



LECTURE 01

Course Outline :

- 1/ What is a paragraph
- 2/ The structure of a paragraph :
 - Topic sentence
 - Supporting sentences.
 - Concluding sentence
- 3/ Writing an outline for a paragraph.

Definition of a paragraph :

It is a form of written communication, which contains a minimum of five sentences. Each sentence in a paragraph must be tied to the one before and after it, by the use of special words called transitions.

Paragraph's structure :

Every good paragraph must have a structure.

1- An interesting beginning is called a **topic sentence** or **introduction**. This latter is the main idea of the paragraph. It is usually the first sentence of the paragraph, and it should consist of the key words of the topic.

2-**Supporting sentences** : They are sentences that explain the topic sentence. Here, a good idea to find supporting sentences for a given topic, is to turn the topic sentence into a question in your mind as a writer, and you will answer that question with your supporting sentences.



3-The concluding sentence : It is the last sentence in a paragraph. Here the writer will state his final comment about the topic. It should not introduce a new point. To write the concluding sentence, you might rewrite the topic sentence, but using different terms. And you might start it using words like : In short, In brief, Finally, To conclude, To sum up...

Writing an outline for a paragraph :

An outline is a way to organize the ideas of the writer. Now, there are **two types of outline**. **Simple outline**, as well as, **detailed outline**.

1/A Simple Outline : It consists of the following points :

The topic Sentence.

A: the first main supporting sentence .

B: the second main supporting sentence.

C: the third main supporting sentence.

The concluding Sentence.

2/ A Detailed Outline :

Topic Sentence.

A: Main supporting sentence 1.

1: Supporting detail .

2: Supporting detail .





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The Second Handout

Lesson : A Scientific Research

The outline of the lesson:

What is a Research?

Characteristics of Scientific Research

Steps of Scientific Research

Definition of a Research :

1- It is the systematic and scientific search for relevant information on specific topic.

2- It is the process of collecting data and analyzing information to increase our understanding of an issue.

Characteristics of Scientific Research

Objectivity .

Exhaustiveness .

Pertinence.

Precise & concise.

Systematicity.

Steps of Scientific Research

1-Define the problem : Identify the problem or the phenomenon that needs an explanation.



Outils



Affichage mobile



Partager



Modifier sur PC Outils scolaires





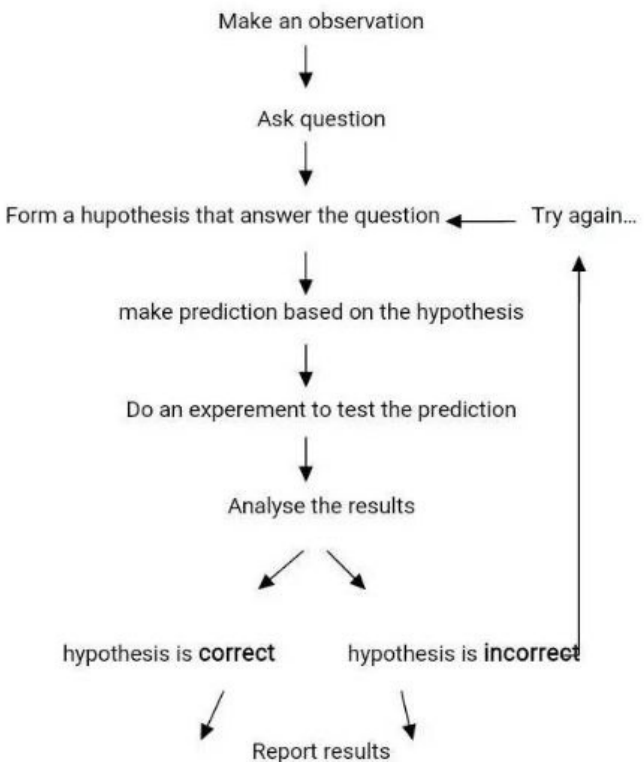
2- Gather information about the problem .

3- suggest possible solution or explanation. Here a suggested solution is called hypothesis.

4- test the hypothesis & analyse the results. If the hypothesis is incorrect try again to form another one.

What is a scientific method? It is a process by which observations are questioned; hypotheses are created and tested; and the results are analyzed.

Steps of scientific research?





Prepositions : IN/ ON/ AT

In:

It is used for months, years, decades centuries and long periods of time.

Examples:

In 1994

In December

In the 21st century

In the afternoon

In the past

In the summer

On:

It is used for days and dates.

Examples:

On Sunday

On the 6th Match

On 25th Dec 2021.

On my birthday.

On the Christmas day

AT:

It is used for a precise time/ specific location.

Examples:

I have a meeting at 3 o'clock

The shop closes at midnight.

The stars shine at night.

We saw a baseball game at the stadium.



Condensateur : un dispositif utilisé pour stocker une charge électrique, constitué d'une ou plusieurs paires de conducteurs séparés par un isolant.

Capacitor : a device used to store an electric charge, consisting of one or more pairs of conductors separated by an insulator.

جهاز يستخدم لتخزين شحنة كهربائية. يتكون من زوج واحد أو أكثر من الموصلات المفصولة بعازل. مثقف.

Diode : un dispositif semi-conducteur avec deux bornes, permettant typiquement la circulation du courant dans un seul sens.

Diode : a semiconductor device with two terminals, typically allowing the flow of current in one direction only.

جهاز أشباه الموصلات له طرفان ، مما يسمح عادةً بتدفق التيار في اتجاه واحد فقط. الصمام الثنائي.

Force électromotrice: La force électromotrice est la caractéristique de toute source d'énergie capable de conduire une charge électrique autour d'un circuit. Il est abrégé E dans le système métrique international mais aussi, populairement, comme emf. Force électromotrice.

Electromotive Force: Electromotive force is the characteristic of any energy source capable of driving electric charge around a circuit. It is abbreviated E in the international metric system but also, popularly, as emf. Electromotive force.

القوة الدافعة الكهربائية هي خاصية أي مصدر طاقة قادر على توجيه شحنة كهربائية. القوة الدافعة الكهربائية. القوة الدافعة. emf. في النظام المتري الدولي ولكن أيضًا ، بشكل شائع ، كـ E حول الدائرة. يتم اختصارها في خاصية أي مصدر طاقة قادر على توجيه شحنة كهربائية.

Puissance: A beaucoup de sens: E. **Noms**

A- Capacité ou performances d'un moteur ou d'un autre appareil.

B- Énergie produite par des moyens mécaniques, électriques ou autres et utilisée pour faire fonctionner un appareil

C- Énergie électrique fournie à une zone, un bâtiment, etc.

Verbes: fournir (un appareil) de l'énergie mécanique ou électrique.

power: Has much meaning:

Nouns

A- Capacity or performance of an engine or another device.

B- Energy that is produced by mechanical, electrical, or other means and used to operate a device

C- Electrical energy supplied to an area, building, etc

Verbs: Supply (a device) with mechanical or electrical energy.

الطاقة

القدرة أو الأداء لمحرك أو جهاز ما.

ب- الطاقة التي يتم إنتاجها بوسائل ميكانيكية أو كهربائية أو غيرها من الوسائل وتستخدم لتشغيل الجهاز.

الطاقة الكهربائية المزودة للمنطقة أو بناء.

الأفعال: تزويد (جهاز) بالطاقة الميكانيكية أو الكهربائية.



LECTURE 05

Past Simple Tense

Usages of past simple

1/A complete action in the past

Eg: I **saw** a movie yesterday.

I **did not travel** to England last year.

2/Habits in the past

Eg: When I was a child, I **rode** horses.

I **used to ride** horses.

3/Past facts

Eg: The astronomers **thought** that the moon **was** originally a part of earth.

Forming the past simple

Regular Verbs:

1-adding "ed"

Eg: to call called

To employ employed

To talk talked

2- doubling the last letter and then adding the "ed", if the verb is short and it ends with a consonant-vowel-consonant.

Eg: To stop stopped

To top topped

However, do not double the last letter, if the verb ends in "w/ x/ y".





Eg: to play played

To mix mixed

To follow followed

3-If the verb ends in "e, just add "d".

Eg: To create created

To live lived

To like liked

4- When the verb ends with a "y", and before it, there is a consonant. change the "Y" to "I" and add "ed". However, when it finishes with a "y", and before it, there is a vowel, here, keep the verb as it is, and add the "ed".

Eg: To study studied

To cry cried

To play played

5- In long verbs, if the last syllable of the verb ends with consonant, vowel, consonant, and that syllable is stressed, double the last consonant and then add "ed".

Eg: to pre'fer preferred

However, do not double the last letter, if the first syllable is stressed.

Eg: to 'enter entered

Irregular Verbs:

Check the list.

The pronunciation of the final "ed"

/id/	/t/	/d/
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The pronunciation of the final "ed"

/id/	/t/	/d/
------	-----	-----

/t/ wanted	/p/ stopped	<i>If the sound before is the other sounds</i>
/d/ neede	/k/ walked	
	/f/ laughed	
	/s/ passed	
	/ʃ/ finished	
	/tʃ/ watched	

