

Schedules

In this section we are going to deal with structures used to talk about schedules.



1- Listening

[Listen](#) to two people at an IT conference. Complete their dialogue.



Penelope: Hi, Don. (1) how are you?
Don: I'm (2) fine thanks, Penelope. And you?
Penelope: I'm OK. Bit tired from the flight.
Don: Right.
Penelope: (3) what workshop (4) did you want to attend today, Don?
Don: I want to go to the CISCO network security workshop.
Penelope: Sound interesting. What time does it start?

Don: It (5) start at 9.15
Penelope: And (6) when does it finish?
Don: It (7) finish at 4.00 in the afternoon.
Penelope: Well, I (8) want to attend the Microsoft Windows Applications workshop. It (9) beggin at 8.30 am and (10) end At 6.00 pm. But they have two breaks, at 10.30 and 12.45.
Don: That's good.
Penelope: Hope you enjoy your session.
Don: You too. See you around.



2- Language

Simple Present for Future Events: Function

We use the simple present make statements about events at a time later than now, when the statements are based on present facts, and when these facts are something fixed like a timetable, schedule, calendar.

Present simple	Examples
What time does it start/ begin/ finish/ end?	It starts at 9.15.
	It begins at 8.30.
	It finishes at 4.00.
	It ends at 5.05.
When do you have a break?	We have a break at 12.45.



3- Vocabulary

A- Asking for the Time.

We usually ask for the time right now are with these questions:

- What time is it?
- What is the time?

A more polite way to ask for the time, especially from a stranger is:

- Could you tell me the time please?

When we ask what time a specific event will happen, the common questions are:

- What time...?
- When...?

Examples: What time does the flight to New York leave?

When does the bus arrive from London?

When does the workshop begin?

B- Telling the time.

There are two common ways of telling the time.

1) Say the hour first and then the minutes. (Hour + Minutes)

6:25 - It's six twenty-five

8:05 - It's eight O-five (the O is said like the letter O)

9:11 - It's nine eleven

2:34 - It's two thirty-four

2) Say the minutes first and then the hour. (Minutes + PAST / TO + Hour)

For minutes 1-30 we use **PAST** after the minutes.

For minutes 31-59 we use **TO** after the minutes.

2:35 - It's twenty-five to three

11:20 - It's twenty past eleven

4:18 - It's eighteen past four

8:51 - It's nine to nine

2:59 - It's one to three

When it is 15 minutes past the hour we normally say: (a) **quarter past**

7:15 - It's (a) quarter past seven

When it is 15 minutes before the hour we normally say: **a quarter to**

12:45 - It's (a) quarter to one

When it is 30 minutes past the hour we normally say: **half past**

3:30 - It's half past three (but we can also say three-thirty)

C- Prepositions of time. IN – ON – AT

We use prepositions of time to talk about time and to describe when something happened. In

English there are different ways to talk about time for example:

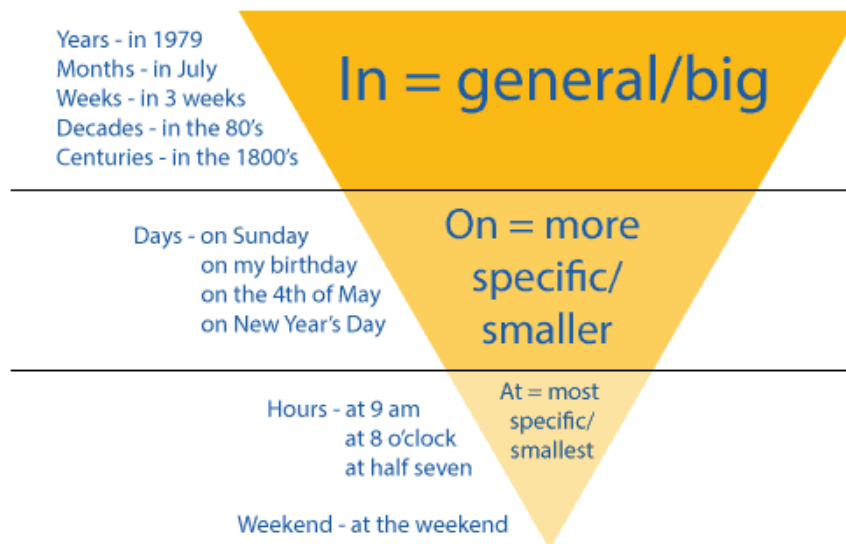
When is your birthday? It's in March.

What time do you work? I start at 6 o'clock.

When is Jack's party? It's on Friday.

But when do we use each preposition?

Look at the diagram below.



D- Spelling

In the world of software development, we use and see a lot of acronyms. That is why we need to know how letters are pronounced.

Let's see some examples.

HTML (HyperText Markup Language)
HTML is a mark-up language used to describe the structure of a web page.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol) a standard network protocol used to copy a file from one host to another.

WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) A type of local-area network that uses high-frequency radio waves to communicate between nodes.



4- Listening

[Listen](#) and complete the dialogue.

Andrei: Bob, can you (1).....you..... me, please?
 Bob: Sure.
 Andrei: I don't understand this acronym. What does it (2)stand..... for?
 Bb: Let me see. 'W3'. I 'm not sure. Maybe WWW, the World Wide Web.
 Andrei: OK. What does P2P stand for?
 Bob: (3)its..... stands for person-to-person.
 Andrei: OK. What does IP (4)mind..... ?
 Bob: It means Internet Protocol.
 Andrei: How do you (5)spell..... 'Protocol'?
 Bob: p - r - o - t - o - c - o - l.
 Andrei: Thanks.
 Bob: You're welcome.



5- Writing

Look at the schedule of a Web Developer. Write about her/ his daily routine at work.

Time	Task / duty
8.00 – 9.00	Standup meeting
9.00 - 11.30	Writing code
11.45 – 13.00	Committing code and making pull requests
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 16.00	Reviewing code
16.00 – 18.00	Avoiding bugs

You can start like this: *He starts working at 8 o'clock.*



5- Speaking

7th International Conference on Applied Informatics is being organized.

Look at the schedule. Work in pairs/ groups. Ask and answer questions about the time the workshops are.

Program

The program is fixed to Chilean Local time (GMT-4)

Time	Thursday 24 October	Friday 25 October	Saturday 26 October
9:30-10:00	Conference Opening <i>Room: Pending</i>		
10:00-11:00	Keynote: Pending <i>Room: Pending</i>	Keynote: Christian Grevisse <i>Room: Pending</i>	Touristic Activity <i>Location: Pending</i>
11:00-13:00	Workshop AIESD <i>Room: Pending</i> Workshops WAAI & WKMIT <i>Room: Pending</i> Workshops WITS & WSEAI <i>Room: Pending</i>	Artificial Intelligence (2) <i>Room: Pending</i> Game Development & Learning Management Systems <i>Room: Pending</i>	
13:00-14:00	Lunch		
14:00-16:00	Workshops SCTSD & WSM <i>Room: Pending</i> Workshop WDEA <i>Room: Pending</i>	Decision Systems & Natural Language Processing <i>Room: Pending</i> Cloud Computing & Software Architectures <i>Room: Pending</i>	
16:00-18:00	Artificial Intelligence (1) <i>Room: Pending</i> Interdisciplinary Information Studies <i>Room: Pending</i> Data Analysis <i>Room: Pending</i>	Bioinformatics & Health Care Information Systems <i>Room: Pending</i> Social and Behavioral Applications & Software and Systems Modeling <i>Room: Pending</i>	
18:00-19:00	Cocktail and Cultural Activity <i>Room: Pending</i>	Conference Closing <i>Room: Pending</i>	

Legend

ICAI Sessions (Presentations of papers in CCIS)	Keynotes
ICAI Workshops Sessions (Presentations of papers in CEUR-WS)	Social Activities

Example: A: What time does the Artificial Intelligence workshop start?
 B: It starts at



6. PRACTICE

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs given.

1. She (have) a yoga class tomorrow morning.
2. The restaurant (open) at 19.30 tonight.
3. Next Thursday at 14.00 there (be) an English exam.
4. Tomorrow (be) Friday.
5. I (fly) to Paris next week.
6. The plane (depart) at 8 p.m.
7. The train to Ottawa (leave) at 11:30 a.m.
8. Her train (arrive) at 8:35 a.m. tomorrow morning.
9. What time (do) the movie (start) tonight?
10. What time (do) you (finish) work tomorrow?
11. What time (do) the store (open) tomorrow?
12. Final exams (start) next week.
13. The concert (begin) at 6:30 p.m.
14. The Monet exhibit (close) on Sunday.
15. The sale (end) next week.

B. Write each word / expression in the correct column.

the morning	Sunday	Tuesday afternoon	spring
noon / midday	February	winter	2013
my birthday	a weekday	the evening	a holiday
10:30	midnight	the weekend	Monday morning
May 5	the afternoon	night	the 1990s
summer	Wednesday evening	fall / autumn	bedtime

AT	IN	ON
10.30		

C- Look at the clock and write the time: What time is it?



1. _____



2. _____



3. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____



4. _____



5. _____



6. _____

E- Complete the text with the words in the box.

At -- at -- in -- for -- from

I work in an office (1) Dubai but I'm (2) Canada. I work (3) SAP there. I start work (4) 8.15, have lunch in a cafe (5) 1.30 and finish about 5.00.

Sources:

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