

English (I)

For Computer Science students

University of Diyala

Computer Science Department

English (I)

1st Class

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English (I)

THE SENTENCE

It all starts with the simple sentence, فاعل subject/verb(S/V).

Every sentence in English MUST have a subject and a verb to be grammatically correct.



The sentence:

A group of words that express a complete thought (complete meaning).

Two elements are necessary:

A subject: A person or a thing to speak about.

A predicate المفعول به: something to say about the subject.

To recognize

-The subject asks, whom are we speaking about?

-The predicate ask, what are we speaking about?

Either of these elements or both can be enlarged to give a better meaning.



Pagliacci, the funniest clown المهرج in Europe, laughs.

The subject has been enlarged.

Kinds of sentences:

1-Declarative sentence الجملة التصريحية: A sentence that states. The child is playing in the garden.

2- An interrogative sentence الجملة الاستفهامية: A sentence that asks. Is the child playing in the garden?

3-An imperative sentence: A sentence that commands. Adel, do your homework now.

الجملة الانزامية

Parts of speech:

It refers to the job that a words does in a sentence, its function or use.

There are eight parts of speech.

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction, interjection

اسم، الضمير، فعل، صفة، ظرف، حرف الجر، حروف العطف، المداخلة

- 1- **Noun**: To name a person, place, thing, quantity, state, or action.
- 2- **pronoun**: To substitute for a noun. He, she, they, it, you, we.
- 3- **Verb**: To express action, or non-action. Run, talk, think.
- 4- **Adjective**: To modify the noun and pronoun.
- 5- **Adverb**: To modify any verb. Some examples:
 - She sang *loudly* (loudly modifies the verb sang, indicating the manner of singing).
 - We left it *here* (here modifies the verb phrase left it, indicating place).
 - Worked *yesterday* (yesterday modifies the verb worked, indicating time).
 - You *often* make mistakes (often modifies the verb phrase make mistakes, indicating frequency).
 - He *undoubtedly* did it (undoubtedly modifies the verb phrase did it, indicating certainty).

Adverbs can also be used as modifiers of adjectives, and of other adverbs, often to indicate degree. Examples:

- You are quite right (the adverb quite modifies the adjective right).
- She sang very loudly (the adverb very modifies another adverb – loudly).

They can also modify noun phrases, prepositional phrases, or whole clauses or sentences, as in the following examples:

- I bought *only* the fruit (only modifies the noun phrase the fruit).
- She drove us *almost* to the station (almost modifies the prepositional phrase to the station).
- *Certainly* we need to act (certainly modifies the sentence as a whole).

6- **preposition**: to show the relationship between a noun or pronoun, and some other word.

Examples:

- Cart before horse.
- Bombs over Berlin.

7- **conjunction**: to join two words or two groups of words.

Examples: Jack and Jill.....

8- **Interjection**: to display sudden emotions.

Examples: Oh!, Bravo!, Well Done!, What luck!

Note:

A word is a noun, verb, adjective or other part of speech, depending on its use (function).

Example: As I round the corner of the building, I reflect that our round world spins round and round on its axis.

PUNCTUATION

The fourteen punctuation marks in English grammar are: the full stop., question mark?, exclamation mark!, comma, semicolon;, colon:, dash-, hyphen-, parentheses {}, brackets(), apostrophe' and quotation marks”.

What time is it?

1 Look at the clocks. Write the times. Practise saying them.



It's five o'clock.



It's half past five.



It's quarter past five.



It's quarter to six.



It's five past five.



It's twenty-five past five.



It's twenty to six.

It's ten to six.



2 Look at the times.



It's about three o'clock.



It's about five o'clock.

What time is it now? What time does the lesson end?

Conversation 1

Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?

Yes, of course. It's (about) six o'clock.

Thanks.

Conversation 2

Excuse me. Can you tell me the time, please?

I'm sorry, I don't know. I don't have a watch.

Never mind.

With a partner, draw clocks on a piece of paper. Make more conversations.

Common Health Complaints



☐ a headache



☐ a backache



☐ sore muscles



☐ a stomachache



☐ a cold



☐ a cough



☐ the flu



☐ insomnia

- ✓ Check (●) the health problems you have had recently.
- ✓ What do you do for the health problems you checked?
- ✓ How many times have you been sick in the past year?

CONVERSATION Health problems

A Listen and practice.

Joan: Hi, Craig! How are you?
 Craig: Not so good. I have a terrible cold.
 Joan: Really? That's too bad! You should be at home in bed. It's really important to get a lot of rest.
 Craig: Yeah, you're right.
 Joan: And have you taken anything for it?
 Craig: No, I haven't.
 Joan: Well, it's sometimes helpful to eat garlic soup. Just chop up a whole head of garlic and cook it in chicken stock. Try it! It really works!
 Craig: Yuck! That sounds awful!



Infinitive complements

What should you do for a cold?

- It's important to get a lot of rest.
- It's sometimes helpful to eat garlic soup.
- It's a good idea to take some vitamin C.

A Look at these health problems. Choose several pieces of good advice for each problem.

Problems	Advice
1. a sore throat	a. take some vitamin C
2. a cough	b. put some ointment on it
3. a backache	c. drink lots of liquids
4. a fever	d. go to bed and rest
5. a toothache	e. put a heating pad on it
6. a bad headache	f. put it under cold water
7. a burn	g. take some aspirin
8. the flu	h. see a dentist
	i. see a doctor
	j. get some medicine

Social expressions 1

1 We use certain expressions in different social situations.

I'm sorry I'm late!

Don't worry. Come and sit down.

Match the expressions and responses. When do we use these expressions?

How are you?	Sleep well!
Hello, Jane!	Yes. Can I help you?
How do you do?	Good morning!
See you tomorrow!	Fine, thanks.
Good night!	Pleased to meet you, Ela.
Good morning!	Not at all. Don't mention it.
Hello, I'm Ela Paul.	Thanks.
Cheers!	Same to you!
Excuse me!	That's very kind. Thank you.
Bless you!	Bye!
Have a good weekend!	How do you do?
Thank you very much indeed.	Hi, Peter!
Make yourself at home.	Cheers!

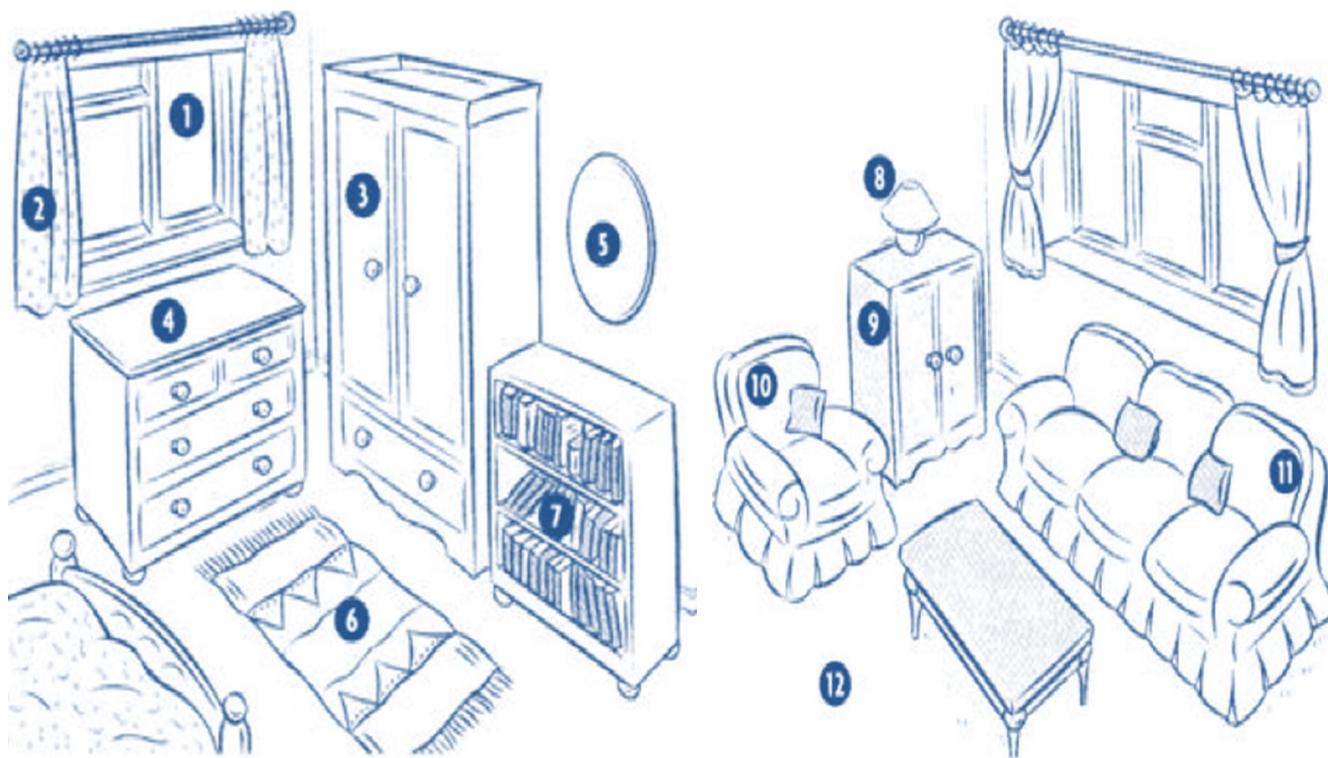
- 'How are you?' 'Fine, thanks.'
- 'Hello, Jane!' 'Hi, Peter!'
- 'How do you do?' 'How do you do?'
- 'See you tomorrow!' 'Bye!'
- 'Good night!' 'Sleep well!'
- 'Good morning' 'Good morning!'
- 'Hello, I'm Ela Paul.' 'Pleased to meet you, Ela.'
- 'Cheers!' 'Cheers!'
- 'Excuse me!' 'Yes. Can I help you?'
- 'Bless you!' 'Thanks.'
- 'Have a good weekend!' 'Same to you!'
- 'Thank you very much indeed.' 'Not at all. Don't mention it.'
- 'Make yourself at home.' 'That's very kind. Thank you.'

armchair
bookcase
window
chest of drawers

sofa
carpet
curtains
lamp

cupboard
rug
wardrobe
mirror

1 window 2 curtains 3 wardrobe
4 chest of drawers 5 mirror 6 rug
7 bookcase 8 lamp 9 cupboard
10 armchair 11 sofa 12 carpet



Linking words

Linking words help you to connect ideas and sentences, so that people can follow your ideas.

1- Giving examples

- For example
- For instance
- Namely

2- Adding information

- And
- In addition
- As well as
- Also
- Too
- Furthermore
- Moreover
- Apart from
- In addition to
- Besides

*-Ideas are often linked by **and**. In a list, you put a comma between each item, but not before **and**.*

-Also is used to add an extra idea or emphasis.

Example:

We discussed training, education and budget. We also spoke of marketing.

*-We don't usually start a sentence with **also**. If you want to start a sentence with a phrase that means **also**, you can use **In addition**, or **In addition to this** ...*

*-As **well as** can be used at the beginning or the middle of a sentence.*

Examples:

As well as the costs we are concerned by the competition.

We are interested in costs as well as the competition.

*-**Too** goes either at the end of the sentence, or after the subject and means as well.*

Examples:

They were surprised too.

I, too, was surprised.

3- Summarizing

- In short
- In brief
- In summary
- To summarize
- In a nutshell
- To conclude
- In conclusion

-We normally use these words at the beginning of the sentence to give a summary of what we have said or written.

4- Sequencing ideas

- The former, ... the latter
- Firstly, secondly, finally
- The first point is
- Lastly
- The following

5- Giving a reason

- Due to / due to the fact that
- Owing to / owing to the fact that
- Because
- Because of
- Since
- As

-Due to and owing to must be followed by a noun.

Examples:

Due to the rise in oil prices, the inflation rate rose by 1.25%.

Owing to the demand, we are unable to supply all items within 2 weeks.

-If you want to follow these words with a clause (a subject, verb and object), you must follow the words with *the fact that*.

Example:

Due to the fact that oil prices have risen, the inflation rate has gone up by 1.25%.

Owing to the fact that the workers have gone on strike, the company has been unable to fulfill all its orders.

-Because of is followed by a noun.

Example:

Because of bad weather, the football match was postponed.

-Because can be used at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

Examples:

Because it was raining, the match was postponed.

We believe in incentive schemes, because we want our employees to be more productive.

-Since and as mean because.

Examples:

Since the company is expanding, we need to hire more staff.

As the company is expanding, we need to hire more staff.

6- Giving a result

- Therefore
- So
- Consequently
- This means that
- As a result

7- Contrasting ideas

- But
- However
- Although / even though
- Despite / despite the fact that
- In spite of / in spite of the fact that
- Nevertheless, Nonetheless
- While
- Whereas
- Unlike
- In theory... in practice...

-But is more informal than however. It is not normally used at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

He works hard, but he doesn't earn much.

He works hard. However, he doesn't earn much.

-Although, despite and in spite of introduce an idea of contrast. With these words, you must have two halves of a sentence.

Examples:

Although it was cold, he went out in shorts.

In spite of the cold, she went out in shorts.

-Despite and in spite of are used in the same way as due to and owing to. They must be followed by a noun. If you want to follow them with a noun and a verb, you must use the fact that.

Example:

Despite the fact that the company was doing badly, they took on extra employees.

-Nevertheless and nonetheless mean in spite of that or anyway.

Examples:

The sea was cold, but he went swimming nevertheless.

The company is doing well. Nonetheless, they aren't going to expand this year.

-While, whereas and unlike are used to show how two things are different from each other.

Examples:

While my sister has blue eyes, mine are brown.

Taxes have gone up, whereas social security contributions have gone down.

Unlike in the UK, the USA has cheap petrol.

-In theory ... in practice ... show an unexpected result.

Example:

In theory, teachers should prepare for lessons, but in practice, they often don't have enough time.

Greetings *from Around the World*



a handshake
the United States



a bow



a kiss on the cheek



a hug



a pat on the back

Sources: A World of Difference Institute; www.brazilbrazil.com

Which greetings are typical in your county?
Can you write the name of a country for each greeting?
What are other ways to greet people?

WORD POWER Appearance

A Look at these expressions. Can you think of three more words or expressions to describe people? Write them in the box below.

Hair



long brown hair



short blond hair



straight black hair



curly red hair



bald



a mustache and beard

Age



young



middle aged



elderly

Looks



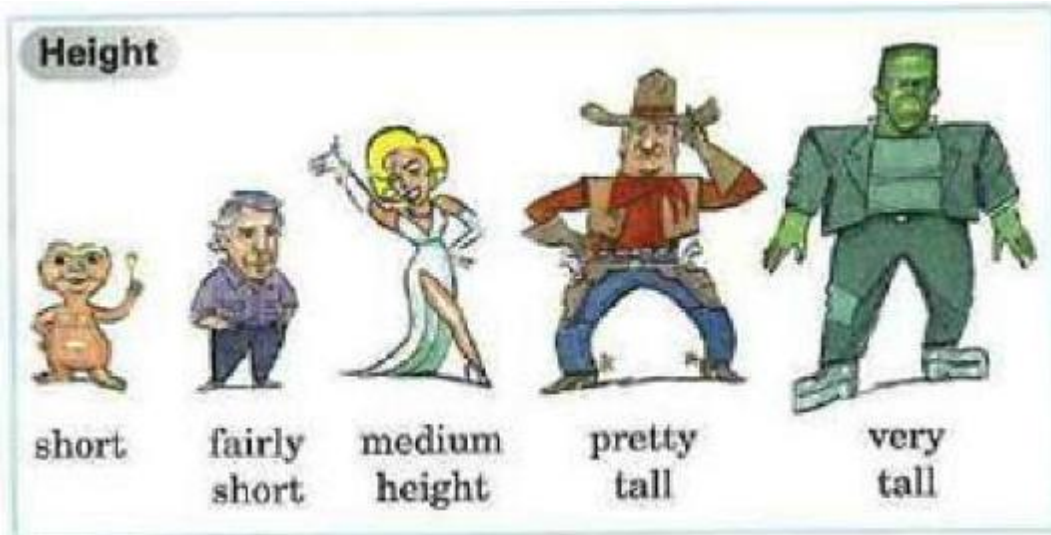
handsome



good-looking



pretty



Home Work

Other words or expressions

.....

.....

.....

CONVERSATION *She's very tall.*

A Listen and practice.

Emily: I hear you have a new girlfriend, Randy.

Randy: Yes. Her name's Ashley, and she's gorgeous!

Emily: Really? What does she look like?

Randy: Well, she's very tall.

Emily: How tall?

Randy: About 6 feet 2, I suppose.

Emily: Wow, that is tall. What color is her hair?

Randy: She has beautiful red hair.

Emily: And how old is she?

Randy: I don't know. She won't tell me.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation.
What else do you learn about Ashley?



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Describing people

General appearance

What does she look like?
She's tall, with red hair.
She's gorgeous.

Does he wear glasses?
Yes, and he has a beard.

Age

How old is she?
She's about 32.
She's in her thirties.

How old is he?
He's in his twenties.

Height

How tall is she?
She's 1 meter 88.
She's 6 feet 2.

How tall is he?
He's quite short.

Hair

How long is her hair?
It's medium length.

What color is his hair?
It's dark/light brown.
He has brown hair.

Present Simple

Yes/No questions

Do	you they	have	a camera?
Does	he she it	like	Chinese food?

Short answers

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

Yes, he does.
No, she doesn't.
Yes, it does.

Question

When	do	I you we they	start?
	does	he she it	

Do you smoke?

Yes, I do./Yes, sometimes.

No, I don't./No, never.

Do you like Chinese food?

No, I don't.

Yes, I like it a lot.

PRACTICE

Talking about you

1 Make the questions. Then match the questions and answers.

Questions		Answers
1 What time	do you like your job?	a My mother and sisters.
2 Where	do you travel to school?	b To Spain or Portugal.
3 What	do you go on holiday?	c After dinner.
4 When	do you go to bed?	d At 11 o'clock.
5 Who	you go out on Friday evenings?	e I always relax.
6 Why	do you live with?	f Because it's interesting.
7 How	do you do on Sundays?	g By bus.
8 Do	do you do your homework?	h Yes, I do sometimes.

1 What time do you go to bed?

At 11 o'clock.

2 Where do you go on holiday?

To Spain or Portugal.

3 What do you do on Sundays?

I always relax.

4 When do you do your homework?

After dinner.

5 Who do you live with?

My mother and sisters.

6 Why do you like your job?

Because it's interesting.

7 How do you travel to school?

By bus.

8 Do you go out on Friday evenings?

Yes, I do sometimes.

EVERYDAY ENGLISH

Social expressions

1 Complete the conversations with the expressions.

1 A _____. The traffic is bad today.

B _____. Come and sit down. We're on page 25.

Don't worry.

I'm sorry I'm late.



2 A _____.

B Yes?

A Do you have a dictionary?

B _____ I don't. It's at home.

A _____.

I'm sorry.

Excuse me.

That's OK.



3 A It's very hot in here. _____?

B _____? I'm quite cold.

A OK. _____.

Really?

Can I open the window?

It doesn't matter.



4 A _____!

B Can I help you?

A Can I have a film for my camera?

B How many exposures?

A _____?

B How many *exposures*?

A _____?

B How many pictures? 24? 36? 40?

A Ah! _____! 40, please.

Pardon?

Now I understand!

Excuse me!

What does 'exposures' mean?



Can you speak English?

1 Where do people speak these languages?

French Spanish German Italian Portuguese Japanese English

They speak French in France and also in Canada.

2 Which languages can you speak? Tell the class.

I can speak English and a little Spanish. And of course, I can speak my language.

can/can't

Can and can't have the same form in all persons.

There is no *do* or *does*.

Can is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

could/couldn't

Could is the past of *can*. Could and couldn't have the same form in all persons.

Could is followed by the infinitive (without *to*).

Positive

I	can could	swim.
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

Negative

I	can't couldn't	dance.
He/She/It		
We		
You		
They		

NOT He ~~doesn't can~~ dance.

Question

What	can could	I you he/she/it we they	do?
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Yes/No questions

Can	you	drive?
Could	she	cook?
	they	

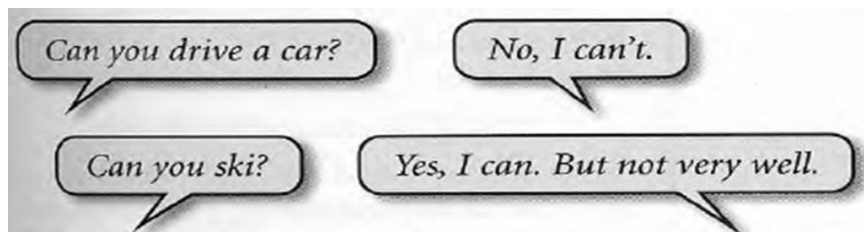
Short answers

No, I can't./No, we couldn't.

Yes, she can/could.

Yes, they can/could.

NOT ~~Do you can~~ drive?



Match the sentences and pictures.

- 1 He can ski really well.
- 2 She can use a computer.
- 3 'Can dogs swim?' 'Yes, they can.'
- 4 'Can you speak Japanese?' 'No, I can't.'
- 5 I can't spell your name.
- 6 We can't understand the question.

- a She can use a computer.
- b We can't understand the question.
- c 'Can dogs swim?' 'Yes, they can.'
- d He can ski really well.
- e I can't spell your name.
- f 'Can you speak Japanese?' 'No, I can't.'



Expressions of quantity

Count and uncount nouns

- 1 It is important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns.

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
a cup a girl an apple an egg a pound	water sugar milk music money

We can say *three cups, two girls, ten pounds*. We can count them. We cannot say ~~two waters, three musics, one money~~. We cannot count them.

- 2 Count nouns can be singular or plural.

This **cup** is full.

These **cups** are empty.

Uncount nouns can only be singular.

The **water** is cold.

The **weather** was terrible.

much and many

- 1 We use *much* with uncount nouns in questions and negatives.

How **much money** have you got?

There isn't **much milk** left.

- 2 We use *many* with count nouns in questions and negatives.

How **many people** were at the party?

I didn't take **many photos** on holiday.

some and any

- 1 *Some* is used in positive sentences.

I'd like **some** sugar.

- 2 *Any* is used in questions and negatives.

Is there **any** sugar in this tea?

Have you got **any** brothers and sisters?

We don't have **any** washing-up liquid.

I didn't buy **any** apples.

- 3 We use *some* in questions that are requests or offers.

Can I have **some** cake?

Would you like **some** tea?

- 4 The rules are the same for the compounds *someone, anything, anybody, somewhere*, etc.

I've got **something** for you.

Hello? Is **anybody** here?

There isn't **anywhere** to go in my town.

a few and a little

- 1 We use *a few* with count nouns.
There are **a few cigarettes** left, but not many.
- 2 We use *a little* with uncount nouns.
Can you give me **a little help**?

a lot/lots of

- 1 We use *a lot/lots of* with both count and uncount nouns.
There's **a lot of butter**.
I've got **lots of friends**.
- 2 *A lot/lots of* can be used in questions and negatives.
Are there **lots of tourists** in your country?
There isn't **a lot of butter**, but there's enough.

Articles – *a* and *the*

- 1 The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular, countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.
We have **a cat** and **a dog**.
There's **a supermarket** in Adam Street.
- 2 The definite article *the* is used with singular and plural, countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or idea already.
We have a cat and a dog. **The cat** is old, but **the dog** is just a puppy.
I'm going to **the supermarket**. Do you want anything? (We both know which supermarket.)

Indefinite article

The indefinite article is used:

- 1 with professions.
I'm **a teacher**.
She's **an architect**.
- 2 with some expressions of quantity.
a pair of a little a couple of a few
- 3 in exclamations with *what* + a count noun.
What a lovely day!
What a pity!

Definite article

The definite article is used:

- 1 before seas, rivers, hotels, pubs, theatres, museums, and newspapers.
the Atlantic the British Museum
The Times the Ritz
- 2 if there is only one of something.
the sun the Queen the Government
- 3 with superlative adjectives.
He's **the richest man** in the world.
Jane's **the oldest** in the class.

No article

There is no article:

- 1 before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.

I like potatoes.

Milk is good for you.

- 2 before countries, towns, streets, languages, magazines, meals, airports, stations, and mountains.

I had lunch with John.

I bought *Cosmopolitan* at Paddington Station.

- 3 before some places and with some forms of transport.

at home in/to bed at/to work at/to school/university by bus by plane by car by train on foot

She goes to work by bus.

I was at home yesterday evening.

- 4 in exclamations with *what* + an uncount noun.

What beautiful weather!

What loud music!

Note

In the phrase *go home*, there is no article and no preposition.

I went home early. NOT ~~I went to home.~~

something/someone/somewhere

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

some any every no	+	thing one/body where
----------------------------	---	----------------------------

- 1 'Did you meet _____ nice at the party?'
'Yes. I met _____ who knows you!'
- 2 'Ouch! There's _____ in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see _____.'
- 3 'Let's go _____ hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go _____ that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. _____ loves me.'
'I know _____ who loves you. Me.'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked _____, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy _____ at the shops?'
'No, _____. I didn't have any money.'
- 7 I'm bored. I want _____ interesting to read, or _____ interesting to talk to, or _____ interesting to go.
- 8 It was a great party. _____ loved it.

Answers

- 1 'Did you meet anyone nice at the party?'
'Yes. I met someone who knows you!'
- 2 'Ouch! There's something in my eye!'
'Let me look. No, I can't see anything.'
- 3 'Let's go somewhere hot for our holidays.'
'But we can't go anywhere that's too expensive.'
- 4 'I'm so unhappy. Nobody loves me.'
'I know somebody who loves you. Me.'
- 5 I lost my glasses. I looked everywhere, but I couldn't find them.
- 6 'Did you buy anything at the shops?'
'No, nothing. I didn't have any money.'
- 7 I'm bored. I want something interesting to read, or someone interesting to talk to, or somewhere interesting to go.
- 8 It was a great party. Everyone loved it.

a or some?

1 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.

1 a strawberry

2 some fruit

3 _____ mushroom

4 _____ bread

5 _____ milk

6 _____ meat

7 _____ apple

8 _____ rice

9 _____ money

10 _____ dollar

11 _____ notebook

12 _____ homework

2 Write *a*, *an*, or *some*.



1 _____ egg



2 _____ eggs



3 _____ (cup of) coffee



4 _____ coffee



5 _____ cake



6 _____ cake



7 _____ ice-cream



8 _____ ice-cream

Let's go shopping!

THE WEEKEND SHOP

Sarah and Vicky are two students who share a flat.
It is Saturday morning, and Sarah has written a shopping list.
Read and listen to their conversation.

V It says here *milk*. How much milk do we need?

S Two pints.

V And eggs? How many eggs?

S A dozen.

V And what about potatoes? How many potatoes?

S A kilo's enough.

V And butter? How much?

S Just one packet.

V Do we need anything else?

S Let's have a look. We've got some apples, but there aren't any grapes. And there isn't any coffee, but we've got some tea.

V Is there any orange juice left, or did somebody finish it?

S There's a little, but there isn't much, so we need some more.

V And vegetables? Have we got many vegetables?

S Well, I can see a few carrots, but there aren't many onions.

V Oh, and don't forget we need a lot of crisps. My nephews are coming tomorrow!

S Right, then. I think that's everything. Let's go! By the way, how much money have you got?

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

- 1 Have you got _____ brothers or sisters?
- 2 We don't need _____ olive oil.
- 3 Here are _____ letters for you.
- 4 I need _____ money.
- 5 Is there _____ petrol in the car?

2 Complete the sentences with *much* or *many*.

- 1 Have you got _____ homework?
- 2 We don't need _____ eggs. Just half a dozen.
- 3 Is there _____ traffic in your town?
- 4 I don't know _____ students in this class.
- 5 How _____ people live in your house?

3 Complete the sentences with *a little*, *a few*, or *a lot of*.

- 1 I have _____ close friends. Two or three.
- 2 He has _____ money. He's a millionaire.
- 3 'Do you take sugar in coffee?' 'Just _____. Half a spoonful.'
- 4 'Have you got _____ CDs?' 'Hundreds.'
- 5 I'll be ready in _____ minutes.
- 6 She speaks good Spanish, but only _____ Russian.

4 Look at Sarah and Vicky's bathroom. Ask and answer questions with a partner about these things:

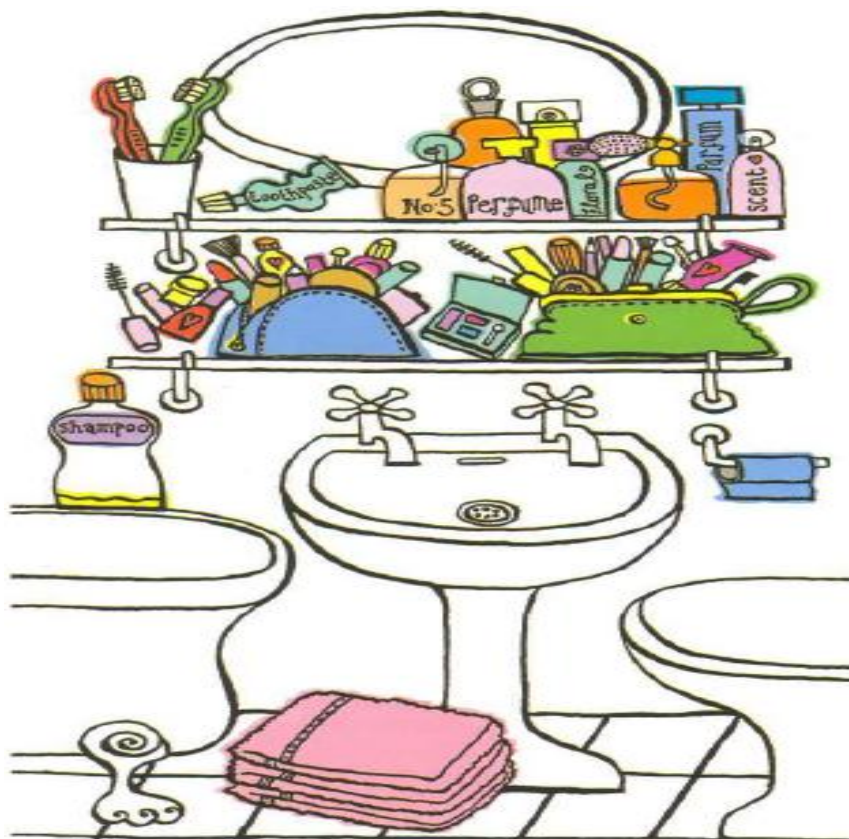
- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------|
| • make-up | • toothbrushes | • hairbrushes |
| • shampoo | • toothpaste | • soap |
| • towels | • toilet paper | • bottles of perfume |

Have they got much make-up?

Lots.

Is there any soap?

I can't see any.



Prices and shopping

Look at the way we write and say prices in British and American English. Practise saying them.

British English		American English	
Written	Spoken	Written	Spoken
£1	a pound	\$1	a dollar
50p	fifty p	50¢	fifty cents
£1.99	one pound ninety-nine	25¢	a quarter
£16.40	sixteen pounds forty	10¢	a dime