



الجامعة التقنية الشمالية
كلية التقنيات الصحية والطبية الدور
قسم تقنيات البصريّات

اللغة الانكليزية



The Eighth Lecture

Second level

Second semester

Subject Teacher: Basim I. Rajab

Optical department

English language

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Prepositions

A preposition is a word or group of words used to link nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. Some examples of prepositions are single words like **in, at, on, of, to, by** and **with** or phrases such as **in front of, next to, instead of**.

Prepositions in English are most frequently dictated by fixed expressions. While there are some general guidelines to follow, many prepositions are used idiomatically with certain verbs. In these cases, it is best to memorize the phrase instead of the individual preposition.

Prepositions	Usage	Example
1_ in	(Time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in <u>August</u>/in the <u>summer</u> • in 1985 • in the <u>19th century</u>
	Place (Location and Direction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when something is in a place, it is • in class

	inside it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the book • in the car/in a taxi
2_ On	<p style="text-align: center;">(Time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • days of the week <p style="text-align: center;">Place (Location and Direction)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • being on a surface . • for a floor in a building • for public transport. • for television, radio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on <u>Friday</u> • I left the keys on <u>the table</u>. • My apartment is on the <u>fourth floor</u>. • I forgot my phone on <u>the bus</u>. • You can hear my brother on the <u>radio</u>.
3_ at	<p style="text-align: center;">(Time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • time of days • noon, night, and midnight • names of mealtime <p style="text-align: center;">Place (Location and Direction)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • located at a specific place (a point), to do something typical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 2:30 • at <u>night</u> • at <u>breakfast, dinner</u> • at the library / at the cinema /at school /at work
4_ to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • moving toward a specific place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every morning, I take the bus to my college.
5_ from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for the origin or starting point 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I used carrots from my garden. • I took the book from my library.
6_ Of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection between two noun or phrases • to say how people are related 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The <u>keyboard</u> of <u>computer</u> is pink. • Ali is the <u>son</u> of Mohamed .

7_ between	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a place "in the middle" of two or more separate people or things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was standing between <u>my friend</u> and <u>his parents</u>. • The gap between the rich and poor keeps growing.
8_ from...to..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the beginning and end of a period of time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My appointment is from 13:30 to 14:00.
9_ through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement from one side to another but "in something" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I entered the room through an open window.
10_ with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • between two noun phrases • to say that people or things are together. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I spilled coffee on <u>my computer</u> with <u>a blue keyboard</u>. • I think <u>Sara</u> studied with <u>Rose</u>.

The Fourth Lecture

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The parts of a sentence

What are the Parts of the Sentence?

Within a sentence, there are three main parts that make up a sentence: the **subject**, the **verb**, and the **complement**.

1. Subject:

The **subject** is either a noun or pronoun and answers the question "Who?" or "What?" before the verb. The subject performs action, receives action, or is in the state of being.

Ex: *Tom plays soccer.*

2. Verb:

The **verb** is a word indicates whether the subject performs action, receives action or is in a state of being. The verb may include helping words called **auxiliaries**.

Ex: *The bus stopped for us.* (subject performs action.)

Ex: *Sara was paid for her car.* (subject receives action.)

Ex: *The grocery list is on the table.* (Subject is in the state of being)

3. Complement:

Complement is a word, phrase, or clause that is necessary to complete the meaning of a given expression.

Many sentences also contain a complement, which completes the meaning of the sentence and answers the questions "What?" or "Whom?" after the verb.

For example:

The fire has destroyed the house. (what?)

The new vice president is Michael Gates. (whom?)

There are Three Types of Complements:

The **Direct Object**, the **Predicate Nominative**, and the **Predicate Adjective**.

1. **A direct object:** is a noun or pronoun that completes the meaning of the sentence and answers "Whom?" or "What?" after the verb.

It receives the action of the verb, it never refers back to the subject.
It can only occur when the verb indicates action.

Ex: *Tom hit the ball.* (what?) (present).

Ex: *She cooked the fish.* (what?) (past) .

2. A predicate nominative: is a noun or pronoun that completes the meaning of a sentence and answers "Whom?" or "Who?" after the verb.

It refers back to and **renames the subject**, it does not receive the action of the verb. **It can only occur when the verb indicates state of being.**

Ex: *Tom is my teacher.* (who?) (present).

He was a pilot. (who?) (past) .

3. A predicate adjective: completes the meaning of a sentence and answers "What?" after the verb. **It refers back to and describes the subject;** it does not receive the action of the verb, It can only occur when the verb indicates state of being.

Ex: *Tom is smart.* (what?) (present).

They were strong. (what?) (past) .

The Third Lecture

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English language

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The Parts of Speech

- The Parts of Speech include **9 parts**.
- Every sentence you write or speak in English includes words that fall into some of the nine parts of speech its helps you to analyze sentences and understand them it also helps you to construct good sentence.

Parts of Speech Table

This is a summary of the 9 parts of speech:

No	Part of Speech	Function or “job”	Example words	Example sentence
1	Verb	Action or state	To be, To have To do, Like, work, sing, Canetc.	English Club is a web site. I like English Club
2	Noun	Thing or person	Pen, dog, music, John, town, Ali, Paris,teacher..etc.	This is my Dog . I like flute music . We live in Paris .
3	Adjective	Describes a	Good, big, clever,	My Doges are big .

		noun	red, well, interesting ..etc.	I have a red car. Ali is a clever boy.
4	Determiner	Limits or determines a noun	a/an , the, some, (number), many etc.	I have two Doges and some cats.
5	Adverb	Describes a verb, adjective or adverb	Quickly, well, silently, badly, very, really ... etc.	My Doges eat quickly , When he is very hungry. He ears really quickly .
6	Pronoun	Replaces a noun	I, you , he, she, they, them etc.	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful . They are good students.
7	Preposition	Links a noun to another words	To, at, after, on, but, in ... etc.	We went to school on Sunday. Tara run after John.
8	Conjunction	Joins clauses, words and sentences	And, but, whenetc.	I like Doges and I like cats. I like Doges but I don't like rabbit.
9	Interjection	Short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	Oh! , ouch! , Hi! ,	

Parts of Speech Examples

Here are some examples of sentences made with different English parts of speech:

Verb
Stop

Noun	Verb
Tara	works

Noun	Verb	Verb
Tara	is	working

Pronoun	Verb	Noun
He	loves	animal

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adverb
Noor	speaks	English	well

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Noun
Tara	speaks	good	English

Pronoun	Verb	Preposition	Determiner	Noun	Adverb
she	ran	to	the	school	quickly

Pronoun	Verb	Adjective	Noun	Conjunction	Pronoun	Verb	Pronoun
He	likes	big	snakes	but	i	hate	them

The Fifth Lecture

Second level

Second semester

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English language

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The types of predicates

The subject is usually a **noun**, but not always. The predicate, however, always contains a verb, one that goes with the subject. That's the basis of the relationship.

Sometimes the verb stands alone, and in that case, it is, by itself, the entire predicate.

In “ *The man laughs* ” the predicate is “**laughs**.” That's the verb that goes with the subject. Other times, there's more than one verb that goes with the subject. “ *The man laughs, squints, snorts, and shrieks* ” The predicate is all of them. There's also usually other stuff that goes with the verb or verbs, extra information about when, where, or in what manner it occurs. “ *The women laughed uncontrollably for several minutes on the playground slide* ” The predicate is the verb and all that other stuff. It's basically everything except the subject.

So, the predicate definition is : The word or words that tell us what specific action the subject is taking.

There are three types of predicates :

simple predicate, compound predicate and complete predicate.

1. **Simple predicate** : refers only one verb , is the word that shows the action in a sentence and tell us what the subject of the sentence does, it is contain only one verb or verb phrase.

Ex: The boy danced.

2. **Compound predicate** : refers to two or more verbs joined by a conjunction and controlled by the same subject.

Ex: The boy danced and sang .

3. **Complete predicate (Complex)** : refers to all the words in the sentence unrelated to the subject , is a verb plus all its dependent , is the verbs that shows the action and everything that complete the thought .

Ex : The boy danced and sang for several minutes on the stage .

What are the **three parts** of predicate?

1. **direct object** : services the action of the sentence ,it is usually pronoun or noun.

Ex : The man builds a **house**.

2. **Indirect object** : indicates to whom or for whom the action of the sentence is begin done.it is usually noun or pronoun.

Ex: Sara passed the money to **her father**.

3. **The subject complement** : either rename or describe the subject, it is usually noun or adjective.

Ex : The man is a **teacher**. (**noun**)

Ex : The man seems **scare**. (**adjective**)

Units of English language

Differences and similarities between sentence and clause are :

1. Both sentence and clause have a verb and subject , but the sentence expresses a complete meaning.
2. A clause is simple, while sentence may be more complex and include of many clauses.

The first and second lectures

Second level

Second semester

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Medical Terminology

Units of English language

How many Units are there in English language ?

There are (**Six Units**)

1. Letter. 2. Word. 3. Phrase. 4. Clause. 5. Sentence. 6. Paragraph.

What is the benefit of these Six units ?

All these Six Units make a sentence or a paragraph a meaningful one.

Let us see these Units of English individually.

1. Letter

There are **twenty-six ((26))** letters in English language.

These letters have been written in **Capital forms**.

They are:

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y and Z.

The same letters can also be written in **Small forms**.

They are:

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y and z.

These twenty-six letters can be **classified into two groups** :

They are:

1-Consonants :

(b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z) are called consonants that means there are **21** consonants.

2-Vowels

(a, e, i, o, u) are called vowels that means there are **five** vowels.

Q- What is the different between consonants letters and vowel letters ?

In the vowel letters, no blockage of airflow in the mouth.

2.Word :

A word converts the group of letters into a meaningful one. A word plays a pivotal role in the Units of English.

The definition of word is :

A word is a group of letters with a meaning. For example :

Ball, nation, ocean, boy, courage, and organization are words,

The word **ball** is having four letters (b. a. l)

The word **organization** is having twelve letters (o r g a n i s a t i o n)

Son, father, mother, daughter, wife, husband. school, college, milk, street, bus, car, main, sky, moon, sati, note, book, university, love, computer, profit, business and knowledge are few of the words which we use in our day-to-day lives,

It is must for one to know at least **25.000 words** to become a very good communicator in English.

3. Phrase:

Words can be grouped together, but without a subject or a verb.

This is called a **phrase**. Phrases can be very short or quite long.

Two examples of phrases are:

"After dinner"

"Waiting for the rain to stop"

Phrases can't be used alone, but you can use them as part of a sentence, where they are used as parts of speech

Let us see few phrases:

1. The red ball .
2. Your class-mates .
3. A very distant place .

4. Clause:

A **clause** is a group of words, with a subject and a predicate having a meaning. Unlike phrases.

A phrase does not have a subject and a predicate. But a clause has both.

For example :

1. You are my best friend.
2. It is not possible for him to do that now.
3. When the train arrived.

5. Sentence:

A sentence **is a group of clauses, conveying a complete meaning**, it is the form which **carries all the five Units** of English by remaining one of the five Units of English.

A complete sentence has a subject and predicate, and can often be composed of more than one clause. As long as it has a subject and a predicate, a group of words can form a sentence, no matter how short.

For example :

"You ate fish". (short sentence)

"He went out to dinner but didn't enjoy the meal.". (long sentence)

6. paragraph (text):

A paragraph **is a collection of sentences dealing with a single topic and include a central idea.**