



សាកលវិទ្យាល័យ នំរតុន  
NORTON UNIVERSITY

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា  
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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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:

តើអ្នកសុខសប្បាយជាមួយប្រាក់ប៉ុន្មាន? ធ្លាប់ឆ្ងល់ទេថាតើអ្នកអាចសន្សំបានច្រើនទៀតដោយរបៀបណា? បន្ទាប់មកអានការណែនាំរបស់យើងសម្រាប់ការធ្វើឱ្យប្រាក់របស់អ្នកទៅបន្ថែមទៀត។

**Make a shopping list:** មួយផ្នែកធំនៃចំណូលប្រចាំខែរបស់យើងគឺទៅលើការទិញអាហារ ដូច្នេះសូមគិតអំពីអ្វីដែលអ្នកចំណាយ។ រៀបចំផែនការអាហារពីរបីមុខ ធ្វើបញ្ជីទិញទំនិញ ហើយទិញតែអ្វីដែលអ្នកពិតជាត្រូវការ។ ក៏មិនដែលទៅទិញអាហារពេលអ្នកឃ្លានដែរ។ អ្នកនឹងទិញកាន់តែច្រើន!

**Don't leave large amounts of money in the bank:** វាអាចមានភាពងាយស្រួលក្នុងការបន្តការធានារ៉ាប់រងលើផ្ទះ ឬរថយន្តរបស់អ្នកដោយស្វ័យប្រវត្តិជាម្សែងរាល់ឆ្នាំ ប៉ុន្តែវាជាការល្អក្នុងការទិញទំនិញជុំវិញ។ អ្នកអាចសន្សំប្រាក់បានច្រើនដោយការផ្លាស់ប្តូរក្រុមហ៊ុនជាម្សែងរាល់ឆ្នាំ។

កុំទុកលុយច្រើននៅក្នុងធនាគារ៖ ធនាគារនៅក្រៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញបង្កើនប្រាក់ប្រហែល 2-3% លើគណនីសន្សំ។ អតិថិជនណាមួយមានប្រហែល 3-4% ។ នេះមានន័យថា នៅចុងឆ្នាំ ការសន្សំរបស់អ្នកមានតម្លៃដូចគ្នា ឬមានតម្លៃតិចជាង 1% ។ រកមើលទម្រង់នៃការវិនិយោគផ្សេងទៀតដូចជាភាគហ៊ុន អចលនទ្រព្យ ឬសូម្បីតែវត្ថុបុរាណ។ ផ្សារហ៊ុនមានហានិភ័យប៉ុន្តែវាមិនធ្វើអ្វីសោះ។

**Cancel your gym membership:** តើអ្នកជាសមាជិកក្លឹបហាត់ប្រាណ ប៉ុន្តែស្ទើរតែមិនដែលទៅមែនទេ? មែនហើយ ហេតុអ្វីមិនលុបចោលការបញ្ជូនទៅកន្លែងហាត់ប្រាណ? អ្នកនឹងសន្សំបាន £40 ឬ £50 ក្នុងមួយខែ។ ប្រើលុយទិញកង់ស្អាតដោយខ្លួនឯង រួចជិះកង់ទៅធ្វើការជំនួសវិញ។ វិធីនោះ អ្នកក៏សន្សំសំចៃលើថ្លៃថយទ្រព្យ ឬរថយន្តផងដែរ។

**Always pay off your credit card debt:** ប័ណ្ណឥណទានគឺល្អណាស់ ដរាបណាអ្នកសងសមតុល្យរបស់អ្នករាល់ខែ។ បើអ្នកមិនអាចយកប្រាក់កម្ចីជំនួសវិញ។ ប្រាក់កម្ចីធនាគារធម្មតាគិតការប្រាក់ 6-7% ។ កាតឥណទានគិតថ្លៃប្រហែល 14-16% ។ ធ្វើគណិតវិទ្យា!

**Make your own coffee:** តើអ្នកទិញកាហ្វេមួយឬពីរកាហ្វេជាម្សែងរាល់ថ្ងៃទេ? តើអ្នកចំណាយប៉ុន្មាន? កាហ្វេពីរកែវក្នុងមួយថ្ងៃនៅក្រៅរាជធានីភ្នំពេញមានតម្លៃប្រហែល £3.60 ។ នោះមក £1,316 ក្នុងមួយឆ្នាំ។ សន្សំប្រាក់ខ្លះៗ ធ្វើដោយខ្លួនឯង!

### **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.

