

UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Materials Engineering Department

English Language

First class

سیرامیک

By

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(Parts of speech)

In the English language there are nine parts of speech:

1-Noun: person, place, thing:

Person: Mr. **Ali** likes to eat rice.

Place: **Paris** is an old town.

Thing: To cook you need a couple of **pots**.

2- Verb: shows action or state of being:

Action: He **found** a nice job.

They **go** to a high school.

3- Pronoun: takes the place of a noun.

He was sad that particular morning.

4- Adjective: describes a noun.

The **beautiful** woman wanted a couple of pairs of shoes.

5- Adverb: describes a verb.

The girl walked **happily** through the park.

6- Conjunctions: words that join words, phrases or sentences.

Layla **and** Susan loved to cook.

You will go to school, **or** you will fail.

I am happy **because** I just received my check.

It has been cloudy **since** the morning.

7- Article: (the, a, an) .

The bicycle was not only red but shiny.

A nice moon always appears in October.

An excellent student, Ahmed passed all his exams.

8- Preposition: A word or phrase that shows the relationship between the nouns that it takes as an object and some other word in the sentence.

The cat was on the table .

The dog was under the table .

-These are some common prepositions :

For, on, to, up, At, under, above, With, between, in, behind, From, upon, into, off

9- Interjections: expressive words.

Wow, you knocked that ball out of the park.

Huh, what did you say?

Ah, now I understand the problem.

Ex / Identify each word in the following sentence:

The beautiful queen was walking slowly on the cool lawn, and she was reading a long book about knights and kings which she enjoyed.

The(article) beautiful(adjective) queen(noun) was(verb)
walking(verb) slowly(adverb) on(preposition) the(article)
cool(adjective) lawn(noun), and(conjunction) she(pronoun)
was(verb) reading(verb) a(article) long(adjective)
book(noun) about(preposition) knights(noun) and(conjunction)
kings(noun) which(conjunction) she(pronoun) enjoyed(verb).

Exercise: Identify parts of speech:

- 1- Tom works in a factory in New York.
- 2- Hassan is staying at hotel.
- 3- Oh, he needs to see a doctor.
- 4- She left early for the airport.

"Engineering Science"

The science of engineering is a broad science that includes the use and harnessing of principles and elements in a scientific manner in order to design and create structures and various inventions that serve man.

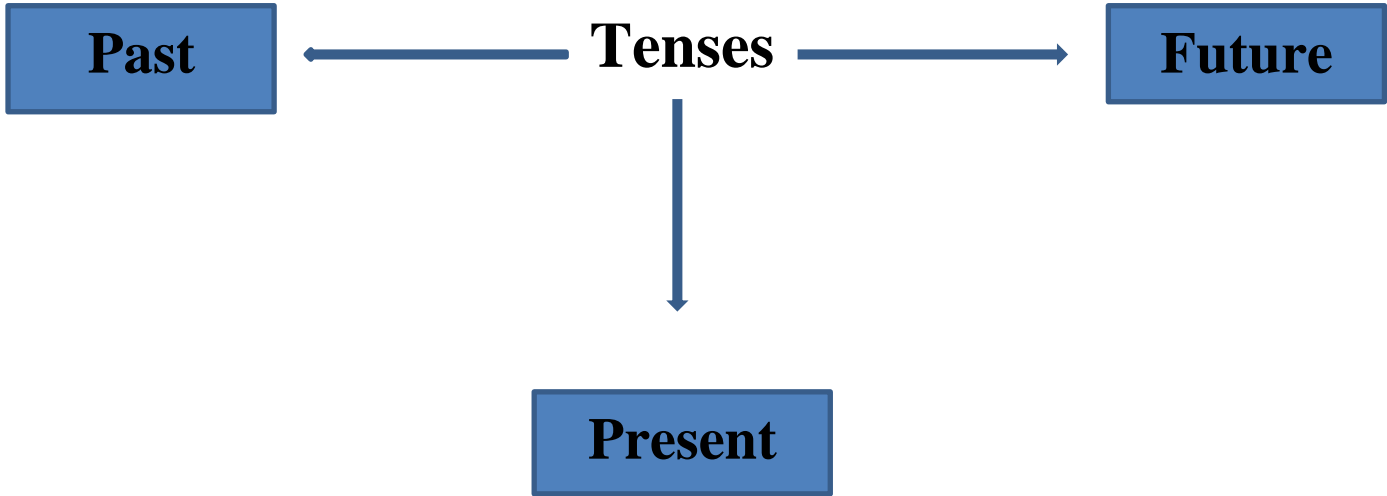
Engineering is the art of applying these elements in order to facilitate our lives and achieve the desired goal behind it.

The science of engineering has existed since the prehistoric era, when man began to invent simple things that help him to accomplish the tasks of his daily life. Inventions and services that facilitate our daily lives such as types of transportation, ships, cars, planes, various types of engines, all food manufacturing processes, devices, electronics and others.

The inventions of Thomas Newcomen and Scottish engineer James Watt were a gateway to a new era of mechanical engineering, and many scientists developed specialized machines, and this resulted in a new industrial revolution with rapid growth. Of bridges, canals, ports, and platforms. Engineering includes a variety of engineering disciplines, although it focuses on the fields of applied sciences and technology, and the word engineering is derived from the Latin language meaning intelligence, forethought, and innovation. Scientists study the world as it is, while engineers create a world that did not exist.” From the words of engineer Theodor von Karmann.

"Engineering Science questions":

- 1- Define "Engineering Science"?
- 2- Who is Thomas Newcomen?
- 3- The science of engineering has existed since the prehistoric era, explain?
- 4- Who is James Watt?
- 5- What is the origin of the word engineering?



Simple Present Tense

Subject+ main verb

-I live in New York.

- She lives in New York.

Look at these examples with the main verb (like):

	Subject	auxiliary verb		Main verb	
+	I,you,we,they			like	coffee.
	He,she,it			likes	coffee.
-	I,you,we,they	Do	Not	like	coffee.
	He,she,it	Does	Not	like	coffee.
?	Do	I,you,we,they		like	coffee?
	Does	he,she,it		like	coffee?

Look at these examples with the main verb be. Notice that there is no auxiliary:

	Subject	main verb		
+	I	Am		French .
	You,we,they	Are		French.
	He,she,it	Is		French.
-	I	Am	not	old.
	You,we,they	Are	not	old.
	He,she,it	Is	not	old.
?	Am	I		Late
	Are	You,we,they		late?
	Is	He,she,it		late?

Exercise:

Put a circle around the correct answer:

- Do you (like, likes, be like) chocolate milk?
- He (do, does, is) not want to come to the movies.
- (is, are, am) we too late to catch the bus?
- It (is, are, am) a beautiful day today.
- Sorry, Lisa (be, am, is) not here at the moment.
- (is, are, am) I correct?
- Robert..... (is, does, are) not go to my school.
- My parents..... (live, lives, are live) in a 2 bedroom apartment.
- We (do be, are, do are) European.
- You (looks, are, be) so happy today

"Culture"

Culture can be defined as all the ways of life including arts, beliefs of a population that are passed down from generation to generation. Culture has been called "the way of life for an entire society." As such, it includes codes of manners, dress, language, religion, games, norms of behavior such as law and morality, and systems of belief as well as the art.

Belief: Something believed or accepted as true.

Ethics: A system of accepted beliefs which control behavior.

Values: Beliefs of a person or social group (either for or against something).

Cultural Stereotypes: A fixed idea that people have about what someone or something is like, especially an idea that is wrong.

Cultural Shock: A condition of anxiety affecting a person suddenly exposed to a new culture.

Present Continuous Tense

s. + (is, are, am) + v. ing

Ex: I am eating my lunch.

Just add- ing to the base verb. Work: Working

If the base verb ends (vowel), double the last letter

(Vowels= a, e, i, o, u)

Ex: Stop: Stopping

- If the base verb ends in (ie), change the (ie) to (y):

Ex: Lie: Lying

- If the base verb ends in vowel (e), omit the e:

Exercise:

- 1- (is, are, am) they coming over for dinner?
- 2- He (is, are, am) not sleeping on our sofa.
- 3- I (eat, am eating, eating) my dinner right now.
- 4- My sister..... (learn, is learning, learning) Spanish.
- 5- I am..... (work, be working, working) at hair salon until
September.
- 6- We (eat, eats, are eating) at a fancy restaurant tonight.

Present Perfect Tense

The structure of the present perfect tense is :

Subject+ auxiliary verb (have) + main verb (past participle)

Here are some examples of the present perfect tense:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	have		Seen	ET.
-	she	has	Not	Been	to Rome.
-	We	have	Not	Played	football.
?	Have	You		finished?	
?	Have	they		Done	it?

For & since with present perfect tense

We often use for and since with the present perfect tense :

- We use (for) to talk about a period of time-5 minutes, 2 weeks, 6 years
- We use (since) to talk about a point in past time-9 o'clock, 1st January.

Exercise:

- 1- Here for ten years now. (we live, we've lived, we livening)
- 2- Tom Simonssix novels, and he is writing the seventh one now. (writing, write, has written)
- 3- Alihere since 2004. (work, working, has worked)
- 4- I the guitar in band since 2001. (play, have played, playing)

Simple Past Tense

We use the simple past tense to talk about an action or a situation—
an event- in past.

Examples :

-We did not hear the telephone .

-Did you see the car ?

-We did not sing at the concert .

-Did you watch TV last night ?

To make the simple past tense, we use :

- Past form only . OR ...

- Auxiliary did + base form

- The structure for **positive** sentences in the simple past tense is :

Subject + main verb (past)

- The structure for **negative** sentences in the simple past tense is :

Subject + auxiliary verb (did) +not+ main verb (base)

- The structure for **question** sentences in the simple past tense is :

Auxiliary verb (did)+subject+ main verb (base)

	Subject	Main verb		
+	I,he/she/it	Was		here.
	You,we,they	Were		in London.
-	I,he/she/it	Was	not	there.
	You,we,they	Were	not	happy.
?	Was	I ,he/she/it		right?
	Were	you,we,they		late?

Exercise

Full each blank below with a suitable word :

- I (go, went, gone) to the mall after school yesterday .
- My brother..... (seen, saw, sees) a bear an hour ago .
- (Did, do, does) Mike visit his grandmother last night?
- Alex did not..... (work, worked, working) last weekend.
- What..... (do, did, does) you eat for lunch yesterday?

The Sciences

It's the observation, description, experimental investigation, and theoretical explanation of natural phenomena. The word Science comes from Latin word "scientia" meaning "knowledge" and in the broadest sense it is any systematic knowledge-base or prescriptive practice capable of resulting in prediction. Science can also be understood as a highly skilled technique or practice.

In more terms, science is a system of acquiring knowledge based on the scientific process or method in order to organize a body of knowledge gained through research. Science is a continuing effort to discover and increase knowledge through research. Scientists make observations, record measureable data related to their observations, and analyze the information at hand to construct theoretical explanations of the phenomenon involved. The methods involved in scientific research include making a hypothesis and conducting experiments to test the hypothesis under controlled conditions. In this process, scientists publish their work so other scientists can repeat the experiment and further strengthen the reliability of results.

Scientific fields are broadly divided into natural sciences (the study of natural phenomena) and social sciences (the study of human behavior and society). However, in both these divisions, knowledge is obtained through observation and

must be capable of being tested for its validity by other researchers working under similar conditions.

Scientists make observations of natural phenomenon and then through experimentation they try to simulate natural events under controlled conditions. Based on observations, a scientist may generate a model and then attempt to describe or depict the phenomenon in terms of mathematical or logical representation. Scientist will then gather the necessary empirical evidence to generate a hypothesis to explain the phenomenon.

This hypothesis is used to form predictions which in turn will be tested by experiment or observations using the scientific method. Statistical analysis is commonly used to interpret results of experiments, and evaluations are made to decide whether a hypothesis should be accepted, rejected, or merely examined again with modifications. This inspires ongoing research and the overall accumulation of knowledge in that particular field of science.

The Sciences questions

- 1- Define "The Sciences"?
- 2- What is the origin of the word "Science"?
- 3- Science is a continuing effort to discover and increase knowledge through research. Explain that.
- 4- What are the divisions of scientific fields?
- 5- What are the benefits of hypotheses made by scientists?

Simple Future Tense

We will see what we can do to help you .

- Maybe we'll stay in and watch television tonight .

We often use the simple future tense with the verb (to think) before it :

- I think I'll go to the gym tomorrow .
- I think I will have a holiday next year .

We often use the simple future tense to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying what we think will happen. Here are some examples :

- It will rain tomorrow .
- Who do you think will get the job ?

The simple future tense is often called (will), because we make the

simple future tense with the modal auxiliary will .

The structure of the simple future tense is :

Subject+ auxiliary verb will + main verb (base)

For negative sentences in the simple future tense, we insert (not) between the auxiliary verb and main verb. For question sentences ,we exchange the subject and auxiliary verb.

	Subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	Will		Open	the door.
+	You	Will		Finish	before me.
-	She	Will	not	Be	at school tomorrow.
-	We	Will	not	Leave	yet.
?	Will	You		Arrive	on time?
?	Will	They		Want	dinner?

When we use the simple future tense in speaking, we often contract the subject and auxiliary verb:

I will	I'll
You will	You'll
He will	He'll
She will	She'll
It will	It'll
We will	We'll
They will	They'll

For negative sentences in the simple future tense, we contract with won't like this:

I will not	I won't
You will not	You won't
He will not She will not It will not	He won't She won't It won't
We will not	We won't
They will not	They won't

Exercise

Read the following sentences carefully then try to find the suitable answer:

- I'll(am,being,be) in London tomorrow.
- I don't think I('ll buy , bought, buy) that car.
- People(will, won't , were) go to Jupiter before the 22nd century.
- What will you..... (being,doing,do) tomorrow?

Yes-no questions

Yes or no questions are questions whose expected answer is either "yes" or "no."

How to form yes-no questions:

In English, a special word order (Verb Subject Object) is used to form yes-no questions.

Examples:

Affirmative

They are American

She is nice.

Yes or No Question

Are they American?

Is she nice?

The rules:

- 1- If the main verb of the sentence is "to be", simply invert the subject and the verb to be:

Examples:

They are American. — Are they American?

They are nice. — Are they nice?

2- If the sentence includes a main verb and another or other helping (auxiliary) verb(s), invert the subject and the (first) helping (auxiliary) verb.

Examples:

They are visiting Paris. — Are they visiting Paris?

She has done the housework. — Has she done the housework?

Nancy has been working all night long. — Has Nancy been working all night long?

He will be reading the book. — Will he be reading the book?

3-If the sentence includes a verb which is not the verb "to be " and doesn't include a helping (auxiliary) verb, the transformation is more complex.

a. If the verb is in the present tense, add either do or does and put the main verb in its base form:

do if the subject is the first person singular, second person singular, first person plural, second person plural and third person plural (I, you, we, they)

Examples:

I like apples. — Do you like apples?

They go to a high school. — Do they go to a high school?

Does if the subject is the third person singular (he, she, it.)

Examples:

Nancy reads a lot. — Does Nancy read a lot?

He hates basketball. — Does he hate basketball?

b. If the verb is in the past tense, add did and put the main verb in its base form:

Examples:

He discovered the truth. — Did he discover the truth?

She wrote a nice essay. — Did she write a nice essay?

They did the homework. — Did they do the homework?

Exercise: Make these sentences into a yes or no question:

1 .He loves this town.

.....

2 .They like tennis.

.....

3 .She can drive a lorry.

.....

4 .They are nice.

.....

5 .They went to the swimming pool.

.....

6 .She wastes her money on jewelery.

.....

7 .He decided to leave his town.

.....

Uses Of Like In Questions

The word like is used in different ways to ask questions. Such questions with like may have different meanings. Like may be used to ask questions about:

1- Talking About Personality:

Ex: What's your friend like? → He's nice.

2- Talking About Preferences:

Ex: What would you like to eat? → Fish, please.

3- Talking About Physical Appearance:

Ex: What does he look like? → He is tall and has got black long hair.

4- Talking About Hobbies:

Ex: What does he like doing? → He likes reading.

Exercise: Identify the type of use of like in the following sentences. choose (Personality, Preferences, Physical Appearance or Hobbies):

1- What would you like to do next weekend? → go shopping.

.....

2- Who do you look like? → I look just like my father.

.....

3- Who does she look like? → She looks like her grandmother.

.....

4- What was the weather like? → It was sunny.

.....

5- What do you like doing? → I like fishing.

.....

English skills

Making an appointment

Being able to make and cancel an appointment is an important skill in English.

Examples :

-We, on, the, can, 17th, meet (Making an appointment)

-Can we meet on the 17th?

Yes, 17th is fine.

-free, next, are, week, you (Making an appointment)

-Are you free next week?

I am sorry, I don't free next week.

Making invitations

Do you know how to invite someone to the dinner, or to the movie?

What do you say when someone invites you ? (Inviting)

-Go to the movie. (make invitation)

Do you want to go to the movie tonight ?

Yes, what time? OR

No, I have to work.

Asking For Advice:

- I've got a bad toothache. (give advice)

What do you suggest?

Or: What do you advise me to do?

Agreement and Disagreement:

- Tom reads a lot. (Expressing agreement)

I agree with you. Or: I am of the same opinion.

- (Expressing disagreement)

I don't agree with you. Or: I'm sorry, but I disagree.

good luck