ENGLISH COURSE

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MPCI L1S1

ARTICLES

An article is a determiner, that is, it indicates the arrival of a noun after it. Articles are used with nouns but not all nouns are used with articles.

This is a pen

This is milk

There are kinds of articles: the indefinite article and the definite article

A- THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

Introducing Exercise

Use « a » or « an »

1- ……university
2- …….Euro
3- ……..umbrella
4- …..utopia
5- …….SMS
6- ……USB drive
7- ……unimportant date
8- ……useless story

I- USAGE ON THE BASIS OF SOUND

The choice between a or an is determined by the initial sound of the word following it. The sound does not refer to the alphabet letter.

- 'a' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound .

E.g. a cat, a mango

Do not forget the consonant sounds |j| and |w|

e.g. a union, a year, A=a European, a one-eyed man, a wing

- 'a' is used before aspirated 'h'

e.g. a history, a house, a hen

- 'an' is used before vowel sounds

e.g. an orange, an eye,

- ‘an’ is used before mute ‘h’. e.g. an hour, an heir, an honor

- an is used before acronyms/abbreviations beginning with f, h, I, m, n, r, s, x because each of these consonants has an initial vowel sound e/a: f (ef) h (eich) l (el) m (em) n (en) r (aar) s (es) x (eks)

an MP, an RFI information, an SMS, an FBI agent, an X-ray copy

Xmas is an abbreviation for Christmas but it is usually pronounced as 'Christmas', not 'Ex-mas', so it takes a. If pronounced 'ex-mas', the article should be an: a Xmas (Christmas) card. (not, an) This is an Xmas (Ex-mas) card.

- an is used before a number beginning with a vowel sound: This is an 18- player team. He is an 80- year old man.

- ‘an’ is used when the first syllable of a word starting with ‘h’ is unstressed.

e.g.an historic occasion, an historical novel, an heroic behavior.

II- USE

- The indefinite article is used with countable nouns to indicate **one**
  Eg. I’ve a got a dog
- The indefinite article is used to show a quality. Eg. He is a doctor. Ben is a fireman
- For certain numbers
  Eg. A hundred, a thousand, a couple, a dozen
- It is also used to indicate a cost, a speed, a frequency
  . The bananas are CFA 500 a kilo
  . she sees him twice a week
  . the car runs 100kms an hour

B- THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

I- USE

‘The’ is used in the following instances:

- Before any concrete noun in the singular. the table, the horse, the girl,
- Before abstract nouns determined by context. The beauty of the girl, the courage of the boy, the love of a student.
- Before parts of the day: In the morning, in the afternoon

- Before nouns which are unique in the nature: the sun, the wind, the sky,the earth, the moon
- Before collective nouns: the family, the army, the government,the police
- Before the names of rivers, oceans,mountains: the mississipi, the Mouhoun, the Atlantic,the kilimandjaro, the Boulgou
- Before cardinal points: the North, the South, the East, the West
- Before adjectives used as nouns; the rich, the poor, the blind
- Before some names of countries: the USA, the Netherlands
- Before musical instruments: he plays the piano
- Before superlatives and ordinal:
  she is the finest girl in the class
  That's the third time she phoned me
- Nationalities ending in[ʃ, ʧ, s, z] : the English, the French, the Swiss, the Japanese.
- Title on its own: the King, the Queen, the President,

II- OMISSION/ZERO ARTICLE

Here are the cases in which the D.A. must not be used:

- Before abstract nouns: love, democracy, unfaithfulness
- Indefinite plurals: mangoes, pens
- Before some names of countries; Norway, England
- With by + means of transport
  To travel by plane
- The names of science; chemistry, computer science, accounting…
- The names of sports: football, swimming
- The names of games:
  To play hide-and-seek
  To play marbles
  To play chess
  To play leap-frog
- The names of languages: German, Spanish, Russian
- Names of meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner
- Colours: red, green, pink
- Title with name of the holder: President OBAMA, King Hassan II, Princess TIARA
- Names of lakes: lake Bam, lake Tanganyika
- Before the words **church, school, town, market, bed, home…** when they are used to indicate a purpose.
  Aller au marche = to go to market
  Aller en ville = to go to town

Aller au centre-ville = to go downtown

Aller se coucher = to go to bed

Aller a la maison=to go home

NOUNS : GENDER AND PLURAL

GENDER

Gender is of four kinds: Masculine (denotes male) Feminine (denotes female) Common (denotes both male and female) Neuter (denotes neither male nor female)

Masculine	Feminine	Common	Neuter
boy	girl	student	gold
man	woman	teacher	rice
brother	sister	doctor	flower
uncle	aunt	child	river

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Note: The words masculine and feminine can be used as adjectives to describe the looks or qualities of human beings. In this sense masculine means: having the characterstics of a man, so it can be used of a woman or girl as well. The lady standing in the centre has masculine looks. Similarly with feminine. Notice that in this sense masculine/feminine indicates characteristics or attributes, not sex.

4.1 Masculine and feminine forms

The feminine of nouns is formed in two ways:

i) by adding ess to the masculine form

ii) by adding she/girl/woman to the masculine form

i) By adding ess to the masculine form

actor	Actress	lion	lioness
baron	Baroness	master	mistress
count/earl	Countess	murderer	murderess
duke	Duchess	priest	priestess
god	Goddess	prince	princess
heir	heiress	shepherd	shepherdess
host	hostess	tiger	tigress
hunter	huntress	waiter	waitress

Note: a) English has only a small number of feminine forms (noun + ess).

Professional activities are often referred to in the common gender. The feminine forms authoress, poetess, directress, inspectress are no longer in use.

She is the director of this institute. (not, directress)

She is an inspector of police. (not, inspectress)

b) The feminine form of hero is heroine.

ii) By adding she/girl/woman

he-goat	she-goat
boy-friend	girl-friend
student	woman student
businessman	businesswoman
policeman	policewoman
sportsman	sportswoman
salesman	saleswoman
statesman	stateswoman

But in many cases, the feminine form is not derived from the masculine form. In the examples listed below, the feminine form is a totally new word, not related to the masculine form phonetically.

bachelor	-	maid/spinster	gander	-	goose
boar	-	sow	gentleman	-	lady
boy	-	girl	hart	-	roe
brother	-	sister	horse	-	mare
buck	-	doe	husband	-	wife
bull/ox	-	cow	lord	-	lady
bullock	-	heifer	man	-	woman
cock	-	hen	nephew	-	neice
colt	-	fi lIy	sir	-	madam
dog	-	bitch	stag	-	hind
drake	-	duck	uncle	-	aunt
drone	-	bee	wizard	-	witch
father	-	mother	fox	-	vixen
friar/monk	-	nun	mon/dual	-	gender

4.2 Common/dual gender

Most of the nouns denoting profession/occupation are in the common gender:

ambassador	doctor	minister	pupil
artisan	editor	monarch	reader
artist	enemy	monitor	relation
artiste	engineer	musician	scientist
author	fool	neighbour	secretary
baby	foreigner	novelist	servant
captain	friend	orphan	singer
child	infant	person	speaker
clerk	judge	player	student
collector	lawyer	poet	teacher
cook	lecturer	politician	typist
cousin	librarian	president	worker
criminal	magician	principal	writer
dancer	trlagistrate	professor	

4.3 Neuter nouns

Neuter nouns refer to things that have no gender (i.e. rock, table, pencil, etc.)

Unless its meaning makes it obviously male (e.g., "boy," "king," "boar") or female (e.g., "princess," "hen," "mare"), a noun in English is neuter by default. Here are two noteworthy points related to gender:

- **Large machines**. Large machines such as ships and trains, which - by default - are neuter, are sometimes affectionately given a female gender (i.e., referred to as "she" or "her").
- **Animals**. An animal is referred to as "it." It is only referred to as "he" or "she" when the sex is known.

PLURAL

A The plural of a noun is usually made by adding s to the singular:

day, days dog, dogs house, houses s is pronounced /s/ after a p, k or f sound. Otherwise it is pronounced *Izl.*

When s is placed after ce, ge, se or ze an extra syllable (/iz/) is added to the spoken word.

Other plural forms

B Nouns ending in o or ch, sh, ss or x form their plural by adding es: *tomato, tomatoes brush, brushes box, boxes*

church, churches kiss, kisses

But words of foreign origin or abbreviated words ending in o add s

only:

dynamo, dynamos kimono, kimonos piano, pianos kilo, kilos photo, photos soprano, sopranos

When es is placed after ch, sh, ss or x an extra syllable (/iz/) is added

to the spoken word

C Nouns ending in y following a consonant form their plural by dropping the y and adding ies'

baby, babies country, countries fly, flies lady, ladies Nouns ending in y following a vowel form their plural by adding s-

boy, boys day, days donkey, donkeys guy, guys

D Twelve nouns ending in f or fe drop the f or fe and add ves These nouns are *calf, half, knife, leaf, life, loaf, self, sheaf, shelf, thief, wife, wolf:*

loaf, loaves wife, wives wolf, wolves etc

The nouns *hoof, scarf* and *wharf take* either s or **ves** in the plural: *hoofs* or *hooves scarfs* or *scarves wharfs* or *wharves*

Other words ending in f or **fe** add s in the ordinary way: *cliff, cliffs handkerchief, handkerchiefs safe, safes*

E A few nouns form their plural by a vowel change:

foot, feet louse, lice mouse, mice woman, women

goose, geese man, men tooth, teeth The plurals of *child* and *ox* are *children, oxen.*

F Names of certain creatures do not change in the plural *fish* is normally unchanged, *fishes* exists but is uncommon. Some types of fish do not normally change m the plural:

carp *pike* *salmon* *trout*

cod *plaice* *squid* *turbot*

mackerel

but if used in a plural sense they would take a plural verb. Others add s:

crabs *herrings* *sardines*

eels *lobsters* *sharks*

deer and *sheep* do not change: *one sheep, two sheep.* Sportsmen who shoot *duck, partridge, pheasant* etc. use the same form for singular and plural But other people normally add s for the plural: *ducks, partridges, pheasants.*

The word *game,* used by sportsmen to mean an animal/animals hunted, is always in the singular,- and takes a singular verb

G A few other words don't change-

aircraft, craft (boat/boats) *quid* (slang for £1)

counsel (barristers working in court)

H Collective nouns, *crew, family, team* etc., can take a singular or plural verb; singular if we consider the word to mean a single group or unit:

Our team is the best or plural if we take it to mean a number of individuals:

Our team are wearing their new jerseys.

When a possessive adjective is necessary, a plural verb with **their** is more usual than a singular verb with **its,** though sometimes both are possible:

The jury is considenng its verdict.

The jury are considenng their verdict

I Certain words are always plural and take a plural verb:

clothes *police* garments consisting of two parts:

breeches *pants* *pyjamas* *trousers* etc and tools and instruments consisting of two parts:

binoculars *pliers* *scissors* *spectacles*

glasses *scales* *shears* etc.

Also certain other words including:

arms (weapons) *particulars*

damages (compensation) *premises/quarters*

earnings *nches*

goods/wares *savings*

greens (vegetables) *spirits* (alcohol)

grounds *stairs*

outskirts *surroundings*

pains (trouble/effort) *valuables*

] A number of words ending in ics, *acoustics, athletics, ethics, hysterics, mathematics, physics, politics* etc , which are plural in form, normally take a plural verb

His mathematics are weak But names of sciences can sometimes be considered singular:

Mathematics is an exact science

K Words plural in form but singular in meaning include *news:*

The news is good certain diseases:

mumps *rickets* *shingles* and certain games.

billiards *darts* *draughts*

bowls *dominoes*

L Some words which retain their original Greek or Latin forms make their

plurals according to the rules of Greek and Latin'

crisis, crises I kraisis/, /'kraisnz/ *phenomenon, phenomena erratum, errata radius, radii*

memorandum, memoranda *terminus, termini*

oasis, oases /au'eisis/, /au'eisrz/

But some follow the English rules

dogma, dogmas *gymnasium, gymnasiums*

formula, formulas (though *formulae* is used by scientists)

Sometimes there are two plural forms with different meanings *appendix, appendixes* or *appendices* (medical terms) *appendix, appendices* (addition/s to a book) *index, indexes* (in books), *indices* (in mathematics)

Musicians usually prefer Italian plural forms for Italian musical terms: *libretto, libretti* *tempo, tempi*

But s is also possible, *librettos, tempos.*

M Compound nouns 1 Normally the last word is made plural:

boy-friends *break-ins* *travel agents*

But where *man* and *woman* is prefixed both parts are made plural: *men drivers* *women drivers*

2 The first word is made plural with compounds formed of verb + er nouns + adverbs:

hangers-on *lookers-on* *runners-up* and with compounds composed of noun + preposition + noun: *ladies-in-waiting* *sisters-in-law* *wards of court*

3 Initials can be made plural:

MPs (Members of Parliament) *VIPs* (very important persons) *OAPs* (old age pensioners) *UFOs* (unidentified flying objects)

NUMBERS

Everyone working in business in English will, sooner or later, need to say numbers, in meetings or on the telephone. This usually requires practice.

I- ZERO, OH AND NOUGHT

- For the number 0 on its own, we say zero.
- Before a decimal point we say either zero or nought. Eg. 0.5: zero point five or nought point five
- After a decimal point we say oh. Eg0.001: zero/nought point oh oh one.
- We also say oh in the following situations:
  - ✓ Telephones eg. Her number is 0022670025436
  - ✓ Years: 1901, 2005
  - ✓ Hotel room numbers: room 204: room two oh four
  - ✓ Bus numbers: bus 102: bus one oh two

II- POINTS AND COMMAS

In English we use a point and not a comma for decimals. We only use commas when writing numbers greater than 999.

15.001: fifteen point oh oh one

15,001: fifteen thousand and one

III- DECIMALS

In English, we usually read all the numbers after a decimal point separately, especially if there are more than two decimal places:

0.125: nought/zero point one two five

5.44: five point four four

3.14159: three point one four one five nine

0.001: nought/zero point oh oh one

But if numbers after a decimal point represent a unit of money, it is read like a normal number.

£1.50: one pound fifty

€3.15: three euro fifteen

IV- TELEPHONE AND FAX NUMBERS

We usually say telephone, fax, car registration, bank account numbers as individual numbers

010 41 01273 315052: oh one oh four one, oh one two seven three three one five oh five two.

An exception is ‘double’

01712253466: oh one seven one double two five three four double six

V- FRACTIONS

Apart from ½ (a half), ¼ (a quarter) we use ordinal numbers

1/7: a seventh or one seventh

1/8: an eighth or one eighth

From 1/11 we no longer use ‘a’ but ‘one’. E.g. 1/12 one twelfth

Do not forget the‘s’ in the denominator when the numerator is beyond one.

2/3: two thirds

3/10: three tenths

EXERCISE

Write down in letters

1/5 2/3 1/25 ½ 3/66 ¾ 12/30

VI- CALCULTING

10 + 6= 16: ten plus six is/equals sixteen

10 - 4= 6 ten minus four is/equals six

7 × 6 = 42: seven times six is/equals forty-two, or seven multiplied by six……..

20 :2= 10 : twenty divided by two is/equals ten, or twenty over two…..

10^2= ten squared, ten to the power of two

10^3= ten cubed, ten to the power of three

√5: the square root of five

10% ten percent

<4= less than four

>7= greater than seven

|x+2|= absolute value of

EXERCISE

Say the following:

1- In my first job, in 1976, I earned £38 a week, which was exactly £1,976 a year.
2- Today they are buying yen at 119.92 and selling them at 120.01.
3- It's either 0.431 or 4.031, I can't remember.
4- $1,000,000? But what over €1,090,000!
5- No, it's 12,231 not 12.231!
6- You can fax them at 06622747
7- For further information, call 70773546
8- He's 2m11 tall, like a basketball player
9- It only costs €13.95

10- It's somewhere between 2/3 and ¾
11- 27 × 365 is 9,855
12- The equation is x^2-y^3 =z

TD

Use 'a' or 'an'

1- ….honest family (an)
2- …..hospitable family (a)
3- …..uniform (a)
4- Umbrella (an)
5- ……year ago (a)
6- …..only child (an)
7- ……one-way street (a)
8- ….ewe (a)
9- ……hare (a)
10- ……eel (an)
11- …….I (an)
12- …..hell (a)
13- …….euphemism (a)
14- ……..history of England (a)
15- …….18th century painting (an)
16- ……7 and……8 (a) (an)
17- …….ABC shop (an)
18- …..BA and….MA (a) (an)
19- ……SOS message (an)
20- ……U-turn (a)
21- ….HP computer (an)
22- …..UNESCO magazine (a)
23- Do you spell realize with ….s or……z (an) (a)

Fill in the article >a<, >an< or >the< where necessary. Choose >x< where no article is used.

1) I like [ ] blue T-shirt over there better than [ ] red one.

2) Their car does 150 miles [ ] hour.

3) Where's _____ USB drive I lent you last week?

4) Do you still live in _____ Bristol?

5) Is your mother working in _____ old office building?

6) Carol's father works as _____ electrician.

7) The tomatoes are 99 pence _____ kilo.

8) What do you usually have for _____ breakfast?

9) Ben has _____ terrible headache.

10) After this tour you have _____ whole afternoon free to explore the city.

Insert **a, an**, **the** or **X** (for zero article) if necessary.

1 'How much are .the. leeks?' 'They're 80 pence .a.. pound.'
2 I went to ..... wonderful concert by ..... London Symphony Orchestra.
3 ..... local school is soon to be closed.
4 I usually go to ..... work by ..... train.
5 Is ..... meat in ..... oven?
6 Is this ..... first time you've been to ..... Isle of Man?
7 He's ..... art teacher and she's ..... electrician.
8 A lot of people give ..... money to ..... charity at this time of year.
9 What ..... beautiful face that child's got!
10 ..... British usually have ..... butter on their bread.
11 ..... life is very difficult for ..... unemployed these days.
12 ..... Leader of ..... Opposition is in danger of losing her seat at ..... next election.
13 I like to have ..... cup of ..... tea when I wake up in ..... morning.
14 I saw ..... fox this morning. I think it must have been ..... same one that I saw last week.
15 Can I have ..... apple?
16 Have you ever seen ..... Acropolis in ..... Athens?
17 ..... police have had a lot of support from ..... general public over this issue.
18 ..... shirts on ..... washing-line should be nearly dry now.
19 ..... people don't like him because of his selfish attitude.
20 I bought my sister ..... book and ..... bottle of ..... perfume for her birthday but I don't think she liked ..... perfume.

Q. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Gender of the Nouns.

1. His mother took him to the Zoo where he had a look at the lions, tigers, stags, rams, and peacocks.
2. The merchant accompanied by his wife and daughters came to the king's palace.
3. The poet, the priest, and the prophet are always inspired by a high ideal.
4. The Count married a rich heiress, a lass of fifteen, who was a Jewess by birth

5. The Duke called the hunter to his presence and asked him how he had caught the tiger.

Q. Rewrite the following sentences changing the Gender of the Nouns.

1. The ways of the tempter, the enchanter, the wizard, and the sorcerer are the same.
2. The prince declared that the author had been his sole benefactor.
3. The abbot declared that the waiter was a traitor and murderer.
4. The Mayor was the patron of art and learning.
5. This shepherd once acted as a host to the Marquis.

Q. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the gender of the nouns.

1. May I come in, Sir?
2. He keeps bitches and foxes.
3. He is an old bachelor.
4. The lion is the king of the forest.
5. A duck is smaller than a goose.

Q. Rewrite the following sentences changing the gender:

1. She is the heiress to this big estate.
2. When are you expecting your uncle?
3. The bridegroom was a lad of fourteen.
4. The headmaster gave away the prizes.
5. The widower is the father of four sons.
6. He took the old gentleman for a widower.
7. A hunter killed a tiger, a stag and a lion.
8. The tailor asked the priest to feed his horse.
9. A hunter requested a shepherd to tell him when the tigress was last seen.
10. The bitch came bounding to meet its master.

Four Basic Operations of Arithmetic

We cannot live a day without numerals. Numbers and numerals are everywhere. On this page you will see number names and numerals. The number names are: zero, one, two, three, four and so on. And here are the corresponding numerals: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on. In a numeration system numerals are used to represent numbers, and the numerals are grouped in a special way. The numbers used in our numeration system are called digits. In our Hindu-Arabic system we use only ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 to represent any number. We use the same ten digits over and over again in a place-value system whose base is ten. These digits may be used in various combinations. Thus, for example, 1, 2, and 3 are used to write 123, 213, 132 and so on.

A very simple way to say that each of the numerals names the same number is to write an equation — a mathematical sentence that has an equal sign (=) 19 between these numerals. For example, the sum of the numbers 3 and 4 equals the sum of the numbers 5 and 2. In this case we say: three plus four (3+4) is equal to five plus two (5+2). One more example of an equation is as follows: the difference between numbers 3 and 1 equals the difference between numbers 6 and 4. That is three minus one (3—1) equals six minus four (6—4). Another example of an equation is 3+5 = 8. In this case you have three numbers. Here you add 3 and 5 and get 8 as a result. 3 and 5 are addends (or summands) and 8 is the sum. There is also a plus (+) sign and a sign of equality (=). They are mathematical symbols.

Now let us turn to the basic operations of arithmetic. There are four basic operations that you all know of. They areaddition, subtraction, multiplication and division. In arithmetic an operation is a way of thinking of two numbers and getting one number. We were just considering an operation of addition. An equation like 7—2 = 5 represents an operation of subtraction. Here seven is the minuend and two is the subtrahend. As a result of the operation you get five. It is thedifference, as you remember from the above. We may say that subtraction is the inverse operation of addition since 5 + 2 = 7 and 7 — 2 = 5.

The same might be said about division and multiplication, which are also inverse operations. In multiplication there is a number that must be multiplied. It is the multiplicand. There is also a multiplier. It is the number by which we multiply. When we are multiplying the multiplicand by the multiplier we get the product as a result. When two or more numbers are

multiplied, each of them is called a factor. In the expression five multiplied by two (5×2), the 5 and the 2 will be factors. The multiplicand and the multiplier are names for factors.

In the operation of division there is a number that is divided and it is called the dividend; the number by which we divide is called the divisor. When we are dividing the dividend by the divisor we get the quotient. But suppose you are dividing 10 by 3. In this case the divisor will not be contained a whole number of times in the 20 dividend. You will get a part of thedividend left over. This part is called the remainder. In our case the remainder will be 1. Since multiplication and division are inverse operations you may check division by using multiplication.

There are two very important facts that must be remembered about division.

a) The quotient is 0 (zero) whenever the dividend is 0 and the divisor is not 0. That is, 0÷ n is equal to 0 for all values of n except n = 0.

b) Division by 0 is meaningless. If you say that you cannot divide by 0 it really means that division by 0 is meaningless. That is, n: 0 is meaningless for all values of n.

Note reading of the following numbers and calculations:

23 is read “twenty three”

578 is read “five hundred (and) seventy eight”

3578 is read “three thousand five hundred (and) seventy eight”

7425629 is read “seven million four hundred twenty five thousand six hundred and twenty nine”

7 + 5 = 12	is read or or or	**seven plus five equals twelve** **seven plus five is equal to twelve** **seven plus five is (are) twelve** **seven added to five makes twelve**
7 – 5 = 2	is read or or or	**seven minus five equals two** **seven minus five is equal two** **five from seven leaves two** **difference between five and seven is two**

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5 x 2 = 10	is read or or	**five multiplied by two is equal to ten** **five multiplied by two equals ten** **five times two is ten**
10 : 2 = 5	is read or	**ten divided by two is equal to five** **ten divided by two equals five**

3. Read and write the numbers and symbols in full according to the way th are pronounced:

76, 13, 89, 53, 26, 12, 11, 71, 324, 117, 292, 113, 119; 926, 929, 735, 473, 100 1026, 2606, 7354, 7013, 3005, 10117, 13526, 17427, 72568, 634113, 81500 905027, 65347005, 900000001, 10725514, 13421926, 65409834, 8154327 76509856, 1000000, 6537.

425 - 25 = 400

730 - 15=715

222 - 22 = 200

1617 + 17 = 1634

1215 + 60 = 1275

512 ÷ 8 = 64

1624 ÷ 4 = 406

456 ÷ 2 = 228

135 × 4 = 540

450 × 3 = 1350

107 × 5 = 535

613 × 13 = 7969

1511 + 30 = 1541

a)

algebra	a number or quantity be subtracted from another one
to add	to take away or deduct (one number or quantity from another)
addition	the result obtained by adding numbers

	or quantities
addend	the amount by which one quantity differs from another
to subtract	to join or unite (to) so as to increase the quantity, number, size, etc. or change the total effect
subtraction	a number or quantity from which another is to be subtracted
subtrahend	equal in quantity value, force, meaning
minuend	an adding of two or moree numbers to get a number called the sum
equivalent	a mathematical system using symbols, esp. letters, to generalize certain arithmetical operations and relationships

b)

to divide	to test, measure, verify or control by investigation, comparison or examination
division	the process of finding the number or quantity (product) obtained by repeated additions of a specified number or quantity
dividend	the number by which another number is multiplied
divisor	what is left undivided when one number is divided by another that is not one of its factors
to multiply	to separate into equal parts by a divisor
multiplication	the process of finding how many times a number is contained in another number
multiplicand	the number or quantity to be divided
multiplier	the quantity obtained by multiplying two or more quantities

	together
remainder	the number that is multiplied by another
product	the number or quantity by which the dividend is divided to produce the quotient
to check	to find the product by multiplication

2. Choose the correct term corresponding to the following definitions:

a) The inverse operation of multiplication.

addition	fraction	subtraction
quotient	division	integer

b) A whole number that is not divisible by 2.

integer	prime number	odd number
complex number	even number	negative number

c) A number that divides another number.

dividend	division	divisor
division	sign quotient	remainder

d) The number that is multiplied by another.

multiplication	remainder	multiplicand
multiplier	product	dividend

What is a computer?

Computer is an electronic device which can receive and store data, processes a set of reasonable operations with the data and carries out or transmits the results of the processing. There are two types of computer units – electronic and mechanical.

The characteristics of these are as following:

- Modern computer use electronic devices in this way their performance is superior to mechanical machines.

- Speed of operation of computers is very fast since computer system operates at electronic speed i.e., at the speed of light. while mechanical devices can never perform at speed of light therefore they are slow.

- Operation of the computer is automatic under the control of stored programs as opposed to mechanical calculating device in which operator's intervention is required at every step of the sequence. - Due to use of electronic circuits in place of mechanical gears and wheels, the

problems of maintenance are totally eliminated. Electronic computers are therefore very reliable and highly accurate.

- While mechanical calculating devices can perform only limited arithmetic, computers are more versatile and can perform logic operation and complex arithmetic operations by writing relevant programs.

There are three main steps the computer's processing.

First, data is taken in and stored into computer's internal memory. Then, the computer produces a set of instructions, which are called computer programs, and finally, computer gives out the results in a specified format as information on the 82 display or in the printed form, or transmits the exceeded results to the external storage unit.

A computer system consists of two parts: the software, which are instructions and programs of the computer and the hardware, which consists of all electronic and mechanical parts of the computer. The basic structure of a computer system contains three main hardware sections: the central processing unit or CPU, the main memory or the internal memory and the peripherals.

The central processing unit is the brain of the computer. Its function is to carry out program instructions of the software and to operate the processing of the other computer units. For better video and sound performances or networking the user can add a specialized expansion cards to the CPU of his computer. The main memory stores all the instructions and data which were currently processed by the CPU. It usually consists of two sections: RAM (random access memory) and ROM (read only memory). RAM is the memory used for creating, loading and running computer programs. ROM is computer memory which holds the programmed instructions in the system. The peripherals are the physical devices attached to the computer, which include input/output units (mouse, keyboard, monitor, keyboard, scanner, printer, fax machines, head-phones etc.) and internal storage devices (floppy, hard or optical disks, blue-ray disks, external hard disk drive, flash disk drive etc.) Input units, such as the mouse and the keyboard, give us an opportunity to transfer data into computer's memory. Output units, for example, the monitor or the printer, enable us to give out the final result of the processing from the computer system. Internal storage devices are used to store both data and programs permanently.

Using information from the text, answer the questions.

a What does the term “computer”mean?

b Which operations does the computer perform?

c What are the main components of a computer system?

d What is the difference between the software and the hardware of the computer?

e What is the difference between the terms “data” and “information”?

f What are the peripheral devices of the computer?

g Which electronic units help to store information permanently?

h.What is the difference between electronic and mechanical devices of the computer?

4. Match the terms from the left column with the definition from the right column.

a Software	**1** physical devices which build up the whole computer system
b Monitor	**2** small electronic device used to store and transmit information
c Output	**3** any physical unit attached to the computer
d Peripherals	**4** programs and instructions used on a particular computer
e Hardware	**5** computer unit used to produce final result of computing
f Input	**6** output unit of the computer which shows virtual display of the information
g Flash drive	**7** the most common examples of this unit are the mouse and the keyboard

Decide whether the following statements are true or false:

a The purpose of the main memory is to store computer instructions and data.

b Data and information are synonymous computer terms.

c A standard computer system consists of four parts: the CPU, the main memory, the peripherals and printer.

d The type of memory used for loading and running programs is called random access memory.

e For better video and sound performances or networking the user can add a specialized expansion cards to the hardware of the computer.

f The main memory is the brain of the computer.

g The CPU reads and interprets software and prints the result on paper.

11. Write the plural form of the nouns given below.

child……	potato……	toe……
man……	tomato……	datum……
woman……	piano……	fox……
wife……	cactus……	lily……
knife……	medium……	dish……
half……	phenomenon……	wrench……
mouse……	category……	goose……
goose……	syllabus……	flash……
tooth……	analysis……	deer……
foot……	thesis……	sheep……
elf……	diagnosis……	reef……
loaf……	crisis……	dwarf……
leaf……	nucleus……	church……
knife……	criterion……	diary……

roof……	fungus……	thief……
chief……	oasis……	bush……
passer-by……	wolf……	foot……
brush……	kidney……	ox……
glass……	son-in-law……	trophy……
gas……	bus……	athlete……
body……	watch……	veto……
donkey……	brother-in-law……	alumnus……
trolley……	cargo……	
army……	bunny……	

Name the pictures: digital camera, mouse, screen/monitor, external hard disk, laptop, smartphone desktop, , mouse portable speaker, tablet

Smart Speak 1 ให้นักเรียนเลือกคำตอบที่ถูกต้อง

1._____
2._____
3._____
4._____
5._____
6._____
7._____
8._____
9._____
10._____