exclamation Point Used with interjections, exclamations, or strong commands	 Semicolon Links two closely related sentences	 Colon Introduces an element that illustrates or amplifies the clause before the colon
 Question Mark Shows a sentence is an inquiry	 Braces Forms a list within a list	 Hyphen Joins words or separates words' syllables
 Dash Sets apart an idea or element within a sentence	 Brackets Shows that words were added to a direct quotation	 Comma Creates a separation or pause between words or phrases
 Parentheses Sets apart clarifying elements or asides		

4- FINAL SECTION



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