



នោរណទិន្នន័យ នៃសាខា
NORTON UNIVERSITY

ប្រចាំវិជ្ជាប័ណ្ណ និង
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Assignment & Homework
core English



Submitted by :
Name :
1. Boun Hongly
2. Vorn Chiva
3. Seng Kimsan
4. Chea Sopheaktra

ID:
B20230881
B20232652
B20233491
B20215189

Submitted to
Mrs. Son Keathearith

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I. Grammar

A. First Conditional

1. Form

If + S + Present Simple, S + will + V

2. What is First Conditional?

The first conditional describes future events that will happen or are likely to happen. The event is a real possibility in speaker's mind. It is often used to discuss future events that depend on a certain condition being met.

3. Uses

- used to indicate that if something happens (the condition), something else will happen (the result).
- Discuss plans, promises, warnings, and offers that depend on certain conditions being met.
- Describe realistic scenarios that are likely to occur if the condition is fulfilled.

Example:

- If you study hard, you **will** pass the exam.

Condition: If you study hard,

Result: you will pass the exam.

- If you drive so fast, you **will have** an accident.

Condition: If you drive so fast,

Result: you will have an accident

- I **will** buy a house in the game **if** I have enough game money.

Condition: If I have enough game money,

Result: I will buy a house in game.

- If they arrive early, we **are going to** start the meeting on time. (We can use Be going to instead of will)

Condition: If they arrive early.

Result: We are going to start the meeting on time.

- If you don't understand the lesson, I **can** explain you again. (Use modal can instead of will)

Condition: If you don't understand the lesson,

Result: I can explain you again.

NOTE:

- **Be going to** can be used instead of **will**.
Ex: If it rains, we **are going to** get wet.
- Modal **Can** can be used instead of **will**.
Ex: If you save some money, you **can** buy a new phone.
- **Unless** (if not), **provided** (if), **as long as** (in) can be used instead of **if**.
Unless introduces a clause which tells us about an exception to the point made in the main clause.
Ex: Unless you save money, you **can't** buy a new phone.
Ex: As long as she finishes her homework, she **can** watch TV.
Ex: Provided it doesn't rain, we **can** go for a walk.

Exercise

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. If she _____ (**leaves** / leave) now, she will catch the train.
2. They _____ (**won't go** / won't goes) if it rains.
3. If you _____ (**study** / studies) hard, you will pass the test.
4. We _____ (**will miss** / will misses) the flight if we don't leave soon.
5. If it _____ (**snow** / **snows**), we will build a snowman.
6. If you _____ (**don't eat** / won't eat) breakfast, you will be hungry later.
7. He _____ (**will catch** / catches) a cold if he doesn't wear warm clothes.
8. If it _____ (**snows** / will snow), we will go skiing.

B. Second Conditional

1. Form

If + S + Past Simple, S + Would + V + obj

2. What is Second Conditional?

The second conditional is used to express unreal or unlikely conditions and their possible results. It's often used to discuss dreams, hypothetical situations, or something that is contrary to reality at present.

3. Uses

- Talk about unreal or hypothetical situations in the present or future.
- Express dreams, wishes, or fantasies.
- Discuss what we would do in a situation that is not true or is unlikely to happen.

Example:

- **If** we knew the answer, **we** would tell you.

Condition: If we knew the answer.

Result: We would tell you.

- **If** you had an accident, you **would** get killed.

Condition: If you had an accident,

Result: you would get killed.

- **If** you moved to New York, you **would** have more job opportunities.

Condition: If you moved to New York.

Result: You would have more job opportunities.

- **If** I were a bird, I **would** fly to distant places.

Condition: If I were a bird.

Result: I would fly to distant places.

- **If** I were a superman, I **would** help people in my country.

Condition: If I were a superman.

Result: I would help people in my country.

NOTE:

- Modal **might** and **could** can be used instead of **would**.

Ex: **If** I won the lottery, I **might** buy a house.

If he were taller, he **could** play basketball.

- **Were** is often used instead of **was** in formal language. (Note that **were** is not stressed.)

Ex: **If** I were you, I **would** learn harder.

Exercise

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. If I _____ (win) the lottery, I _____ (travel) around the world.
2. She _____ (be) happier if she _____ (live) closer to her family.
3. If he _____ (study) harder, he _____ (get) better grades.
4. They _____ (buy) a bigger house if they _____ (have) more money.
5. If it _____ (rain), we _____ (stay) indoors.
6. If she _____ (have) more time, she _____ (read) more books.
7. They _____ (visit) Paris if they _____ (have) enough money.
8. If I _____ (know) Spanish, I _____ (travel) to South America.

Answers:

1. won, would travel
2. would be, lived
3. studied, would get
4. would buy, had
5. rained, would stay
6. had, would read
7. would visit, had
8. knew, would travel

II. Translate the article

How good are you with money? Ever wondered how you could save more? Then read our suggestions for making your money go further.

Make a shopping list: A large part of our monthly outgoings goes on food shopping, so think about what you spend. Plan a few meals ahead, make a shopping list, and only buy what you really need. Also never go food shopping when you're hungry. You'll buy a lot more!

Don't automatically renew insurance: It may be convenient to automatically renew your home or car insurance each year, but it's wise to shop around. You can save a lot of money by changing company each year.

Don't leave large amounts of money in the bank: Banks in the UK currently pay about 2-3% interest on a savings account. Inflation is currently about 3-4%. This means that at the end of the year, your savings are either worth the same or are 1% less valuable. Look into other forms of investment like shares, property, or even antiques. The stock exchange is risky, but so is doing nothing.

Cancel your gym membership: Are you a member of a gym but almost never go? Well, why not cancel that standing order to the gym? You'll save yourself £40 or £50 a month. Use the money to buy yourself a nice bike and then cycle to work instead. That way, you also save on bus or train fares.

Always pay off your credit card debt: Credit cards are great as long as you pay off your balance each month. If you can't, then consider taking out a loan instead. A typical bank loan charges 6-7% interest. Credit cards charge about 14-16%. Do the maths!

Make your own coffee: Do you buy one or two coffees every day? How much do you spend? Two coffees a day in the UK cost you about £3.60. That comes to £1,316 a year. Save yourself some money. Make your own!

Into Khmer language:

តើអ្នកសុខសប្បាយជាមួយប្រាកបុន្ណោះ? ផ្ទាប់ឆ្នាំឡើងតើអ្នករាជសក្ខែបានធ្វើនៅពេលដោយរបៀបណា? បន្ទាប់មកវាន ការណែនាំរបស់យើងសម្រាប់ការធ្វើឱ្យប្រាករបស់អ្នកទៅបន្ថែមធ្វើ។

Make a shopping list: មួយដែលការដំឡើងគឺត្រូវការទិញអាហារ ដូចដែលស្ម័គន៍តីវិនិយោគ អ្នកចំណាយ។ ស្របចំដែនការអាហារពីរបីមុខ ដើម្បីពិនិត្យទិន្នន័យ ហើយមិនធ្វើដែលអ្នកពិតជាត្រូវការ។ កើតិនដែលទៅ ទិញអាហារពេលអ្នកម្លានដែរ។ អ្នកនឹងឱ្យការធ្វើនៅលើ!

Don't leave large amounts of money in the bank: វាអាចមានភាពងាយស្រួលក្នុងការបន្ទាន់ របស់បានឈើដូច បុរាណនូវរបស់អ្នកដោយស្ម័គន៍ប្រវត្តិជាយកល់ត្រា បើត្រូវជាការណូកងការទិញទិន្នន័យ។ អ្នករាជសក្ខែប្រាកបានធ្វើដោយការផ្ទាល់បញ្ជីរក្សាបុន្ណោះដែរ។

កុំទុកលុយធ្វើនៅក្នុងផនាការ ធនាគារនៅថ្ងៃការពារនៃគ្រប់គ្រប់បច្ចុប្បន្នបង់ការប្រាកប្រើបាល 2-3% លើតណានីសក្ខែ។ អតិ ធានាបច្ចុប្បន្នមានប្រើបាល 3-4% ។ នេះមាននឹងយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រ ការសក្ខែបស់អ្នកមានតម្លៃចុចត្រា បុមានតម្លៃតិចជាង 1% ។ រកមើលមុខដែលការិនិយាតដោរក្នុងការប្រាកប្រើបាល និងការប្រាកប្រើបាល ឬការប្រាកប្រើបាល ដើម្បីបង់បញ្ជីរក្សាបុន្ណោះ។

Cancel your gym membership: តើអ្នកជាសមាជិកក្នុងហាត់ប្រាការ បើត្រូវឈើវិធីដែលទៅដែនទេ? មែន ហើយ ហេតុអ្និមិនលូបចោលការបញ្ចារឡើងកំណើងហាត់ប្រាការ? អ្នកនឹងសក្ខែបាន £40 ឬ £50 ក្នុងមួយខែ។ ប្រើលូយទិញ កងស្គាល់ដោយឲ្យខ្ចោះ រួចនឹងកងដោយជិត្តសិរី។ វិធីនោះ អ្នកក៏សក្ខែប៉ុំដើរដើរមិនក្នុងប្រាកប្រើបាល បុរាណនឹងដែរ។

Always pay off your credit card debt: ប័ណ្ណតណានគីឡូណាល់ ដរបាលអ្នកសងសមតុល្យបស់អ្នក រាល់ខេះ។ បើអ្នកមិនអាចយកប្រាកកមិនបាន និងសិរី។ ប្រាកកមិនអាចរាល់បាន 6-7% ។ កាតតណានគីតថ្មី ប្រើបាល 14-16% ។ ធ្វើតណានវិវិទ!

Make your own coffee: តើអ្នកទិញកាប្រឹមួយបុព្វកាប្រឹមួយបុព្វពីរកាប្រឹមួយបុព្វដែលត្រូវបាន? តើអ្នកចំណាយបុន្ណោះ? កាប្រឹមួយ ត្រូវក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃនៅថ្ងៃការពារនៃគ្រប់គ្រប់បច្ចុប្បន្ន E3.60 ។ នោះមក £1,316 ក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ។ សក្ខែបាក់ខ្លះ។ ធ្វើដោយ ខ្លួនឯង!

III. Writing

Maintaining a clean environment in Cambodia is essential for our health and the preservation of natural beauty. There are several effective strategies. Firstly, reducing plastic waste is critical. By using reusable bags and containers instead of single-use plastics, we can reduce litter and protect our rivers and landscapes. Secondly, conserving water is important. Simple actions like fixing leaks and using water wisely help ensure we have enough clean water for everyone. Thirdly, planting trees and supporting reforestation efforts are crucial for restoring habitats and improving air quality. Fourthly, practicing responsible waste management by recycling and separating trash at home and in public spaces reduces landfill waste and pollution. Lastly, promoting environmental education and awareness among communities encourages sustainable practices and fosters a collective responsibility towards preserving Cambodia's natural heritage. By adopting these measures, we can all contribute to a cleaner and healthier environment for current and future generations in Cambodia.

