English

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Course Overview:

1. Grammar: We will explore key grammar topics, including verb tenses (Present Simple, Present Perfect Simple/Continuous, Past Continuous, Simple Past), which are crucial for expressing actions and events accurately in English.

2. Writing Expression: You will learn techniques for effective written communication, such as composing clear and concise emails, reports, and technical documentation.

3. Oral Expression: We will focus on improving your spoken English skills, including vocabulary for presentations, discussions, and interviews .

4. Technical English: Throughout the course, we will integrate technical vocabulary and terminology specific to computer science, ensuring you can communicate fluently and accurately in your field of study.

1 Verb Tenses

1.1 Present Simple Tense

The present simple tense is used to describe routine actions, habits, general truths, or actions that occur regularly. It's also used for scheduled events in the future. In sentences using the present simple tense, the verb remains in its base form for most subjects, but we add an -s or -es ending for third-person singular subjects (he, she, it).

Form:

- Positive: Subject + base form of the verb (e.g., write, work)

    - I write code every day.
    - He checks his emails in the morning.

- Negative: Subject + do/does not + base form of the verb

    - I do not understand this algorithm.
    - She does not use Windows for development.

- Interrogative: Do/Does + subject + base form of the verb?

    - Do you program in Python?
    - Does she test the software before release?

PRESENT SIMPLE

Make sentences with the verbs and times given.

1 feed
She **feeds** the baby at ten to seven every day.

2 **have breakfast**
He _____ at _____ during the week.

3 read
He _____ in the evenings.

4 cook
They_____ on Mondays.

5 work
Sarah _____ once a week.

6 **watch a film**
Sarah and Richard _____ on Sundays.

7 **do exercise**
Richard _____ twice a week.

Examples:

1. Positive Sentences:

    - I write programs for data analysis.

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- We use Java for backend development.
- The computer processes information quickly.

2. Negative Sentences:

- He does not debug the code regularly.
- They do not rely on outdated software.
- She does not attend coding workshops often.

3. Interrogative Sentences:

- Do you understand this programming concept?
- Does he work on open-source projects?
- Do they prefer Linux over Windows?

Exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb (positive, negative, or interrogative):

- She ___ (study) computer science at the university.
- We ___ (use) Git for version control.
- Do you ___ (understand) object-oriented programming?

2. Rewrite the sentences to make them negative or interrogative:

- He writes code for mobile apps.
- They use Python for data analysis.

3. Form questions using the present simple tense:

- (You / like) _____ coding in Java?
- (She / work) _____ on this project regularly?

1.2 Present Perfect Simple & Continuous

1.2.1 Present Perfect Simple

The Present Perfect Simple tense is used to talk about actions or events that happened at an unspecified time in the past but have a connection to the present. It emphasizes the result or completion of the action rather than the specific time of occurrence.

Form:
Subject + have/has + past participle of the verb

- I have finished the coding assignment.
- She has not yet tested the software.

Examples:

1. Positive Sentences:

- We have developed a new algorithm.
- He has written several lines of code.
- The team has completed the project.

2. Negative Sentences:

- She has not updated the software yet.
- They have not fixed the bug.
- I have not received the latest version.

3. Interrogative Sentences:

- Have you implemented the new feature?
- Has he submitted the report?
- Have they resolved the issue?

Present Perfect Continuous The Present Perfect Continuous tense is used to describe actions that started in the past and are still ongoing or have recently stopped. It focuses on the duration or continuous nature of the action.

Form:

Subject + have/has been + present participle (-ing form) of the verb

- We have been working on this project for three months.

- She has been studying machine learning since last year.

Examples:

1. Positive Sentences:

    - They have been developing the app for six weeks.
    - He has been coding all day.
    - I have been learning new programming languages.

2. Negative Sentences:

    - She has not been attending coding classes recently.
    - They have not been focusing on optimization.
    - We have not been using this software for long.

3. Interrogative Sentences:

    - Have you been debugging the software?
    - Has he been working on the backend?
    - Have they been testing the application?

Exercises:

1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (Present Perfect Simple or Continuous):

    - They ___ (work) on this project for hours.
    - She ___ (not finish) the coding yet.
    - I ___ (study) Python for two years.

2. Rewrite the sentences in the Present Perfect tense (Simple or Continuous):

    - He starts learning HTML →
    - We use this software for data analysis →

3. Form questions using the Present Perfect tense (Simple or Continuous):

    - (You / develop) _____ any new apps recently?
    - (She / study) _____ machine learning for a long time?

1.3   Past Continuous (Progressive)

The Past Continuous (or Past Progressive) tense is used to talk about actions or events that were ongoing or in progress at a specific time in the past. It is often used to describe longer actions that were interrupted by shorter actions or events.

Form:

Subject + was/were + present participle (-ing form) of the verb

- I was coding when the power went out.

- She was debugging the software while he was writing the documentation.

Examples:

1. Positive Sentences:

    - They were coding all night.

- She was testing the application when it crashed.
- I was attending a programming workshop last weekend.

2. Negative Sentences:

   - He was not working on the project yesterday.
   - We were not using that programming language at the time.
   - She was not responding to my emails during the meeting.

3. Interrogative Sentences:

   - Was he debugging the code when you called?
   - Were they developing a new feature last month?
   - What were you doing at 9 PM last night?

Exercises:

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Past Continuous tense:

   - While I (work) on the project, my computer suddenly crashed.
   - They (study) algorithms when the professor entered the room.
   - She (debug) the code while he (write) the documentation.

2. Rewrite the sentences in the Past Continuous tense:

   - She was completing the task →
   - They had been programming for hours →

3. Form questions using the Past Continuous tense:

   - (You / work) _____ on the project at noon yesterday?
   - (She / debug) _____ the software while you were testing?

1.4   Simple Past

The Simple Past Tense is used to talk about actions or events that happened at a specific point in the past and are now completed. It is often used with time expressions that indicate a definite past time.

1.4.1   Form:

Regular Verbs:

- Positive: Subject + past form of the verb (e.g., played, worked)

- Negative: Subject + did not (didn't) + base form of the verb

- Interrogative: Did + subject + base form of the verb?

  Examples:

1. Positive Sentences:

   - I finished the project yesterday.
   - She studied computer science in college.
   - We attended the conference last month.

2. Negative Sentences:

   - He did not complete the assignment on time.
   - They didn't use that programming language for the project.
   - She did not attend the coding bootcamp.

3. Interrogative Sentences:

   - Did you code this program from scratch?
   - Did he work on the software update?
   - Did they develop the application together?

Exercises:

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in Simple Past Tense:

   - She ___ (fix) the bug yesterday.
   - We ___ (complete) the task on time.
   - They ___ (attend) the coding workshop last month.

2. Rewrite the sentences in the Simple Past Tense:

   - They have developed a new app →
   - She has studied Java programming →

3. Form questions using the Simple Past Tense:

   - (You / finish) _____ the project before the deadline?
   - (He / attend) _____ the programming competition last year?
   - What _____ (they / do) during the software outage?